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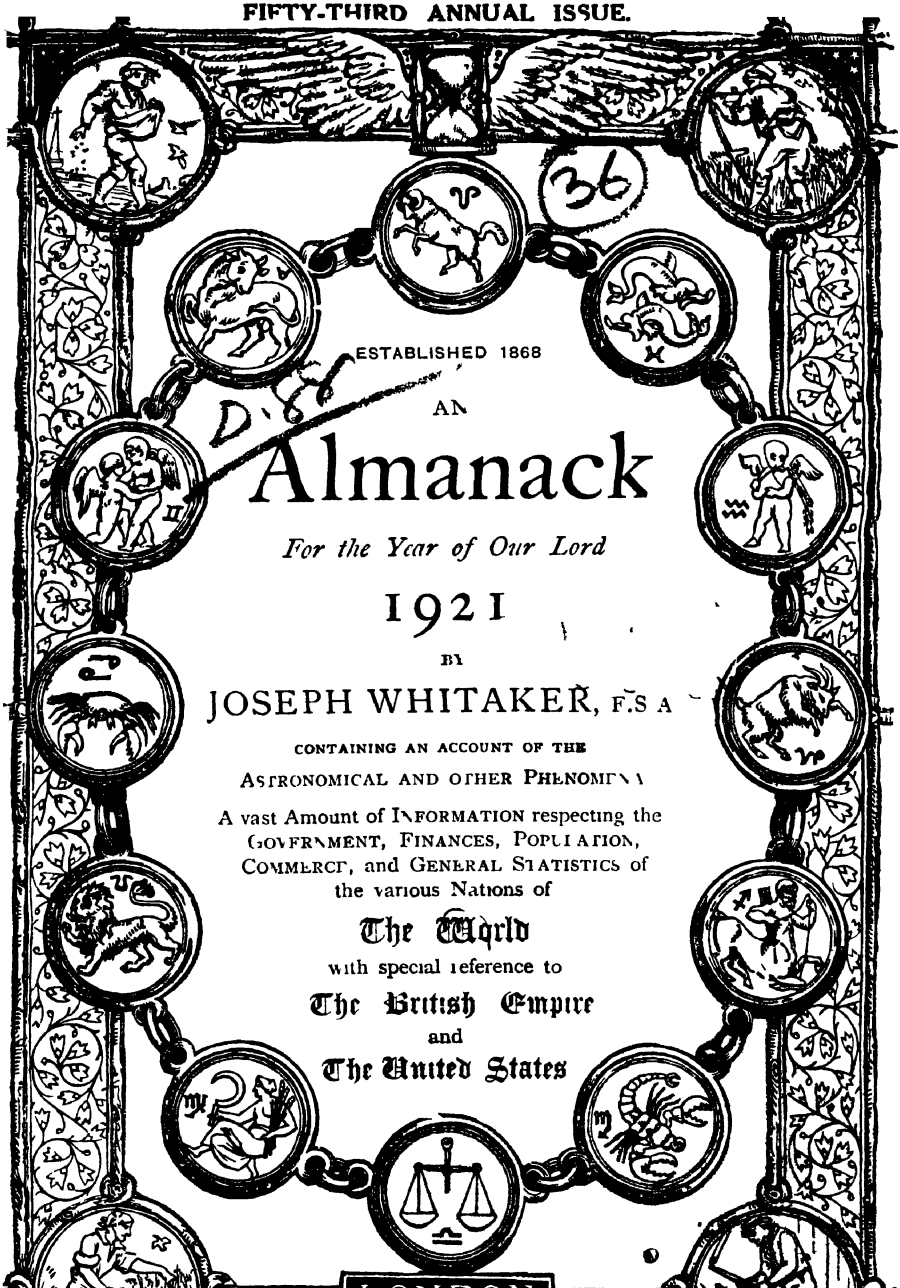
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PREFACE TO THE LIII[RD] ANNUAL VOLUME.

(1921.)

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK for 1921 is printed on paper of pre-War quality, and the 1914 price of £18 per ton for the paper having risen to £88 per ton, a small (but not proportionate) increase has been made in the price of the book. This increase has been set off by the addition of a number of articles, as may be seen from the size of the present volume.

The principal additions, in the order of their appearance, are extensions of the Index, a key to the Surnames of Peers and to Courtesy Titles, a list of Companions of the various Orders of Knighthood, a table of Administrations from 1804–1920, an extension of the lists of Societies and Institutions, additions to the Legal Notes and to the tables of Intestates' Estates (with particular reference to Scots law), further entries in the tables of Sporting Records, short Historical Sketches of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, accounts of the principal Cities of Great Britain, and additions to the Places of Interest in and around London.

In the Geographical Section the development of Self-Government in India is dealt with, and new articles are provided for Egypt and the Sudan, Cameroon, Kenya, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Haifa, Tanganyika, Togoland, Armenia, Austria, Danzig, the German States, Kurdistan, Russia and the various Russian States, and Syria, Cilicia and Lebanon.

Questions of the Day, introduced in the 1920 edition, are again the subject of paragraph articles, and the annual summaries of Science and Invention, the Drama, Music and Meteorology, are again presented, together with an illustrated guide to Hall Marks on Plate, and other articles of general interest.

The British Empire Industries section has again been included, and supplies miscellaneous information concerning various commodities produced or manufactured under the British flag.

Correspondents in all parts of the globe have assisted the Editor in preparing the book for the press, and while again thanking them for their friendly co-operation, the Editor begs to request that letters may be posted in such time as to reach the address stated below *not later* than the last day of October.

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FOR THE HOLIDAY GUIDE SUPPLEMENT see pages 1016-1031.

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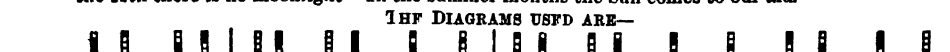
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Measures	446
Wingfield Sculls	478 563
Winners of Races	471 9
Wireless Telegraphy 399 400 505	812 831
Telephony	831
Woman M P The first to sit	232
Women Higher Education of	322
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Societies	346
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Wool Measures	448
Pulley Substitute	831
Woods & Forests 266 Revenue	381
Woollen Industry 500	503
Work 178 542	565
Bishop of Southwark	290
Royal Military Academy	309
Worcester 226 503 9	512
Bishop of	290
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Works Board of Ireland	536
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Bridges	105
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Champion ships	473 9
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Mountains	104
Newspapers	570
Population	107
Religions	105
Rulers	110
Sculling Championship	478
Seaports	105
Seven Wonders of the	671
Shipping	109
Trading Nations	107
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Weather	842
Worship Places of (London)	551 4
Worsted Measures	449
Wrangel General 790	793
Wrecks in 1919-20	463
Wrekin The 284	506
Wren's Churches London	553
Writ Department	268
Writers to the Signet 342 Duty	406
Writing Inks	954
Paper Measures	457
WURTTEMBERG	765
X Ray Thumb Prints	831
YACHT CLUBS (U K	575-8
Yakutsk	793
Yanaon (French	761
Yard The Standard	446
Yarn Measure	448
Yemen 110	737
Y M & W C A	342
YORK H R H Duke of 119 122	123
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Chancery Court	270
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Deeds Registry	271
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House of	115
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DURATION OF LIGHT AND DARKNESS

THE second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or of Sun or Moonlight These small figures represent the twelve hours from 6 P M to 6 A M, and have four divisions each representing three hours From Jan 20 Jan 25 1921 there is moonlight from 6 P M till 6 A M (approximately), but from the 4th to the 11th there is no moonlight In the summer months the Sun comes to our aid.

THE DIAGRAMS USED ARE—



Six to 9 | 6 to 12 | 6 to 3 | 6 to 6 | Nine to 12 | 9 to 3 | 9 to 6 | Twelve to 3 | 12 to 6 | Three to 6

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1921.

BEING THE FIRST YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR AND 11 AND 12 OF KING GEORGE V

Common Notes for the Year 1921.

Golden Number	III	*Whit Sunday*	May 15
Epact		*Trinity Sunday*	,, 22
Solar Cycle		Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	,, 26
Roman Indiction	4	*Corpus Christi*	26
Dominical Letter	B	Union Day South Africa	31
Julian Period (Year of)	6634	Birth of King George V (1865)	June 3
New Year's Day (Saturday)	Jan 1	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894)	23
Septuagesima Sunday	,, 23	Dominion Day Canada	July 1
Wattle Day Australia	,, 26	Independence Day U S A	4
Ash Wednesday	Feb 9	Sundays after Trinity	26
Good Friday	Mar 25	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov 11
Easter Day	27	*First Sunday in Advent*	27
St George's Day	April 23	*St Andrew's Day*	30
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	May 5	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844)	Dec 1
Accession of King George V	,, 6	CHRISTMAS DAY—Sunday	25

The Tropical Year 1921–1922.

Spring Equinox (1921)	Sun enters Sign Aries		March	21*d* 3*h* 51*m*
Summer Solstice	,,	Cancer	June	21 23 36
Autumn Equinox	,,	Libra	Sept	23 14 20
Winter Solstice	,, ,,	Capricornus	Dec	22 9 8
Spring Equinox (1922)	,,	Aries	Mar h	21 9 49

Phases of the Moon, 1921.

January				*May*				*September*			
Last Quarter	1*d*	4*h*	35*m*	New Moon	7*d*	21*h*	2*m*	New Moon	2 *d*	3*h*	33*m*
New Moon	9	5	27	First Quarter	14	15	25	First Quarter	9	3	30
First Quarter	17	6	31	Full Moon	21	20	15	Full Moon	17	7	20
Full Moon	23	23	8	Last Quarter	29	21	45	Last Quarter	24	21	18
Last Quarter	30	20	2	*June*				*October*			
February				New Moon	6*d*	6*h*	15*m*	New Moon	1*d*	12*h*	26*m*
New Moon	8*d.*	0*h*	37*m*	First Quarter	12	21	0	First Quarter			
First Quarter	15	18	53	Full Moon	20	9	41	Full Moon	16	23	
Full Moon	22	9	32	Last Quarter	28	13	17	Last Quarter	24	4	32
March				*July*				New Moon	30	23	39
Last Quarter	1*d*	14*h*	3*m*	New Moon	5*d*	13*h*	36*m*	*November*			
New Moon	9	18	9	First Quarter	12	4	16	First Quarter	7*d*	15*h*	54*m*
First Quarter	17		49	Full Moon	20	0	8	Full Moon	15	13	39
Full Moon	23		19	Last Quarter	28	2	20	Last Quarter	22	11	42
Last Quarter	31		13	*August*				New Moon	29	13	26
April				New Moon	3*d*	20*h*	18*m*	*December*			
New Moon	8*d*	9*h*	5*m*	First Quarter	10	14	14	First Quarter	7*d*	13*h*	20*m*
First Quarter	15	10	12	Full Moon	18	15	28	Full Moon	15	2	50
Full Moon	22	7	49	Last Quarter	26	12	51	Last Quarter	21	19	54
Last Quarter	30	4	9	New Moon				New Moon	29	5	39

Calendar for the Year 1921

January							*February*							*March*							*April*						
Su	—	2	9	16	23	30	Su	—	6	13	20	27	Su	—	6	13	20	27	Su	—	3	10	17	24
M	—	3	10	17	24	31	M	—	7	14	21	28	M	—	7	14	21	28	M	—	4	11	18	25
Tu	—	4	11	18	25	—	Tu	1	8	15	22	—	Tu	1	8	15	22	29	Tu	—	5	12	19	26
W	—	5	12	19	26	—	W	2	9	16	23	—	W	2	9	16	23	30	W	—	6	13	20	27
Th	—	6	13	20	27	—	Th	3	10	17	24	—	Th	3	10	17	24	31	Th	—	7	14	21	28
F	—	7	14	21	28	—	F	4	11	18	25	—	F	4	11	18	25	—	F	1	8	15	22	29
S	1	8	15	22	29	—	S	5	12	19	26	—	S	5	12	19	26	—	S	2	9	16	23	30

May							*June*							*July*							*August*						
Su	1	8	15	22	29		Su	—	5	12	19	26	Su	—	3	10	17	24	31	Su	—	7	14	21	28		
M	2	9	16	23	30		M	—	6	13	20	27	M	—	4	11	18	25	—	M	1	8	15	22	29		
Tu	3	10	17	24	31		Tu	—	7	14	21	28	Tu	—	5	12	19	26	—	Tu	2	9	16	23	30		
W	4	11	18	25	—		W	1	8	15	22	29	W	—	6	13	20	27	—	W	3	10	17	24	31		
Th	5	12	19	26	—		Th	2	9	16	23	30	Th	—	7	14	21	28	—	Th	4	11	18	25	—		
F	6	13	20	27	—		F	3	10	17	24	—	F	1	8	15	22	29	—	F	5	12	19	26	—		
S	7	14	21	28	—		S	4	11	18	25	—	S	2	9	16	23	30	—	S	6	13	20	27	—		

September							*October*							*November*							*December*						
Su	—	4	11	18	25		Su	—	2	9	16	23	30	Su	—	6	13	20	27	Su	—	4	11	18	25		
M	—	5	12	19	26		M	—	3	10	17	24	31	M	—	7	14	21	28	M	—	5	12	19	26		
Tu	—	6	13	20	27		Tu	—	4	11	18	25	—	Tu	1	8	15	22	29	Tu	—	6	13	20	27		
W	—	7	14	21	28		W	—	5	12	19	26	—	W	2	9	16	23	30	W	—	7	14	21	28		
Th	1	8	15	22	29		Th	—	6	13	20	27	—	Th	3	10	17	24	—	Th	1	8	15	22	29		
F	2	9	16	23	30		F	—	7	14	21	28	—	F	4	11	18	25	—	F	2	9	16	23	30		
S	3	10	17	24	—		S	1	8	15	22	29	—	S	5	12	19	26	—	S	3	10	17	24	31		

Day of Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 300° ♒ 20d 14h.	The Sun Rises	The Sun Sets	Days of the Year	Days to end of Year
			h m	h m		
	S	**Circumcision.** New Year's Day. *Times* estb. 1788.	8 8	15 59	1	364
	S	**2nd Sunday after Christmas.** Lavater died, 1801.	8 8	16 0	2	363
	M	(*For note on time of Sunrise and Sunset, see p.* 76.)	8 8	16 2	3	362
	Tu	Marshal Joffre b. 1852. Sir Isaac Pitman b. 1813.	8 7	16 3	4	361
	W	Gordon College, Khartoum, founded, 1899.	8 7	16 4	5	360
	Th	**Epiphany.** Twelfth Day. Joan of Arc born, 1412.	8 7	16 5	6	359
	F	Old Christmas Day. Calais lost, 1558.	8 6	16 6	7	358
	S	Gallipoli evacuated by British, 1916.	8 6	16 8	8	357
	S	**1st Sunday after Epiphany.** Napoleon III d. 1873.	8 6	16 9	9	356
	M	Plow Monday. Inland Penny Post inaugurated, 1840	8 5	16 10	10	355
	Tu	Hilary Law Sittings begin. Earl Curzon, K.G., b.	8 4	16 12	11	354
	W	Marquess of Crewe, K.G., born, 1858. [1859.	8 4	16 13	12	353
	Th	*St. Hilary.* Prince Arthur of Connaught b. 1883.	8 3	16 15	13	352
	F	Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., born, 1845.	8 2	16 16	14	351
	S	Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere (*Truth*) died, 1912.	8 2	16 18	15	350
	S	**2nd S. aft. Epiphany.** Earl Beatty, O.M., b. 1871.	8 1	16 19	16	349
	M	Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, O.M., born, 1863.	8 0	16 21	17	348
	Tu	Capt. R. Falcon Scott, R.N., reached South Pole, 1912	7 59	16 22	18	347
	W	Zeppelin raid on East Anglian towns, 1915.	7 58	16 24	19	346
	Th	R. D. Blackmore ("Lorna Doone") died, 1900.	7 57	16 26	20	345
	F	Prussia declared war against Denmark, 1864.	7 56	16 28	21	344
	S	Queen Victoria died, 1901; born, May 24, 1819.	7 55	16 29	22	343
	S	**Septuagesima.** William Pitt died, 1806. [1895	7 53	16 31	23	342
	M	Naval battle, Dogger Bank, 1915. Lord R. Churchill d	7 52	16 33	24	341
	Tu	**Conversion of St. Paul.** Ld. Fisher b. 1841; d. 1920.	7 51	16 34	25	340
	W	Bishop of London born, 1858. Gordon killed, 1885.	7 50	16 36	26	339
	Th	Turkish attack on Suez Canal, 1915.	7 48	16 38	27	338
		German air raid on London, 1918.	7 47	16 40	28	337
		V.C. instituted, 1856. Paris capitulated, 1871.	7 46	16 41	29	336
		Sexagesima. Sir W. Jenner (vaccination) born, 1815.	7 44	16 43		335
	M	S.S. *Great Eastern* launched, 1858.	7 43	16 45		334

PHASES OF THE MOON

		d.	h.	m.
☾	Last Quarter	1	4	35
●	New Moon	9	5	27
☽	First Quarter	17	6	31
○	Full Moon	23	23	8
☾	Last Quarter	30	20	

Apogee 9*d.* 9*h.* 252,700 miles.
Perigee 23*d.* 14*h.* 221,700

IN FELL IN JANUARY, 1920, on 28 days, total fall 2·28 inches; *above* the average by 0·29 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan. 1. Dog and establishment licences renewable. King's taxes due. The Parliamentary and Local Government Registers of Electors come into force. Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. 6. Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time. Add to App Time M. S.	Hrly Var S	Apparent Right Ascension. H. M. S.	Hourly Var of R A S.	Apparent Declination ° ′	Hourly Var of Dec ′	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon H. M. S.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T See p. 92 H. M. S.
1	3 34	1·19	18 45 56	11·05	23 1·6 S	0·20	18 42 23	5 16 45
2	4 2	1·17	18 50 21	11 03	22 56·5	0·22	18 46 19	5 12 49
3	4 30	1·16	18 54 46	11·02	22 51·0	0·24	18 50 16	5 8 54
4	4 57	1·14	18 59 10	11·00	22 45·0	0·26	18 54 12	5 4 58
5	5 25	1·13	19 3 33	10 99	22 38·6	0·28	18 58 9	5 1 2
6	5 51	1·11	19 7 57	10·97	22 31·7	0·30	19 2 5	4 57 6
7	6 18	1·09	19 12 20	10·95	22 24·4	0·32	19 6 2	4 53 10
8	6 44	1·07	19 16 42	10·93	22 16·6	0·33	19 9 59	4 49 14
9	7 9	1·05	19 21 4	10·90	22 8·4	0·35	19 13 55	4 45 18
10	7 34	1·02	19 25 25	10·88	21 59·7	0·37	19 17 52	4 41 22
11	7 58	1·00	19 29 46	10·86	21 50·7	0·39	19 21 48	4 37 26
12	8 22	0·97	19 34 6	10·83	21 41·2	0·40	19 25 45	4 33 30
13	8 45	0·95	19 38 26	10·80	21 31·2	0·42	19 29 41	4 29 34
14	9 7	0·92	19 42 45	10·78	21 20·9	0·44	19 33 38	4 25 39
15	9 29	0·89	19 47 3	10·75	21 10·2	0·46	19 37 34	4 21 43
16	9 50	0·86	19 51 21	10·72	20 59·0	0·47	19 41 31	4 17 47
17	10 10	0·83	19 55 37	10·69	20 47·5	0·49	19 45 28	4 13 51
18	10 30	0 80	19 59 54	10·66	20 35·5	0·51	19 49 24	4 9 55
19	10 48	0 77	20 4 9	10·63	20 23·2	0·52	19 53 21	4 5 59
20	11 7	0·74	20 8 24	10·60	20 10·5	0·54	19 57 17	4 2 3
21	11 24	0·71	20 12 37	10·56	19 57·4	0·55	20 1 14	3 58 7
22	11 40	0·67	20 16 51	10·53	19 43·9	0·57	20 5 10	3 54 11
23	11 56	0·64	20 21 3	10·50	19 30·1	0·58	20 9 7	3 50 15
24	12 11	0·61	20 25 14	10·47	19 15·9	0·60	20 13 3	3 46 19
25	12 25	0·57	20 29 25	10 43	19 1·3	0·61	20 17 0	3 42 23
26	12 39	0·54	20 33 35	10·40	18 46·5	0 63	20 20 57	3 38 28
27	12 51	0·51	20 37 44	10·37	18 31·2	0 64	20 24 53	3 34 32
28	13 3	0 48	20 41 53	10·33	18 15·6	0·66	20 28 50	3 30 36
29	13 14	0·44	20 46 0	10·30	17 59·7	0·67	20 32 46	3 26 40
30	13 24	0·41	20 50 7	10·27	17 43·5	0·68	20 36 43	3 22 44
31	13 34	0·38	20 54 13	10·23	17 27·0 S	0·70	20 40 39	3 18 48

Note. — The words "Mean Noon" on this page, and the astronomical information generally throughout this ALMANACK, refer to Greenwich.

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (see p. 572).

		H M
1.		(16 29)
2.	S.	(16 30)
3.		(16 32)
4.		(16 33)
5.		(16 34)
6.		(16 35)
7.		(16 36)
8.		(16 38)
9.	S.	(16 39)
10.		(16 40)
11.		(16 42)
12.		(16 43)
13		(16 45)
14.		(16 46
15		(16 48)
16	S	(16 49)
		(16 51)
		(16 52)
		(16 54)
		(16 56)
		(16 58)
		(16 59)
23.	S.	(17 1)
24.		(17 3)
25.		(17 4)
26.		(17 6)
27.		(17 8)
28		(17 10)
29.		(17 11)
30.	S.	(17 13
31.		(17 15

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 19

	TEMPERATURE Max	Min	Mn 1841-1905	Mean	WIND (Pressure lbs to foot.) Directn.		RAIN FALL
	°	°	°	inches			
	38·6	31·5	38·6	29·243	E	5·5	
	39·0	26·7	·4	29·688	W	1·5	
	38·5	32 6	·3	29·404	SE	3·2	
	37·9	32·2	·3	29·832	NE	3·5	
	38·1	33·4	·2	30·291	NE	4·0	
	33·5	26·6	·1	30·057	NE	2·9	
	44·8	22·1	·0	29·740	W	5 0	
	51·1	40 2	37 9	29·221	W	14·8	
	42·4	35 9	·9	29·560	W	3·5	
	53·1	37·9	·9	29·017	WSW	12·0	
	53·6	44·7	·9	28·862	WSW	18·0	
	54·4	44 2	·9	29·445	WSW	15·8	
13	55·3	44·2	38·0	29·712	WSW	21·3	
14	44·4	32·1	0	30 189	V'ble.	12·4	
15	49·1	38·0	·1	30·261	SW	3·0	
16	55·5	47 6	·3	30·313	WSW	2·9	
17	51·4	42·2	·5	30·112	WSW	3·7	
18	54·7	49·6	·6	29·938	WSW	2·5	
19	50·7	35·1	·7	29 726	WNW	7·5	
20	45·6	35·4	·8	29·911	W	2·5	
21	49·2	37 0	·8	29·946	WNW	10·1	
22	46·9	29·9	·8	30·106	SW	3·3	
23	47·0	42·0	·9	29·958	SW	3·2	
24	49·9	40·4	·9	29 766	SW	4·3	
25	48·9	32·8	39·1	30·022	SSW	3·0	
26	49·2	39·5	·3	29·568	SW	5·0	
27	47·8	33·9	·5	29·516	SSW	9·0	
28	47·8	40·6	·6	29·368	SW	9·6	
29	45·2	37·1	·7	29·635	SW	8·0	
30	48·6	40·1	·7	29·711	SW	11·2	
31	54·9	40·1	·7	29·732	SW	8·5	
Mn	47·3	37·0	38 6	29·737			

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long
	°	°	°
6	0·5 W	3·7 S	253·5
16	5·2	4·8	121·8
26	9·8	5·7	350·1

[See Note, p 30.]

THE MOON.

M	h	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon: Right Ascension	Declination	Equatorial Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h 45m
			H M S	° ′	″	″	D H	W E
	0 13	5 56	11 28	12 49 54	7 13 8 S	56 59	15 33	22 2	421○3
		6 43	11 54	13 39 47	11 2 1	56 12	15 20	23 2	4○213
		7 31	12 21	14 29 38	14 14 9	55 33	15 10	24 2	41○23
		8 18	12 55	15 19 44	16 45 5	55 0	15 1	25 2	234○1
		☽ 6 13	33	16 10 ☽	18 28 8	54 35	14 54	26	●32○4
		9 55	14 16	17 0 46	19 21 3	54 16	14 49	27	31○24
		10 43	15 4	17 51 17	19 21 6	54 4	14 45	28	☾ 3○14
		11 30	15 58	18 41 17	18 30 7	53 56	14 43	29	21○34
	7 43	12 17	16 56	19 30 28	16 51 7	53 55	14 43	0	6 ○2134
	8 15	13 3	17 57	20 18 37	14 30 1	53 58	14 44	1	6 1○234
	8 42	13 47	19 0	21 5 47	11 32 4	54 6	14 46	2	6 23○14
	9 7	14 31	20 4	21 52 8	8 6 0	54 21	14 50	3	6 321○4
	9 30	15 14	21 8	22 38 4	4 28 5	54 42	14 56		6 34○2
	9 52	15 57	22 13	23 24 7	0 17 8 S	55 10	15 3		6 43○21
15	10 15	16 42	23 20	0 10 58	3 47 5N	55 46	15 13		6 421○3
		17 28	0 29	0 59 18	7 48 3	56 29	15 25		6 4○213
		18 17	1 40	1 49 53	11 33 8	57 18	15 38	8	6 41○23
	11 38	19 9	2 51	2 43 22	14 51 0	58 13	15 53	9	6 ☾ 42○1
		20 5	4 1	3 40 8	17 24 8	59 9	16 9	10	6 4321○
		21 5	5 6	4 40 7	18 59 2	60 2	16 23	11	6 34○12
		22 6	6 4	5 42 34	19 20 2	60 46	16 35	12	6 3○2●●
		23 9	6 53	6 46 11	18 19 9	61 16	16 43	13	6 21○34
	23 16 33	0 10	7 33	7 49 24	16 0 3	61 28	16 47	14	○1234●
	24 17 55	1 8	8 7	8 50 54	12 33 5	61 19	16 44	15	1○234
	25 19 17	2 4	8 37	9 49 59	8 19 1	60 50	16 36	16	6 2○314
	26 20 37	2 57	9 5	10 46 31	3 39 5N	60 6	16 24	17	6 321○4
	27 21 54	☾ 48	9 31	11 40 51	1 4 6S	59 11	16 9	18	6 3○124
	28 23	38	9 58	12 33 30	5 35 7	58 12	15 53	19	6 ●3○24
				13 25 5	9 40 6	57 14	15 37	20	6 21○43
	0 18	5 26	10 27	14 16 4	13 9 4	56 21	15 23		6
	1 26	6 15	10 58	15 6 50	15 55 3S	55 35	15 10	22	6 41

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

☿ MERCURY		♀ VENUS		♂ MARS	
R A	Dec	R A	Dec	R A	Dec
18 6 59	24 25 1S	21 46 42	15 14 2S	21 58 30	13 30 6S
18 41 31	24 32 2	8 58	13 2 2	22 13 20	12 5 7
19 16 38	24 4 4	22 30 33	10 42 8	22 28 0	10 38 2
19 52 6	22 59 6	22 51 31	8 17 7	22 42 31	9 8 4
20 27 40	21 16 6	23 11 50	5 48 4	22 56 54	7 36 8
21 3 1	18 54 7	23 31 35	3 16 7	23 11 8	6 3 9
21 37 35	15 55 6	23 50 44	0 43 9	23 25 16	4 29 9

♄ SATURN		♆ NEPTUNE	
R A	Dec	R A	Dec
H M S	° ′	°	°
11 21 8	5 31 3N	11 4	4 1 7N	2 43	16 54 1N
11 21 10	5 32 6	11 4	4 2 9	2 15	16 56 1
11 20 54	5 35 9	11 4 13	4 5 2	1 45	16 58 3
11 20 20	5 40 9	11 4 56	4 8 5	1 14	17 0 6
11 19 29	5 47 8	11 4 29	4 12 9	0 41	17 2 9
11 18 20	5 56 4	11 4 53	4 18 1	8	17 5 3
11 16 56	6 6 6	11 4 8	4 24 3	8 59 34	17 7 7

THE SUN AND PLANETS

D	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX ⊙	♀	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER ⊙	♀	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
1	8 ♒ 25	6 2	9 2	1 8	16 18	2 3	8 8	2 5	18 7	8 2
13	8 ♒ 25	6 2	10 0	☽ ☽ 1 8	1 0 16 17	2 3	9 5	2 4	19 3	8 4
25	8 ♒ 24	6 5	10 8	4 4 1 9	1 0 16 16	2 4	10 4	2 3	19 8	8 5

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, January 1, 21s°58 ♏

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

January 1 Day breaks at 6*h* 2*m* Civil twilight ends 16*h* 52*m* Night begins, 18*h* 5*m* The length of the day from Sunrise to Sunset is 7*h* 51*m*

The ending of Civil twilight is here defined as the time when the Sun's centre is 7½° below the horizon Night begins and Day breaks when it is 18° below

Jan 1 4*h* Earth at least distance from the Sun, 91 341,000 miles Perihelion

Jan 3 4 Eclipse of Jupiter's satellite IV See p 80

Jan 4. Jupiter at a stationary point

Jan 5 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m* 10 6*s*

Jan 5 Saturn at a stationary point

Jan 9 Mars in conjunction with Venus, 14*h* 38*m* ♀ 0° 25 S

Jan 13 Mars in conjunction with ☽, 9*h* 38*m* ♂ 5° 23 S

Jan 13 Venus in conjunction with ☽, 12*h* 33*m* ♀ 5° 32 S

Jan 16 19*h* Mercury in superior conjunction

Jan 27 Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 1*h* 53*m* ♃ 5° 3 N

Jan 27 Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 12*h* 51*m* ♄ 5° 34′ N

Jan 31, *morn* Occultation of 8 Librae and α Libra See p 81

Uranus sets *Jan* 1 20*h* 43*m*

Neptune rises *Jan* 1, 18*h* 45*m*

Jan 31, 16*h* 43*m*

In this month the Mornings increase 25*m*, the Afternoons 46*m*

Constellations near the South meridian at 22*h* Perseus, Taurus Eridanus Auriga Orion Gemini Canis Minor, Canis Major

The 24-hour Clock.—In this issue of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK the hours of the day are numbered from 0 to 23 the hour after midnight being 0 and the abbreviations A M and P M are not now used This 'twenty four hour' method has been in use in some other countries for some years, and was adopted by the British Services during the war In 1919 the Home Secretary appointed a Committee to consider and report as to the advisability of adopting this method in the United Kingdom for official and other public purposes, and as the Committee decided to recommend the scheme there appears to be sufficient reason for making this important change in this Almanack The change from former practice is made by adding 12 to the number which indicated the hours from

Day of Month / Week

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

		London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol		Hull		Greenock		Leith		Dublin (Bar) G M T	
		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
		*6 36	19 19	4 16	16 40		12 0	11 34	23 26	5 12	17 28	7 57	20 18	4 35	17 3
2	S	7 32	20 15	5 20	17 48	0 30	13 0		12 22	6 5	18 27	8 56	21 22	5 48	18 20
3	M	8 38	21 23	6 28	18 59	1 37	14 17	0 28	13 24	7 7	19 36	10 0	22 28	6 57	19 27
4	Tu	9 55	22 38	7 36	20 6	2 58	15 36	1 51	14 44	8 16	20 46	11 3	23 33	8 1	20 31
5	W	11 10	23 44	8 38	21 7	4 11	16 46	3 19	15 54	9 22	21 52		12 6	8 58	21 23
6	Th		12 15	9 33	22 0	5 14	17 45	4 22	16 46	10 20	22 46	0 36	13 2	9 45	22 7
7	F	0 39	13 6	10 20	22 44	6 7	18 35	5 13	17 26	11 9	23 33	1 27	13 45	10 26	22 46
		1 24	13 49	10 57	23 21	6 51	19 16	5 58	18 0	11 50		2 9	14 22	11 3	23 21
9	S	2 1	14 25	11 31	23 56	7 28	19 52	6 36	18 32	0 13	12 27	2 45	14 55	11 36	23 54
10	M	*2 34	15 0		12 4	8 1	20 25	7 14	19 4	0 51	13 1	3 19	15 29		12 9
11	Tu	*3 6	15 32	0 31	12 37	8 33	20 56	7 50	19 35	1 27	13 35	3 55	16 5	0 24	12 41
12	W	*3 37	16 4	1 3	13 9	9 5	21 27	8 22	20 6	2 1	14 6	4 32	16 39	0 57	13 15
13	Th	*4 8	16 36	1 35	13 42	9 38	21 57	8 50	20 39	2 35	14 39	5 7	17 14	1 33	13 50
14	F	*4 39	17 7	2 9	14 17	10 9	22 26	9 18	21 13	3 6	15 12	5 41	17 50	2 9	14 31
15	S	5 12	17 39	2 42	14 52	10 40	22 56	9 48	21 52	3 38	15 48	6 16	18 28	2 53	15 13
16	S	5 47	18 16	3 18	15 33	11 12	23 30	10 25	22 38	4 14	16 29	6 56	19 13	3 39	16 5
17	M	6 30	19 2	4 4	16 28	11 50		11 7	23 29	4 57	17 18	7 43	20 7	4 33	17 4
18	Tu	7 23	19 58	5 5	17 35	0 17	12 46	11 57		5 50	18 20	8 38	21 11	5 36	18 14
19	W	8 28	21 9	6 14	18 50	1 24	14 5	0 29	13 4	6 56	19 33	9 47	22 24	6 47	19 25
20	Th	9 49	22 33	7 31	20 6	2 52	15 34	1 56	14 34	8 11	20 51	11 1	23 38	8 2	20 32
21	F	11 13	23 49	8 40	21 13	4 14	16 52	3 28	15 52	9 27	22 5		12 11	9 1	21 29
22	S		12 25	9 41	21 11	5 24	17 58	4 41	16 49	10 32	23 6	0 47	13 12	9 56	22 21
23	S	0 51	*13 21	10 31	23 1	6 22	18 53	5 37	17 36	11 28		1 43	14 2	10 43	23 9
24	M	*1 41	*14 11	11 19	23 52	7 15	19 47	6 28	18 24	0 3	12 22	2 33	14 50	11 34	23 56
25	Tu	*2 29	*15 2		12 7	8 5	20 35	7 19	19 13	0 57	13 12	3 23	15 40		12 19
26	W	*3 17	*15 50	0 41	12 54	8 52	21 19	8 5	20 0	1 47	13 58	4 15	16 30	0 41	13 4
27	Th	*4 2	16 24	1 27	13 40	9 36	22 1	8 47	20 43	2 33	14 44	5 4	17 17	1 28	13 51
28	F	4 43	17 16	2 12	14 25	10 17	22 39	9 27	21 28	3 16	15 28	5 50	18 3	2 18	14 43
29	S	5 24	17 57	2 55	15 9	10 55	23 14	10 6	22 13	3 56	16 9	6 33	18 48	3 7	15 33
30	S	6 6	18 39	3 38	15 56	11 30	23 51	10 46	23 0	4 35	16 52	7 18	19 38	4 1	16 29
31	M	6 52	19 26	4 29	16 56		12 14	11 30	23 50	5 20	17 43	8 8	20 33	4 57	17 29
		ft in		ft in		ft in		ft in		ft in		ft in		ft	ft
Springs rise		20 9		26 3		33 1		20 10		9 9		16 4		12 to 14	
Neaps		17 4		20 0		22 7		16 4		8 2		7		9 to 11	

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days (Noon = 12 h)

	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 42	11 27	15 13	10 19	15 5	19 52	10 20	15 15	20 11	22 2	4 32	11 3	22 32	4 55	11 16
9	8 2	11 49	15 36	10 5	15 8	20 13	10 2	15 8	20 15	21 34	4 4	10 35	22 5	4 28	
16	8 15	12 11	16 7	9 49	15 10	20 33	9 44	15 1	20 18	21 5	3 36	10 8	21 36	4 0	
23	8 20	12 33	16 47	9 32	15 11	20 51	9 25	14 53	20 22	20 35	3 7	9 40	21 7	3 31	9 56
30	8 18	12 54	17 32	9 13	15 10	21 9	9 7	14 46	20 25	20 4	2 38	9 11	20 38	3 3	9 28

☿ Mercury rises shortly before the Sun at the beginning of the month At the end it will be an evening star setting less than an hour after the Sun in the W S W

♀ Venus will be seen in the south west in the early evening It moves from the constellation Capricornus through Aquarius into Pisces Its brightness increases to magnitude −4 0

♂ Mars is an evening star near Venus higher in the first part of the month but lower and to the right at the end

♃ Jupiter and ♄ Saturn rise in the late evening north of East Jupiter is in Leo Saturn on the confines of Virgo to the left of and lower than Jupiter Magnitudes Jupiter −1 9 Saturn +1 1

1 to 11 in the afternoon and evening the second hour after noon being now called 13 and that immediately before midnight 23

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have already given instructions that the hours of the day shall be numbered in accordance with this method in the Nautical Almanac beginning with the issue for the year 1925 Until that date the astronomical day which begins at noon, will be used as hitherto and for that reason the system of the column Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time in the second page of each month is not altered but the hours are counted from 0 to 23 beginning at noon

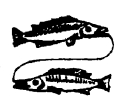
Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris

P A	Decl N
H M	
1 32	
1 32	
1 32	
1 32	



Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 330° ♓ 19*d.* 4*h.*



DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M	H M.		
1	▌	Tu	George Cruikshank, caricaturist, died, 1878.	7 41	16 47	32	333
2	▌	W	**Purification.** Candlemas. Scottish Quarter Day.	7 40	16 49	33	332
3	▌	Th	T. W. Robertson, dramatist, died, 1871.	7 38	16 51	34	331
4	▌	F	George Herbert, poet and divine, died, 1633.	7 36	16 52	35	330
5	▌	S	Sir Robert Peel b. 1788. Thomas Carlyle d. 1881.	7 35	16 54	36	329
6	▌	S	**Quinquagesima.** Shrove Sunday.	7 33	16 56	37	328
7	▌	M	Charles Dickens born, 1812; died, 9 June, 1870.	7 31	16 58	38	327
8	▌	Tu	Shrove Tues. Half Quarter Day. John Ruskin b. 1819.	7 30	17 0	39	326
9	▌	W	**Ash Wednesday.** Sir Edward Carson born, 1854.	7 28	17 2	40	325
10	▌	Th	Sobraon, 1846. Serbians withdrawn to Corfu, 1916.	7 26	17 3	41	324
11	▌	F	Welch Guards regiment founded, 1915.	7 24	17 5	42	323
12	▌	S	Richard (Beau) Nash, of Bath, died, 1761.	7 22	17 7	43	322
13	▌	S	**Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent.**	7 20	17 9	44	321
14	▌	M	St. Valentine's Day. St. Vincent, 1797.	7 19	17 11	45	320
15	▌	Tu	U.S.S. *Maine* destroyed, 1898. Relief of Kimberly, 1900.	7 17	17 13	46	319
16	▌	W	Masurian Lakes battle, 1915.	7 15	17 14	47	318
17	▌	Th	Meeanee, 1843. Ancre, 1917.	7 13	17 16	48	317
18	▌	F	Cameroons captured from the Germans, 1916.	7 11	17 18	49	316
19	▌	S	Adelina Patti born, 1843, died, 27 Sept., 1919.	7 9	17 20	50	315
20	▌	S	**2nd Sunday in Lent.** Princess Royal born, 1867.	7 7	17 22	51	314
21	▌	M	Gen. Townshend b. 1861. British occup'd Jericho, 1918.	7 5	17 23	52	313
22	▌	Tu	Washington born, 1732. General Holiday. U.S.A.	7 3	17 25	53	312
23	▌	W	Samuel Pepys, diarist, born, 1632.	7 1	17 27	54	311
24	▌	Th	**St. Matthias.** Gen. Maude captured Kut, 1917.	6 59	17 29	55	310
25	▌	F	German retreat on the Ancre, 1917.	6 57	17 31	56	309
26	▌	S	Loss of *Birkenhead*, 1852 (436 drowned).	6 55	17 32	57	308
27	▌	S	**3rd Sunday in Lent.** Ellen Terry born, 1848.	6 53	17 34	58	307
28	▌	M	Relief of Ladysmith, 1900. Gommecourt, 1917.	6 51	17 36	59	306

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon.....	8*d.*	0*h.*	37*m.*
☽ First Quarter ..	15	18	53
○ Full Moon	22	9	32

Apogee 5*d.* 12*h.* 252,600 miles.
Perigee 21*d.* 0*h.* 223,600 ,,

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1921

	April	July
Walsall .....TU.	12	
Wolverhampton ...W.	13	
Birmingham .....TH.	14	13
Stourbridge .....F.	15	14
....S	16	15

MONTHLY NOTES.

Feb. 1. Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends. Copies of Registers of Voters to be sent to Secretary of State within three weeks.
10. Scottish general salmon-fishing begins.
15. Old Candlemas.
17. Notice of Election of Borough Auditors to be published. Nominations must be delivered by the 19th.

HALF QUARTER DAYS are—Feb. 8, May 9, Aug. 11, and Nov. 11.

RAIN FELL IN FEBRUARY, 1920, on 10 days; total fall 0·57 inches: *below* the average by 0·91 inch

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time: Add to App Time	Hrly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R A	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal T See p 92
	M. S.	s	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H M S	H M S
1	13 42	0·34	20 58 18	10·20	17 10·1 S	0·71	20 44 36	3 14 52
2	13 50	0·31	21 2 22	10·17	16 53·0	0·72	20 48 32	3 10 56
3	13 57	0·28	21 6 26	10·13	16 35·5	0·73	20 52 29	3 7 0
4	14 3	0·24	21 10 29	10·10	16 17·8	0·75	20 56 26	3 3 4
5	14 9	0·21	21 14 31	10·07	15 59·7	0·76	21 0 22	2 59 8
6	14 13	0·18	21 18 32	10·03	15 41·4	0·77	21 4 19	2 55 13
7	14 17	0·14	21 22 32	10·00	15 22·9	0·78	21 8 15	2 51 17
8	14 20	0·11	21 26 32	9·97	15 4·0	0·79	21 12 12	2 47 21
9	14 22	0·08	21 30 30	9·93	14 45·0	0·80	21 16 8	2 43 25
10	14 24	0·04	21 34 28	9·90	14 25·6	0·81	21 20 5	2 39 29
11	14 24	0·01	21 38 26	9·87	14 6·1	0·82	21 24 1	2 35 33
12	14 24	0 02	21 42 22	9 83	13 46·3	0·83	21 27 58	2 31 37
13	14 23	0·06	21 46 18	9·80	13 26·2	0·84	21 31 55	2 27 41
14	14 21	0·09	21 50 12	9·77	13 6·0	0·85	21 35 51	2 23 45
15	14 19	0·12	21 54 7	9 74	12 45·6	0 86	21 39 48	2 19 49
16	14 16	0·15	21 58 0	9·71	12 24·9	0·86	21 43 44	2 15 53
17	14 12	0·18	22 1 52	9·68	12 4·0	0·87	21 47 41	2 11 58
18	14 7	0·21	22 5 44	9·65	11 43·0	0·88	21 51 37	2 8 2
19	14 2	0·24	22 9 36	9·62	11 21·8	0·89	21 55 34	2 4 6
20	13 56	0·27	22 13 26	9·59	11 0·4	0·90	21 59 30	2 0 10
21	13 49	0·29	22 17 16	9·56	10 38·8	0 90	22 3 27	1 56 14
22	13 41	0·32	22 21 5	9·53	10 17·0	0 91	22 7 23	1 52 18
23	13 33	0·35	22 24 54	9·51	9 55 1	0·92	22 11 20	1 48 22
24	13 25	0·37	22 28 41	9 48	9 33·1	0·92	22 15 17	1 44 26
25	13 15	0·40	22 32 29	9·46	9 10·9	0 93	22 19 13	1 40 30
26	13 6	0 42	22 36 15	9·43	8 48·6	0·93	22 23 10	1 36 34
27	12 55	0·44	22 40 2	9·41	8 26 1	0 94	22 27 6	1 32 39
28	12 44	0·47	22 43 47	9·39	8 3·5 S	0·94	22 31 3	1 28 43

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (see p. 572).

		H M.
1.		(17 17)
2.		(17 19)
3.		(17 21)
4.		(17 22)
5.		(17 24)
6.	S.	(17 26)
7.		(17 28)
8.		(17 30)
9.		(17 32)
10.		(17 33)
11.		(17 35)
12.		(17 37)
13.	☽	(17 39)
14.		(17 41)
15.		(17 43)
16.		(17 44)
17.		(17 46)
18.		(17 48)
19.		(17 50)
20.	☽	(17 52)
21.		(17 53)
22.		(17 55)
23.		(17 57)
24.		(17 59)
25.		(18 1)
26.		(18 2)
27.	S.	(18 4)
28.		(18 6)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1920.

Day	TEMPERATURE Max	Min	Mn 1841 1905	BAROM Mean	WIND (Pressure lbs to foot) Directn		RAIN FALL	SUN SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.*			inch	hours
1	50·5	38·2	39·6	30·295	WSW	6·5	·	5·2
2	51·5	45·0	·5	30·340	SW	6·4	..	0 9
3	51·3	42·2	·5	30·261	SW	3·3	...	3·3
4	47·8	35·2	·5	30·382	NE	2·4	·13	...
5	44·9	28·9	·6	30 450	E	1·9	...	3·3
6	49·2	33·2	·6	30·297	SE	1·5	...	4·4
7	48·1	28·9	·5	30·248	SE	0 9	..	7·9
8	50·0	36·0	·3	30·287	SW	2·2	·01	3·4
9	48·7	33·1	·1	30·215	SW	6·9	·01	...
10	51·2	47 7	38·9	29·718	SW	14·5	·07	...
11	51·5	40 0	·8	29·677	W	8 4	·03	4·8
12	49·4	35 6	·8	30·067	SW	2·7	...	4·2
13	53·8	44 2	39·0	29·651	SW	11·4	...	0·8
14	53·9	40·1	·3	29·845	W	3·4	...	0·3
15	48·8	38·1	·4	29·695	SSW	4·0	...	...
16	53·9	36·2	·5	29·754	SSW	2·0	·01	4·8
17	59·8	39 2	·6	29·738	SE	1·9	...	8·8
18	61·8	36·3	·5	29·861	SSW	0·6	...	8·0
19	61·0	36·0	·5	29·770	SW	1·5	...	3·3
20	43·0	35·1	·5	29·736	N	2·5	·17	...
21	41·7	34·4	·6	30·058	NNE	9·3	·05	0·4
22	49·8	38 2	·7	30·330	NE	1·2	...	8 1
23	49·0	29·3	·8	30·261	E	1·4	...	5·1
24	47·9	34·2	40·0	29·958	Vble.	0·4	...	2·2
25	54·4	32·4	·1	29·869	S	0·4	·02	0 4
26	52·6	39·2	·2	29·944	W	3·0	...	3·7
27	50·9	33·3	·3	29·963	W	5·0	·07	...
28	53·0	27·2	·3	30·215	SSW	1·8	...	4·5
29	49·0	43·2	·3	30·128	SW	3·8	...	..
Mn	51·0	36·4	39·6	30·035	—	—	0·57	87 8

* The Meteorological Data in these Tables are based upon observations recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc Lat	Centre of Disc Long
	°	°	°
5	13·9W.	6·4S.	218·5
15	17·5	6·9	86 8
25	20·6	7·2	315 1

See Note, below.] THE MOON.

At Greenwich Mean Noon

		Right Ascension	Declina	Horizontal Parallax	Semidia	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at x^h 15^m W E
	M	H M S	° ′	″	″		
	2 29	11 34 15	57 32	17 53 5	S 54 57	15 0 23	6 ○31
	3 26	52 12 15	16 48 11	19 1 0	54 30	14 52 24	6 4231○
	4 18	40 13 1	17 38 37	19 16 8	54 11	14 47 25	6 43○12
	5 4	9 27 13	53 18 28 36	18 41 4	54 0	14 44 26	6 431○2
	5 43	10 14 14	49 19 17 54	17 17 5	53 57	14 43 27	6 42○31
6	6 17	11 0 15	49 20 6 22	15 9 3	54 0	14 44 28	6 42 3●
7	6 46	11 45 16	52 20 53 57	12 22 7	54 8	14 47 29	6 1○423
8	7 12	12 29 17	55 21 40 48	9 4 5	54 22	14 50 0	11 ○134
9	7 36	13 13 19	0 22 27 11	5 22 6	54 39	14 55	231○4
10	7 59	13 57 20	5 23 13 30	1 25 4	S 55 1	15 1 2	11 3○214
11	8 22	14 41 21	12 0 0 15	2 38 2	11 55	28 15 8	3 11 31○24
12	8 45	15 26 22	19 0 48 3	6 38 5	55 59	15 17 4	11 ●2○14
13	9 11	16 14 23	28 1 37 28	10 25 0	56 34	15 26 5	11 ●2○34
14	9 41	17 4 0	37 2 29 5	13 46 2	57 14	15 37 6	11 1○243
15	10 16	17 56 1	45 3 23 17	16 29 3	57 57	15 49 7	11 ○1213
16	10 59	18 52 2	50 4 20 13	18 20 9	58 43	16 2 8	11 421○3
17	11 51	19 50 3	49 5 19 33	19 8 7	59 27	16 14 9	11 43○
18	12 54	20 50 4	40 6 20 32	18 43 6	60 7	16 24 10	11 431○2
19	14 5	21 50 5	24 7 22 3	17 2 9	60 37	16 33 11	11 423○1
20	15 23	22 49 6	1 8 23 2	14 11 8	60 54	16 37 12	11 421○3
21	16 44	23 46 6	34 9 22 38	10 23 3	60 54	16 37 13	11 4○23
22	18 5	0 41 7	3 10 20 27	5 56 2	60 36	16 33 14	11 4○123
23	19 25	1 34 7	30 11 16 32	1 11 4	N 60 3	16 23 15	11 2134○
24	20 42	2 26 7	58 — —	3 30 8	S 59 17	16 11 16	11 3○14●
25	21 57	3 16 8	27 13 4 37	7 53 3	58 23	15 56 17	11 31○24
26	23 8	4 7 8	58 13 57 23	11 42 5	57 27	15 41 18	11 23○14
27			14 49 40	14 48 8	56 33	15 26 19	11 21○34
28	0 15	4 56 9	33 15 41 35	17 6 3	S 55 45	15 13 20	11 ○1234

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 1 Day breaks at 5^h 44 Civil twilight ends at 17^h 35^m Night begins at 18^h 44^m The length of the Day is 9^h 6^m

Feb 1 Neptune in Opposition 18^h Distance 2,701,600,000 miles

Feb 5 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1^m 7 6s

Feb 9 Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 16^h 0^m ☿ 4° 34′ S

Feb 10 Venus at greatest elongation, 4^h 46° 46′ E

Feb 11 Mars in conjunction with ☽, 9^h 43^m ♂ 3° 19′ S

Feb 12 Venus in conjunction with ☽, 4^h 41^m ♀ 0° 17′ S

Feb 13, *aft* Occultation of 54 Ceti See p 81

Feb 15 Mercury at greatest elongation, 11^h 18° 8′ E

Feb 20, *aft* Occultation of A^1 A^2 and 60 Cancri See p 81

Feb 21 Mercury at a stationary point

Feb 22 Saturn's ring is open, appears See note, p 38

Feb 23 Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 8^h 15^m ♄ 5° 12′ N

Feb 23 Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV See p 80

Feb 23 Saturn in conjunction with ☽ 20^h 55^m ♄ 5° 37′ N

Feb 25 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1^m 5 5s

In this month the Mornings increase 50^m, the Afternoons 49^m

Neptune rises Feb 1 16^h 39^m sets 7^h 51^m morn Feb 28, 6^h 3^m

The Zodiacal light may be seen at the end of this month, as the moon will then be absent in the evening

Constellations near the S meridian at 22^h Auriga, Taurus Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Canis Major, Argo, Cancer Hydra

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

	☿ MERCURY		♀ VENUS		♂ MARS	
	R A	Dec	R A	Dec	R A	Dec
	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′
	22 10 22	12 25 48	0 9 20	1 48 31	23 39 18	2 55 48
	22 39 20	8 40 2	0 27 21	4 18 5	23 53 16	1 20 68
	23 0 55	5 11 6	0 44 45	6 45 2	0 7 10	13 911
	23 10 41	2 46 5	1 1 26	9 6 9	0 21 0	1 48 0
	23 6 0	2 8 6	1 17 18	11 22 1	0 34 49	3 21 1

	♃ JUPITER		♄ SATURN		♆ NEPTUNE	
	R A	Dec	R A	Dec	R A	Dec
	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′
	11 15 18	6 18 28	11 41 14	4 31 3	8 59 0	17 10 1
	11 13 26	6 31 1	11 40 13	4 39 1	8 58 27	17 12 5
	11 11 23	6 45 0	11 39 5	4 47 5	8 57 54	17 14 9
	11 9 10	6 59 7	11 37 51	4 56 3	8 57 22	17 17 2
	11 6 51	7 14 8	11 36 32	5 5 6	8 56 51	17 19 4

THE SUN AND PLANETS

	HELIOCENTRIC LONGITUDE						HELIOCENTRIC LATITUDE						RADIUS VECTOR						HORIZONTAL PARALLAX						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER					
	☉		☿		♀		♂		♃		♄		☉		☿		♀		♂		♃		♄		☉		☿		♀	
	° ′	″	° ′	″	° ′	″	° ′	″	° ′	″	° ′	″													′	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 93	7·4	12 1		4 3		1 9		1·0		1·0		16 15		2·8		11 5													
	8 91	9·3	13·4		4 2		2 0		1·0		1·0		16 13		3·6		12 8				20 5									
	8 89	12·7	15 1		4 1		2·0		1·0		1·0		16 11		4 8		14 5		2 2		20 7		1							

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, February 1, 211° 20′ ♏

Note –The arrangement of the Table of Moonrising, southing, and setting on this page is as in last year's issue of this Almanack The times in the second column are those of Moonrise on the day of the month shown by the adjacent figure in the first column, the hours being expressed according to the method described in the note on p 26 The figures in the third and fourth columns show the time of the southing and of the setting *which next follow that rising*, and these sometimes happen

Times of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month	Day of Week	London Bridge Morn	London Bridge After	Liverpool Morn	Liverpool After	Bristol Morn	Bristol After	Hull Morn	Hull After	Greenock Morn	Greenock After	Leith Morn	Leith After	Dublin (Bal) G M T Morn	Dublin (Bal) G M T 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	Tu	7 46	20 26	5 32	18 5	0 41	13 16		12 21	6 15	18 49	9 6	21 40	6 4	18 23
2	W	8 58	21 45	6 44	19 23	1 56	14 44	0 56	13 40	7 27	20 6	10 17	22 56	7 18	19 57
3	Th	10 24	23 8	8 1	20 36	3 25	16 10	2 33	15 13	8 44	21 23	11 31		8 29	20 59
4	F	11 43		9 8	21 39	4 43	17 20	3 58	16 19	9 52	22 25	0 8	12 35	9 27	21 50
5	S	0 16	12 44	10 1	22 27	5 43	18 14	4 58	17 5	10 45	23 13	1 6	13 25	10 11	22 31
6	S	1 4	13 33	10 42	23 5	6 29	18 57	5 43	17 40	11 27	23 55	1 51	14 4	10 48	23 4
7	M	1 41	14 10	11 15	23 38	7 8	19 34	6 20	18 13		12 6	2 29	14 37	11 19	23 35
8	Tu	2 13	14 44	11 46		7 44	20 6	6 54	18 46	0 33	12 40	3 1	15 8	11 51	
9	W	2 44	15 15	0 10	12 18	8 15	20 35	7 25	19 20	1 6	13 12	3 34	15 41	0 4	12 19
10	Th	3 14	15 45	0 40	12 50	8 46	21 5	7 57	19 53	1 39	13 45	4 9	16 16	0 34	12 51
11	F	*3 46	16 14	1 11	13 21	9 18	21 36	8 23	20 25	2 10	14 18	4 42	16 51	1 7	13 25
12	S	*4 18	16 45	1 42	13 54	9 50	22 5	8 50	20 59	2 43	14 52	5 16	17 26	1 41	14 0
13	S	*4 50	17 15	2 15	14 30	10 19	22 36	9 18	21 34	3 9	15 27	5 50	18 3	2 20	14 42
14	M	5 24	17 49	2 50	15 8	10 50	23 8	9 52	22 16	3 49	16 5	6 27	18 45	3 5	15 29
15	Tu	6 4	18 30	3 30	15 55	11 27	23 47	10 34	23 6	4 28	16 50	7 11	19 37	3 53	16 25
16	W	6 55	19 24	4 25	16 50		12 15	11 21		5 18	17 48	8 6	20 40	4 56	17 32
17	Th	7 57	20 31	5 36	18 17	0 45	13 28	0 4	12 22	6 23	19 3	9 13	21 54	6 13	18 55
18	F	9 17	22 0	6 56	19 42	2 11	15 5	1 21	13 55	7 43	20 29	10 32	23 17	7 35	19 15
19	S	10 53	23 27	8 18	20 59	3 48	16 35	3 7	15 28	9 6	21 48	11 51		8 47	20 18
20	S		12 11	9 25	21 59	5 6	17 44	4 30	16 36	10 15	22 52	0 31	12 57	9 45	22 12
21	M	0 34	13 11	10 18	22 50	6 8	18 40	5 24	17 26	11 12	23 47	1 30	13 48	10 43	22 55
22	Tu	1 25	14 1	11 5	23 36	7 1	19 29	6 9	18 14		12 3	2 20	14 35	11 16	23 39
23	W	*2 11	*14 48	11 52		7 48	20 14	6 55	19 3	0 39	12 51	3 6	15 21		12 0
24	Th	*2 56	*15 32	0 21	12 37	8 34	20 57	7 39	19 49	1 26	13 36	3 53	16 9	0 22	12 43
25	F	*3 39	16 12	1 3	13 20	9 16	21 35	8 17	20 28	2 8	14 19	4 37	16 52	1 6	13 26
26	S	4 19	16 50	1 43	14 1	9 54	22 10	8 52	21 7	2 48	14 59	5 18	17 34	1 48	14 9
27	S	4 57	17 24	2 21	14 41	10 29	22 43	9 27	21 46	3 24	15 36	5 57	18 16	2 33	14 56
28	M	5 36	18 1	3 1	15 23	11 4	23 18	10 5	22 29	4 0	16 16	6 39	19 2	3 20	15 47

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

Rising, Southing and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days (Noon = 12 h)

D	Mercury ☿ Rises h m	Mercury ☿ Souths h m	Mercury ☿ Sets h m	Venus ♀ Rises h m	Venus ♀ Souths h m	Venus ♀ Sets h m	Mars ♂ Rises h m	Mars ♂ Souths h m	Mars ♂ Sets h m	Jupiter ♃ Rises h m	Jupiter ♃ Souths h m	Jupiter ♃ Sets h m	Saturn ♄ Rises h m	Saturn ♄ Souths h m	Saturn ♄ Sets h m
6	8 9	13 12	18 18	8 54	15 9	21 25	8 47	14 38	20 29	19 33	2 8	8 43	20 9	2 34	9 0
13	7 51	13 22	18 53	8 33	15 6	21 40	8 28	14 30	20 32	19 1	1 38	8 14	19 39	2 5	8 32
20	7 22	13 11	19 0	8 12	15 2	21 53	8 9	14 21	20 34	18 29	1 7	7 46	19 9	1 36	8 4
27	6 43	12 33	18 23	7 50	14 55	22 4	7 50	14 13	20 37	17 56	0 36	7 17	18 38	1 7	7 35

Morning and Evening Stars

☿ Mercury is an evening star throughout February in the constellation Aquarius and in the middle of the month may be seen by the naked eye about 6 o clock low down south of west

♀ Venus is also an evening star and remains in the constellation Pisces This planet is a bright object in the south west sky in the twilight and sets north of west Magnitude, −4·0 to −4·2

♂ Mars is also in the constellation Pisces below and to the right of Venus It sets earlier nearly due west Magnitude +1·5

♃ ♄ Jupiter and Saturn rise during the early evening. Both are moving from left to right in the constellation Leo and are in line with the star Regulus Jupiter much the brightest of the three objects, being in the middle Magnitude Jupiter, −2·0 Saturn, +1·0

after midnight of the day indicated In such cases the figures are in heavy type It is therefore to be remembered in using this Table that these distinctive figures always indicate a time *on the morrow of the day of its line* To one day in each lunation there are necessarily no entries, but there are no omissions On the lines immediately following that with no entry the times given for moonrise are in the early morning of the day to which they are assigned A similar system is followed in the Tables of Rising, Southing and Setting of the Planets on this and other pages

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris

D	R A H	R A M	R A S	Decl N
1	1	32	26	53
10	1	32	16	53
19	1	32	8	53
28	1	32	0	53



Fasts and Festivals
Remarkable Days– Events

SUN'S LONGITUDE 0° ♈ 21*d* 4*h*



DAY OF M	Light and Dark	W		THE SUN Rises	THE SUN Sets	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year
				H M	H M		
1	▮	Tu	ST DAVID'S DAY Mamelukes massacred 1811	6 48	17 38	60	305
2	▮	W	German Bolshevik treaty of Brest-Litovsk, 1918	6 46	17 39	61	304
3	▮	Th	Col Burnaby b 1842 Sir Thomas Bodley b 1545	6 44	17 41	62	303
4	▮	F	Inauguration Day, U S A John Timbs, antiqn, b 1875	6 42	17 43	63	302
5	▮	S	Sir A H Layard, excavator of Nineveh, born, 1817	6 40	17 45	64	301
6	▮	S	**4th Sunday in Lent** John Redmond died, 1918	6 37	17 47	65	300
7	▮	M	J R Green historian, d 1883 Thos Acquinas d 1274	6 35	17 48	66	299
8	▮	Tu	Aboukir, 1801 Bernadotte, King of Sweden, d 1844	6 33	17 50	67	298
9	▮	W	Charles Knight publisher and historian, died, 1873	6 31	17 52	68	297
10	▮	Th	British captured Neuve Chapelle, 1915	6 29	17 53	69	296
11	▮	F	Baghdad captured by General Maude, 1917	6 26	17 55	70	295
12	▮	S	Russian Revolution, 1917 £1 notes first issued 1797	6 24	17 57	71	294
13	▮	S	**5th Sunday in Lent** F M Lord Plumer b 1857	6 22	17 59	72	293
14	▮	M	Ivry, 1590 H R H Duchess of Connaught d 1917	6 20	18 0	73	292
15	▮	Tu	Abdication of Czar Nicholas of Russia 1917	6 17	18 2	74	291
16	▮	W	German retreat on the Somme, 1917	6 15	18 4	75	290
17	▮	Th	ST PATRICK'S DAY British occupied Bapaume 1917	6 13	18 5	76	289
18	▮	F	Naval attack on Dardanelles, 1915	6 10	18 7	77	288
19	▮	S	Sir Richard Burton Orientalist and traveller b 1821	6 8	18 9	78	287
20	▮	S	**Palm Sunday** *Titanic* Fund closed (£418,260)	6 6	18 11	79	286
21	▮	M	Second Battle of the Somme 1918	6 4	18 12	80	285
22	▮	Tu	General Allenby crossed the Jordan, 1918	6 1	18 14	81	284
23	▮	W	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END Lord Milner born, 1854	5 59	18 16	82	283
24	▮	Th	Maundy Thursday S S *Sussex* torpedoed, 1916	5 57	18 17	83	282
25	▮	F	**Good Friday Annunciation** Lady D Quarter D	5 54	18 19	84	281
26	▮	S	British attacked Turks at Gaza 1917 Baghdadie 1918	5 52	18 21	85	280
27	▮	S	**Easter Day** First Allied Conference, Paris 1916	5 50	18 22	86	279
28	▮	M	**Easter Monday** Bank Holiday	5 48	18 24	87	278
29	▮	Tu	**Easter Tuesday** French counter attack, Verdun,	5 45	18 26	88	277
30	▮	W	'Big Bertha bombarded Paris, 1918 [1916	5 43	18 27	89	276
31	▮	Th	H R H Prince Henry born, 1900	5 41	18 29	90	275

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾	Last Quarter	1*d*	14*h* 3*m*
●	New Moon	9	18 9
☽	First Quarter	17	3 49
○	Full Moon	23	20 19
☾	Last Quarter	31	9 13

Apogee 5*d* 2*h* 252 000 miles
Perigee 21*d* 1*h* 226 900

RAIN FELL IN MARCH 1920

on 14 days total fall 1·38 inches *below* the average by 0·08 inch

MONTHLY NOTES

March 1 Auditors of Boroughs to be elected — Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural Parishes to take place during this month

2 Close time for all wild birds till 1st August

8 Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories and workshops during past year 17 Bank Holiday in Ireland

25 Lady Day Quarter Day Accounts of Overseers and Parish Councils to be made up to 31st

THE SUN (Mean Noon)

	Equation of Time: Add to App Time	Hrly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R A	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0 Sidereal Time (92 Sec)
	M S	S	H M S	S	°		H M S	H M S
1	12 33	0 49	22 47 32	9 37	7 40 8 S	0 95	22 34 59	1 24 47
2	12 21	0 50	22 51 17	9 35	7 18 0	0 95	22 38 56	1 20 51
3	12 9	0 52	22 55 1	9 33	6 55 1	0 96	22 42 52	1 16 55
4	11 56	0 54	22 58 45	9 31	6 32 0	0 96	22 46 49	1 12 59
5	11 43	0 56	23 2 28	9 29	6 8 9	0 96	22 50 46	1 9 3
6	11 29	0 58	23 6 11	9 28	5 45 7	0 97	22 54 42	1 5 7
7	11 15	0 60	23 9 54	9 26	5 22 4	0 97	22 58 39	1 1 11
8	11 0	0 62	23 13 36	9 24	4 59 1	0 97	23 2 35	0 57 15
9	10 45	0 63	23 17 17	9 23	4 35 7	0 98	23 6 32	0 53 19
10	10 30	0 64	23 20 59	9 21	4 12 2	0 98	23 10 28	0 49 24
11	10 15	0 66	23 24 40	9 20	3 48 7	0 98	23 14 25	0 45 28
12	9 59	0 67	23 28 20	9 19	3 25 1	0 98	23 18 21	0 41 32
13	9 42	0 68	23 32 1	9 17	3 1 5	0 98	23 22 18	0 37 36
14	9 26	0 69	23 35 41	9 16	2 37 8	0 99	23 26 15	0 33 40
15	9 9	0 71	23 39 20	9 15	2 14 2	0 99	23 30 11	0 29 44
16	8 52	0 72	23 43 0	9 14	1 50 5	0 99	23 34 8	0 25 48
17	8 35	0 73	23 46 39	9 13	1 26 8	0 99	23 38 4	0 21 52
18	8 17	0 73	23 50 18	9 12	1 3 1	0 99	23 42 1	0 17 56
19	8 0	0 74	23 53 57	9 11	0 39 4	0 99	23 45 57	0 14 0
20	7 42	0 75	23 57 36	9 11	0 15 7S	0 99	23 49 54	0 10 4
21	7 24	0 75	0 1 14	9 11	0 8 0n	0 99	23 53 50	0 6 9
22	7 6	0 76	0 4 53	9 10	0 31 7	0 99	23 57 47	0 2 13 / 23 58 17
23	6 47	0 76	0 8 31	9 09	0 55 4	0 98	0 1 44	23 54 21
24	6 29	0 76	0 12 9	9 09	1 19 0	0 98	0 5 40	23 50 25
25	6 11	0 77	0 15 47	9 09	1 42 6	0 98	0 9 37	23 46 29
26	5 52	0 77	0 19 25	9 09	2 6 1	0 98	0 13 33	23 42 33
27	5 34	0 77	0 23 3	9 09	2 29 7	0 98	0 17 30	23 38 37
28	5 15	0 77	0 26 42	9 09	2 53 1	0 98	0 21 26	23 34 41
29	4 57	0 76	0 30 20	9 09	3 16 5	0 97	0 25 23	23 30 45
30	4 39	0 76	0 33 58	9 09	3 39 9	0 97	0 29 19	23 26 50
31	4 20	0 76	0 37 36	9 10	4 3 2n	0 97	0 33 16	23 22 54

MEMORANDA

Lamps to be lighted see p 572).

1		(18 8)
2		(18 9)
3		(18 11)
4		(18 13)
5		(18 15)
6		(18 17)
7		(18 18)
8		(18 20)
9		(18 22)
10		(18 23)
11		(18 25)
12		(18 27)
13		(18 29)
14		(18 30)
15		(18 32)
16		(18 34)
17		(18 35)
18		(18 37)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MARCH 1920

Day	TEMPERATURE Max	Min	Min 1841 1 0	BAROM Mean	WIND Pressure lbs to foot	
				inches	Direction	
1	59 3	41 9	40 4	29 862	SW	2 3
2	51 1	38 6	4	30 075	W	2 4
3	51 0	30 0	5	30 424	SW	1 0
4	54 1	31 1	7	30 030	WSW	1 0
5	54 5	37 6	9	29 691	SW	4 0
6	56 7	44 9	41 0	29 236	SW	6 4
7	47 1	31 7	0	29 517	W	3 4
8	41 3	27 2	1	30 095	N	3 3
9	42 6	27 3	0	30 316	NW	1 2
10	49 0	36 9	40 9	30 128	SW	1 4
11	50 9	38 2	41 0	29 986	variable	1 4
12	54 2	37 2	1	29 633	WSW	8 0
13	49 8	32 5	3	29 535	SSW	3 5
14	47 7	34 2	5	28 925	SW	2 7
15	47 2	35 1	7	28 776	WSW	9 0
16	47 9	35 0	9	29 573	WNW	4 3
17	61 2	44 2	42 9	29 781	WSW	5 0
18	59 6	41 9	0	29 986	WSW	8 1
19	57 1	35 9	41 9	30 295	WNW	1 1
20	61 9	36 6	9	30 331	WSW	0 6
21	65 9	34 7	9	30 257	SW	0 5
22	65 5	36 3	42 0	30 065	E	0 5
23	65 0	37 0	2	29 865	SE	1 0
24	58 2	39 6	4	29 854	SW	4 1
25	58 5	45 1	7	29 678	SW	6 3
26	55 8	37 3	43 0	29 539	SSW	8 7
27	58 3	45 2	3	29 440	SW	6 8
28	64 6	49 1	7	29 337	SSW	6 8
29	61 5	50 0	44 1	29 319	SE	1 2
30	64 5	46 9	5	29 425	ENE	1 0
31	64 0	39 9	9	29 392	S	1 5
Mn	55 7	38 0	41 9	29 754	—	1 38

04

130 4

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

I	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc: Lat	Long
"	23 1W	7 3 S	183 4
17	24 9	7 1	51 6
2	26 0	6 7	279 7

See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON

Day of	hrs.	At Greenwich Mean Noon: Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semidiameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at midnight
		H M	H M				W E
1	16	5 46	10 13	16 33 7	18 31 6S	55 5 15	2 21 11	♃ 21○4
2	11	6 35	10 58	17 24 8	19 3 9	54 35	14 54 22 11	32○14
3	59	7 23	11 48	18 14 29	18 44 3	54 15	14 48 23 11	314○2
4	41	8 10	12 42	19 4 1	17 35 6	54 5	14 46 24 11	432○1
5	17	8 56	13 41	19 52 40	15 41 7	54	14 46 25 11	421○3
6	48		14 42	20 40 29	13 7 8	54 12	14 48 26 11	4○123
7	15		15 45	21 27 37	10 0 0	54 26	14 51 27 11	41○23
8	40		16 50	22 14 22	6 25 4	54 46	14 57 28 11	♄ 42○3
9	4	11 54	17 55	23 1 7	2 31 9S	55 9	15 3 29 11	432○1
10	27	12 39	19 2	23 48 18	1 31 3N	55 36	15 10 0 18	341○2
11	51	13 25		0 36 25	5 34 3	56 4	15 18 1 18	32○1 ●
12	17		21 19	1 25 59	9 25 8	56 33	15 26 2 18	21○34
13			22 28	2 17 24	12 53 7	57 4	15 34 3 18	○2134
14	8 19	15 53	23 36	3 10 59	15 45 3	57	15 43 4 18	1○234
15	8 59	16 47		6 46	17 48 2	58 5	15 51 5 18	2○34 ♃
16	9 47	43		4 27	18 51 4	58 36	16 0 6 18	32○14
17	10 44	41		3 26	18 47 1	59 5	16 8 18	31 24
18	11 50	19 38		2 55	17 32 3	59 31	16 15 8 18	3○14 ♄
	13 3	36		2 2	15 10 1	59 51	16 20 9 18	21○43
	14 19	21 31	4 30	9 0 13	11 49 5	60 2	16 23 10 18	4○213
	15 38	22 26		9 57 8	7 44 7	60 2	16 23 11 18	41○23
	16 57			10 52 50	3 12 7N	59 51	16 20 12 18	42○13
23	18 15			11 47 32	1 27 8S	59 26	16 13 13 18	432○●
	19 31			12 41 33	5 58 8	58 51	16 4 14 18	431○2
25	20 45			13 35 10	10 4 2	58 7	15 52 15 18	43○21
	21 55			14 28 32	13 31 4	57 20	15 39 16 18	421○●
27	23 0			15 21 42	16 11 0	56 32	15 26 17 18	4○13●
28	23 59			16 14 29	17 57 7	55 48	15 14 18 18	1○423
29				17 6 39	18 49 5	55 10	15 3 19 18	2○134
30	0 51		9 40	17 57 57	18 47 3	54 41	14 55 20 18	(23)1○4
31	1 36	6 4	10 33	18 48 10	17 54 3S	54 21	14 50 21 18	31○24

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON

D	♀ VENUS R A	♀ VENUS Dec	♂ MARS R A	♂ MARS Dec	♃ JUPITER R A	♃ JUPITER Dec	♄ SATURN R A	♄ SATURN Dec	♆ NEPTUNE R A	♆ NEPTUNE Dec
	H M S	° ′ ″	H M S	° ′ ″	H M S	° ′ ″	H M S	° ′ ″	H M S	° ′ ″
2	22 50 6	3 25 08	1 32 10	13 29 2N	0 48 37	4 52 9N	11 4 28	7 30 3N	11 35 9	5 15 2N	8 56 22	17 21 4N
7	23 32 19	5 45 4	1 45 49	15 26 5	1 2 25	6 23 2	11 0 59 38	8 0 8	11 32 17	5 34 6	8 55 28	17 25 2
12	23 21 25	7 58 0	1 57 56	17 12 3	1 16 14	7 51 6	10 57 16	8 15 3	11 30 49	5 44 2	8 55 5	17 26 8
17	22 20 28	9 21 6	2 8 8	18 44 4	1 30 5	9 17 8	10 55 1	8 29 0	11 29 23	5 53 5	8 54 45	17 28 3
22	22 28 22	9 47 7	2 15 55	20 0 1	1 43 58	10 41 5	10 52 54	8 41 6	11 27 59	6 2 4	8 54 27	17 29 5
27	22 42 54	9 21 0	2 20 44	20 56 0	1 57 55	12 2 3						

THE SUN AND PLANETS

D	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX ☉	♀	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER ☉	♀	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	′	′	′	″	″	′	′	″	′	″	″
5	8 87	14 1	16 9	4 0	2 0	1 0	16 9	5 4	16 1	2 1	20 7	8 8
15	8 84	12 8	19 5	3 9	2 0	1 0	16 6	4 9	18 6	2 1	20 7	8 8
25	8 82	10 7	22 8	3 8	2 0	1 0	16 4	4 1	21 8	2 0	20 5	8 8

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node March 1, 209° 51′ ♎

ECLIPSES CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

March 1 Day breaks at 4*h* 55*m* Civil twilight ends 18*h* 21*m* Night begins 19*h* 30*m* The length of the Day is 10*h* 50*m*

Mar 3 Mercury in Inferior conjunction 2*h*

Mar 5 4*h* Jupiter in Opposition Distance 421 150 000 miles

Mar 5 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m* 5 0*s*

Mar 12 Mars in conjunction with ☽ 7*h* 5*m* ♂ 0° 52′ S

Mar 12 Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV See p 80

Mar 12, 13*h* Saturn in Opposition Distance 783 400 000 miles

Mar 13 Venus in conjunction with ☽ 3*h* 42*m* ♀ 5° 40′ N

Mar 17 8*h* Venus at greatest brilliancy

Mar 21 Sun enters the sign Aries (Spring Equinox) 3*h* 51*m*

Mar 22 Jupiter in conjunction with ☽ 12*h* 57*m* ♃ 5° 27′ N

Mar 23 Saturn in conjunction with ☽ 3*h* 55*m* ♄ 5 48′ N

Mar 25 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian 1*m* 4 2*s*

Mar 28 Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV See p 80

Mar 30 10*h* Mercury at greatest elongation 27° 50′ W

Mar 31 21*h* Venus at a stationary point

Neptune sets *Mar* 1 5*h* 59*m* *Mar* 31 4*h* 0*m*

The Zodiacal light may be seen at the beginning and end of this month as the Moon will then be absent from the evening sky

In this month the Mornings increase 67*m* the Afternoons 51*m* Constellations near the S meridian at 22*h* Gemini Canis Minor Monoceros Argo Lynx Cancer Hydra Leo Crater

Planetary Oppositions —Jupiter and Saturn are both in Opposition early in this month in the constellation Leo, the two phenomena being nearly contemporaneous because the planets have been brought together by their orbital motion as is mentioned on a later page Last year Jupiter was in Opposition on February 3 being in Cancer The Opposition of Jupiter happens a month later year by year because Jupiter moves forward through about a twelfth

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Planets at intervals of Seven Days (Noon 12h.).

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
6	6 5	11 41	17 16	7 26	14 48	22 12	7 31	14 5	20 40	17 24	0 6	6 47	18 7	0 37	7 7
13	5 37	10 58	16 18	7 1	14 38	22 16	7 12	13 57	20 42	16 51	23 35	6 18	17 36	0 7	6 39
20	5 21	10 35	15 48	6 34	14 23	22 13	6 53	13 48	20 45	16 19	23 4	5 49	17 6	23 38	6 10
27	5 10	10 25	15 42	6 5	14 3	22 2	6 35	13 40	20 47	15 47	22 33	5 20	16 35	23 8	5 42

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star during the month, rising less than an hour before the Sun.

♀ Venus is a brilliant object in the evening sky. The stars of Orion and the constellations which surround it always make an attractive picture in the spring twilight; and this year Venus, which is now in Aries, will add to its splendour. Magnitude at greatest brilliancy on March 17, −4·3.

♂ Mars sets before 21h. W. by N., at the beginning of the month; and more northward later.

♃, ♄ Jupiter and Saturn being in Opposition in the beginning of the month, are in the S. about midnight and above the horizon from sunset until dawn. They will be seen S. of E. in the twilight. Both planets are moving westward, approaching Regulus. Magnitudes: Jupiter, −2·0; Saturn, +0·8 at Opposition (March 12).

of its orbit around the Sun in a year, and the earth must therefore describe more than one revolution, or in other words, more than a year must elapse before the Earth is again in line with the Sun and Jupiter. For similar reasons Saturn is in Opposition about a fortnight later in each year than the preceding. Jupiter is nearest to the Sun when in Heliocentric longitude 12°. The Earth is in that longitude at the beginning of October, and Jupiter will be brightest when Opposition happens about that date. The present is therefore not a bright Opposition. Saturn is nearest the Earth at an Opposition which happens in December, but its brightness is more affected by the phase of the rings spoken of in a note on p. 39.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

D.	R.A. H.	M.	S.	
1	1	31	59	53
10	1	31	53	53
19	1	31	48	53
28	1	31	45	53



Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° ♉ 20*d.* 15*h.*



DAY OF M	Light and Dark	W		THE SUN Rises H M	Sets H M	DAYS of the Year	to end of Year
1	▮	F	All Fools' Day. Dr. William Harvey born, 1578.	5 38	18 31	91	274
2	▮	S	Copenhagen, 1801. Leon Gambetta born, 1838.	5 36	18 32	92	273
3	▮	S	**1st Sunday after Easter.** Earl Loreburn b. 1846.	5 34	18 34	93	272
4	▮	M	Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774.	5 32	18 36	94	271
5	▮	Tu	EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. U.S.A. at war, 1917.	5 30	18 37	95	270
6	▮	W	R. E. Peary reached the North Pole, 1909.	5 27	18 39	96	269
7	▮	Th	Old Lady Day Archbishop of Canterbury b. 1848.	5 25	18 41	97	268
8	▮	F	Atbara, 1898. King of the Belgians born, 1875.	5 23	18 42	98	267
9	▯	S	Battle of Arras, 1917.	5 21	18 44	99	266
10	▯	S	**2nd Sunday after Easter.** Toulouse, 1814.	5 18	18 46	100	265
11	▯	M	Treaty of Utretcht, 1713. Monchy, 1917	5 16	18 47	101	264
12	▯	Tu	Lord Rodney's Naval Victory, 1782.	5 14	18 49	102	263
13	▯	W	Fort Sumpter taken, 1861. Magdala, 1868.	5 12	18 51	103	262
14	▯	Th	Princess Beatrice b., 1857. Foch generalissimo. 1918.	5 10	18 52	104	261
15	▯	F	*Titanic* disaster, 1912; 1,503 persons drowned.	5 7	18 54	105	260
16	▯	S	Great French advance on the Aisne, 1917.	5 5	18 56	106	259
17	▯	S	**3rd S. after Easter.** Benjamin Franklin d. 1790.	5 3	18 57	107	258
18	▯	M	Chitral, 1895. British captured Hill 60, 1915.	5 1	18 59	108	257
19	▯	Tu	Primrose Day. Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881.	4 59	19 0	109	256
20	▯	W	Successful T.B.D. action off Dover, 1917.	4 57	19 2	110	255
21	▯	Th	Baroness Burdett-Coutts b. 1814. C. Brontë b. 1816.	4 55	19 4	111	254
22	▯	F	Germans used poison gas at Ypres, 1915.	4 53	19 5	112	253
23	▯	S	ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Naval attack on Zeebrugge, 1918.	4 51	19 7	113	252
24	▯	S	**4th Sunday after Easter.** Dublin Rebellion, 1916.	4 49	19 9	114	251
25	▯	M	**St. Mark.** Princess Mary b. 1897. Gallipoli, 1915.	4 47	19 10	115	250
26	▯	Tu	German Naval raid on Ramsgate, 1917.	4 45	19 12	116	249
27	▯	W	Martial Law proclaimed throughout Ireland, 1916.	4 43	19 14	117	248
28	▯	Th	Mutiny of the *Bounty*, 1789.	4 41	19 15	118	247
29	▯	F	Horse racing in England suspended, 1917.	4 39	19 17	119	246
30	▯	S	Fontenoy, 1745. Shatt-el-Adhaim, 1917.	4 37	19 19	120	245

PHASES OF THE MOON

● New Moon	8*d*	9*h*	5*m*
☽ First Quarter	15	10	12
○ Full Moon	22	7	49
☾ Last Quarter	30	4	9

Apogee . .	1*d.* 21*h*	251,400 miles
Perigee	16*d.* 15*h*	229 700 ,,
Apogee	29*d.* 17*h*	251 200 ,,

RAIN FELL IN APRIL, 1920,

on 21 days; total fall 2·66 inches; *above* the average by 1·00 inch

Summer Time —*See* Note p 40 and p. 92.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 1 Refreshment House Licences to be renewed. Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks send registration precepts to Overseers before 15th inst.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. Financial year, 1920–1921, for Treasury purposes ends.

7. Fire Insurances must be paid.

–. Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed.

14. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date

18. Edinburgh Spring Holiday

24. Census Day, 1921.

THE SUN (MEAN NOON).

Day	Equation of Time: Add to App Time	Equation of Time: Hrly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R A	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal T See p 92
	M. S.	s	H M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H M S	H M S
1	4 2	0·75	0 41 15	9·10	4 26·4 N	0·96	0 37 12	23 18 58
2	3 44	0·75	0 44 53	9·11	4 49·5	0·96	0 41 9	23 15 2
3	3 26	0·74	0 48 32	9·11	5 12·5	0·96	0 45 6	23 11 6
4	3 9	0·73	0 52 11	9·12	5 35·5	0·95	0 49 2	23 7 10
5	2 51	0·73	0 55 50	9·13	5 58·3	0·95	0 52 59	23 3 14
6	2 34	0·72	0 59 29	9·13	6 21·1	0·95	0 56 55	22 59 18
7	2 16	0·71	1 3 9	9·14	6 43·7	0·94	1 0 52	22 55 22
8	2 0	0·70	1 6 48	9·15	7 6·3	0·94	1 4 48	22 51 26
9	1 43	0·69	1 10 28	9·16	7 28·7	0·93	1 8 45	22 47 30
10	1 26	0·68	1 14 8	9·17	7 50·9	0·93	1 12 41	22 43 35
11	1 10	0·67	1 17 48	9·19	8 13·1	0·92	1 16 38	22 39 39
12	0 54	0·66	1 21 29	9·20	8 35·1	0·91	1 20 35	22 35 43
13	0 39	0·65	1 25 10	9·21	8 57·0	0·91	1 24 31	22 31 47
14	0 23	0·63	1 28 51	9·22	9 18·7	0·90	1 28 28	22 27 51
15	0 8	0·62	1 32 32	9·24	9 40·2	0·89	1 32 24	22 23 55
16	*Subt*	0·61	1 36 14	9·25	10 1·6	0·89	1 36 21	22 19 59
17	0 21	0 59	1 39 56	9 26	10 22 9	0·88	1 40 17	22 16 3
18	0 35	0 58	1 43 39	9·28	10 43·9	0·87	1 44 14	22 12 7
19	0 49	0·56	1 47 22	9·30	11 4·8	0·87	1 48 10	22 8 11
20	1 2	0·54	1 51 5	9·31	11 25·5	0·86	1 52 7	22 4 15
21	1 15	0 52	1 54 49	9·33	11 46·0	0·85	1 56 4	21 0 20
22	1 27	0·51	1 58 33	9·35	12 6·3	0·84	2 0 0	21 56 24
23	1 39	0 49	2 2 18	9·37	12 26·4	0·83	2 3 57	21 52 28
24	1 50	0·47	2 6 3	9·39	12 46·4	0·83	2 7 53	21 48 32
25	2 1	0·45	2 9 48	9·41	13 6·1	0·82	2 11 50	21 44 36
26	2 12	0 43	2 13 34	9·43	13 25·6	0·81	2 15 46	21 40 40
27	2 22	0 41	2 17 21	9·45	13 44·8	0·80	2 19 43	21 36 44
28	2 31	0·39	2 21 8	9·47	14 3·9	0·79	2 23 39	21 32 48
29	2 40	0·36	2 24 55	9·49	14 22·7	0·78	2 27 36	21 28 52
30	2 49	0 34	2 28 44	9 51	14 41·3 N	0·77	2 31 33	21 24 56

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1920.

Day	TEMPERATURE Max	Min	Mn 1841 1905	BAROM Mean	WIND (Pressure lbs to foot) Directn		RAIN FALL	SUN SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.			inch	hours
1	50·7	38·8	45·3	29·220	V'ble	0·6	·34	..
2	50·8	34·3	·7	29·421	W	0·5	...	0·6
3	53·9	40·1	46·0	29·508	V'ble	0·5	...	0·8
4	50·4	41·8	·2	29·549	N	2·4	·06	0·3
5	53·5	41·4	·3	29·707	NW	1·0	·02	1·1
6	56·9	34·2	·3	29·824	SSW	0·6	...	1·0
7	58·1	41·3	·3	29·640	SW	5·4	·10	2 9
8	57·5	48·6	·1	29·502	SSW	1·7	·09	0·1
9	61·9	48 3	·0	29·292	SW	1·2	·13	..
10	64·1	49·2	45·9	29·420	SW	4·4	...	4·4
11	59·2	46·0	·8	29·229	S	2.1	·35	0 3
12	54·8	43·3	·9	29·009	SSE	3·5	·13	0·7
13	60·0	42·6	46·1	29 106	SSW	3·9	·13	3·4
14	58·0	42·2	·4	29·345	SSW	5·5	·08	6 6
15	59·6	50·1	·8	29·120	SSW	18·0	·17	1·8
16	58·8	45·6	47·2	29·355	SSW	11·0	·13	5·6
17	55·4	42·5	·6	29·675	ENE	1·9	...	..
18	51·6	40·0	48·0	29·740	NNE	0·6	·02	...
19	59·4	37·3	·3	29·647	SW	4·6	·05	1·5
20	54·0	39·4	·5	29·362	SW	11·0	.21	5·3
21	54·9	39·8	·7	29·822	NW	7·7	·01	2·7
22	57·0	35·1	·7	29·899	SW	3·8	·28	3·5
23	58·2	44·4	·6	29·999	S	0·4	...	1·5
24	66·2	44·1	·6	29·991	WSW	3·3	...	2·5
25	61·0	45·2	·6	29·812	WNW	5·5	...	6·0
26	56·8	44·3	·6	29·803	NW	4·0	·04	2·2
27	52·9	43·0	·7	29·460	W	6·3	·20	...
28	55·2	36·9	·8	29·457	W	4·2	·10	7·6
29	56·5	36·1	49·0	29·692	WNW	5·7	·02	6·2
30	58·8	32·9	·1	29·781	W	4·4	...	8·1
Mn	56·9	41·6	47·3	29·546	—	—	2.66	76·7

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (see p. 572).

		H M
1.	(Summer time).	(20 1)
2.		(20 2)
3.		(20 4)
4		(20 6)
5.		(20 7)
6.		(20 9)
7.		(20 11)
8.		(20 12)
9.		(20 14)
10		(20 16)
11.		(20 17)
12		(20 19)
13.		(20 21)
14		(20 22)
15		(20 24)
16		(20 26)
17.		(20 27)
18.		(20 29)
19.		(20 30)
20.		(20 32)
21.		(20 34)
22.		(20 35)
23.		(20 37)
24.		(20 39)
25.		(20 40)
26.		(20 42)
27.		(20 44)
28.		(20 45)
29		(20 47)
30.		(20 49)

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc: Lat	Centre of Disc: Long
	°	°	°
6	26·4 W	6 2 S	147·8
16	26·2	5·4	15·8
26	25 1	4·6	243 7

[See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON

Day of M	Rises	Souths	Sets.	At Greenwich Mean Noon: Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 23h 0m
	h m	h m	h m	h m s	° ′	″	″	d h	W E
1	2 15	6 50	11 30	19 37 15	16 14 78	54 12	14 48	22 18	3○124
2	2 48	7 36	12 31	20 25 17	13 54 0	54 13	14 48	23 18	213○4
3	3 17	8 21	13 33	21 12 30	10 57 9	54 24	14 51	24 18	1○134
4	3 42	9 5	14 36	[illegible]	7 32 9	54 44	14 56	25 18	1○423
5	4 7	9 49	15 41	22 45 57	3 45 98	55 10	15 3	26 18	24○13
6	4 30	10 34	16 48	23 33 10	14 9n	55 41	15 12	27 18	4231○
7	4 54	11 19	17 56	0 21 24	4 20	56 15	15 21	28 18	43○12
8	5 19	12 7	19 6	1 11 12	8 18	56 49	15 31	3	43○2●
	5 47	12 56	20 17	2 2 59	11 56 9	57 22	15 39	3	4213○
10	6 20	13 48	21 26	[illegible]	2 0	57 52	15 48	3	42○13
11	6 58	14 43	22 34	3 53 11	17 19 7	58 18	15 55	3	41○23
12	7 44	15 39	23 36	4 51 9	18 38 2	58 39	16 0	3	42○13
13	8 39	16 36	0 31	5 50 10	18 49 5	58 56	16 —	3	2134○
14	9 42	17 34	1 18	6 49 19	17 50 9	59 8	16	3	3○124
15	10 52	18 30	1 57	7 47 46	15 46 0	59 16	16 11	3	●3○24
16	12 6	19 25	2 31	8 44 57	12 43 6	59 19	16 12	3	231○4
17	13 22	20 18	3 1	9 40 42	8 56 3	59 17	16 11 9	3	2○134
18	14 38	21 10	3 29	10 35 10	4 38 9	59 9	16 9 10	3	1○234
19	15 54	22 1	3 59	11 28 41	0 7 5n	58 54	16 5 11	3	○134
20	17 9	22 52	4 24	12 21 43	4 22 0s	58 32	15 58 12	3	1○21○4
21	18 23	23 42	4 53	13 14 39	8 34 2	58 3	15 51 13	3	3○214
22	19 35	0 33	5 25	14 7 44	12 15 4	57 29	15 41 14	3	341○2
23	20 43	1 25	6 2	15 1 2	15 14 1	56 51	15 31 15	3	1432○
24	21 45	2 16	6 43	15 54 22	17 22 3	56 12	15 20 16	3	42○13
25	22 41	3 6	7 30	16 47 23	18 35 5	55 36	15 10 17	3	41○23
26	23 30	3 55	8 23	17 39 40	18 53 0	55 4	15 2 18	3	4○213
27				18 30 52	18 17 1	54 38	14 55 19	3	421○3
28	0 12	4 43	9 19	19 20 43	16 52 5	54 21	14 50 20	3	43○1●
29	0 47	5 30	10 18	20 9 15	14 44 9	54 14	14 48 21	3	341○2
30	1 17	6 15	11 19	20 56 37	0 68	54 18	14 49 22	3	32○14

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON

D	☿ MERCURY R A	☿ MERCURY Dec	♀ VENUS R A	♀ VENUS Dec
	h m s	° ′	h m s	° ′
	23 2 9	8 8 6s	2 22 7	21 27 7n
	23 24 48	6 16 8	2 19 44	21 30 4
	23 50 6	3 50 4	2 13 37	20 59 6
16	0 17 41	0 53 5s	2 4 26	19 53 2
21	0 47 31	2 30 0n	1 53 31	18 15 1
26	1 19 53	6 16 1	1 42 45	16 16 6

D	♃ JUPITER R A	♃ JUPITER Dec	♄ SATURN R A	♄ SATURN Dec	♆ NEPTUNE R A	♆ NEPTUNE Dec
	h m s	° ′	h m s	° ′	h m s	° ′
1	10 50 58	8 53 0n	11 26 38	6 10 8n	8 54 12	17 30 6n
6	10 49 13	9 3 0	11 25 22	6 18 7	8 54 1	17 31 4
11	10 47 43	9 11 4	11 24 10	6 25 8	8 53 52	17 32 1
16	10 46 27	9 18 2	11 23 5	6 32 2	8 53 46	17 32 5
21	10 45 28	9 23 3	11 22 8	6 37 7	8 53 45	17 32 6
26	10 44 45	9 26 7	11 21 17	6 42 2	8 53 46	17 32 6

THE SUN AND PLANETS

D	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″			
5	8 79	9 0	26 9	3 7	1 9	1 8	16 0			8 7
15	8 77	7 9	30 0	3 7	1 9	1 0	15 58	3 0	28 7	2 0 19 7 8 7
25	8 74	7 1	30 7	3 6	1 8	1 0	15 55	2 7	29 3	1 9 19 2 8 6

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, April 1, 208° 12′ ♎

ECLIPSES CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

April 1 Day breaks at 3*h* 37*m* Civil twilight ends 19*h* 15*m* Night begins 20*h* 30*m* The length of the Day is 12*h* 53*m*

Apr 5 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian 1*m* 4 4*s*

Apr 6 Mercury in conjunction with ☽ 7*h* 19*m* ☿ 5° 49 S

Apr 8 *morn* Annular Eclipse of the Sun Visible as Partial Eclipse at Greenwich See p 80

Apr 9 Venus in conjunction with ♑ 17*h* 57*m* ♀ 8° 28 N

Apr 10 Saturn's ring plane passes through Sun See note

Apr 10 Mars in conjunction with ☽ 2*h* 54*m* ♂ 1° 30′ N

Apr 18. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽ 16*h* 50*m* ♃ 5° 36 N

Apr 19 Saturn in conjunction with ☽ 9*h* 13*m* ♄ 5° 56 N

Apr 22 *morn* Total eclipse of the Moon Not visible at Greenwich See p 80

Apr 22, 18*h* Venus at Inferior conjunction

Apr 25 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter to cross the meridian 1*m* 5 4*s*

Neptune sets *Apr* 1, 3*h* 56*m*
Apr 30 2*h* 2*m*

The Zodiacal light may be seen after 20*h* 30*m* at beginning of this month the Moon then being absent

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

Constellations near the South meridian at 22*h* Cancer Hydra, Leo Leo Minor Crater, Corvus, Virgo

The Solar Eclipse of April 8 is with one exception the largest that has been seen in London for at least 50 years, the exception being the eclipse that happened on *April* 17 1912, when nine tenths of the Sun's diameter was obscured, and the magnitude on this occasion is not very different The eclipse in 1912 was seen annular from the neighbourhood of Paris, and it is predicted that the eclipse on *April* 8 will be seen annular from a strip of the earth about 140 miles wide the central line of which passes through the extreme north west point of Scotland

Saturn's Ring—Analogous to the passage of the plane of the Earth's equator through the Sun at the terrestrial Equinoxes, the plane of Saturn's ring passes through the Sun twice during a revolution of the planet in its orbit This will happen on the 10th of this month The last

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month	Day of Week	London Bridge Morn	London Bridge After	Liverpool Morn	Liverpool After	Bristol Morn	Bristol After	Hull Morn	Hull After	Cromarty Morn	Cromarty After	Leith Morn	Leith After	Dublin (Bar) G M T Morn	Dublin (Bar) G M T 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	F	7 33	19 59	5 6	17 51	0 17	12 59	11 51		5 52	18 30	8 42	21 24	5 47	18 25
2	S	8 46	20 10	6 21	19 6	1 33	14 24	0 50	13 8	7 3	19 46	9 52	22 36	7 3	19 40
3	S	10 7	22 38	7 34	20 17	2 59	15 48	2 19	14 38	8 18	21 0	11 4	23 47	8 12	20 41
4	M	11 26	23 49	8 43	21 18	4 18	16 57	3 41	15 53	9 26	22 3		12 11	9 7	21 26
5	Tu		12 25	9 37	22 5	5 19	17 49	4 38	16 43	10 21	22 51	0 47	13 4	9 46	22 6
6	W	0 41	13 9	10 19	22 40	6 7	18 31	5 17	17 21	11 3	23 30	1 30	13 41	10 22	22 36
7	Th	1 20	13 42	10 52	23 11	6 46	19 5	5 48	17 56	11 41		2 2	14 14	10 52	23 9
8	F	1 52	14 13	11 24	23 42	7 20	19 37	6 18	18 32	0 4	12 16	2 34	14 47	11 25	23 40
9	S	2 25	14 45	11 57		7 54	20 11	6 50	19 9	0 39	12 53	3 6	15 22	11 56	
10	S	*3 0	*15 18	0 15	12 33	8 28	20 45	7 24	19 46	1 16	13 32	3 42	16 2	0 14	12 33
11	M	*3 35	*15 54	0 51	13 10	9 3	21 1	7 55	20 24	1 58	14 9	4 20	16 41	0 52	13 12
12	Tu	*4 12	16 28	1 27	13 49	9 41	21 58	8 29	21 4	2 30	14 50	4 59	17 24	1 33	14 6
13	W	4 51	17 6	2 6	14 32	10 19	22 36	9 6	21 50	3 10	15 34	5 44	18 13	2 20	14 48
14	Th	5 34	17 52	2 52	15 24	11 1	23 19	9 52	22 44	3 56	16 25	6 35	19 10	3 18	15 52
15	F	6 29	18 51	3 49	16 31	11 50		10 46	23 47	4 51	17 27	7 35	20 16	4 31	17 7
16	S	7 35	20 2	5 4	17 55	0 16	13 3	11 53		5 58	18 43	8 46	21 35	5 50	18 30
17	S	8 58	21 32	6 31	19 23	1 46	14 42	1 4	13 24	7 19	20 7	10 8	22 56	7 11	19 46
18	M	10 32	22 58	7 55	20 35	3 24	16 8	2 44	15 2	8 37	21 19	11 24		8 18	20 44
19	Tu	11 43		8 57	21 27	4 37	17 10	3 58	16 5	9 41	22 16	0 2	12 25	9 11	21 34
20	W		12 36	9 46	22 11	5 33	17 59	4 45	16 52	10 33	23 2	0 56	13 13	9 57	22 18
21	Th	0 49	13 19	10 29	22 51	6 20	18 43	5 25	17 36	11 19	23 46	1 38	13 55	10 37	22 58
22	F	1 31	13 58	11 9	23 29	7 4	19 25	6 –	18 20		12 4	2 17	14 36	11 19	23 36
23	S	*2 13	*14 36	11 50		7 45	20 4	6 42	19 4	0 30	12 49	2 57	15 19	11 59	
24	S	*2 55	*15 14	0 9	12 31	8 26	20 44	7 21	19 46	1 12	13 31	3 38	16 2	0 15	12 33
25	M	*3 35	15 52	0 48	13 11	9 6	21 20	7 55	20 24	1 52	14 11	4 20	16 44	0 53	13 12
26	Tu	4 13	16 27	1 25	13 50	9 41	21 54	8 28	21 4	2 29	14 49	5 0	17 26	1 33	13 54
27	W	4 51	17 3	2 3	14 32	10 18	22 29	9 2	21 46	3 6	15 27	5 41	18 7	2 17	14 41
28	Th	5 30	17 41	2 44	15 16	10 51	23 1	9 40	22 30	3 44	16 9	6 22	18 53	3 6	15 34
29	F	6 14	18 25	3 29	16 8	11 28	23 43	10 21	23 17	4 26	16 54	7 9	19 44	4 3	16 31
30	S	7 3	19 15	4 25	17 9		12 18	11 10		5 13	17 49	8 2	20 42	5 3	17 39

Rising, Southing and Setting of the Planets at intervals of Seven Days (Noon 12h)

D	Mercury ☿ Rises h m	Mercury ☿ Souths h m	Mercury ☿ Sets h m	Venus ♀ Rises h m	Venus ♀ Souths h m	Venus ♀ Sets h m	Mars ♂ Rises h m	Mars ♂ Souths h m	Mars ♂ Sets h m	Jupiter ♃ Rises h m	Jupiter ♃ Souths h m	Jupiter ♃ Sets h m	Saturn ♄ Rises h m	Saturn ♄ Souths h m	Saturn ♄ Sets h m
3	5 0	10 26	15 52	5 34	13 36	21 38	6 17	13 32	20 49	15 15	22 3	4 52	16 5	22 39	5 13
10	4 51	10 32	16 15	5 2	13 2	21 2	6 0	13 25	20 51	14 44	21 34	4 23	15 35	22 10	4 45
17	4 41	10 43	16 47	4 33	12 22	20 10	5 43	13 17	20 52	14 14	21 4	3 55	15 5	21 41	4 17
24	4 32	10 59	17 28	4 5	11 39	19 12	5 26	13 9	20 53	13 45	20 36	3 26	14 36	21 12	3 49

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

☿ Mercury is a morning star but rises not long before the Sun

♀ Venus is a bright evening star at the beginning of the month becomes fainter and sets earlier and being at Inferior conjunction on the 22nd it rises and sets before the Sun in the last week of April It moves in retrograde direction from the constellation Aries into Pisces

♂ Mars lingers in the evening sky It moves eastward somewhat rapidly passing from the constellation Aries into Taurus and sets in the W N W a few minutes before 21h

♃ ♄ Jupiter and Saturn are to be seen in the evening twilight in the south-east sky They are in the west at altitude 15° about 3 o clock in the morning early in the month Both are moving westward in the constellation Leo Magnitudes Jupiter, −2·0 to −1·8 Saturn +0·9 to +1·0

occasion was on July 26, 1907 The plane similarly passed through the Earth on 1920 November 7 1921 February 22 and will again on 1921 August 3 Between the first two dates the south side was illuminated by the Sun, and the Earth was on the north side Between February 22 and April 10 the Sun and Earth are on the south side From April 10 to August 3 the north side will be illuminated, but the Earth will be on the south side In the intervals when the Sun and Earth are on opposite sides of the plane the Ring system is said to be invisible, but has been found not to be entirely so

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris

	R A H	R A M	Decl °	Decl ′	Decl ″
	1	31	88	53	5
	1	31	88	53	2
19	1	31	88	52	59
28	1	31		52	57



Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 60° ♊ 21*d.* 15*h.*



DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year
				H M	H M		
1	▮	S	**Rogation Sunday. St. Philip and St. James.**	4 35	19 20	121	244
2	▮	M	[H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., born, 1850. (1st.)]	4 33	19 22	122	243
3	▮	Tu	Australians pierced Hindenburg Line, 1917.	4 31	19 23	123	242
4	▮	W	Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A., b. 1820; d. 15 May, 1895.	4 29	19 25	124	241
5	▮	Th	**Ascension Day.** Holy Thursday. Napoleon I. d. 1821.	4 27	19 27	125	240
6	▮	F	KING'S ACCESSION (1910). Ld. F. Cavendish as'n'd. '82.	4 26	19 28	126	239
7	▮	S	S.S. *Lusitania* torpedoed, 1915; 1,134 lives lost.	4 24	19 30	127	238
8	▮	S	**Sunday after Ascension.** [Ostend, 1918.	4 22	19 32	128	237
9	▮	M	Half Quarter Day. H.M.S. *Vindictive* blocked	4 21	19 33	129	236
10	▮	Tu	Lodi, 1796. Indian Mutiny begun at Meerut, 1857.	4 19	19 35	130	235
11	▮	W	Chatham, died, 1778. Sir J. Herschel d. 1871.	4 17	19 36	131	234
12	▮	Th	Passage of Douro, 1809. Windhoek occupied, 1915.	4 16	19 38	132	233
13	▮	F	EASTER LAW SITTINGS END. Sir A. Sullivan b. 1842.	4 14	19 39	133	232
14	▮	S	Old May Day.	4 13	19 41	134	231
15	▮	S	**Whit Sunday. Pentecost.** Vimy Ridge, 1916.	4 11	19 42	135	230
16	▮	M	**Whit Monday.** Bank Holiday. Albuera, 1811.	4 10	19 44	136	229
17	▮	Tu	**Whit Tuesday.** King of Spain born, 1886.	4 8	19 45	137	228
18	▮	W	N. Hawthorne, d. 1864. George Meredith died, 1909.	4 7	19 47	138	227
19	▮	Th	Last air raid on London, 1918.	4 5	19 48	139	226
20	▮	F	Columbus d. 1506. Consols £113 11*s* 3*d*., 1897.	4 4	19 50	140	225
21	▮	S	"*Summer Time" first adopted, 1916.	4 3	19 51	141	224
22	▮	S	**Trinity Sunday.** Sir A. Conan Doyle born, 1859.	4 1	19 52½	142	223
23	▮	M	Ramillies, 1706. Italy declared war on Austria, 1915.	4 0	19 54	143	222
24	▮	Tu	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. EMPIRE DAY.	3 59	19 55	144	221
25	▮	W	Military Service Act became law, 1916.	3 58	19 56	145	220
26	▮	Th	H.M. Queen Mary born, 1867. *Corpus Christi.*	3 57	19 58	146	219
27	▮	F	Fourth Battle of the Aisne, 1918.	3 56	19 59	147	218
28	▮	S	Battles of Souchez and La Bassée. 1915.	3 55	20 0	148	217
29	▮	S	**1st Sunday after Trinity.** Oak Apple Day.	3 54	20 1	149	216
30	▮	M	Decoration Day. General Holiday, U.S.A.	3 53	20 2	150	215
31	▮	Tu	UNION DAY. S. Africa (1910). Battle of Jutland, 1916.	3 52	20 4	151	214

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	7*d.*	21*h* 2*m*.
☽	First Quarter.....	14	15 25
○	Full Moon	21	20 15
☾	Last Quarter	29	21 45

Perigee .....11*d* 20*h*. 228,500 miles.
Apogee ... .27*d*. 11*h*. 251,500 .

RAIN FELL IN MAY, 1920,

on 12 days; total fall, 0·70 inch; *below* the average by 1·30 inch

The time used in these pages is Greenwich Mean Time, but the hours are numbered as explained on page 26. To convert G.M.T. into Summer Time, or the time used for general purposes in some months of the year according to Act of Parliament, 1 hour must be added.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 1. Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
6. 11 George V. ends. 7. 12 George V. begins.
ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec 25

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time: Subt. from Ap Time	Equation of Time: Hrly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal T See p 92
	M S	S	H M S.	S	° ′	′	H M S.	H M S
1	2 57	0·32	2 32 32	9·54	14 59·6 N	0·76	2 35 29	21 21 0
2	3 4	0 29	2 36 28	9·56	15 17 7	0·75	2 39 26	21 17 5
3	3 11	0·27	2 40 11	9·59	15 35 5	0·74	2 43 22	21 13 9
4	3 17	0 25	2 44 2	9·61	15 53·1	0 73	2 47 19	21 9 13
5	3 23	0·22	2 47 53	9·63	16 10·4	0·72	2 51 15	21 5 17
6	3 28	0 20	2 51 44	9·66	16 27·5	0 70	2 55 12	21 1 21
7	3 32	0·18	2 55 36	9·68	16 44·3	0·69	2 59 8	20 57 25
8	3 36	0·15	2 59 29	9·70	17 0·8	0·68	3 3 5	20 53 29
9	3 40	0·13	3 3 22	9·73	17 17·0	0 67	3 7 1	20 49 33
10	3 42	0·11	3 7 16	9·75	17 32·9	0·66	3 10 58	20 45 37
11	3 45	0·08	3 11 10	9 77	17 48 6	0·65	3 14 55	20 41 41
12	3 46	0·06	3 15 5	9 80	18 3 9	0 63	3 18 51	20 37 45
13	3 48	0 04	3 19 0	9 82	18 19·0	0 62	3 22 48	20 33 50
14	3 48	0 01	3 22 56	9 84	18 33 7	0 61	3 26 44	20 29 54
15	3 48	0 01	3 26 53	9 87	18 48 1	0 59	3 30 41	20 25 58
16	3 48	0 03	3 30 50	9 89	19 2 2	0 58	3 34 37	20 22 2
17	3 47	0·06	3 34 47	9·91	19 16·0	0 57	3 38 34	20 18 6
18	3 45	0 08	3 38 46	9·94	19 29 4	0 55	3 42 31	20 14 10
19	3 43	0 10	3 42 44	9 96	19 42 5	0 54	3 46 27	20 10 14
20	3 40	0 12	3 46 44	9·98	19 55·3	0·53	3 50 24	20 6 18
21	3 37	0 15	3 50 43	10 00	20 7 7	0 51	3 54 20	20 2 22
22	3 33	0 17	3 54 44	10 03	20 19 8	0 50	3 58 17	19 58 26
23	3 29	0 19	3 58 44	10·05	20 31 6	0 48	4 2 13	19 54 30
24	3 24	0 21	4 2 46	10 07	20 43 0	0 47	4 6 10	19 50 35
25	3 19	0 23	4 6 48	10 09	20 54·0	0 45	4 10 6	19 46 39
26	3 13	0·25	4 10 50	10·11	21 4 7	0 44	4 14 3	19 42 43
27	3 6	0 28	4 14 53	10 13	21 15·0	0 42	4 18 0	19 38 47
28	3 0	0 30	4 18 57	10 15	21 25 0	0 41	4 21 56	19 34 51
29	2 52	0 32	4 23 0	10 17	21 34 6	0 39	4 25 53	19 30 55
30	2 44	0 34	4 27 5	10·19	21 43·8	0 38	4 29 49	19 26 59
31	2 36	0 35	4 31 10	10 21	21 52·6 N	0 36	4 33 46	19 23 3

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (see p. 572).

			H. M.
1.	S.	(Summer time).	(20 50)
2.			(20 52)
3.			(20 53)
4.			(20 55)
5.			(20 57)
6.			(20 58)
7.			(21 0)
8.	S.		(21 2)
9.			(21 3)
10.			(21 5)
11.			(21 6)
12.			(21 8)
13.			(21 9)
14.			(21 11)
15.	☽.		(21 12)
16.			(21 14)
17.			(21 15)
18	..		(21 17)
19.	. .		(21 18)
20.			(21 20)
21.			(21 21)
22.	☽.		(21 22)
23.			(21 24)
24.			(21 25)
25.	....		(21 26)
26.	.....		(21 28)
27.			(21 29)
28	.		(21 30)
29	☽.		(21 31)
30.			(21 32)
31.			(21 34)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1920.

Day	TEMPERATURE: Max	Min	Mn 1841 1906	BAROM: Mean	WIND (Pressure lbs to foot): Directn		RAIN FALL	SUN SHINE
	°	°		Inches			inch	hours
1	63·1	40·9	49 3	29·614	S	3 4	·01	1 2
2	67 4	48·0	·5	29·361	WSW	5 8	·01	2 4
3	63·2	43 9	·8	29 827	W	7 5	...	11·2
4	56·2	38 7	50·0	30·225	N	3·5	.	8·0
5	59·2	32·0	·3	30·372	WSW	2 7	...	3·9
6	55·6	47·2	·5	29 963	WSW	6 3	·19	...
7	61·0	42·7	·7	29·888	W	7·7	·05	9·8
8	54·4	40 6	51 0	29 950	W	2·4	·18	0·3
9	62·0	41·2	·2	29 998	N	1·1	·04	7·2
10	61·8	39·3	·5	30·114	ESE	1·2	..	8·5
11	64·6	41·1	·8	29·853	ESE	3·3		7·4
12	72·3	49 6	52·1	29·640	SW	5·1	·01	7 2
13	65 5	45·3	4	29·951	WNW	4·7	...	10 4
14	67·0	39·3	·6	30·105	V'ble	1·5	...	9·5
15	62·0	43 9	·8	29 986	ESE	4·8	..	11 5
16	61·5	48·8	53·0	29·655	ESE	6·7	·01	5 6
17	64·7	50·3	·1	29·506	WSW	5·1	·11	1·5
18	64 6	46 9	·3	29·459	SW	25 7	..	6·0
19	64·6	45 6	·5	29 814	WSW	6 7	.	13 4
20	66·0	41·3	·8	30·019	SW	0 7	...	3 7
21	70·4	46·6	54·2	30·115	W	3 1	.	9 6
22	72·9	41·8	·6	30·237	W	1 8	..	13 0
23	71 9	45 1	·9	30 094	SE	2·7	.	13 0
24	74·1	50·1	55·3	29·752	ESE	4 4	...	13 2
25	86·5	52 2	·5	29·724	E	1·6	..	10 6
26	78·6	54·3	·8	29 824	SW	1 8	..	3·9
27	75·3	53·5	56 0	29 839	WSW	1·4	...	4 6
28	76·0	53·1	·2	29·833	WSW	1·1	..	4 3
29	74·9	52·1	·4	29·720	SW	3 8	·03	5 3
30	69·4	50·1	·7	29·844	W	3·6	·13	5·1
31	67·0	47·9	57 1	30·071	NW	3 3	·03	7·7
Mn	66·9	45·6	53·1	29 882	—	—	0 70	219 0

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

D	Axis Sun's	Centre of Disc: Lat	Centre of Disc: Long
	°	°	°
6	23 3 W	3·5 S	111·5
16	20 8	2·4	339 3
26	17·7	1 3	207·0

[See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon: Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 22h 30m.
	H M	H. M.	H M	H M s	° ′	′ ″	″	D. H	W. E.
1	1 44	6 59	12 22	21 43 13	8 45·9S	54 31	14 53	23 3	2○34●
2	2 9	7 42	13 26	22 29 33	5 7 6	54 54	14 59	24 3	1○234
3	2 32	8 26	14 31	23 16 9	1 12·6S	55 26	15 8	25 3	○2134
4	2 55	9 11	15 38	0 3 43	2 51·0N	56 4	15 18	26 3	21○34
5	3 20	9 58	16 47	0 52 54	6 53·2	56 47	15 30	27 3	●3○14
6	3 47	10 47	17 58	1 44 15	10 42·2	57 30	15 42	28 3	31○24
7	4 18	11 38	19 10	2 38 10	14 3·6	58 10	15 53	29 3	32○14
8	4 53	12 33	20 20	3 34 45	16 42·1	58 45	16 2	0 15	●2○4●
9	5 38	13 30	21 26	4 33 37	18 23·0	59 12	16 10	1 15	41○23
10	6 31	14 29	22 26	5 33 55	18 55·4	59 30	16 14	2 15	4○123
11	7 33	15 28	23 16	6 34 30	18 14·7	59 37	16 16	3 15	421○3
12	8 42	16 25	23 59	7 34 13	16 23·7	59 36	16 16	4 15	432○1
13	9 56	17 21	0 35	8 32 16	13 32·2	59 27	16 14	5 15	431○2
14	11 11	18 15	1 6	9 28 21	9 53·8	59 13	16 10	6 15	432○1
15	12 27	19 6	1 33	10 22 36	5 44·0	58 54	16 4	7 15	●421○
16	13 42	19 57	2 0	11 15 28	1 18·4N	58 31	15 58	8 15	☽4○23
17	14 56	20 46	2 26	12 7 30	3 8·1S	58 7	15 52	9 15	○123●
18	16 8	21 36	2 54	12 59 17	7 21·8	57 40	15 44	10 15	21○34
19	17 20	22 26	3 24	13 51 14	11 9·9	57 11	15 36	11 15	32○14
20	18 28	23 16	3 58	14 43 37	14 21·2	56 41	15 28	12 15	31○24
21	19 33	0 7	4 37	15 36 24	16 46·4	56 10	15 20	13 15	3○14☽
22	20 31	0 57	5 22	16 29 20	18 19·2	55 39	15 11	14 15	213○4
23	21 23	1 47	6 12	17 21 57	18 56·7	55 11	15 4	15 15	○1234
24	22 8	2 36	7 7	18 13 46	18 39·5	54 46	14 57	16 15	○2●34
25	22 46	3 23	8 5	19 4 22	17 31·1	54 27	14 52	17 15	214○3
26	23 19	4 9	9 6	19 53 34	15 37·2	54 14	14 48	18 15	423○1
27	23 47	4 53	10 8	20 41 22	13 4·6	54 10	14 47	19 15	431○2
28	.....	...	...	21 28 2	10 0·1	54 15	14 49	20 15	43○21
29	0 12	5 37	11 11	22 14 1	6 30·7	54 31	14 53	21 15	421○3
30	0 35	6 20	12 15	22 59 54	2 43·2S	55 56	15 0	22 15	4○123●
31	0 58	7 4	13 20	23 46 21	1 15·3N	55 31	15 9	23 15	●4○23

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC.
	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′
1	1 55 12	10 18·3N	1 33 55	14 14 4N	3 37 35	19 47·9N
6	2 33 54	14 26·0	1 28 14	12 24·3	3 52 9	20 37·3
11	3 15 54	18 21·5	1 26 12	10 57·3	4 6 47	21 21·9
16	4 0 2	21 40·9	1 27 46	9 58·1	4 21 28	22 1·6
21	4 43 59	24 3·1	1 32 36	9 26 8	4 36 12	22 36·1
26	5 25 13	25 20·1	1 40 18	9 21·0	4 50 58	23 5·5
31	6 1 56	25 37·9	1 50 23	9 36·7	5 5 46	23 29·6

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC.	♄ SATURN R.A.	♄ SATURN DEC.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	♆ NEPTUNE. DEC.
	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M. S	° ′
1	10 44 19	9 28·3N	11 20 36	6 45·9N	8 53 51	17 32·3N
6	10 44 11	9 28·1	11 20 2	6 48.5	8 53 58	17 31·9
11	10 44 19	9 26·2	11 19 38	6 50·1	8 54 10	17 31·1
16	10 44 45	9 22·6	11 19 24	6 50·7	8 54 25	17 30·2
21	10 45 27	9 17·3	11 19 19	6 50·2	8 54 42	17 29·0
26	10 46 25	9 10·4	11 19 23	6 48·7	8 55 3	17 27·7
31	10 47 39	9 1·9	11 19 37	6 46·2	8 55 26	17 26.1

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·72	6·7	28·4	3·6	1·8	1·0	15 53	2.5	27·2	1·9	18·6	8·4
15	8·70	6·8	24·7	3·5	1·7	1·0	15 51	2·6	23·6	1·9	18·1	8·3
25	8·69	7·7	21·0	3·5	1·7	1·0	15 49	2·9	20·1	1·8	17·6	8·2

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, May 1, 206° 37′ ♎.

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

May 1. Day breaks at 2*h*. 4*m*. Civil twilight ends at 20*h*. 11*m*. Night begins 21*h* 50*m*. The length of the Day is 14*h*. 45*m*.

May 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*h*. 6·1*m*.

May 6. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 4*h*. 45*m*. ♀ 2° 55′ N

May 6. Jupiter at a stationary point.

May 7. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 13*h*. 59*m*. ☿ 1° 0′ N.

May 8 Mars in conjunction with ☽, 22*h*. 4*m*. ♂ 3° 27′ N.

May 10. Mercury in Superior conjunction, 11*h*.

May 11. Venus at a stationary point.

May 15. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 21*h*. 58*m*. ♃ 5° 28′ N.

May 16. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 13*h*. 48*m*. ♄ 5° 52′ N.

May 17–18. Jupiter's Satellite IV. in eclipse. See p. 80.

May 20. Mercury in conjunction with Mars, 3*h*. 22*m*. ☿ 1° 3′ N.

May 20, *aft* Occultation of ι Librae. See p. 81.

May 21, 17*h*. Saturn at a stationary point.

May 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 7·7*s*.

May 28. Venus at greatest brilliancy.

The disc of Venus is crescent during the month; appearing like the moon after third quarter.

Neptune sets May 1, 1*h*. 58*m*. May 31, 23*h*. 57*m*.

In this month the Mornings increase 43*m*.; the Afternoons 44*m*.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h*.: Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Hydra, Corvus, Virgo, Bootes, Libra.

Venus at Greatest Brilliancy.—Venus will be very bright in the early morning at the end of May as she was in the evenings in March. Similar epochs of great brilliancy occurred in August and October of the year 1919. This periodic maximum brightness happens when the planet is near the Earth (distant 40 or 41 million miles). At inferior conjunction on April 22 she will be nearer

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h)

	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
D	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
1	4 23	11 20	18 19	3 41	10 59	18 15	5 10	13 2	20 54	13 16	20 7	2 59	14 7	20 44	3 21
8	4 18	11 47	19 19	3 20	10 24	17 27	4 56	12 55	20 54	12 49	19 40	2 31	13 38	20 15	2 53
15	4 20	12 20	20 24	3 2	9 57	16 51	4 42	12 48	20 54	12 22	19 13	2 4	13 10	19 47	2 25
22	4 30	12 54	21 21	2 45	9 36	16 27	4 30	12 41	20 52	11 56	18 46	1 36	12 43	19 20	1 57
29	4 48	13 22	21 57	2 29	9 20	16 12	4 18	12 34	20 50	11 31	18 20	1 9	12 15	18 52	1 30

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

☿ Mercury rises nearly with the Sun in the first week of May and is an evening star after superior conjunction on the 10th It may be seen by naked eye in the last week of the month about 21h above the north west horizon

♀ Venus is a morning star rising an hour or more before the Sun N of E It will be at greatest brilliancy on the 28th when its magnitude will be − 4 2

♂ Mars is still above the horizon for a short time after sunset, setting N W by W It passes between Aldebaran and the Pleiades about the 10th

♃, ♄ Jupiter and Saturn are in the western sky in the late evening, and set before sunrise They change position little during the month, Jupiter being nearly midway between Saturn and Regulus

by several million miles, but will be practically invisible, since her unilluminated hemisphere will be presented to us In March and May though only a part of the illuminated surface is to be seen (like the crescent Moon), since the planet is near the largeness and brightness of the disc compensate for the small fraction of it seen illuminated Hence the appearance noted Venus may sometimes be seen even when near inferior conjunction if she is higher in the sky than the Sun, as she was in April 22

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris

	R A			Decl N		
D	H	M	s	°	′	″
	1	31	49	88	52	56
	1	31	54	88	52	53
19	1	32	0	88	52	51
28	1	32	7	88	52	49



Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° ♋ 22d. 0h.



DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises	THE SUN Sets	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year
				H. M	H. M		
1		W	Ushant, 1794. *Shannon* v. *Chesapeake*, 1813.	3 51	20 5	152	213
2		Th	Thomas Hardy, O.M., b. 1840. Gen. Buller, V.C., d.	3 50	20 6	153	212
3		F	KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865). [1908.	3 49	20 7	154	211
4		S	Magenta, 1859. F.-M. Viscount Wolseley born, 1833.	3 49	20 8	155	210
5		S	**2nd S. after Trinity.** Lord Kitchener drowned, '16.	3 48	20 9	156	209
6		M	German armies nearest Paris, 1918.	3 48	20 10	157	208
7		Tu	Battle of Messines, 1917.	3 47	20 11	158	207
8		W	Sir J. E. Millais b. 1820. Douglas Jerrold d. 1857.	3 46	20 11	159	206
9		Th	Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee, Bart., born, 1859.	3 46	20 12	160	205
10		F	Garua (Cameroons) captured from the Germans, 1915.	3 46	20 13	161	204
11		S	**St. Barnabas.** French recaptured Belloy, 1918.	3 45	20 14	162	203
12		S	**3rd S. after Trin.** King Constantine deposed, 1917.	3 45	20 14	163	202
13		M	British entered Kerman (Persia), 1916.	3 45	20 15	164	201
14		Tu	Naseby, 1645. Marengo, 1800. Sir H. Vane beheaded,	3 45	20 16	165	200
15		W	Magna Charta sealed by King John, 1215. [1662.	3 44	20 16	166	199
16		Th	Dettingen, 1743. Quatre Bras, 1815. Hooge, 1915.	3 44	20 17	167	198
17		F	Bunker's Hill, 1775. Bennet Burleigh died, 1914.	3 44	20 17	168	197
18		S	Waterloo, 1815. Lt. Warneford, V.C., died, 1915.	3 44	20 17	169	196
19		S	**4th Sunday after Trinity.** F.-M. Earl Haig b. 1861.	3 44	20 18	170	195
20		M	(Longest days, June 21 and 22, *see* p. 46.)	3 44	20 18	171	194
21		Tu	Germans scuttled their fleet in Scapa Flow, 1919.	3 44	20 18	172	193
22		W	Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, 1897.	3 45	20 19	173	192
23		Th	H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., M.C., born, 1894.	3 45	20 19	174	191
24		F	**St. John, Baptist.** Midsummer Day. Quarter Day.	3 45	20 19	175	190
25		S	Sir L. Alma Tadema, O.M., R.A., died, 1912	3 46	20 19	176	189
26		S	**5th S. aft. Trin.** U.S. troops landed in France, 1917.	3 46	20 19	177	188
27		M	Rev. William Dodd, D.D., hanged for forgery, 1777.	3 46	20 19	178	187
28		Tu	Germans signed Peace at Versailles, 1919.	3 47	20 19	179	186
29		W	**St. Peter.** Acquittal of the seven Bishops, 1688.	3 47	20 19	180	185
30		Th	Second Battle of Verdun ended, 1916.	3 48	20 18	181	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	6d.	6h	15m
☽ First Quarter	12	21	0
○ Full Moon ..	20	9	41
☾ Last Quarter	28	13	17

Perigee ..... 8d 9h. 225,400 miles
Apogee . .24d 2h 252,100 ,,

RAIN FELL IN JUNE, 1920,

on 21 days; total fall 1·72 inches; *below* the average by 0·30 inch.

See note on page 40.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 1 Overseers to give notice between this day and the 28th to Voters who have not paid all Poor Rates due on January 5th.

4. Eton celebration day.

15. Close season for fresh-water fish ends.

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

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

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap Time	Hrly Var	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var of R. A	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal T See p 92
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 27	0·37	4 35 15	10·23	22 1.1 N	0·34	4 37 42	19 19 7
2	2 18	0·39	4 39 11	10·25	22 9·2	0·33	4 41 39	19 15 11
3	2 9	0·41	4 43 7	10·26	22 16·9	0·31	4 45 35	19 11 15
4	1 59	0·42	4 47 33	10·28	22 24·1	0·30	4 49 32	19 7 20
5	1 49	0·44	4 51 40	10·29	22 31.1	0·28	4 53 29	19 3 24
6	1 38	0·45	4 55 47	10·31	22 37·6	0·26	4 57 25	18 59 28
7	1 27	0·46	4 59 55	10·32	22 43·7	0·25	5 1 22	18 55 32
8	1 16	0·47	5 4 2	10·33	22 49·4	0·23	5 5 18	18 51 36
9	1 4	0·48	5 8 11	10·34	22 54·7	0·21	5 9 15	18 47 40
10	0 53	0·49	5 12 19	10·35	22 59·6	0·20	5 13 11	18 43 44
11	0 41	0·50	5 16 27	10·36	23 4·2	0·18	5 17 8	18 39 48
12	0 28	0·51	5 20 36	10·37	23 8·3	0·16	5 21 4	18 35 52
13	0 16	0·52	5 24 45	10·37	23 12·0	0·15	5 25 1	18 31 56
14	0 4	0·52	5 28 54	10·38	23 15·3	0·13	5 28 58	18 28 0
15	*Add*	0·53	5 33 3	10·39	23 18·1	0·11	5 32 54	18 24 5
16	0 12	0·53	5 37 12	10·39	23 20·6	0·09	5 36 51	18 20 9
17	0 34	0·53	5 41 22	10·39	23 22·7	0·08	5 40 47	18 16 13
18	0 47	0·54	5 45 31	10·39	23 24·3	0·06	5 44 44	18 12 17
19	1 0	0·54	5 49 40	10·40	23 25·6	0·04	5 48 40	18 8 21
20	1 13	0·54	5 53 50	10·40	23 26·4	0·03	5 52 37	18 4 25
21	1 26	0 54	5 57 59	10·40	23 26·8	0·01	5 56 33	18 0 29
22	1 39	0·54	6 2 9	10·40	23 26·8	0 01	6 0 30	17 56 33
23	1 52	0·54	6 6 18	10·39	23 26·4	0 03	6 4 27	17 52 37
24	2 5	0·53	6 10 28	10·39	23 25·5	0·04	6 8 23	17 48 41
25	2 17	0·53	6 14 37	10·39	23 24·3	0 06	6 12 20	17 44 45
26	2 30	0·53	6 18 46	10·38	23 22·6	0·08	6 16 16	17 40 50
27	2 43	0·52	6 22 55	10·38	23 20·5	0·09	6 20 13	17 36 54
28	2 55	0·51	6 27 4	10·37	23 18·1	0·11	6 24 9	17 32 58
29	3 7	0·51	6 31 13	10·36	23 15·2	0 13	6 28 6	17 29 2
30	3 19	0·50	6 35 22	10·36	23 11·9 N	0·15	6 32 2	17 25 6

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1920.

Day	TEMPERATURE Max	Min	Mn 1841 1905	BAROM Mean	WIND (Pressure lbs to foot) Directn.		RAIN FALL	SUN SHINE
	°	°	°	inches			inch	hours.
1	74·2	51·2	57·4	30·167	NW	1·3	...	4·6
2	78·7	51·1	·8	30·107	N	3 0	...	12·3
3	73 0	54·7	58·1	30·001	NNE	1·5	...	6·2
4	60·1	47·4	·3	30·001	NE	3·8	·01	4·1
5	58·0	43·0	4	29·939	NE	3·6	...	4·2
6	63·0	40·2	·3	29·878	NNE	2·0	...	6·0
7	65·0	36·5	·2	29·867	NE	1·6	...	10·4
8	63·6	39·9	·1	29·892	ESE	2·0	...	13·6
9	64·2	38·2	·0	29·846	ESE	3·3	...	13·7
10	59·9	46·1	·1	29·758	ESE	2·2	·07	2·7
11	69·4	50·9	·2	29·642	S	1·5	·02	3·7
12	75·7	52·6	·4	29·599	SE	4·8	·64	3·7
13	71·7	48·4	·5	29·747	SSW	0·5	...	3·1
14	73·3	46·1	·7	29·823	ESE	1·4	·03	7·5
15	73·2	51·3	·8	29·823	E	3·5	·12	8·5
16	76·8	53·4	·9	29·784	SE	2·9	·03	9·9
17	76·8	51·9	59·0	29·757	SE	4·3	·11	10·1
18	77·0	49·1	·2	29·765	SW	1·5	...	15·4
19	77·9	49·9	·5	29·748	WSW	1·3	...	9 2
20	68·2	54·1	·9	29·683	WSW	2·1	·48	...
21	73·0	51·9	60·3	29·973	WNW	1·6	...	10·6
22	75·9	52·1	·6	30·135	W	1·4	...	13·6
23	73·8	56·9	·9	30·159	N	1·4	...	5·9
24	74·6	52·1	61·2	30·007	NE	1·0	...	10·1
25	74·0	53·3	·4	29·924	W	2 5	...	6·3
26	70·7	56·9	·5	29·892	WNW	2·1	...	0 2
27	72·0	56·5	·6	29·822	W	1·6	·15	...
28	75·6	56·8	·6	29·706	WNW	3·2	·06	4·5
29	71·0	55·0	·6	29·709	WSW	4·8	...	3·8
30	74·4	53·8	·5	29·764	WSW	3·0	...	11·5
Mn	71·0	50·0	59·4	29·864	—	—	1·72	215·4

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (see p. 572).

		H M
1.	(Summer time)	(21 35)
2.		(21 36)
3.		(21 37)
4.		(21 38)
5.	S.	(21 39)
6.		(21 40)
7.		(21 41)
8.		(21 41)
9.		(21 42)
10.		(21 43)
11.		(21 44)
12.	☾	(21 44)
13		(21 45)
14.		(21 46)
15.		(21 46)
16.		(21 47)
17.		(21 47)
18.		(21 47)
19.	☽	(21 48)
20.		(21 48)
21.		(21 48)
22		(21 49)
23.		(21 49)
24.		(21 49)
25.		(21 49)
26.	☽	(21 49)
27.		(21 49)
28.		(21 49)
29		(21 49)
30.		(21 48)

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc. Lat	Long
	°	°	°
5	14·0 W	0·1 S	74·6
15	9·8	1·2 N	302·3
25	5·4	2·3	169·9

[See Note, p. 80.] THE MOON.

Day of M	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon: Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 21h 30m
	H M	H M	H M	H M S	° ′	″	″		
1	1 21	7 49	14 28	0 34 7	5 16 5n	56 14	15 21	24 15	♃ 4 2 ○ 3
2	1 46	8 36	15 37	1 23 55	9 10 3	57 3	15 34	25 15	♃ 2 4 ○ 1
3	2 15	9 25	16 48	2 16 23	12 44 3	54	15 48	26 15	3 1 ○ 4 2
4	2 48	10 19	17 59	3 11 54	15 43 6	58 44	16 2	27 15	3 ○ 2 4
5	3 28	11 15	19 9	4 10 27		59 28	16 14	28 15	2 3 1 ○ 4
6	4 18	12 15	20 13	5 11 23		60 1	16 23	0 6	● ○ 1 3 4
7	5 17	13 15	21 9	6 13 33	18 41 8	60 21	16 28	1 6	1 ○ 2 3 4
8	6 26	14 16	21 57	7 15 28	17 12 6	60 27	16 30	2	2 ○ 3 4 ♃
9	7 40	15 14	22 36	8 15 54	14 34 9	60 18	16 28		2 ○ 3 4 ●
10	8 58	16 10	23 9	9 14 7	11 3 3	59 57	16 22		3 1 ○ 2 4
11	10 15	17 3	23 39	10 9 57	6 55 3	59 28	16 14		3 4 ○ 1 2
12	11 31	17 55	0 6	3 46	2 28 8n	58 53	16 4		4 3 2 1 ○
13	12 46	18 44	0 32	11 56 7	0 1 S	58 16	15 54		4 2 ○ 1 ●
14	13 59	19 34	0 58	12 47 39	6 17 6	57 39	15 44		4 1 ○ 2 3
15	15 10	20 23	1 27	13 38 58	10 11 6	57 3	15 34	9 6	4 2 ○ 1 3
16	16 18	21 12	1 59	14 30 28	13 31 6	56 30	15 25	10 6	● 4 2 ○ 3
17	17 23	22 02	2 36	15 22 22	16 9 1	55 59	15 17	11 6	4 3 1 ○ 2
18	18 23	22 52	3 18	16 14 34	17 57 4	55 30	15 9	12 6	3 4 ○ 1 2
19	19 18	23 42	4 5	-- 6 48	18 52 5	55 5	15 2	13 6	3 2 1 4 ○
20	20 5	0 31	4 58	17 58 36	18 53 3	54 43	14 56	14 6	2 ○ 3 1 4
21	20 46	1 18	5 55	18 49 31	18 1 9	54 25	14 51	15 6	1 ○ 2 3 4
22	21 20	2 5	6 55	19 39 12	16 22 8	54 12	14 48	16 6	○ 1 3 4 ♃
23	21 50	2 50	7 57	20 27 29	14 2 4	4 14	14 45	17 6	2 1 ○ 3 4
24	22 16	3 33	8 59	21 14 30	11 8 1	4 14	14 45	18 6	♃ 3 ○ 2 4
25	22 40	4 16	10 2	22 0 31	7 47 1	54 11	14 47	19 6	3 ○ 1 2 4
26	23 3	4 59	11 6	22 46 1	4 6 8	54 27	14 52	20 6	3 2 1 ○ 4
27	23 25	5 43	12 11	23 31 37	0 14 3S	54 53	14 59	6	2 3 ○ 4 1
28	23 49	6 27	13 17		3 42 7n	55 28	15	6	1 4 ○ 2 3
29				1 5 56	7 36 0	56 12	15 20	23 6	4 ○ 2 1 3
30	0 15	7 15	14 26	1 56 9	11 15 1n	57 3	15 34	24 6	4 2 1 ○ 3

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON

D	☿ MERCURY R A	☿ MERCURY Dec	♀ VENUS R A	♀ VENUS Dec	♂ MARS R A	♂ MARS Dec
	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′
5	6 33 5	25 8 8n	2 2 28	10 10 0n	5 20 34	23 48 5n
10	6 57 58	24 6 6	2 16 12	10 57 0	5 35 22	24 2 0
15	7 25 58	22 44 3	2 31 21	11 54 1	5 50 7	24 10 3
20	7 26 25	21 14 7	2 47 44	12 58 2	6 4 49	24 13 3
25	7 28 50	19 50 0	3 5 13	14 6 6	6 19 28	24 11 2
30	7 23 27	18 42 0	3 23 42	15 16 5	6 34 2	24 3 9

D	♃ JUPITER R A	♃ JUPITER Dec	♄ SATURN R A	♄ SATURN Dec	♅ URANUS R A	♅ URANUS Dec
	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′
5	10 49 8	8 52 0n	11 20 0	6 42 7n	22 45 50	8 41 1S
	10 50 50	8 40 6	11 20 33	6 38 2	22 45 56	8 40 7
15	10 52 46	8 27 9	11 21 15	6 32 8	22 45 58	8 40 7
20	10 54 55	8 13 9	11 22 5	6 26 5	22 45 55	8 41 2
25	10 57 15	7 58 6	11 23 4	6 19 3	22 45 48	8 42 2
30	10 59 46	7 42 2	11 24 11	6 11 3	22 45 36	8 43 5

THE SUN AND PLANETS

D	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX ☉	☿	♀	♂	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER ☉	☿	♀	♂
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 68	9 5 17 7	3 4		0 9 15 47	3 6 16 9	1 8 17 0	8 0
15	8 67	11 7 15 3	3 4		0 9 15 46	4 5 14 6	1 8 16 5	7 9
25	8 66	14 2 13 4	3 4		0 9 15 46	5 4 12 8	1 8 16 1	7 7

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, June 1 204° 58 ♎

ECLIPSES CONJUNCTIONS AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

June 1 Civil twilight ends at 21*h* 6*m* There is no closed night in this month in the latitude of London The length of the Day from Sunrise to Sunset on June 1 is 16*h* 14*m* Its length is nearly 16*h* 34*m* from June 19 to 23.

June 3 Venus in conjunction with ☽, 3*h* 4*m* ☿ 1° 36 S

June 5 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian 1*m* 8 4*s*

June 6 Mars in conjunction with ☽ 16*h* 57*m* ♂ 4 54 N

June 8. Mercury in conjunction with ☽ 0*h* 43*m* ☿ 6° 37 N

June 11 *morn* Mercury at greatest elongation 24° 13 E

June 12 Jupiter in conjunction with ☽ 6*h* 28*m* ♃ 5° 5 N

June 12 Saturn in conjunction with ☽ 19*h* 47*m* ♄ 5° 35 N

June 21 Sun enters the sign Cancer (Summer Solstice) 23*h* 36*m*

June 25 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian 1*m* 8 7*s*

June 29 Mars in conjunction Uranus rises June 1 0*h* 51*m* June 30 22*h* 53*m*

Neptune sets June 1 23*h* 53*m*

The disc of Venus is crescent during the month increasing to nearly half full at the end

In this month the Mornings increase 6½*m* up to the 18th and then decrease 4*m* The Afternoons increase 14*m* up to the 26th and then decrease slightly

Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight Corona Hercules Ophiuchus Serpens Scorpius Lyra, Aquila, Sagittarius

The Longest Day — Though there is but slight difference in the length of the interval between sunrise and sunset on the days about June 21 there is in general one of these days which is a few seconds longer than any other This is the day on which the Summer Solstice falls, and as the end of a century is June 20 or 21, whilst at the beginning it is a day later, and June 21 or 22 is the longest day The reason for this difference in date may be briefly stated Because the Tropical year is not an integral number of days, the solstice falls later in the calendar year by year by six hours, *nearly* It is not permitted to be very late because the intercalation of the extra day in leap year brings it back one whole day This whole day is too much, because the solstice is later yearly by *not quite* 6 hours, and hence, on the

Day of | Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places-

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

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days (Noon = 12 h)

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
5 9	13 40	22 9	2 14	9 9	16 5	4 8	12 27	20 47	11 7	17 55	0 43	11 49	18 25	1 2
5 27	13 45	22 2	2 0	9 1	16 3	3 59	12 20	20 42	10 43	17 30	0 16	11 23	17 59	0 35
5 32	13 36	21 38	1 46	8 56	16 6	3 51	12 13	20 36	10 20	17 5	23 50	10 57	17 32	0 8
5 22	13 12	21 0	1 34	8 53	16 12	3 44	12 6	20 28	9 58	16 41	23 24	10 31	17 6	23 41

Morning and Evening Stars

☿ Mercury is an evening star and may be seen in the twilight in the first half of the month low down in the N W by W

♀ Venus is a morning star, rising two hours or less after midnight L N E Mag , −4·2 to −4·0

♂ Mars, in conjunction on the 28th rises and sets nearly with the Sun

♃ ♄ Jupiter and Saturn are in the western sky during the evening and set soon after midnight or earlier at the end of the month Both are moving from right to left Jupiter rather the faster so that it is approaching Saturn Magnitudes in the middle of the month Jupiter −1·5, Saturn, +1·3

whole, it falls earlier in the calendar as the century progresses and the dates of the longest day at the beginning and end are as stated In this year it happens that the solstice occurs only 24 minutes before midnight of June 21 and the difference in length of the two days is scarcely appreciable

This acceleration of the date during the century is corrected by the omission of the intercalary day in the centennial year, which puts the date a day later But this does more than is necessary, and a further compensation is made by making the fourth centennial year a leap year

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

R A		Decl N
M		°
32		88
32		
32		
19		
28		

Day of	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 120° ♌ 23d. 11h.	The Sun Rises	The Sun Sets	Days of the Year	Days to end of Year
				H M	H M		
1		F	Dominion Day. First Battle of the Somme, 1916.	3 49	20 18	182	183
2		S	Adm. Craddock b. 1862; d. (Coronel), 1 Nov. 1914.	3 49	20 18	183	182
3		S	**6th S. after Trinity.** Gettysburg, 1863. Sadowa, 1866.	3 50	20 17	184	181
4		M	Independence Day, U.S.A. (1776). Ulundi, 1879.	3 51	20 17	185	180
5		Tu	British Airship R 34 crossed Atlantic, 1919.	3 52	20 17	186	179
6		W	Sedgemoor, 1685. King's Marriage (1893).	3 52	20 16	187	178
7		Th	Old Qr. Day. Declaration of London withdrawn, 1916.	3 53	20 15	188	177
8		F	Joseph Chamberlain born, 1836; died, 2 July, 1914.	3 54	20 15	189	176
9		S	Sempach, 1386. German S.W. Africa surrendered,'15.	3 55	20 14	190	175
10		S	**7th Sunday after Trinity.** Capt. Marryat b. 1792.	3 56	20 13	191	174
11		M	Oudenarde, 1708. Alexandria bombarded, 1882.	3 57	20 13	192	173
12		Tu	Lord Birkenhead (Lord Chancellor) born, 1872.	3 58	20 12	193	172
13		W	Berlin Treaty, 1878. Rt. Hon. W. Long born, 1854.	3 59	20 11	194	171
14		Th	Bastille stormed, 1789. Peace celebrations, Paris, 1919.	4 0	20 10	195	170
15		F	St. Swithun's Day. Second Battle of the Marne, 1918.	4 2	20 9	196	169
16		S	Nicholas II., ex-Czar of Russia, assassinated, 1918.	4 3	20 8	197	168
17		S	**8th S. after Trinity.** Franco-Prussian War 1870.	4 4	20 7	198	167
18		M	Marshal Foch's great counter-attack launched, 1918.	4 5	20 6	199	166
19		Tu	Peace Day Celebrations in Britain, 1919.	4 6	20 5	200	165
20		W	Andrew Lang, scholar and writer, died, 1912.	4 8	20 4	201	164
21		Th	First meeting of the Cobden Club, 1866.	4 9	20 3	202	163
22		F	Salamanca, 1812. Allies forced the Marne, 1918.	4 10	20 1	203	162
23		S	Austrian Ultimatum to Serbia, 1914.	4 12	20 0	204	161
24		S	**9th S. after Trinity.** Capture of Gibraltar, 1704.	4 13	19 59	205	160
25		M	**St. James.** Arthur J. Balfour, O.M., born, 1848.	4 14	19 57	206	159
26		Tu	Irish Church disestablished, 1869. G. B. Shaw b., 1856.	4 16	19 56	207	158
27		W	Talavera, 1809. Captain Fryatt shot, 1916.	4 17	19 55	208	157
28		Th	Austria declared war on Serbia, 1914.	4 19	19 53	209	156
29		F	Zeppelin raid on East Anglia, 1916.	4 20	19 52	210	155
30		S	Trinity Law Sittings end. George Borrow d. 1881.	4 21	19 50	211	154
31		S	**10th S. aft. Trin.** Third Battle of Ypres, 1917.	4 23	19 49	212	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	..	5d.	13h. 36m.
☽ First Quarter	.	12	4 16
○ Full Moon ..		20	0 8
☾ Last Quarter	.	28	2 20

Perigee .... .. 6d. 13h. .. 223,000 miles.
Apogee .. 21d. 10h . .. 252,500 ,,

RAIN FELL IN JULY, 1920,
16 days; total fall 3·23 inches; *above* the average by 0·76 inch.

See note on page 40.

MONTHLY NOTES

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.
7. Quarter Sessions begin. 5. Dividends due.
9. Fire Insurances to be paid.
11. Glasgow Fair Week begins.
20. Rates and Taxes due January 5th must be paid on or before this day by Voters to prevent disqualification. Ownership voters to send in their claims to vote.
31. Gun and Game Licences expire. Borough and County Lists of Voters to be affixed to church doors and at Post Offices for two Sundays.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time: Add to App Time	Equation of Time: Hrly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T See p 92
	M. S.	s	H M. S.	s.	° ′	″	H M. S.	H M S
1	3 31	0·49	6 39 30	10·36	23 8·2 N	0·16	6 36 59	17 21 10
2	3 43	0·48	6 43 38	10·34	23 4·1	0·18	6 39 56	17 17 14
3	3 54	0·47	6 47 46	10·33	22 59·6	0·20	6 43 52	17 13 18
4	4 5	0·46	6 51 53	10·31	22 54·6	0·21	6 47 49	17 9 22
5	4 16	0·44	6 56 1	10·30	22 49·3	0·23	6 51 45	17 5 26
6	4 27	0·43	7 0 8	10·29	22 43·6	0·25	6 55 42	17 1 30
7	4 37	0·41	7 4 15	10·27	22 37·5	0·26	6 59 38	16 57 35
8	4 46	0·40	7 8 21	10·26	22 31·0	0·28	7 3 35	16 53 39
9	4 56	0·38	7 12 27	10·24	22 24·1	0·30	7 7 31	16 49 43
10	5 5	0·36	7 16 33	10·22	22 16·9	0·31	7 11 28	16 45 47
11	5 13	0·34	7 20 38	10·20	22 9·2	0·33	7 15 25	16 41 51
12	5 21	0·32	7 24 42	10·18	22 1·2	0·34	7 19 21	16 37 55
13	5 29	0·30	7 28 46	10·16	21 52·8	0·36	7 23 18	16 33 59
14	5 36	0·28	7 32 50	10·14	21 44·0	0·37	7 27 14	16 30 3
15	5 42	0·26	7 36 53	10·12	21 34·8	0·39	7 31 11	16 26 7
16	5 48	0 24	7 40 56	10·10	21 25·3	0 40	7 35 7	16 22 11
17	5 54	0·22	7 44 58	10 08	21 15·4	0·42	7 39 4	16 18 15
18	5 59	0 20	7 48 59	10 05	21 5·2	0·43	7 43 0	16 14 20
19	6 3	0 17	7 53 0	10·03	20 54·6	0·45	7 46 57	16 10 24
20	6 7	0 15	7 57 1	10·01	20 43·6	0 46	7 50 54	16 6 28
21	6 10	0 13	8 1 1	9 99	20 32·3	0·48	7 54 50	16 2 32
22	6 13	0·11	8 5 0	9 96	20 20 7	0·49	7 58 47	15 58 36
23	6 15	0 08	8 8 59	9 94	20 8·7	0·51	8 2 43	15 54 40
24	6 17	0 06	8 12 57	9 91	19 56·3	0·52	8 6 40	15 50 44
25	6 18	0 03	8 16 55	9·89	19 43·7	0 53	8 10 36	15 46 48
26	6 19	0 01	8 20 52	9·87	19 30·7	0·55	8 14 33	15 42 52
27	6 19	0 01	8 24 48	9·84	19 17·4	0·56	8 18 29	15 38 56
28	6 18	0·04	8 28 44	9·82	19 3·7	0 57	8 22 26	15 35 0
29	6 17	0·06	8 32 39	9·79	18 49·8	0·59	8 26 23	15 31 4
30	6 15	0 09	8 36 34	9 77	18 35·5	0 60	8 30 19	15 27 9
31	6 13	0 11	8 40 28	9 75	18 20·9 N	0 61	8 34 16	15 23 13

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (see p. 572)

			H. M.
1.		(Summer time.)	(21 48)
2.			(21 48)
3.	☽		(21 47)
4.			(21 47)
5.			(21 47)
6.			(21 46)
7.			(21 45)
8.			(21 45)
9.			(21 44)
10.	☿		(21 43)
11.			(21 43)
12.			(21 42)
13.			(21 41)
14.			(21 40)
15.			(21 39)
16			(21 38)
17.	☉		(21 37)
18.			(21 36)
19.			(21 35)
20.			(21 34)
21.			(21 33)
22.			(21 31)
23.			(21 30)
24.	♄		(21 29)
25.			(21 27)
26.			(21 26)
27.			(21 25)
28.			(21 23)
29.			(21 22)
30			(21 20)
31.	♆		(21 19)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1920.

Day	TEMPERATURE: Max	Min	Mn 1841 1905	BAROM Mean	WIND (Pressure lbs to foot): Directn		RAIN FALL	SUNSHINE.
	°	°	°	inches			inch	hours
1	66·0	55 8	61·5	29·662	WSW	3 2	·17	...
2	69·9	55·6	·6	29·539	WSW	4·0	·10	5·1
3	72·0	49·4	·8	29·676	WSW	1·7	...	4·4
4	71·2	48 1	62·1	29·776	E	3·9	...	3 9
5	53·3	49·1	·3	29·640	NNW	1·8	·61	...
6	66·3	49·7	·4	29·497	WSW	3·6	·15	1·2
7	66·4	51·7	·4	29·518	SW	2·2	·17	0·8
8	64·0	49·2	·4	29·565	SW	5·5	·22	6·9
9	68 6	50·4	·4	29·779	W	4·2	..	7·5
10	66·1	50·9	·5	29·896	WSW	4 8	...	2·8
11	75 0	55·1	·7	29·882	WSW	1·3	·08	5·6
12	74·8	56·7	·9	29·697	WSW	3·0	·44	3·7
13	70·6	53 1	63·1	29·887	WNW	4·2	...	9·7
14	73·0	51·7	·3	29·968	W	2·6	...	12·4
15	72·2	53·1	·4	29·845	W	3·7	...	6·1
16	74·4	49·1	·4	29·838	SW	3·2	...	14·2
17	75·8	54·8	·4	29·682	SW	3·6	...	5·3
18	75·6	53·2	·3	29·868	W	2 0	...	8·3
19	75·6	48·9	·2	30·129	W	1·5	...	11 7
20	74·6	51·7	·2	30·077	WSW	3·3	...	5·8
21	72·5	60·2	·2	29·902	WSW	1·0	·40	...
22	74·8	58·1	·2	29·664	W	4·1	·19	6·7
23	66·8	56 9	·0	29·464	SW	8·0	..	1·1
24	66·9	46·5	62·9	29·653	ENW	4·5	·26	8·6
25	68·5	44·0	·7	29·721	WSW	2 5	·12	5 8
26	61·7	51·1	·5	29·533	W	4 5	·02	2·7
27	63·3	44·2	·4	29·887	V'ble	0·5	·02	0·9
28	62·5	45·2	·3	29·852	SW	3·5	·07	.
29	70 7	53·2	·3	29·920	WNW	2·0	...	7·9
30	66·8	56·2	·3	29·744	WSW	2·9	·21	0·4
31	74·1	54·2	·2	29·647	SW	0·6	...	2·6
Mn	69·5	51·9	62·7	29·755	—	—	3·23	152·1

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc: Lat.	Centre of Disc: Long
	°	°	′
5	0·9 W	3·4 N	37·5
15	3·7 E	4·4	265 2
25	8·0	5·3	132 9

[See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON.

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

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DEC OF THE PLANETS AT NOON

☿ MERCURY			♀ VENUS			♂ MARS		
R A		DEC	R A		DEC	R		DEC
H M S			H M S			H M		
7 12 10		18 0 6N	3 43 5		16 25 7N	6 4		23 51 6N
6 59 4		17 51 8	4 3 17		17 32 0	7 2	51	23 34 5
6 49 22		18 15 0	4 24 16		18 33 4	7 17	4	23 12 7
6 47 25		19 2 1	4 45 57		19 28 0	7 31	9	22 46 4
6 55 26		19 58 7	5 8 19		20 14 3	7 45	5	22 15 6
7 13 55		20 45 6	5 31 16		20 50 6	7 58		21 40 8

♃ JUPITER			♄ SATURN			♅ URANUS		
R A		DEC	R A		DEC	R		DEC
H M S		°	H M S			H M		
11 2 28		7 24 8N	11 25 25		6 2 5N	22 45		8 45 38
11 5 19		7 6 3	11 26 47		5 52 9	22 45		8 47 5
11 8 19		6 46 9	11 28 16		5 42 7	22 44		8 50 1
11 11 27		6 26 6	11 29 51		5 31 8	22 44		8
11 14 43		6 5 5	11 31 33		5 20 3	22 43		8 56 3
11 18 5		5 43 6	11 33 19		5 8 3	22 43		8 59 9

THE SUN AND PLANETS

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX						ANGULAR SEM				R
☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	○	☿	♀		♄
″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″		
8·66	15 6	12 0	3 4	1 5	0 9	15 45	5 9	11 4	15 7	7 6
8·66	14 1	10 8	3 4	1 5	0 9	15 46	5 4	10 3	1 8 15 4	
8 67	11 0	9 9	3 4	1 4	0 9	15 46	4 2	9 4		

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, July 1

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

July 1 Civil twilight ends 21*h* 22*m* In this month there is no closed night at Greenwich till after the 21st, when the Sun will be 18° below the horizon at mid night The length of the Day on July 1 is 16*h* 29*m*

July 1 *aft* Venus at greatest elongation, 45° 44′ W

July 2, *morn* Occultation of Venus by the Moon Conjunction, 5*h* 36*m* See p 82 ♀ 0° 43′ S

July 4, 8*h* The Earth at maximum distance from the Sun—94,453,000 miles Aphelion

July 5 Mars in conjunction with ☽, 11*h* 22*m* ♂ 5° 48 N

July 5 Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 20*h* 5*m* ☿ 0 34′ N

July 5 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m* 8 4*s*

July 8, *morn* Mercury in Inferior conjunction

July 9 Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 19*h* 17*m* ♃ 4° 32′ N

July 10 Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 4*h* 56*m* ♄ 5° 8 N

July 19, *morn* Mercury at a stationary point

July 23 Uranus in conjunction with ☽, 17*h* 3*m* ♅ 4° 24′ S

July 25 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m* 7 0*s*

July 28, *aft.* Mercury at greatest elongation, 19° 40 W

July 31 Venus in conjunction with ☽ 18*h* 24*m* ♀ 2° 8 N

Uranus rises July 1 22*h* 49*m* July 31, 20*h* 50*m*

Meteors of the Perseid stream begin to appear in July

In this month the Mornings decrease 34*m*, and the Afternoons 29*m*

Constellations near the S meridian at midnight Hercules, Ophiuchus Serpens, Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus Sagittarius

Occultation of Venus—In her monthly journey round the sky, the Moon necessarily passes in front of and occults the more distant stars The phenomenon is less frequent than might be at first thought expected, speaking of the bright stars and it is still rarer in the case of the planets In the early morning of July 2 about 10 minutes after sunrise, Venus being nearly due E, at an altitude of about 25°, will be occulted by the Moon then in its last quarter The disappearance will take place at the illuminated edge of the Moon, the re-appearance at the unilluminated, and

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month	Day of Week	London Bridge Morn	London Bridge After	Liverpool Morn	Liverpool After	Bristol Morn	Bristol After	Hull Morn	Hull After	Greenock Morn	Greenock After	Leith Morn	Leith After	Dublin (Bar) G M T Morn	Dublin (Bar) G M T 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	F	9 38	22 11	7 15	19 48	2 32	15 14	1 36	14 15	7 52	20 28	10 42	23 14	7 37	20 6
2	S	10 50	23 23	8 19	20 48	3 49	16 25	2 56	15 33	9 0	21 31	11 46		8 31	20 58
3	S	11 54		9 15	21 38	4 54	17 22	4 0	16 32	10 1	22 25	0 14	12 44	9 23	21 47
4	M	0 22	12 43	10 3	22 20	5 48	18 13	4 46	17 20	10 53	23 14	1 4	13 32	10 18	22 35
5	Tu	1 10	13 25	10 47	23 2	6 38	19 0	5 27	18 8	11 45		1 48	14 17	10 56	23 21
6	W	1 57	14 9	11 33	23 48	7 26	19 47	6 10	18 57	0 4	12 36	2 32	15 6	11 43	
7	Th	2 46	*14 56		12 24	8 16	20 37	6 57	19 49	0 54	13 29	3 22	15 39	0 9	12 31
8	F	*3 37	*15 42	0 37	13 14	9 5	21 23	7 45	20 36	1 45	14 20	4 16	16 52	0 56	13 22
9	S	*4 25	*16 28	1 26	14 2	9 51	22 7	8 30	21 20	2 34	15 6	5 7	17 42	1 48	14 17
10	S	5 11	17 16	2 15	14 52	10 36	22 52	9 20	22 9	3 22	15 55	5 58	18 33	2 43	15 14
11	M	5 59	18 9	3 9	15 46	11 19	23 38	10 15	23 0	4 14	16 46	6 53	19 29	3 43	16 14
12	Tu	6 52	19 6	4 8	16 47		12 7	11 11	23 51	5 6	17 38	7 53	20 28	4 47	17 19
13	W	7 48	20 8	5 16	17 57	0 31	13 5		12 9	6 3	18 39	8 55	21 30	5 51	18 24
14	Th	8 52	21 23	6 30	19 9	1 42	14 24	0 50	13 21	7 10	19 47	10 1	22 36	6 56	19 28
15	F	10 7	22 40	7 42	20 13	3 6	15 44	2 11	14 48	8 19	20 53	11 8	23 37	8 0	20 30
16	S	11 17	23 46	8 42	21 8	4 17	16 47	3 24	15 56	9 23	21 51		12 8	8 58	21 22
17	S		12 13	9 33	21 54	5 15	17 39	4 19	16 49	10 19	22 43	0 34	13 3	9 47	22 11
18	M	0 39	13 0	10 20	22 38	6 6	18 28	5 2	17 36	11 11	23 30	1 22	13 49	10 30	23 19
19	Tu	1 27	13 43	11 2	23 16	6 54	19 12	5 42	18 20	11 57		2 4	14 29	11 5	23 25
20	W	2 9	14 19	11 41	23 53	7 36	19 50	6 18	19 1	0 12	12 39	2 40	15 6	11 42	23 59
21	Th	2 46	14 53		12 18	8 11	20 24	6 52	19 39	0 50	13 17	3 17	15 45		12 13
22	F	3 22	15 25	0 27	12 51	8 44	20 56	7 25	20 10	1 24	13 51	3 53	16 20	0 29	12 46
23	S	3 55	15 54	0 58	13 22	9 13	21 27	7 55	20 37	1 55	14 23	4 27	16 54	1 2	13 18
24	S	4 27	16 25	1 31	13 54	9 45	22 0	8 28	21 7	2 28	14 56	5 1	17 28	1 37	13 56
25	M	4 59	16 57	2 5	14 29	10 15	22 30	9 4	21 38	3 2	15 29	5 38	18 3	2 14	14 36
26	Tu	5 31	17 33	2 42	15 5	10 45	23 1	9 41	22 12	3 37	16 3	6 16	18 41	2 58	15 20
27	W	6 7	18 15	3 21	15 47	11 18	23 36	10 24	22 52	4 16	16 43	6 59	19 27	3 46	16 12
28	Th	6 48	19 3	4 11	16 41	11 57		11 12	23 37	5 1	17 30	7 49	20 18	4 43	17 13
29	F	7 37	20 3	5 12	17 46	0 23	12 55		12 4	5 56	18 31	8 47	21 21	5 46	18 22
30	S	8 42	21 21	6 23	19 1	1 36	14 18	0 34	13 22	7 6	19 45	9 59	22 34	6 56	19 31
31	S	10 4	22 46	7 41	20 15	3 5	15 45	2 3	15 0	8 24	20 59	11 12	23 44	8 6	20 34

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 *h*)

D	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ 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
3	4 53	12 33	20 13	1 24	8 51	16 20	3 39	11 59	20 19	9 36	16 17	22 58	10 7	16 40	23 14
10	4 10	11 48	19 26	1 15	8 52	16 30	3 34	11 51	20 9	9 14	15 53	22 32	9 42	16 15	22 47
17	3 26	11 9	18 51	1 8	8 54	16 40	3 30	11 44	19 57	8 53	15 30	22 7	9 18	15 49	22 21
24	2 55	10 46	18 38	1 3	8 57	16 51	3 27	11 36	19 44	8 33	15 7	21 41	8 54	15 24	21 54
31	2 45	10 44	18 44	1 2	9 2	17 2	3 24	11 27	19 30	8 13	14 44	21 16	8 31	14 59	21 27

Morning and Evening Stars

☿ Mercury sets before the Sun during the greater part of the month It rises with the Sun on the 12th and is a morning star after that date rising about N E by E

♀ Venus is a morning star and rises unusually early It is in the constellation Taurus and will pass between Aldebaran and the Pleiades about the 10th Magnitude −4·0 to −3·7

♂ Mars which is passing through the constellation Gemini begins to be a morning star It rises an hour before the Sun at the end of the month N E by E

♃ ♄ Jupiter and Saturn are in the western sky for a short time after sunset The two planets are nearly due west at altitude about 10° at 21*h* in the middle of the month Magnitudes Jupiter −1·4 Saturn +1·4

the first may be seen by naked eye but the reappearance happens an hour after sunrise Stars when occulted disappear and reappear instantaneously, because they have no appreciable disc being so far from us but Venus will occupy 30 or 40 seconds in the process, and the disappearance and reappearance of the two edges will be seen as distinct phenomena in a telescope The last occasion of an occultation of Venus was 1898, May 22 when the reappearance occurred 20 minutes before sunset and the planet, easily visible to the naked eye made a pleasing picture by its proximity to the crescent Moon

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris

	R A		Decl. N
	h m		
	1 32		46
	1 32	88	46
19	1 33		47
28	1 33		48



Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° ♍ 23*d.* 17*h.*



DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		M	Lammas. Bank Holiday. Nile, 1798. Minden, 1759.	4 24	19 47	213	152
2		Tu	Blenheim, 1704. Fall of Soissons, 1918.	4 26	19 45	214	151
3		W	Germany declared war on France, 1914.	4 27	19 44	215	150
4		Th	Britain declared war on Germany, 1914.	4 29	19 42	216	149
5		F	First British-American cable worked 1858.	4 31	19 40	217	148
6		S	Suvla Bay, 1915. Alfred Lord Tennyson born, 1809.	4 32	19 39	218	147
7		S	**11th S. after Trinity.** Germans entered Liège, 1914.	4 34	19 37	219	146
8		M	Pope Alexander VI. (Borgia) died, 1503.	4 35	19 35	220	145
9		Tu	B.E.F. landed at Boulogne, 1914. [1675.	4 37	19 33	221	144
10		W	Otterburn, 1388. Greenwich Observatory founded,	4 38	19 31	222	143
11		Th	Half Quarter Day. Cardinal Newman died, 1890.	4 40	19 29	223	142
12		F	Britain declared war on Austria, 1914.	4 41	19 28	224	141
13		S	Marshal French landed at Boulogne, 1914.	4 43	19 26	225	140
14		S	**12th Sunday after Trinity.** Old Lammas Day.	4 44	19 24	226	139
15		M	U.S. troops marched through London, 1917.	4 46	19 22	227	138
16		Tu	Naval fight in German Bight, 1917.	4 48	19 20	228	137
17		W	Dissenters' Marriage Act passed, 1836.	4 49	19 18	229	136
18		Th	Gravelotte, 1870. Naval engagement, Riga, 1915.	4 51	19 16	230	135
19		F	S.S. *Arabic* torpedoed, 1915. Balzac died, 1850.	4 52	19 14	231	134
20		S	"General" Booth, Salvation Army, died, 1912.	4 54	19 12	232	133
21		S	**13th Sunday after Trinity.** Vimiera, 1808.	4 56	19 10	233	132
22		M	First British shot fired on W. Front, 1914.	4 57	19 8	234	131
23		Tu	Japan decl. war on Germany, 1914. Le Cateau, 1914	4 59	19 5	235	130
24		W	**St. Bartholomew.** Massacre, 1572. Mons, 1914.	5 0	19 3	236	129
25		Th	Germans captured Brest-Litovsk, 1915.	5 2	19 1	237	128
26		F	Louvain sacked and destroyed by Germans, 1914.	5 3	18 59	238	127
27		S	General Botha died, 1919.	5 5	18 57	239	126
28		S	**14th Sunday after Trinity.** Heligoland Bight, 1914	5 7	18 55	240	125
29		M	Villers-Cotterets, 1914; Noyon, 1918.	5 8	18 53	241	124
30		Tu	Somme, 1918. Strike of Metropolitan Police, 1918.	5 10	18 50	242	123
31		W	German Samoa captured by N.Z. forces, 1914.	5 11	18 48	243	122

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	...	3*d.* 20*h.*	18*m.*
☽ First Quarter	...	10 14	14
○ Full Moon	.....	18 15	28
☾ Last Quarter	..	26 12	51
Perigee	.....	3*d.* 22*h.*	.. 222,000 miles
Apogee	.....	17*d.* 13*h.*	..... 252,500 „

RAIN FELL IN AUGUST, 1920,

on 8 days; total fall 1·62 inches; *below* the average by 0·73 inch.

See note on p. 40.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Claims of Lodgers to be sent in between this day and 20th. Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day.

5. Oyster season opens.

12. Grouse shooting begins.

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

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

23–26. Dublin Horse Show

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time: Add to App Time	Equation of Time: Hrly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p 92.
	M S	S	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	6 10	0·14	8 44 22	9·72	18 6·1 N	0·63	8 38 12	15 19 17
2	6 6	0·16	8 48 15	9·70	17 50·9	0·64	8 42 9	15 15 21
3	6 2	0·19	8 52 7	9·67	17 35·4	0·65	8 46 5	15 11 25
4	5 57	0·21	8 55 59	9·65	17 19·7	0·66	8 50 2	15 7 29
5	5 52	0·24	8 59 50	9·62	17 3·7	0·67	8 53 58	15 3 33
6	5 46	0·26	9 3 41	9·59	16 47·4	0·69	8 57 55	14 59 37
7	5 39	0·29	9 7 31	9·57	16 30·8	0·70	9 1 52	14 55 41
8	5 32	0·31	9 11 20	9·54	16 13·9	0·71	9 5 48	14 51 45
9	5 24	0·34	9 15 9	9·52	15 56·8	0·72	9 9 45	14 47 50
10	5 16	0·36	9 18 57	9·49	15 39·5	0·73	9 13 41	14 43 54
11	5 7	0·39	9 22 45	9·47	15 21·9	0·74	9 17 38	14 39 58
12	4 57	0·41	9 26 32	9·45	15 4·0	0·75	9 21 34	14 36 2
13	4 47	0·43	9 30 18	9·42	14 46·0	0·76	9 25 31	14 32 6
14	4 37	0·46	9 34 4	9·40	14 27·6	0·77	9 29 27	14 28 10
15	4 25	0·48	9 37 49	9·38	14 9·1	0·78	9 33 24	14 24 14
16	4 14	0 50	9 41 34	9·35	13 50·3	0·79	9 37 21	14 20 18
17	4 1	0·53	9 45 18	9·33	13 31·3	0·80	9 41 17	14 16 22
18	3 48	0·55	9 49 2	9·31	13 12·1	0·80	9 45 14	14 12 26
19	3 35	0·57	9 52 45	9·29	12 52·7	0 81	9 49 10	14 8 30
20	3 21	0·59	9 56 28	9·27	12 33·0	0·82	9 53 7	14 4 35
21	3 7	0·61	10 0 10	9·25	12 13·2	0·83	9 57 3	14 0 39
22	2 52	0·62	10 3 52	9·23	11 53·2	0·84	10 1 0	13 56 43
23	2 37	0 64	10 7 33	9·21	11 33·0	0·85	10 4 56	13 52 47
24	2 21	0·66	10 11 14	9·20	11 12·6	0·85	10 8 53	13 48 51
25	2 5	0 68	10 14 55	9·18	10 52·0	0 86	10 12 50	13 44 55
26	1 49	0·69	10 18 35	9·16	10 31·3	0·87	10 16 46	13 40 59
27	1 32	0 71	10 22 15	9·15	10 10·4	0·87	10 20 43	13 37 3
28	1 15	0 72	10 25 54	9·13	9 49·3	0·88	10 24 39	13 33 7
29	0 57	0 74	10 29 33	9·12	9 28·0	0·89	10 28 36	13 29 11
30	0 39	0 75	10 33 12	9·10	9 6·7	0 89	10 32 32	13 25 15
31	0 21	0·76	10 36 50	9·09	8 45·1 N	0 90	10 36 29	13 21 20

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1920.

Day.	TEMPERATURE: Max	Min	Mn 1841 1905	BAROM: Mean	WIND (Pressure lbs to foot): Directn		RAIN FALL	SUN SHINE
	°	°	°	inches			inch	hours
1	73·0	52·8	62·2	29·630	W	3·7	...	9·0
2	67·1	51·7	·1	29·702	SW	2·9	·45	0·7
3	70·0	51·6	·1	29·745	W	4·1	·01	12·4
4	66·8	50·7	·1	29 755	SW	2·8	..	2·8
5	70·0	54·0	·1	29·367	WSW	3·2	·17	4·7
6	65·3	52·2	·2	29·660	WNW	3·6	02	1·5
7	70·5	48 7	·2	29·982	WSW	1·0	..	5·4
8	75·2	47·7	·3	29·875	SW	2·5	...	13 0
9	67·7	55·1	·3	29·846	W	4·2	·01	5·2
10	66 9	51 3	3	29·973	NW	2·2	...	2·5
11	70·0	55·2	·4	30·099	NNE	0·6	...	2·8
12	69·4	50·3	·5	30·129	ESE	0·9	...	3·3
13	70·8	45·7	5	30·057	E	1·4	...	9·5
14	77·6	46·4	·5	30·005	NNE	1·6	...	9·7
15	75·6	58·1	4	30 046	NW	1·0	...	8·2
16	73·4	50·6	3	30·066	W	0·6	...	5·4
17	69·5	58·1	·1	29·889	W	1·3	..	1·0
18	68·0	52·0	61·9	29·654	WSW	2·9	·60	1·4
19	63·0	48·0	·7	29·725	NNE	3·7	·33	5·0
20	62·9	41 3	·5	29·940	NW	1·6	...	5·5
21	61·0	42·0	·3	29 921	NW	3·0	...	4·0
22	63·9	49 0	·1	29 847	NW	3 6	·03	4·7
23	67·3	45·2	60·9	29·897	WNW	0 7	...	4·0
24	65·1	49·7	·8	29·934	NNE	0·5	...	3·7
25	62·7	46·4	·7	29·969	NNE	0·9	...	...
26	64·5	47·9	·7	30·145	NE	1·8	...	5·7
27	65·0	45 4	6	30·206	NE	1·6	...	6·5
28	71·8	51·4	·4	30·253	NE	1·0	..	2·3
29	63·2	49 2	·3	30·258	NE	2·4	...	1·7
30	60·3	45·9	1	30·092	NNE	1·9	...	7 0
31	59·9	45·8	59 9	30·002	N	1·4	...	...
Mn	67·7	49·7	61·6	29·925	—	—	1·62	148·6

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (see p. 572).

		H. M
1.	(Summer Time).	(21 17)
2.		(21 15)
3.		(21 14)
4.		(21 12)
5.		(21 10)
6.		(21 9)
7.	☽.	(21 7)
8.		(21 5)
9.		(21 3)
10.		(21 1)
11.		(20 59)
12.		(20 58)
13.		(20 56)
14.	☽.	(20 54)
15.		(20 52)
16.		(20 50)
17.		(20 48)
18.		(20 46)
19.		(20 44)
20		(20 42)
21	☽.	(20 40)
22.		(20 38)
23.		(20 35)
24.		(20 33)
25.		(20 31)
26.		(20 29)
27		(20 27)
28	☽.	(20 25)
29		(20 23)
30.		(20 20)
31.		(20 18)

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat	Centre of Disc. Long
	°	°	°
4	12·1 E	6·1 N	0 6
14	15·8	6·6	228·4
24	19·0	7·0	96 3

See Note, p. 30.

THE MOON

At Greenwich Mean Noon

	Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 19h 45m
	h m s	° ′	″	″	d h	
6	22 30 18	29 5N	60 29	16 30	26 22	3241○
	24 59	16 55	3 61 4	16 40	27 22	●●4○
	27 2	14 8	9 61	22 16	45 28	22 4○123
9	27 37	10 23	7 61	20 16	44 0	16 4123
10	26 16	5 59	4 60	58 16	39 1	16 4203
11	22 57	1 17	4N 60	21 16	28 2	16 4132
12	17 59	3 21	8S 59	31 16	15 3	16 43 ☽12
13	11 48	7 41	4 58	36 16	– 4	16 3241○
14	4 52	11 28	2 57	40 15	44 5	16 3102
	14 57	29 14	33 0	56 47	15 30	6 ○324●
	15 49	49 16	49 4	56 0	15 17	16 1203
	16 41	51 18	13 8	55 21	15 6	16 2○134
13	17 33	24 18	45 1	54 49	14 58	9 16 1302
14	18 24	15 18	24 4	54 26	14 51	10 16 3○124
15	19 14	9 17	14 5	54 10	14 47	11 16 3201
	20 2	57 15	20 4	54 1	14 45	12 16 3201
	20 50	37 12	47 9	53 58	14 44	13 16 1○32
	21 37	17 9	44 2	54 0	14 44	14 16 4103
	22 23	13 6	16 7	54 8	14 46	15 16 4203
19	23 8	47 2	33 4S	54 21	14 50	16 16 ☽41○2
	23 54	28 1	17 7N	54 39	14 55	17 16 4301
22	0 40	48 5	8 0	55 3	15 2	18 16 4321○
	1 28	22 8	48 6	55 33	15 10	19 16 4321
	2 17	44 12	9 6	56 9	15 20	20 16 4103
25	3 9	22 15	0 2	56 51	15 31	21 16 4023 ☽
	4 3	33 17	8 9	57 38	15 44	22 16 2○143
	5 0	19 18	23 7	58 28	15 58	23 16 1○34●
	5 59	16 18	34 5	59 18	16 11	24 16
	6 59	38 17	34 4	60 4	16 24	25 16 See
	8 0	28 15	23 1	60 4	16 16	34 26 16 Note
	9 0	50 12	7 8N	61 5	16 40	27 16 p 62

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON

D	☿ MERCURY R.A.	☿ MERCURY Dec.	♀ VENUS R.A.	♀ VENUS Dec.	♂ MARS R.A.	♂ MARS Dec.
	h m	° ′	h m	° ′	h m s	° ′
4	7 42 11	21 0 0N	5 54 43	21 15 6N	8 12 30	21 1 9N
9	8 18 9	20 20 2	6 18 35	21 28 3	8 25 57	20 19 3
14	9 58 23	18 35 2	6 42 47	21 27 9	8 39 14	19 33 2
19	9 39 7	15 51 5	7 7 11	21 13 6	9 52 21	18 43 8
24	10 17 49	12 27 5	7 31 44	20 45 2	9 5 19	17 51 3
29	10 53 38	8 42 0	7 56 18	20 2 7	9 18 6	16 55 9

D	♃ JUPITER R.A.	♃ JUPITER Dec.	♄ SATURN R.A.	♄ SATURN Dec.	♅ URANUS R.A.	♅ URANUS Dec.
	h m s	° ′	h m	° ′	h m s	° ′
4	11 21 33	5 21 1N	11 35 11	4 55 8N	22 42 26	9 3 7S
9	11 25 7	4 57 9	11 37 8	4 42 8	22 41 47	9 7 7
14	11 28 46	4 34 2	11 39 9	4 29 4	22 41 6	9 11 9
19	11 32 29	4 10 0	11 41 13	4 15 7	22 40 23	9 16 3
24	11 36 16	3 45 4	11 43 21	4 1 6	22 39 39	9 20 7
29	11 40 6	3 20 5	11 45 31	3 47 4	22 38 54	9 25 1

THE SUN AND PLANETS

	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX ☉	☿	♀	♂	☽	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER ☽	☉	☿	♀	♂
	″									
8	68				1 4 0 9	15 48	8 6	1 8	14 8	7 3
8	69				1 4	15 49	8 0	1 8	14 6	7 2
7	71				1 4	15 51 2 4	7 5	1 8	14 4	7 2

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, August 1 201° 43 ☊

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

August 1 Day breaks at 1*h* 31*m* Civil twilight ends at 20*h* 44*m* Night begins 22*h* 42*m* The length of the day is 15*h* 23*m*

Aug 2. Mercury in conjunction with ☽ 14*h* 3*m* ☿ 4° 16 N

Aug 3 Mars in conjunction with ☽ 4*h* 59*m* ♂ 6 8 N

Aug 5 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian 12*m* 6*s*

Aug 6 Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 12*h* 1*m* ♃ 3° 55 N

Aug 6 *aft* Neptune in conjunction with Sun

Aug 6 Saturn in conjunction with ☽ 17*h* 39*m* ♄ 4 39 N

Aug 10 *midnight* Mercury and Mars in conjunction ☿° 11 S

Aug 23 *morn* Mercury in Superior conjunction

Aug 25 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian 12*m* 4 6*s*

Aug 30 Venus in conjunction with ☽ 12*h* 19*m* ♀ 4 31 N

Aug 31 *morn* Uranus in opposition 1 770 600 000 miles

Aug 31 Mars in conjunction with ☽ 21*h* 23*m* ♂ 5 52 N

Uranus rises Aug 1 20*h* 47*m* Aug 31, 18*h* 46*m*

Meteors of the Perseid stream are expected this month the nights of most abundance being from the 10th to the 12th but moon light on these nights may interfere with successful observation

In this month the Mornings decrease 47*m* and the Afternoons 59*m*

Constellations near the S meridian at 22*h* are those which were in that position at midnight in July Hercules Ophiuchus Serpens Lyra Cygnus Aquila Delphinus Equuleus Aquarius Capricornus Sagittarius

Shooting Stars—Of all the objects that are seen in the sky the nearest to us are the meteors or shooting stars These are believed to be small fragmentary bodies moving in orbits in space controlled by the Sun's attractions just as are the large planets In some cases the orbit of one of these small bodies or a group of such intersects the orbit of the earth and when the meteor rushes through the earth's atmosphere it incandesces by friction and is made visible to us From observation it is found that a shooting star when first seen may be 70 or 80 miles above the earth and 50 miles at the end of its visible path which may be 40 or 50 miles long, and is traversed in a second or so The

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull		Greenock.		Leith		Dublin (Bar G M T	
	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
M	11 22	23 59	8 51	21 16	4 26	16 56	3 24	16 15	9 37	22 5	...	12 21	9 1	21 28
Tu	...	12 23	9 47	22 7	5 31	17 56	4 23	17 12	10 39	23 0	0 46	13 18	9 56	22 21
W	0 56	13 14	10 37	22 54	6 28	18 47	5 21	18 0	11 33	23 50	1 36	14 5	10 43	23 9
Th	1 46	14 1	11 24	23 39	7 17	19 35	5 58	18 48	...	12 25	2 21	14 53	11 32	23 54
F	2 34	*14 46	...	12 11	8 4	20 23	6 46	19 35	0 40	13 16	3 10	15 44		12 16
S	* 3 22	*15 30	0 26	12 57	8 50	21 9	7 35	20 19	1 28	14 4	4 0	16 35	0 40	13 3
S	4 8	*16 14	1 13	13 42	9 33	21 53	8 19	21 0	2 16	14 49	4 49	17 21	1 26	13 52
M	4 51	17 0	1 59	14 27	10 15	22 35	9 3	21 43	3 2	15 33	5 37	18 9	2 17	14 42
Tu	5 34	17 46	2 47	15 16	10 56	23 16	9 51	22 28	3 49	16 18	6 28	18 58	3 9	15 38
W	6 20	18 36	3 38	16 9	11 36	...	10 42	23 17	4 37	17 6	7 21	19 52	4 7	16 39
Th	7 10	19 34	4 39	17 14	0 0	12 25	11 37	.	5 29	18 0	8 19	20 50	5 10	17 42
F	8 8	20 42	5 49	18 25	0 59	13 35	0 7	12 37	6 31	19 6	9 23	21 55	6 18	18 55
S	9 21	22 3	7 2	19 38	2 20	15 1	1 16	14 7	7 44	20 19	10 33	23 5	7 29	19 5
S	10 41	23 20	8 14	20 43	3 45	16 17	2 46	15 32	8 57	21 26	11 42	...	8 37	20 5
M	11 48	.	9 14	21 37	4 54	17 18	3 54	16 35	10 1	22 23	0 10	12 45	9 30	21 53
Tu	0 23	12 43	10 5	22 23	5 52	18 11	4 43	17 24	10 55	23 10	1 5	13 34	10 13	22 32
W	1 13	13 26	10 47	23 0	6 39	18 54	5 23	18 4	11 39	23 49	1 48	14 14	10 47	23 3
Th	1 54	14 0	11 23	23 33	7 16	19 29	5 56	18 40	...	12 17	2 22	14 47	11 21	23 36
F	2 28	14 31	11 55	..	7 49	20 2	6 31	19 12	0 25	12 52	2 53	15 19	11 50	.
S	3 1	15 0	0 5	12 26	8 19	20 32	7 5	19 42	0 58	13 24	3 26	15 53	0 6	12 21
S	3 31	*15 32	0 35	12 57	8 50	21 4	7 38	20 9	1 32	13 56	4 1	16 27	0 36	12 51
M	4 1	*16 03	1 8	13 27	9 19	21 34	8 8	20 35	2 4	14 27	4 35	17 0	1 9	13 26
Tu	4 30	*16 35	1 39	14 0	9 50	22 5	8 42	21 5	2 37	14 58	5 10	17 34	1 45	14 3
W	5 1	17 8	2 14	14 34	10 19	22 37	9 18	21 37	3 11	15 32	5 47	18 10	2 23	14 44
Th	5 32	17 46	2 51	15 13	10 51	23 10	9 57	22 15	3 47	16 9	6 27	18 52	3 7	15 32
F	6 10	18 33	3 35	16 2	11 26	23 53	10 43	23 1	4 30	16 56	7 16	19 43	4 2	16 34
S	7 0	19 29	4 33	17 7	..	12 19	11 38	23 59	5 24	17 56	8 15	20 47	5 8	17 45
S	8 4	20 49	5 49	18 29	1 0	..	13 40	..	12 51	6 35	19 16	9 27	22 5	6 27	19 5
M	9 30	22 22	7 14	19 52	2 36	15 18	1 24	14 34	8 2	20 39	10 50	23 25	7 45	20 20
Tu	10 58	23 45	8 33	21 1	4 7	16 38	3 3	16 2	9 21	21 48	...	12 5	8 49	21 17
W	...	12 7	9 33	21 54	5 17	17 42	4 10	16 57	10 25	22 45	0 31	13 5	9 43	22 8

...ING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

	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
3	1 11	19 0	1 4	9 7	17 10	3 22	11 19	19 15	7 53	14 21	20 50	8 7	14 34	21 1
3	42 11	29	19 14	1 10	9 13	17 16	3 19	11 10	19 0	7 33	13 59	20 25	7 44	14 9	20 35
4	35 11	58	19 18	1 19	9 20	17 20	3 18	11 1	18 43	7 14	13 37	19 59	7 21	13 45	20 8
5	28 12	22	19 14	1 31	9 27	17 21	3 16	10 51	18 26	6 54	13 14	19 34	6 58	13 20	19 42

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star, rising more than an hour before sunrise in the first week of the month. It rises and sets nearly with the Sun at the end.

♀ VENUS continues to be a morning star, as it will be until Superior conjunction in 1922 February It passes through the constellation Gemini into Cancer during August. Magnitude, − 3·7 to − 3·5.

♂ MARS, in the constellation Cancer, is also a morning star, rising in the dawn with Mercury at the beginning of the month On the morning of the 11th the two planets rise close together in the N E by E., Mars being the higher.

♃, ♄ JUPITER and SATURN are still above the horizon for an hour after sunset and set north of west. Both planets are moving from right to left, Jupiter considerably the faster.

shooting stars are believed to be quite small bodies which pulverise, the remnants finding their way through the atmosphere to earth Occasionally bodies of larger size meet our atmosphere which may burst or break up, and the fragments come to earth as meteorites Shooting stars congregate in swarms, the individual members of which describe similar orbits, and as they pass through our atmosphere appear to radiate from some one point of the sky by an effect of perspective, and so form a meteor shower. The Perseid Meteor Shower, which begins in July or possibly in June, and has its maximum in August, is the most interesting and attractive of the year.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS

D.	R.A. H.	M.	S	Decl. N
1	1	33	17	48
10	1	33	27	50
19	1	33	35	52
28	1	33	44	54

942.059
1140/61



Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 180° ♎ 23*d.* 14*h.*



DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets	DAYS end year.
				H. M.	H. M.	
1	▮	Th	St. Giles's Day. Germans in general retreat, 1918.	5 13	18 46	
		F	Sedan, 1870. Omdurman, 1898. Drocourt-Quéant,'18.	5 15	18 44	
		S	Germans evacuated Lens, 1918. Dunbar, 1650.	5 16	18 42	119
4	▮	S	**15th Sunday after Trinity.** France a Republic, 1870.	5 18	18 39	118
	▫	M	Malta capitulated to the British, 1805.	5 19	18 37	
		Tu	First Battle of the Marne, 1914. [dino, 1812.	5 21	18 35	
7		W	Copenhagen surrendered to the British, 1807. Boro-	5 23	18 33	115
8		Th	Sebastopol, 1855. Zeppelin raid on London, 1915.	5 24	18 30	
9		F	Flodden, 1513. Kassassin, 1882. Adm. Broke b.1776.	5 26	18 28	
10			Pinkie, 1547. Ferry's victory on Lake Erie, 1813.	5 27	18 26	253 | 112
11		S	**16th Sunday after Trinity.** Malplaquet, 1709.	5 29	18 24	
12		M	Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith born, 1852. Aisne, 1914.	5 31	18 21	
13		Tu	Capture of Quebec; death of General Wolfe, 1759.	5 32	18 19	109
14		W	F.-M. Sir Wm. Robertson, Bart., G.C.B., born, 1859.	5 34	18 17	108
15		Th	Russia a Republic, 1917. "Tanks" first used, 1916.	5 35	18 14	107
16		F	Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law born, 1858.	5 37	18 12	106
17	▮	S	Italian success in Trentino, 1915.	5 39	18 10	
18	▮	S	**17th Sunday aft. Trinity.** Battle of Samaria, 1918.		18 7	
19	▮	M	Poictiers, 1356. Megiddo (Armageddon), 1918.		18 5	262 | 103
20	▮	Tu	DELHI DAY (1857). Alma, 1854. Ypres-Menin, 1917.	5 43	18 3	263 | 102
21		W	**St. Matthew.** Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.	5 45	18 0	264 | 101
22		Th	Zutphen, 1586. Michael Faraday, chemist, b. 1791.	5 47	17 58	265 | 100
23	▮	F	Assaye, 1803. Capture of Acre and Haifa, 1918.	5 48	17 56	266
24	▮		Pan-Anglican Synod met, 1867.	5 50	17 54	267
25	▮	S	**18th S. after T.** LUCKNOW DAY (1857). Loos, 1915.	5 51	17 51	268
26	▮	M	King of Denmark b. 1870. Battle of Thiepval, 1918.		17 49	269
27	▮	Tu	Hindenburg line broken at Cambrai, 1918.	5 55	17 47	
28	▮	W	Strasburg, 1870. F.-M. Viscount French born, 1852.	5 56	17 44	271
29	▮	Th	**St. Michael and All Angels.** Quarter Day.	5 58	17 42	272
30	▮	F	F.-M. Earl Roberts, V.C., b. 1832; d. Nov. 14, 1914.	6 0	17 40	273

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	*2d*	*3h*	*33m.*
☽ First Quarter	9	3	30
○ Full Moon	17	7	20
☾ Last Quarter	24	21	18

Perigee ..... *1d. 7h.* 222,700 miles.
Apogee ... *13d. 20h.* 252,100 ,,
Perigee ..... *29d. 14h.* 225,100 ,,

RAIN FELL IN SEPTEMBER, 1920, on 13 days; total fall 3·45 inches; *above* the average by 1·20 inches.

See note on page 40

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.—Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

8. First day on which Revising Barristers may hold Revision Courts. 13. Edinburgh Autumn Holiday. 24. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

30. Accounts of Overseers to be made up.

Day	Equation of Time: Add to App. Time	Equation of Time: Hrly Var	The Sun (Mean Noon): Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R A	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal T (see p 92)
	M. s.	s.	H. M s	s.	° ′	′	H M. s	H M s
1	0 3	0·78	10 40 28	9·08	8 23·4 N	0·91	10 40 25	13 17 24
2	*subt.*	0·79	10 44 6	9·07	8 1·6	0·91	10 44 22	13 13 28
3	0 35	0·80	10 47 43	9·05	7 39·7	0·92	10 48 18	13 9 32
4	0 54	0·81	10 51 21	9·04	7 17.6	0·92	10 52 15	13 5 36
5	1 14	0·82	10 54 58	9·03	6 55'5	0·93	10 56 12	13 1 40
6	1 34	0·83	10 58 34	9·02	6 33·2	0·93	11 0 8	12 57 44
7	1 54	0·84	11 2 11	9 01	6 10·8	0 94	11 4 5	12 53 48
8	2 14	0·85	11 5 47	9·00	5 48·3	0·94	11 8 1	12 49 52
9	2 35	0·86	11 9 23	9·00	5 25'7	0·94	11 11 58	12 45 56
10	2 55	0·86	11 12 59	8·99	5 3·0	0·95	11 15 54	12 42 0
11	3 16	0·87	11 16 35	8·98	4 40·2	0 95	11 19 51	12 38 5
12	3 37	0·88	11 20 10	8·98	4 17·4	0 95	11 23 47	12 34 9
13	3 58	0·88	11 23 46	8·97	3 54·4	0·96	11 27 44	12 30 13
14	4 19	0·88	11 27 21	8·97	3 31·4	0 96	11 31 41	12 26 17
15	4 41	0·89	11 30 56	8·97	3 8·4	0 96	11 35 37	12 22 21
16	5 2	0·89	11 34 32	8·97	2 45·3	0·96	11 39 34	12 18 25
17	5 23	0·89	11 38 7	8·97	2 22·1	0·97	11 43 30	12 14 29
18	5 45	0 89	11 41 42	8·97	1 58·9	0·97	11 47 27	12 10 33
19	6 6	0·89	11 45 17	8·97	1 35·6	0 97	11 51 23	12 6 37
20	6 27	0·88	11 48 53	8·97	1 12·3	0 97	11 55 20	12 2 41
21	6 48	0·88	11 52 28	8 97	0 49·0	0 97	11 59 16	11 58 46
22	7 9	0·88	11 56 3	8·98	0 25·6	0 97	12 3 13	11 54 50
23	7 30	0·87	11 59 39	8·98	0 2·3 N	0·97	12 7 10	11 50 54
24	7 51	0·87	12 3 15	8 09	0 21·1 S	0·97	12 11 6	11 46 58
25	8 12	0·86	12 6 51	9 00	0 44·5	0·97	12 15 3	11 43 2
26	8 32	0·85	12 10 27	9·00	1 7·9	0·97	12 18 59	11 39 6
27	8 53	0·84	12 14 3	9 01	1 31·3	0 97	12 22 56	11 35 10
28	9 13	0·83	12 17 39	9·02	1 54·7	0·97	12 26 52	11 31 14
29	9 33	0·82	12 21 16	9·03	2 18·1	0 97	12 30 49	11 27 18
30	9 52	0·81	12 24 53	9·04	2 41 5 S	0 97	12 34 45	11 23 22

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1920.

Day	Temperature: Max	Temperature: Min	Mn 1841 1905	Barom: Mean	Wind (Pressure lbs to foot): Directn	Wind:	Rain Fall	Sun Shine
	°	°		inches			inch	hours
1	64·2	53 4	59·8	29 958	NNW	2·6	...	0 7
2	63·0	48·1	·7	29·889	W	1·1	·03	0 3
3	72·2	54·4	·6	29·799	NW	0·7	·01	1·1
4	68·6	52·8	·5	29·739	W	2·3	·10	0·6
5	70·8	49·2	·4	29·797	WSW	4 4	·06	0 8
6	72·3	55'8	·2	29·827	WNW	3·0	...	4·5
7	63·9	47·3	0	29·998	NW	1·1	...	0 6
8	69·9	53·7	58·8	29·985	W	0 2	...	1 5
9	73·0	51·1	·6	29·885	V'ble	0·6	...	7 7
10	66·7	43·4	·4	30·085	N	2·2	...	7 9
11	70·4	40 3	·1	30 122	SW	1·1	...	6 1
12	76·0	39·2	·0	29 952	SW	0·4	. .	10·1
13	73·0	40·4	57·8	29·854	W	0·3	·05	4 0
14	68·8	51·2	·7	29 921	W	1·1	·01	4·9
15	64·6	55·1	·6	29·732	SW	3·8	·23	0·3
16	64·9	52·7	·5	29·472	WSW	2·9	·94	4 7
17	65·5	49·8	·2	29·531	WSW	4·4	·03	5 6
18	60·5	51·1	56·9	29·273	WSW	7·8	·40	0 2
19	65·1	44·5	·5	29·586	W	7 4	...	10 5
20	62·5	42·0	·2	29·779	NNE	1·4	. .	6 4
21	52·8	47·1	55·9	29·839	NE	2 6	95	...
22	62·4	48·9	·6	29·985	NE	2·4	·21	2 2
23	66·3	47·0	·4	30·105	E	0·6	...	5·3
24	64·0	53·9	·3	30·003	NE	2·2	...	0 9
25	59·4	52·5	·2	29·932	N	1·0	...	...
26	69·0	51·1	·2	30 012	W	0·6	...	7 5
27	66·8	47·9	·1	30·018	W	0·5	...	2·0
28	66·4	47·9	54·9	30·055	E	1·1	...	3·8
29	65·9	55·4	·7	29·906	E	1·5	...	4·8
30	69·2	54·3	·4	29·637	E	2·4	·43	2 8
Mn	66·6	49·4	57·2	29·856	—	—	3·45	107·8

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (see p. 572).

		H M
1.	(Summer Time)	(20 16)
2		(20 14)
3.		(20 12)
4		(20 9)
5.		(20 7)
6.		(20 5)
7.		(20 3)
8.		(20 0)
9.		(19 58)
10.		(19 56)
11.		(19 54)
12.		(19 51)
13.		(19 49)
14.		(19 47)
15.		(19 44)
16.		(19 42)
17.		(19 40)
18		(19 37)
19.		(19 35)
20.		(19 33)
21.		(19 30)
22.		(19 28)
23		(19 26)
24.		(19 24)
25		(19 21)
26.		(19 19)
27		(19 17)
28		(19 14)
29		(19 12)
30.		(19 10)

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc: Lat	Centre of Disc: Long
	°	°	°
3	21·7 E	7·2 N	324·2
13	23·8	7·2	102·1
23	25·4	7·0	60 1

[See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites (See Note p 62)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H	
1	4 17	11 18	18 6	10 0 8	8 2·6N	61 10	16 42	28 16	
2	5 39	12 14	18 36	10 58 7	3 27·0N	60 57	16 38	0 8	
3	7 0	13 9	19 5	11 54 49	1 17·9S	60 26	16 30	1 8	
4	8 19	14 3	19 35	12 50 30	5 52·0	59 42	16 18	2 8	
5	9 36	14 55	20 6	13 45 24	9 58·2	58 48	16 3	3 8	
6	10 49	15 47	20 40	14 39 43	13 23·8	57 51	15 47	4 8	
7	11 57	16 39	21 17	15 33 32	16 0·2	56 55	15 32	5 8	
8	12 58	17 30	21 59	16 26 45	17 42·9	56 5	15 18	6 8	
9	13 53	18 20	22 46	17 19 13	18 30·6	55 22	15 7	7 8	
10	14 41	19 9	23 38	18 10 41	18 24·7	54 48	14 58	8 8	
11	15 22	19 56	0 34	19 1 1	17 28·7	54 24	14 51	9 8	
12	15 57	20 42	1 33	19 50 8	15 47·3	54 9	14 47	10 8	
13	16 28	21 27	2 34	20 38 3	13 26·2	54 3	14 45	11 8	
14	16 55	22 11	3 36	21 24 58	10 32·0	54 4	14 45	12 8	
15	17 20	22 55	4 39	22 11 9	7 11·6	54 12	14 48	13 8	
16	17 43	23 38	5 43	22 57 1	3 32·5S	54 25	14 51	14 8	
17	18 6	0 21	6 47	23 42 58	0 17·2N	54 43	14 56	15 8	
18	18 30	1 6	7 52	0 29 31	4 8·8	55 4	15 2	16 8	
19	18 55	1 52	8 59	1 17 9	7 52·9	55 29	15 9	17 8	
20	19 24	2 39	10 5	2 6 18	11 19·2	55 58	15 16	18 8	
21	19 58	3 30	11 10	2 57 22	14 16·9	56 29	15 25	19 8	
22	20 37	4 22	12 13	3 50 33	16 34·8	57 3	15 34	20 8	
23	21 24	5 17	13 11	4 45 49	18 2·3	57 39	15 44	21 8	
24	22 19	6 13	14 3	5 42 51	18 30·3	58 18	15 55	22 8	
25	23 23	7 18	14 48	6 41 6	17 53·0	58 56	16 5	23 8	
26	.....	...	...	7 39 50	16 8·8	59 32	16 15	24 8	
27	0 35	8 7	15 27	8 38 25	13 22·1	60 2	16 23	25 8	
28	1 50	9 3	16 1	9 36 24	9 42·5	60 23	16 29	26 8	
29	3 10	9 58	16 33	10 33 37	5 24·7	60 32	16 31	27 8	
30	4 30	10 53	17 3	11 30 6	0 46·7N	60 25	16 29	28 8	

In these columns, which show the order in which Jupiter's four larger Satellites are ranged with respect to the planet, the open circle ○ indicates the planet's disc, the black circle ● shows that the Satellite whose number is wanting is either in eclipse or is occulted, whilst the sign ⅄ shows that it is in transit across the disc

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
3	11 26 38	4 48·8N	8 20 48	19 6·2N	9 30 44	15 57·9N
8	11 57 15	0 56·8N	8 45 10	17 56·2	9 43 13	14 57·4
13	12 25 56	2 48·3S	9 9 19	16 33·6	9 55 33	13 54·8
18	12 53 4	6 22·3	9 33 15	14 59·0	10 7 44	12 50·1
23	13 18 50	9 41·8	9 56 57	13 13·6	10 19 48	11 43·7
28	13 43 14	12 43 3	10 20 23	11 18·5	10 31 44	10 35 8

D.	⅄ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	Dec.
	H M S.	° ′	H. M. S	° ′	H. M. S	° ′
3	11 43 59	2 55·2N	11 47 44	3 32·9N	22 38 9	9 29·6S
8	11 47 54	2 29·7	11 49 59	3 18·3	22 37 24	9 34·0
13	11 51 51	2 4·1	11 52 15	3 3·6	22 36 40	9 38·3
18	11 55 48	1 38·4	11 54 31	2 48·9	22 35 57	9 42·5
23	11 59 46	1 12·6	11 56 48	2 34·3	22 35 15	9 46·6
28	12 3 45	0 46·9	11 59 6	2 19·7	22 34 36	9 50·3

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	⅄	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♅	♄	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·73	6·5	7·4	3·5	1·4	0·8	15 54	5·5	7·0	1·8	14·3	7·1
15	8·75	6·8	7·0	3·5	1·4	0·8	15 56	5·6	6·7	1·9	14·3	7·1
25	8·78	7·1	6·7	3·6	1·4	0·8	15 59	5·8	6·4	1·9	14·3	7·1

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, September 1, 200° 6′ ♌.

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September 1. Day breaks at 3*h.* 7*m.* Civil twilight ends at 19*h.* 36*m.* Night begins, 8*h.* 54*m.* The length of the Day is 13*h.* 33*m.*

Sept. 2. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 22*h.* 29*m.* ☿ 3° 53′ N.

Sept. 3. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 7*h.* 19*m.* ⅄ 3° 19′ N.

Sept. 3. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 8*h.* 57*m.* ♄ 4° 25′ N.

Sept. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 17*m.* 4·0*s.*

Sept. 6, 16*h.* 57*m.* Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction. ☿ 0° 19′ S.

Sept. 7, 4*h.* 29*m.* Mercury and Saturn in conjunction. ☿ 1° 25′ S.

Sept. 13, 11*h.* 44*m.* Venus and Neptune in conjunction. ♀ 0° 5′ N.

Sept. 14, 16*h.* 48*m.* Jupiter and Saturn in conjunction ⅄ 1° 2′ S.

Sept. 21, 13*h.* Saturn in conjunction with Sun.

Sept. 22, 22*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with Sun.

Sept. 23. Sun enters the Sign Libra, 14*h.* 20*m.* (Autumn Equinox.)

Sept. 29. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 8*h.* 4*m.* ♀ 4° 49′ N.

Sept. 29. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 12*h.* 13*m.* ♂ 5° 0′ N.

Uranus rises Sept. 1, 18*h.* 42*m.*; sets Sept. 30, 3*h.* 14*m.*

In this month the mornings decrease 47*m.*, and the Afternoons 1*h.* 6*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Equuleus, Pegasus, Pisces.

The Harvest Moon.—It will be seen that the interval between successive entries in the column of Moonrise is only about 23 minutes near Full Moon in this month (Sept. 15–18), which is a less interval than in other parts of the column. This Full Moon is called the Harvest Moon.

The orbital motion of the Moon causes her to move among the stars rather rapidly from West to East, and she comes to the meridian of any place, or is due South, about 50 minutes later night by night. For this reason alone she would rise later night by night by this amount, but the time of rising (except at places on the Equator) is affected by her distance north or south of the celestial equator. In North latitude she rises earlier, with increased north Dec. There is a certain period in each lunation when the Moon is moving northward rather rapidly, and this causes an acceleration which modifies the 50 minutes' retardation in the time of rising already mentioned, and in a high latitude she wi

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month	Day of Week	London Bridge Morn	London Bridge After	Liverpool Morn	Liverpool After	Bristol Morn	Bristol After	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After	Greenock Morn.	Greenock After	Leith Morn.	Leith After	Dublin (Bal) G M.T Morn	Dublin (Bal) G M.T After
		H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
	1 Th	0 47	12 59	10 24	22 40	6 13	18 34	4 59	17 43	11 19	23 33	1 22	13 53	10 30	22 51
	2 F	1 35	*13 41	11 7	23 22	7 1	19 21	5 47	18 27	.	12 8	2 7	14 37	11 14	23 35
	3 S	*2 19	*14 25	11 53	...	7 45	20 6	6 33	19 7	0 22	12 56	2 52	15 24	11 57	
	4 S	*3 6	*15 11	0 8	12 38	8 30	20 51	7 21	19 54	1 11	13 42	3 42	16 12	0 18	12 40
	5 M	*3 49	*15 55	0 54	13 20	9 12	21 32	8 6	20 33	1 56	14 24	4 29	16 56	1 3	13 25
	6 Tu	*4 28	*16 38	1 37	14 2	9 52	22 13	8 47	21 10	2 40	15 7	5 14	17 40	1 48	14 11
	7 W	5 8	17 22	2 22	14 46	10 30	22 50	9 30	21 52	3 23	15 48	6 1	18 25	2 35	15 1
	8 Th	5 48	18 7	3 9	15 32	11 6	23 29	10 16	22 37	4 6	16 32	6 49	19 14	3 28	15 58
	9 F	6 32	18 59	4 2	16 31	11 48	..	11 7	23 26	4 55	17 23	7 44	20 11	4 30	17 3
	10 S	7 27	20 2	5 9	17 41	0 21	12 50	...	12 6	5 52	18 24	8 45	21 14	5 42	18 18
	11 S	8 34	21 19	6 22	18 55	1 35	14 13	0 25	13 24	7 3	19 39	9 54	22 27	6 55	19 35
	12 M	9 55	22 44	7 39	20 8	3 4	15 39	1 55	15 0	8 21	20 52	11 9	23 35	8 10	20 38
	13 Tu	11 11	23 51	8 45	21 4	4 19	16 45	3 14	16 8	9 27	21 48	...	12 12	9 6	21 28
	14 W	...	12 6	9 34	21 46	5 15	17 35	4 6	16 53	10 19	22 33	0 30	13 0	9 48	22 8
	15 Th	0 41	12 49	10 13	22 24	6 1	18 19	4 46	17 30	11 2	23 15	1 12	13 39	10 23	22 38
	16 F	1 22	13 25	10 49	23 1	6 41	18 58	5 25	18 5	11 43	23 55	1 49	14 15	10 53	23 7
	17 S	1 59	14 1	11 25	23 36	7 18	19 34	6 4	18 39	.	12 21	2 25	14 48	11 24	23 37
	18 S	2 32	14 35	11 58		7 50	20 6	6 41	19 10	0 33	12 56	2 59	15 21	11 52	..
	19 M	3 2	*15 7	0 10	12 29	8 22	20 39	7 15	19 40	1 6	13 27	3 34	15 56	0 5	12 23
	20 Tu	3 32	*15 40	0 42	13 0	8 52	21 10	7 49	20 7	39	13 59	4 11	16 30	0 39	12 56
	21 W	4 0	16 13	1 14	13 32	9 24	21 43	8 21	20 36	13	14 32	4 45	17 4	1 14	13 34
	22 Th	4 31	16 48	1 49	14 7	9 55	22 16	8 56	21 9	1 47	15 6	. 23	17 42	1 54	14 15
	23 F	5 7	17 26	2 26	14 46	10 29	22 52	9 36	21 48	3 25	15 46	6 5	18 26	2 39	15 6
	24 S	5 44	18 12	3 12	15 37	11 5	23 33	10 25	22 36	4 10	16 33	6 54	19 18	3 35	16 6
	25 S	6 35	19 13	4 11	16 43	11 55	..	11 21	23 36	5 3	17 34	7 53	20 23	4 43	17 22
	26 M	7 39	20 28	5 27	18 5	0 38	13 16	.	12 30	6 17	18 55	9 8	21 44	6 5	18 48
	27 Tu	9 6	22 8	6 56	19 34	2 13	15 1	0 58	14 20	7 44	21 27	10 35	23 8	7 33	19 5
	28 W	10 42	23 34	8 20	20 46	3 51	16 25	2 43	15 49	9 6	21 32	11 52	...	8 36	20 1
	29 Th	11 51	..	9 22	21 39	5 1	17 27	3 54	16 44	10 9	22 27	0 16	12 51	9 27	21 51
	30 F	0 33	12 41	10 8	22 23	5 55	18 17	4 43	17 25	11 0	23 16	1 6	13 36	10 13	22 32

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Planets at intervals of Seven Days. [Noon 12h.]

Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Southing	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Southing	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Southing	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Southing	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Southing	Saturn ♄ 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
6 15	12 41	19 4	1 46	9 33	17 20	3 14	10 41	18 8	6 35	12 52	19 10	6 35	12 56	19 16
6 57	12 55	18 51	2 3	9 40	17 25	3 12	10 31	17 49	6 16	12 30	18 45	6 13	12 31	18 50
7 33	13 6	18 37	2 22	9 46	17 8	3 10	10 20	17 30	5 57	12 8	18 19	5 50	12 7	18 24
8 5	13 14	18 21	2 42	9 51	17 0	3 8	10 10	17 11	5 38	11 46	17 54	5 27	11 43	17 58

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury will be above the horizon for a short time after sunset during the month. Conjunctions of this planet with Jupiter and Saturn are noted on the opposite page.

♀ Venus passes from Cancer into Leo, being near the star Regulus in the morning of the 25th. It will be seen due East between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, Magnitude, −3·5 to −3·4.

♂ Mars is also a morning star, not far from Venus and near Regulus on the 17th.

♃ ♄ Jupiter and Saturn are in conjunction—that is, they are nearly in line with the Earth on the 14th, when the two planets will be separated in the sky by twice the breadth of the Moon. Being near conjunction with the Sun the planets set soon after sunset, and the near approach is not likely to be generally noticed. (See p. 66).

rise nearly at the same time for several nights in succession at this epoch of northward movement. This happens in every lunation, and in general passes unnoticed; but in the September lunation it happens when the Moon is full, and then the Moon, full or nearly so, rises about sunset on two or three consecutive nights. This phenomenon is known as the Harvest Moon. The precise details vary in different years according to circumstances, and in some years the retardation on successive nights may be much less than 20 minutes. Also, for certain reasons, two Full Moons may have special claims (compare August 20), but the term is always applied to the Full Moon nearest to the Autumnal Equinox. See note, p. 90.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris

	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N °	Decl. N ′	Decl. N ″
		33	47	88	52	56
		33	54	88	52	58
19		33	59	88	53	1
28		34	4	88	53	4

Fasts and Festivals Remarkable Days—Events





SUN'S LONGITUDE 210° ♏ 23d 23h

DAY OF M	Light and Dark	W		THE SUN Rises	THE SUN Sets	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year
				H M	H M		
1	▌	S	St Quentin, 1918 British occupied Damascus, 1918	6 1	17 37	274	91
2	▌	S	**19th Sunday after Trinity**	6 3	17 35	275	90
3	▌	M	Treaty of Limerick, 1691	6 5	17 33	276	89
4	▌	Tu	Germany proposed an Armistice, 1918	6 6	17 31	277	88
5	▌	W	Allied troops landed at Salonica, 1915	6 8	17 28	278	87
6	▌	Th	Second Battle of Le Cateau, 1918	6 9	17 26	279	86
7	▌	F	Lepanto 1571 Poe d 1849 Prof Skeat d 1912	6 11	17 24	280	85
8	▌	S	Germans repulsed at Loos, 1915 Fielding died 1754	6 13	17 22	281	84
9	▌	S	**20th Sunday after Trinity** Cambrai, 1918	6 14	17 19	282	83
10	▌	M	Panama Canal completed, 1913 SS *Leinster*, 1918	6 16	17 17	283	82
11	▌	Tu	Camperdown, 1797 Fall of Belgrade 1915	6 18	17 15	284	81
12	▌	W	MICHAELMAS LAW S BEGIN Nurse Cavell shot, 1915	6 19	17 13	285	80
13	▌	Th	Germans entered Lille, 1914	6 21	17 11	286	79
14	▌	F	Hastings, 1066 Jena, 1806 Auerstadt, 1806	6 23	17 9	287	78
15	▌	S	Britain declared war on Bulgaria, 1915	6 25	17 6	288	77
16	▌	S	**21st S aft Trin** Rt Hon Austen Chamberlain b [1863	6 26	17 4	289	76
17	▌	M	Battle of the Selle, 1918	6 28	17 2	290	75
18	▌	Tu	**St Luke Evangelist** Last English Lottery 1826	6 30	17 0	291	74
19	▌	W	Yorktown capitulated 1781 Leipzig, 1813	6 31	16 58	292	73
20	▌	Th	Navarino 1827 First Battle of Ypres, 1914	6 33	16 56	293	72
21	▌	F	TRAFALGAR DAY, death of Lord Nelson 1805	6 35	16 54	294	71
22	▌	S	Revocation of the Edict of Nantes 1685	6 37	16 52	295	70
23	▌	S	**22nd Sun aft Trinity** Battle of Malmaison, 1917	6 38	16 50	296	69
24	▌	M	French victory at Verdun, 1916	6 40	16 48	297	68
25	▌	Tu	Agincourt, 1415 Balaclava 1854 Sims Reeves died, [1900	6 42	16 46	298	67
26	▌	W	British captured Aleppo 1918	6 44	16 44	299	66
27	▌	Th	Metz 1870 First U S shot fired 1917	6 45	16 42	300	65
28	▌	F	**St Simon and St Jude** Roosevelt born, 1858	6 47	16 40	301	64
29	▌	S	Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618	6 49	16 38	302	63
30	▌	S	**23rd S aft Trin** Turks unconditional surrender,	6 51	16 36	303	62
31	▌	M	Hallowmas Eve Beersheba captured 1917 [1918	6 52	16 34	304	61

PHASES OF THE MOON

● New Moon	1d	12h	26m
☽ First Quarter	8	20	12
○ Full Moon	16	23	0
☾ Last Quarter	24	4	32
● New Moon	30	23	39
Apogee	11d	11h	251,600 miles
Perigee	27d	7h	228,400

RAIN FELL IN OCTOBER

On 9 days total fall 0·99 inch to the average by 1·82 inches

MONTHLY NOTES

October 1 Revising Barristers must complete revision of all lists of voters by 15th —Pheasant shooting begins —Common Lodging houses to be whitewashed in the first week.

3 Jewish New Year 5682
5 Dividends due
9 Various Licences expire
12 Fire Insurances must be paid
13 Quarter Sessions begin
24 Borough Councillors to be nominated

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time: Subt from Ap Time	Equation of Time: Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal T (see p. 92)
	M. S.	s	H. M. S.	s.	° ′	″	H. M. s	H. M. s
1	10 12	0·80	12 28 30	9·06	3 4′8 S	0·97	12 38 42	11 19 26
2	10 31	0·79	12 32 7	9·07	3 28·1	0 97	12 42 38	11 15 31
3	10 49	0·78	12 35 46	9·08	3 51·3	0 97	12 46 35	11 11 35
4	11 8	0·76	12 39 24	9·09	4 14·6	0·97	12 50 32	11 7 39
5	11 26	0·75	12 43 2	9·11	4 37·7	0 96	12 54 28	11 3 43
6	11 44	0·73	12 46 41	9·12	5 0·8	0·96	12 58 25	10 59 47
7	12 1	0·72	12 50 20	9·14	5 23·9	0 96	13 2 21	10 55 51
8	12 18	0·70	12 54 0	9·16	5 46·8	0 96	13 6 18	10 51 55
9	12 35	0·68	12 57 40	9·17	6 9·7	0·95	13 10 14	10 47 59
10	12 51	0·66	13 1 20	9·19	6 32·5	0·95	13 14 11	10 44 3
11	13 7	0·65	13 5 1	9·21	6 55·3	0·94	13 18 7	10 40 7
12	13 22	0·63	13 8 42	9·23	7 17·9	0 94	13 22 4	10 36 11
13	13 37	0·61	13 12 24	9·25	7 40·4	0·94	13 26 1	10 32 16
14	13 51	0·58	13 16 6	9·27	8 2·9	0 93	13 29 57	10 28 20
15	14 5	0·56	13 19 49	9·29	8 25 2	0 93	13 33 54	10 24 24
16	14 18	0·54	13 23 32	9·32	8 47·4	0 92	13 37 50	10 20 28
17	14 30	0·51	13 27 16	9·34	9 9·4	0 92	13 41 47	10 16 32
18	14 42	0·49	13 31 1	9·37	9 31·4	0 91	13 45 43	10 12 36
19	14 54	0·46	13 34 46	9·39	9 53·2	0 91	13 49 40	10 8 40
20	15 5	0 44	13 38 32	9·42	10 14·8	0 90	13 53 36	10 4 44
21	15 15	0·41	13 42 18	9·45	10 36 3	0 89	13 57 33	10 0 48
22	15 24	0·38	13 46 5	9·48	10 57 7	0 89	14 1 30	9 56 52
23	15 33	0·35	13 49 53	9·51	11 18·8	0 88	14 5 26	9 52 57
24	15 41	0·32	13 53 42	9·53	11 39 9	0 87	14 9 23	9 49 1
25	15 48	0·29	13 57 31	9 57	12 0 7	0 86	14 13 19	9 45 5
26	15 55	0·26	14 1 21	9·60	12 21·4	0 86	14 17 16	9 41 9
27	16 1	0·23	14 5 11	9·63	12 41·8	0 85	14 21 12	9 37 13
28	16 6	0·20	14 9 3	9·66	13 2 1	0 84	14 25 9	9 33 17
29	16 10	0·17	14 12 55	9 69	13 22 2	0 83	14 29 5	9 29 21
30	16 14	0·13	14 16 48	9·72	13 42·0	0 82	14 33 2	9 25 25
31	16 17	0·10	14 20 42	9 76	14 1 7 S	0 81	14 36 59	9 21 29

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1920.

Day	TEMPERATURE: Max	Min	Mn 1841-1905	BAROM: Mean	WIND (Pressure lb to foot): Directn		RAIN FALL	SUN SHINE
	°	°	°	inches			inch	hours
1	60·4	45·4	54·1	29 402	S	4·4	·28	1 2
2	63 5	46·4	53·7	29·380	SSW	3·6	·18	8·8
3	65·0	44·1	·3	29 454	SSE	3 6	02	7·0
4	62·0	56·0	·0	29·567	SE	2·8	06	..
5	72·6	56·5	52·8	29·556	SE	2·2	.	6·8
6	69·9	52·6	·5	29·484	S	3·4	.	4·8
7	72 0	49·1	·3	29·685	SE	0·9		6·0
8	71·1	56·9	·0	29·919	E	1·0		5·5
9	71·3	56·4	51·6	29·942	E	2 5	01	6·0
10	60·3	51·3	·3	29·923	ENE	3 9	..	1·0
11	63·5	47·4	50·9	29·908	E	1·6	.	7 2
12	65·0	39·8	·6	29·885	SE	1 0	...	7·1
13	66·3	42·9	·3	29·911	WSW	0 5	.	6·6
14	64·7	42 5	1	29·816	SE	0·4	.	1·9
15	62·2	49·3	49·9	29·687	SW	1·9	07	2·8
16	61·7	52·1	·8	29·670	ENE	1·1	02	0·3
17	57·5	47·6	·6	29·806	ENE	6·3	·27	0 7
18	53·0	40·7	·3	29·948	ENE	12·0	...	7·5
19	53·4	38·1	·1	29·971	E	2·1	...	7·3
20	58·0	36·7	48·8	29·903	SE	1·0	...	8·9
21	60·7	34·0	·6	29·801	Calm	0 5	..	4·6
22	53·0	38·1	·3	29·990	Calm	0·3	.	..
23	55·1	34·1	·1	30 019	NE	0·4	...	5·2
24	58·9	37·9	47·9	30·000	ENE	1·7	.	6·7
25	59·0	42·2	·7	30·127	ENE	3·3	.	7·4
26	58·0	36·3	·6	30·165	E	1·9	...	6·7
27	55·7	33·1	·5	30·101	E	1·1	.	5·9
28	55·6	32·9	·4	29·946	E	2·4	...	8·4
29	52·0	36·2	·3	29·923	ESE	2·3	..	7·9
30	52·3	30·3	·2	29·728	SE	0·8	...	8·9
31	56·5	27·9	·1	29·895	SE	5·5	·08	1·6
Mn	61·6	43·1	50·0	29·800	—	.	0·99	160·7

MEMORANDA

Lamps to be lighted (see p. 572).

		H. M.
1.		(18 7)
2.		(18 5)
3		(18 3)
4		(18 1)
5		(17 58)
6		(17 56)
7		(17 54)
8		(17 52)
9.		(17 49)
10		(17 47)
11		(17 45)
12		(17 43)
13		(17 41)
14		(17 39)
15		(17 36)
16		(17 34)
17		(17 32)
18		(17 30)
19		(17 28)
20		(17 26)
21		(17 24)
22		(17 22)
23		(17 20)
24		(17 18)
25		(17 16)
26.		(17 14)
27		(17 12)
28.		(17 10)
29		(17 8)
30		(17 6)
31		(17 4)

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc: Lat	Centre of Disc: Long
	°	°	°
3	26·2 S	6·6 N	288 2
13	26·4	5·9	156·2
23	25·8	5 1	24·3

[See Note, p. 30.]

THE MOON.

At Greenwich Mean Noon

Day of ☽	Rises	Souths	Sets	Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semidiameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 9h 45m
	H M	H M	H M	H M S	°	′	′	D H	W F
1	5 50	11 47	17 32	12 26 4	3 52 18	60 3	16 24	29 8	
2	7 9	12 40	18 2	13 21 43	8 13 0	59 28	16 14	1 0	
3	8 25	13 34	18 35	14 17 11	11 59 8	58 42	16 1	2 0	
4	9 37	14 27	19 12	15 12 25	15 0 0	57 51	15 47	3 0	
5	10 43	15 20	19 53	16 7 11	17 6 1	56 59	15 33	4 0	
6	11 43	16 11	20 39	17 1 10	18 14 9	56 10	15 20	5 0	
7	12 35	17 2	21 30	17 54 1	18 27 1	55 27	15 8	6 0	
8	13 19	17 50	22 25	18 45 27	17 46 3	54 53	14 59	7 0	
9	13 56	18 37	23 23	19 35 21	16 17 9	54 28	14 52	8 0	
10	14 29	19 23	0 23	20 23 47	14 8 2	54 14	14 48	9 0	
11	14 57	20 7	1 25	21 10 59	11 23 9	54 9	14 47	10 0	
12	15 22	20 51	2 28	21 57 19	8 11 5	54 14	14 48	11 0	
13	15 46	21 34	3 31	22 43 13	4 38 0	54 27	14 52	12 0	
14	16 10	22 17	4 36	23 29 12	0 50 7S	54 47	14 57	13 0	
15	16 33	23 2	5 41	0 15 48	3 2 1N	55 12	15 4	14 0	
16	16 58	23 48	6 48	1 3 33	6 51 1	55 40	15 12	15 0	
17	17 26	0 36	7 56	1 52 55	10 25 8	56 9	15 20	16 0	
18	17 58	1 26	9 2	2 44 13	13 34 5	56 39	15 28	17 0	31○24
19	18 36	2 18	10 7	3 37 38	16 5 2	57 9	15 36	18 0	32○14
20	19 21	3 13	11 7	4 33 0	17 46 4	57 37	15 44	19 0	31○24
21	20 14	4 8	12 1	5 29 53	18 28 6	58 3	15 51	20 0	○3124
22	21 15	5 5	12 47	6 27 39	18 6 9	58 28	15 58	21 0	21○34
23	22 23	6 0	13 27	7 25 32	16 39 7	58 51	16 4	22 0	2○143
24	23 36	6 55	14 2	8 22 55	14 11 7	59 11	16 9	23 0	○1324
25				9 19 27	10 51 7	59 27	16 14	24 0	431○2
26	0 52	7 49	14 33	10 15 5	6 51 8	59 37	16 16	25 0	432○1
27	2 9	8 42	15 2	11 10 2	2 27 1N	59 39	16 17	26 0	●431○
28	3 26	9 34	15 30	12 4 38	2 6 3S	59 32	16 15	27 0	4○312
29	4 44	10 27	15 55	12 59 17	6 31 2	59 15	16 10	28 0	412○3
30	6 0	11 20	16 30	13 54 12	10 31 3	58 48	16 3	29 0	42○13
31	7 14	12 13	17 5	14 49 28	13 52 1S	58 12	15 53	0 12	●4○32

Because Jupiter is near the Sun and therefore above the horizon almost wholly in daylight hours the Satellites will not be visible from the end of August until the middle of October.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON

	☿ MERCURY.		♀ VENUS		♂ MARS	
	R A	Dec	R A	Dec	R A	Dec
3	14 5 55	15 22 5N	10 43 37	9 15 0N	10 43 34	9 26 5N
8	14 26 3	17 33 4	11 6 38	7 4 4	10 55 17	8 16 0
13	14 41 59	19 6 2	11 29 30	4 48 3	11 6 55	7 4 7
	14 50 50	19 45 0	11 52 16	2 27 8	11 18 27	5 52 6
	14 48 35	19 4 2	12 15 2	0 4 7N	11 29 55	4 39 9
	14 32 57	16 38 9	12 37 50	2 19 8S	11 41 19	3 26 9

D	♃ JUPITER		♄ SATURN		♅ URANUS	
	R A	Dec	R A	Dec	R A	Dec
					H M	
	12 7 43	21 3N	12 1 22	5 2N	22 33 59	9 53 8
	12 11 40	4 18	12 3 37	5 1 0	22 33 25	9 57 0
	12 15 35	29 3	12 5 51	3 7 0	22 32 54	9 59 9
	12 19 28	54 1	12 8 3	2 3 3	22 32 27	10 2 4
	12 23 18	18 5	12 10 12	1 0 0	22 32 4	10 4 5
	12 27 5	42 4	12 12 18	57 1	22 31 45	10 6 2

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER					
	☉			♄			☉					
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′	″	″	′	″	″
	8 80	8 5	6 4	3 6	1 4	0 8	16 2		6 1	1 9	14 3	
	8 83	10 2	6 2	3 7	1 4	0 8	16 4		5 9	2 0	14 4	
25	8 85	12 6	6	3 8	1 4	0 8	16 7		5 7	2 0	14 5	

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, October 1, 198° 31′

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

October 1 Day breaks at 4*h* 8*m* Civil twilight ends at 18*h* 23*m* Night begins, 19*h* 31*m* The length of the Day is 11*h* 36*m*

Oct 1 Saturn in conjunction with ☽ 0*h* 55*m* ♄ 3° 57′ N

Oct Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 3*h* 19*m* ♃ 2° 46′ N

Oct 1 Total eclipse of the Sun Invisible at Greenwich. See p 80

Oct 3 Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 6*h* 42*m* ☿ 4° 3′ S

Oct 3 Venus in conjunction with Mars, 11*h* 18*m* ♀ 0° 11′ S

Oct 7, *aft* Mercury at greatest elongation 28° 23′ E

Oct 13 Uranus in conjunction with ☽, 6*h* 37*m* ♅ 4° 32′ S

Oct 16 A partial eclipse of the Moon (nearly total), visible at Greenwich See p 80

Oct 22, 7*h* 55*m* Venus and Saturn in conjunction ♀ 0° 35′ S

Oct 25 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m* 3 9*s*

Oct 25, 16*h* 12*m* Venus and Jupiter in conjunction ♀ 0° 31′ N

Oct 28 Mars in conjunction with ☽, 1*h* 18*m* ♂ 3° 38′ N

Oct 28 Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 15*h* 24*m* ♄ 3° 42′ N

Oct 28 Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 22*h* 0*m* ♃ 2° 14′ N

Oct 29 Venus in conjunction with ☽, 3*h* 56*m* ♀ 2° 25′ N

Oct 30 Mercury in conjunction with ☽ 23*h* 58*m* ☿ 2° 36′ S

Oct 31, 10*h* Mercury in Inferior conjunction

Uranus sets Oct 1, 3*h* 10*m* Oct 31 1*h* 8*m*

Neptune rises Oct 1 1*h* 7*m* Oct 31, 23*h* 5*m*

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

The Zodiacal light may be seen before dawn in the early part of this month, and in the few days at the end when the Moon is absent

Constellations near the S meridian at 10 p m Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Pegasus, Andromeda, Pisces, Piscis Australis, Cetus.

The Pleiades — This specially characteristic feature of the winter, which is prominent in the eastern sky in late evening in October, is a loose cluster of bright stars Nine of them are known by the names of the mythological Atlas and Pleione and their seven daughters, Alcyone, Merope, Maia, Celaeno, Electra, Taygeta, Asterope, and a keen sight may be able to distinguish these nine

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. [Noon 12*h*.]

D	Mercury ☿ Rises h m	Mercury ☿ Souths h m	Mercury ☿ Sets h m.	Venus ♀ Rises h m	Venus ♀ Souths h m	Venus ♀ Sets h m	Mars ♂ Rises h m	Mars ♂ Souths h. m	Mars ♂ Sets h m	Jupiter ♃ Rises h m	Jupiter ♃ Souths h m	Jupiter ♃ Sets h m	Saturn ♄ Rises h m	Saturn ♄ Souths h m	Saturn ♄ Sets h m
2	8 32	13 19	18 4	3 2	9 56	16 49	3 6	9 59	16 51	5 19	11 24	17 29	5 5	11 18	17 32
9	8 51	13 29	17 47	3 22	10 1	16 38	3 4	9 48	16 32	5 0	11 2	17 4	4 42	10 54	17 6
16	8 53	13 10	17 28	3 43	10 5	16 26	3 0	9 36	16 12	4 41	10 40	16 39	4 19	10 30	16 40
23	8 23	12 43	17 4	4 4	10 10	16 13	2 57	9 25	15 51	4 22	10 18	16 14	3 56	10 5	16 14
30	7 9	11 51	16 34	4 26	10 14	16 1	2 54	9 13	15 31	4 2	9 56	15 49	3 33	9 40	15 48

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

☿ MERCURY is above the horizon for a short period after sunset at the beginning of the month. It approaches the Sun and is at Inferior conjunction on the 31st

♀ ♂ ♃ ♄. The four planets VENUS, MARS, JUPITER and SATURN are all Morning stars in the last three months of this year, and move almost wholly in the constellations Leo and Virgo. At 5 o'clock in the morning in the middle of October the four planets will lie in a nearly vertical line slightly South of East. Jupiter and Saturn will be near the horizon in Virgo, Mars will be at an altitude of 20°, and on the 16th Venus will be nearly midway between Mars and the two planets first named. Venus moves towards Jupiter and Saturn and will be close to Saturn on the 22nd, and to Jupiter on the 25th, so that between these dates Venus will lie between the other two planets, all being within 10° of the horizon at 5 o clock with Mars about 10° higher. This close congregation of the planets is noteworthy. Mars is of second magnitude; Saturn + 1·2; Jupiter − 1·2, or nearly equal to Sirius.

as separate stars. Six are easily counted, and it is said that some persons have been able to see twelve or even fourteen separately. Photographs with large telescopes show that each of the brighter stars is surrounded by nebulosity with extensions which join a star to its neighbours Because of this nebulosity, and because the large stars have almost identical proper motion, it is believed that these stars form an actual cluster in space, and that they are not seen as a group in the sky merely because they are in the same line of vision.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	34	5	88	53	5
10	1	34	9	88	53	9
19	1	34	10	88	53	12
28	1	34	10	88	53	15



Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 240° 5' 22d. 20h.



DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises H M	THE SUN Sets H M	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year
1	▮	Tu	**All Saints.** Hallowmas. Coronel, 1914.	6 54	16 32	305	60
2	▮	W	All Souls' Day. Naval engagement, Kattegat, 1917.	6 56	16 30	306	59
3	▮	Th	Acre, 1840. Yarmouth bombarded by Germans, 1914.	6 58	16 29	307	58
4	▮	F	Franco-British troops reinforced Italians, 1917.	7 0	16 27	308	57
5	▮	S	Inkerman, 1854. Poland declared a Republic, 1916.	7 1	16 25	309	56
6	▮	S	**24th Sunday after Trinity.** Passchendaele, 1917.	7 3	16 24	310	55
7	▮	M	Second Battle of Gaza, 1917.	7 5	16 22	311	54
8	▮	Tu	British crossed the Scheldt, 1918. John Milton d. 1674.	7 7	16 20	312	53
9	▮	W	King Edward VII. born, 1841. *Emden* destroyed, 1914.	7 9	16 19	313	52
10	▮	Th	Abdication and flight of German Emperor, 1918.	7 10	16 17	314	51
11	▮	F	ARMISTICE DAY (1918). Martinmas. Half Quarter Day.	7 12	16 16	315	50
12	▮	S	First Mayor of Sydney, N.S.W., elected, 1842.	7 14	16 14	316	49
13	▮	S	**25th S. after Trinity.** Battle of the Ancre, 1916.	7 16	16 13	317	48
14	▮	M	Earl of Elgin (Elgin Marbles) died, 1841.	7 17	16 11	318	47
15	▮	Tu	Colenso, 1899. Domesday Book completed, 1086.	7 19	16 10	319	46
16	▮	W	Suez Canal opened, 1869. [1917.	7 21	16 8	320	45
17	▮	Th	First War Loan (£350,000,000), 1914. Joppa occupied,	7 22	16 7	321	44
18	▮	F	General Sir Stanley Maude died, 1917.	7 24	16 6	322	43
19	▮	S	Ferdinand de Lesseps b. 1805; d. 7 Dec., 1894.	7 26	16 4	323	42
20	▮	S	**26th Sun. aft. Trin.** First Battle of Cambrai, 1917.	7 27	16 3	324	41
21	▮	M	Basra occupied, 1914. German Fleet surrendered, 1918.	7 29	16 2	325	40
22	▮	Tu	Ctesiphon, 1915. "George Eliot" born, 1819.	7 31	16 1	326	39
23	▮	W	Richard Hakluyt, voyager, died, 1616.	7 32	16 0	327	38
24	▮	Th	Old Martinmas. Tasmania discovered, 1642.	7 34	15 59	328	37
25	▮	F	Sir H. Havelock died, 1857. Sir Robert Ball died, 1913.	7 36	15 58	329	36
26	▮	S	Queen Maud of Norway born, 1869.	7 37	15 57	330	35
27	▮	S	**1st Sunday in Advent.** Two Zeppelins destroyed, '16.	7 39	15 56	331	34
28	▮	M	Mandalay occupied, 1885. Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530.	7 40	15 55	332	33
29	▮	Tu	Adm. Beatty app. Commander of Grand Fleet, 1916.	7 42	15 54	333	32
30	▮	W	**St. Andrew.** Second Battle of Cambrai, 1917.	7 43	15 54	334	31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		d.	h.	m
☽	First Quarter	7	15	54
○	Full Moon ..	15	13	39
☾	Last Quarter	22	11	41
●	New Moon...	29	13	26

Apogee 8d. 6h. 251,200 miles
Perigee 21d. 10h. 229,900 ,,

RAIN FELL IN NOVEMBER, 1919,

on 26 days; total fall, 0·94 inches. *Below* the average by 1·33 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

November 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for Whitaker's Almanack.
– Fox-hunting begins. Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends (with some local exceptions).
– Ordinary day of election of Borough Councillors.
– Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
9. Lord Mayor's Day. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.
12. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.
15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time: Subt from Ap Time	Hrly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R A	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at Ob. Sidereal'r See p 92
	M S.	S.	H M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H M S.
1	16 19	0·07	14 24 36	9·79	14 21·1 S	0·80	14 40 55	9 17 33
2	16 20	0·03	14 28 32	9·82	14 40·3	0·79	14 44 52	9 13 37
3	16 20	0·00	14 32 28	9·86	14 59·2	0·78	14 48 48	9 9 42
4	16 20	0·03	14 36 25	9·89	15 17·9	0·77	14 52 45	9 5 46
5	16 19	0·07	14 40 23	9·92	15 36·4	0·76	14 56 41	9 1 50
6	16 17	0·10	14 44 21	9·96	15 54·6	0·75	15 0 38	8 57 54
7	16 14	0·13	14 48 21	9·99	16 12·5	0·74	15 4 34	8 53 58
8	16 10	0·17	14 52 21	10·03	16 30·2	0·73	15 8 31	8 50 2
9	16 6	0·20	14 56 22	10·06	16 47·5	0·72	15 12 28	8 46 6
10	16 1	0·24	15 0 24	10·09	17 4·6	0 71	15 16 24	8 42 10
11	15 54	0·27	15 4 26	10·13	17 21·4	0·69	15 20 21	8 38 14
12	15 47	0 31	15 8 30	10·16	17 37·9	0·68	15 24 17	8 34 18
13	15 40	0·34	15 12 34	10 20	17 54·1	0·67	15 28 14	8 30 22
14	15 31	0·38	15 16 39	10·23	18 10·0	0 66	15 32 10	8 26 27
15	15 22	0·41	15 20 45	10·27	18 25 6	0 64	15 36 7	8 22 31
16	15 11	0·45	15 24 52	10·31	18 40 8	0·63	15 40 3	8 18 35
17	15 0	0·48	15 29 0	10 34	18 55·7	0·61	15 44 0	8 14 39
18	14 48	0·52	15 33 8	10·38	19 10·3	0·60	15 47 56	8 10 43
19	14 35	0·55	15 37 18	10 41	19 24·5	0·59	15 51 53	8 6 47
20	14 22	0·59	15 41 28	10·45	19 38·4	0·57	15 55 50	8 2 51
21	14 7	0·62	15 45 39	10·48	19 51·9	0·56	15 59 46	7 58 55
22	13 52	0·66	15 49 51	10·52	20 5·1	0·54	16 3 43	7 54 59
23	13 36	0·69	15 54 4	10·55	20 17·9	0·53	16 7 39	7 51 3
24	13 19	0·72	15 58 17	10·58	20 30.3	0·51	16 11 36	7 47 7
25	13 1	0·76	16 2 32	10·61	20 42·3	0·49	16 15 32	7 43 12
26	12 42	0·79	16 6 47	10·65	20 54·0	0·48	16 19 29	7 39 16
27	12 23	0·82	16 11 3	10·68	21 5·2	0·46	16 23 25	7 35 20
28	12 3	0·85	16 15 19	10·71	21 16·1	0·44	16 27 22	7 31 24
29	11 42	0·88	16 19 36	10·74	21 26·6	0·43	16 31 19	7 27 28
30	11 21	0·91	16 23 54	10·77	21 36·6 S	0·41	16 35 15	7 23 32

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (*see* p. 572).

		H M.
1.		(17 2)
2.		(17 0)
3.		(16 59)
4.		(16 57)
5.		(16 55)
6	☽.	(16 54)
7.		(16 52)
8.		(16 50)
9.		(16 49)
10.		(16 47)
11.		(16 46)
12		(16 44)
13	☾.	(16 43)
14.		(16 41)
15		(16 40)
16		(16 38)
17.		(16 37)
18.		(16 36)
19.		(16 34)
20.	☽.	(16 33)
21.		(16 32)
22.		(16 31)
23.		(16 30)
24.		(16 29)
25.		(16 28)
26.		(16 27)
27.	☾.	(16 26)
28.		(16 25)
29.		(16 24)
30.		(16 24)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1919.

Day	TEMPERATURE. Max	Min	Mn 1841 1905	BAROM. Mean	WIND. Pressure lbs to foot		RAIN FALL	SUN SHINE.
	°	°	°	inches	Directn.		inch	hours.
1	42·0	33·9	47·0	30·151	NNE	...	...	...
2	46·5	36·1	46·8	29·943	NNE	..	·01	2·6
3	38·3	33·2	·6	29·686	NNE	...	·09	...
4	40·0	31·4	·4	29·626	ENE	...	...	...
5	43·2	36·7	·1	29·440	E	...	·03	...
6	44·6	38 1	45·8	29·248	NNE	1·7	...	...
7	45·2	41 3	·4	29·350	NNE	0·8	·01	..
8	42·0	40·7	·0	29·388	NE	0·5	·08	.
9	42·2	36·7	44·6	29·423	NE	2·2	·03	...
10	39·2	33·2	·3	29·478	NE	4·5	·01	...
11	38·5	29·9	·0	29·649	N	3·3	...	2·3
12	38·9	28 0	43·7	29·659	N	1·6	...	3·9
13	37·2	29·0	·5	29·665	NNE	0·9	...	1·9
14	38·2	30·4	·3	29·665	NE	2·5	...	0·4
15	37·3	32·4	·1	29·621	NE	5·5	...	...
16	37·9	28·0	42 8	30·091	W	2·6	·05	0·4
17	49·1	33·7	·6	29·974	SW	5·7	·20	...
18	50·6	41·2	·4	29·894	W	5·6	·01	1·5
19	54·1	42·5	·3	29·539	WSW	6.3	.11	...
20	46·1	37·0	·2	29·377	WNW	6·3	·03	3·9
21	44·1	32·6	·1	29·663	WNW	5·0	...	3·5
22	51·5	33·6	·1	29·698	WSW	4·0	05	...
23	56·3	50·8	·0	29·696	W	9·0	·01	...
24	54·8	41·9	·0	29·588	WSW	14·5	...	5·6
25	47·1	36·4	41·9	29·298	WSW	3·3	.03	1·8
26	42·9	28·0	·8	29·244	W	0·9	...	5·2
27	34·6	27·0	·7	29·280	NE	0·2	..	...
28	38·9	31·8	·5	29·391	Calm	0·2	..	...
29	46·1	22·4	·2	29·430	SW	4·1	·19	1·3
30	45·1	26·3	·0	29·858	SSW	2·8	...	1·9
Mean	43·8	34·5	43·5	29·597	—	—	0·94	36·2

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc: Lat.	Centre of Disc: Long
	°	°	°
2	24·4 E	4·2 N	252·5
12	22·3	3·1	120·6
22	19·4	1·9	348·8

[See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON

Day of M	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon: Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h 30m
	H M.	H M	H M	H M S					W E
1	8 24	13 6	17 44	15 44 51	16 22 7S	57 31	15 42		34 1 O 2
2	9 28	13 59	18 28	16 39 56	17 56 4	56 47	15 30	2 12	3 2 O 4
3	10 24	14 51	19 18	17 34 10	18 31 3	56 4	15 18	3 12	3 1 2 O 4
4	11 13	15 42	20 13	18 27 3	18 9 6	55 25	15 8	4 12	● O 1 2 4
5	11 54	16 30	21 11	19 18 16	16 56 7	54 53	14 59		1 2 O 3 4
6	12 29	17 17	22 11	20 7 42	14 59 4	54 30	14 53		2 O 1 3 4
7	12 59	18 2	23 12	20 55 31	12 25 3	54 17	14 49	7 12	1 O 2 3 4
8	13 25	18 45	0 14	21 42 5	9 21 4	54 14	14 48	8 12	) 3 O 2 4
9	13 49	19 28	1 17	22 27 54	5 54 8	54 22	14 50		3 2 O 1 4
10	14 12	20 11	2 20	23 13 32	2 12 2S	54 39	14 55		3 1 2 4 O
11	14 36	20 55	3 26	23 59 38	1 39 1N	55 5	15 2		4 3 O 1 2
12	15 0	21 40	4 32	0 46 51	5 31 0	55 37			4 1 O 3 4
13	15 27	22 28	5 40	1 35 45	9 13 6	56 14	15 21	13	4 2 O 1 3
14	15 57	23 18	6 48	2 26 51	12 35 5	56 52	15 31	14 12	4 1 O 2 3
15	16 33	0 10	7 56	3 20 24	15 23 8	57 29	15 41	15 12	4 3 O 1 2
16	17 36	1 5	8 59	4 16 20	17 25 1	58 2	15 50	16 12	4 3 2 O ●
17	18 8	2 2	9 56	5 14 11	18 27 8	58 30	15 58	17 12	3 4 2 1 O
18	19 7	3 0	10 46	6 13 5	18 24 1	58 51	16 4	18 12	● 3 O 1 2
19	20 14	3 56	11 29	7 12 4	17 12 3	59 5	16 8	19 12	1 O 2 4 3
20	21 26	4 52	12 6	8 10 13	14 57 0	59 13	16 10	20 12	2 O 1 3 4
21	22 41	5 45	12 37	9 7 0	11 47 8	59 15	16 10	21 12	1 O 2 3 4
22	23 56	6 38	13 6	10 2 19	7 57 8	59 13	16 10	22 12	) O 1 2 4
23	·			10 56 25	3 41 8N	59 5	16 8	23 12	● 3 2 O 4
24	1 12	7 29	13 34	11 49 45	0 45 3S	58 54	16 5	24 12	3 2 1 O 4
25	2 28	8 20	14 1	12 42 51	5 8 4	58 38	16 0	25 12	3 O 1 2 4
26	3 42	9 11	14 30	13 36 12	9 13 0	58 18	15 55	26 12	1 O 2 3 4
27	4 55	10 3	15 2	14 30 6	12 45 6	57 53	15 48	27 12	2 4 O 1 3
28	6 6	10 55	15 38	15 24 35	15 34 6	57 24	15 40	28 12	● 4 1 O 2
29	7 12	11 48	16 20	16 19 22	17 30 9	56 51	15 31	29 12	4 O 3 1 2
30	8 12	12 40	17 7	17 13 56	18 29 7S	56 17	15 22	0 23	4 3 2 1 O

ECLIPSES CONJUNCTIONS AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

November 1 Day breaks at 5*h* 0*m* Civil twilight ends at 17*h* 20*m* Night begins, 18*h* 28*m* The length of the Day is 9*h* 38*m*

Nov 5 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m* 7 1*s*

Nov 9 Uranus in conjunction with ☽ 13*h* 47*m* ♅ 4° 30 S

Nov 14, 1*h* 48*m* Mars and Saturn in conjunction ♂ 0° 53′ S

Nov 16 Mercury at greatest elongation, 19° 26′ W

Nov 18 *morn* Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV See p 80

Nov 25 Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 2*h* 49*m* ♄ 3° 25 N

Nov 25 Mars in conjunction with ☽, 12*h* 43*m* ♂ 1° 56 N

Nov 25 Jupiter in conjunction with ☽ 13*h* 46*m* ♃ 1° 43′ N

Nov 25 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian 1*m* 9 4*s*

Nov 26 23*h* 15*m* Mars and Jupiter in conjunction ♂ 0° 10 N

Nov 28 Venus in conjunction with ☽, 2*h* 24*m* ♀ 1° 25 S

Nov 28 Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 5*h* 56*m* ☿ 1° 21 S

Uranus sets Nov 1, 1*h* 5*m* Nov 30, 23*h* 7*m*

Neptune rises Nov 1 23*h* 1*m* Nov 30, 21*h* 7*m*

In this month the Mornings decrease 49*m*, and the Afternoons 38*m*

Constellations near the S meridian at 22*h* Pegasus Pisces Cetus Andromeda, Aries, Perseus Taurus

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	☿ MERCURY R A	☿ MERCURY Dec	♀ VENUS R A	♀ VENUS Dec	♂ MARS R A	♂ MARS Dec
	H M S		H M S		H M S	
2	14 10 38	13 2 0S	13 0 40	4 44 0S	11 52 40	2 13 8N
7	13 56 50	10 17 1	13 23 54	7 6 3	12 3 58	1 0 7
12	13 59 28	9 46 9	13 47 17	9 25 8	12 15 13	0 12 2S
17	14 15 20	11 6 6	14 11 1	11 39 0	12 26 26	1 24 6
	14 38 51	13 21 9	14 35 10	13 46 1	12 37 38	2 36 5
	15 6 24	15 54 3	14 59 45	15 44 8	12 48 49	3 47 5

♃ JUPITER R A	♃ JUPITER Dec	♄ SATURN R A	♄ SATURN Dec	♅ URANUS R A
H M S	°	H M S		H M S
12 30 48	2 5 8S	12 14 20	0 44 7N	22 31 30
12 34 26	2 28 6	12 16 18	0 32 8	22 31 20
12 37 59	2 50 7	12 18 11	0 21 5	22 31 14
12 41 26	3 11 9	12 19 59	0 10·9	22 31 13
12 44 46	3 32 4	12 21 41	0 1 0N	22 31 17
12 47 58	3 51 8	12 23 17	0 8 1S	22 31 26

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
		♄				
	"	"	"	"	"	"
8·7	5 8	0 9	16 10	5	2 1	14 7	7 3
	5 7	0 9	16 12	4	2 2	15 0	7·4
	5 5	0 9	16 14	3	2 2	15 3	7 5

Planetary Conjunctions — The planets Jupiter and Saturn, which have been drawing together in the last few years, are this year at their nearest, and on September 14 these two planets were to be seen in the sky separated by only a degree This resulted from the fact that Jupiter and Saturn were in Heliocentric conjunction on had been brought by their orbital motion into line with the Sun on August 22 last This happens about every twenty years The last heliocentric conjunction occurred in September 1901, so that a close approach is only to be seen three or four times in a lifetime Jupiter and Saturn have been joined by Mercury, Venus and Mars in turn, and at the beginning of November the four, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, are included within a space of 20°

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, November 1, 196° 5a′ ♎

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

Rising, Southing and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days (Noon = 12 h)

	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
6	5 51	10 58	16 6	4 48	10 19	15 49	2 51	9 1	15 11	3 42	9 33	15 24	3 10	9 16	15 21
13	5 21	10 34	15 46	5 10	10 24	15 37	2 48	8 49	14 50	3 22	9 11	14 59	2 46	8 51	14 55
20	5 32	10 33	15 33	5 32	10 30	15 26	2 44	8 37	14 30	3 2	8 48	14 34	2 27	8 26	14 29
27	6 —	10 43	15 23	5 54	10 36	15 17	2 41	8 26	14 10	2 41	8 25	14 8	1 58	8 0	14 3

Morning and Evening Stars

Mercury is a morning star rising about 2 hours before the Sun in the latter half of the month in the E.S.E. It will then be quite close to Venus to the left and below.

♀ Venus has moved from Jupiter and Saturn (see last month) and rises later than these planets. It will be near Spica on the 7th and passes from Virgo into Libra on the 18th. Mag., −3.4.

♂ ♃ ♄ Mars, Jupiter and Saturn are moving, at different rates in Virgo. Mars overtake Saturn on the 14th, Jupiter on the 26th and towards the end of the month at 5 o'clock these three planets will be near together at an altitude of about 20° south of east. Since Neptune is now in the south in the early morning there are six planets above the horizon in the hour before sunrise. Magnitudes: Mars +1.9, Jupiter −1.3, Saturn +1.2.

between their extremes. There was a similar congregation in November 1901, and others even closer are on record, but they are rare. There is no record that Jupiter and Saturn have made such close conjunction that they have been superposed, which has happened in the case of other pairs of planets.

As to position in their orbits the six planets that are above the horizon at dawn are all on the same side of the Sun. On Nov. 23 five will be included within an angle of 32° with the Sun as apex, whilst Neptune will be only 50° distant. In December, 1919, some popular interest amounting almost to alarm, which was quite without reason, was caused by a similar configuration.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris

	R.A.			Decl. N.		
D.	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
1	1	34	10	88	53	17
10	1	34	8	88	53	20
19	1	34	5	88	53	23
28	1	34	0	88	53	20



Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 270° *or* 22*d.* 9*h.*



DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises	THE SUN Sets	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year
				H M.	H M		
1	▮	Th	Queen Alexandra b., 1844. British cavalry crossed	7 45	15 53	335	30
2	▮	F	Austerlitz, 1805. [German frontier, 1918	7 46	15 52	337	29
3	▮	S	Hohenlinden, 1800. Mauritius capitulated, 1810.	7 47	15 52	338	28
4	▮	S	**2nd Sunday in Advent.** R. L. Stevenson d. 1894.	7 49	15 51	339	27
5	▮	M	Adm. of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe, O.M., b. 1859.	7 50	15 51	340	26
6	▮	Tu	Cawnpore 1857. British troops entered Cologne, 1918.	7 51	15 50	341	25
7	▮	W	David Lloyd George appointed Premier, 1916.	7 53	15 50	342	24
8	▮	Th	German squadron destroyed off Falklands, 1914.	7 54	15 50	343	23
9	▮	F	Fall of Jerusalem, 1917. Sierra Leone founded, 1786	7 55	15 49	344	22
10	▮	S	General Allenby occupied Jerusalem, 1917.	7 56	15 49	345	21
11	▮	S	**3rd Sunday in Advent.** Magersfontein, 1899.	7 57	15 49	346	20
12	▮	M	Plevna, 1877. Robert Browning died, 1889. [1918.	7 58	15 49	347	19
13	▮	Tu	Dr. Johnson d. 1784. U.S. troops across the Rhine,	7 59	15 49	348	18
14	▮	W	The Prince Consort died, 1861. Duke of York b., 1895.	8 0	15 49	349	17
15	▮	Th	Colenso, 1899. French victory at Verdun, 1916.	8 1	15 49	350	16
16	▮	F	Hartlepool, Whitby and Scarborough bombarded, 1914.	8 2	15 49	351	15
17	▮	S	Sir Herbert Tree, actor, b., 1853, d., 2 July, 1917.	8 3	15 49	352	14
18	▮	S	**4th S. in Advent.** Egypt a British Protectorate, 1914	8 3	15 50	353	13
19	▮	M	Slavery abolished in U.S.A., 1865. Anzacs withdrawn,	8 4	15 50	354	12
20	▮	Tu	Suakin, 1888. H.R.H. Prince George b. 1902. [1915.	8 5	15 50	355	11
21	▮	W	**St. Thomas.** MICHAELMAS LAW SITTGS. END.	8 5	15 51	356	10
22	▮	Th	Dwight L. Moody, American evangelist, d., '99 Shortest	8 6	15 51	357	9
23	▮	F	British defeated Turks at Magdhaba, 1916. [day.	8 6	15 52	358	8
24	▮	S	Rt. Hon. Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M., b. 1838.	8 7	15 52	359	7
25	▮	S	**Christmas Day.** Quarter Day.	8 7	15 53	360	6
26	▮	M	**St. Stephen.** Boxing Day. Bank Holiday.	8 7	15 54	361	5
27	▮	Tu	**St. John.** John Collins Francis died, 1916.	8 8	15 55	362	4
28	▮	W	**Innocents' Day.** Childermas. Tay Bridge, 1879.	8 8	15 55	363	3
29	▮	Th	W. E Gladstone born, 1809; died, 19 May, 1898.	8 8	15 56	364	2
30	▮	F	Rudyard Kipling born, 1865. Macaulay died, 1859.	8 8	15 57	365	1
31	▮	S	Military Cross inst., 1914. Bougainville captured, 1914.	8 8	15 58	366	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	7*d.*	13*h.*	20*m.*
○ Full Moon	15	2	50
☾ Last Quarter	21	19	54
● New Moon	29	5	39

Apogee 6*d.* 3*h.* 251,400 miles.
Perigee 17*d.* 22*h.* 227,000 miles.

RAIN FELL IN DECEMBER, 1919,

on 25 days; total fall 3·24 inches; *above* the average by 1·47 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES

Dec 10 Grouse and Black Game shooting ends.

15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates

– Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered

25. Quarter Day. Bills of Exchange falling due this day must be provided for on the 24th.

26. Bank and General Holiday. Bills of Exchange falling due on 26th are not payable till the 27th. 31. Various Licences expire

Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon).				Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal T See p 92
Subt from Ap Time	Hrly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R A	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec		
M. S		H M S.	S	° ′ ″	″	H M. S	H. M. S
10 59	0·93	16 28 13	10·79	21 46 38	0·39	16 39 12	7 19 36
10 36	0·96	16 32 32	10·82	21 55 5	0·38	16 43 8	7 15 40
10 13	0·99	16 36 52	10·84	22 4 3	0·36	16 47 5	7 11 44
9 49	1·01	16 41 13	10·87	22 12·7	0·34	16 51 1	7 7 48
9 24	1·03	16 45 34	10·89	22 20·6	0·32	16 54 58	7 3 52
8 59	1·05	16 49 55	10·91	22 28·2	0·30	16 58 55	6 59 56
8 34	1·08	16 54 18	10·93	22 35·2	0·29	17 2 51	6 56 1
8 8	1·10	16 58 40	10·95	22 41·9	0·27	17 6 48	6 52 5
7 41	1·11	17 3 3	10·97	22 48·1	0·25	17 10 44	6 48 9
7 14	1·13	17 7 27	10·99	22 53 8	0·23	17 14 41	6 44 13
6 47	1·15	17 11 51	11·01	22 59·1	0·21	17 18 37	6 40 17
6 19	1·16	17 16 15	11·02	23 3·9	0·19	17 22 34	6 36 21
5 51	1·18	17 20 39	11·04	23 8·3	0·17	17 26 30	6 32 25
5 23	1·19	17 25 4	11 05	23 12 2	0·15	17 30 27	6 28 29
4 54	1·20	17 29 30	11·06	23 15·7	0·13	17 34 24	6 24 33
4 25	1·21	17 33 55	11·07	23 18·7	0·12	17 38 20	6 20 37
3 56	1·22	17 38 21	11·08	23 21·2	0·10	7 42 17	6 16 41
3 27	1·23	17 42 47	11·09	23 23·3	0·08	7 46 13	6 12 46
2 57	1 24	17 47 13	11·10	23 24·9	0·06	17 50 10	6 8 50
2 27	1 24	17 51 39	11·10	23 26·0	0·04	17 54 6	6 4 54
1 57	1·25	17 56 5	11·11	23 26·6	0·02	17 58 3	6 0 58
1 28	1·25	18 0 32	11·11	23 26·8	0·00	18 1 59	5 57 2
0 58	1·25	18 4 58	11·11	23 26·5	0·02	18 5 56	5 53 6
0 28	1·25	18 9 25	11·11	23 25·7	0·04	18 9 53	5 49 10
Add	1·25	18 13 51	11·11	23 24·5	0·06	18 13 49	5 45 14
0 32	1·24	18 18 18	11·10	23 22·8	0·08	18 17 46	5 41 18
1 2	1 24	18 22 44	11·10	23 20·6	0·10	18 21 42	5 37 22
1 32	1·23	18 27 10	11·09	23 18 0	0·12	18 25 39	5 33 26
2 1	1 22	18 31 36	11 08	23 14·9	0·14	18 29 35	5 29 31
2 30	1·21	18 36 2	11·07	23 11·3	0·16	18 33 32	5 25 35
2 59	1·20	18 40 28	11·06	23 7·2 S	0·18	18 37 28	5 21 39

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (see p. 572).

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

TIONS, DECEMBER, 1919.

Da	TEMPERATURE Max	Min	Mn	BAROM Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs to feet.) Directn.		RAIN FALL	SUN SHINE
				inches			inch	hours
	47·0	36·3	40·9	29·675	SW	5·0	·63	...
	48·9	37·1	·9	29·502	WSW	19·5	·33	3·5
	53·5	41·4	41·1	29·754	WSW	4·1	·40	...
	52·0	40·4	·3	29·882	WSW	15·8	·11	2·6
	51·7	40·1	·5	29·867	W	6·1	·25	...
	48·0	38·4	·5	29·390	W	6·6	·02	0·9
	42·3	36·3	·3	29·561	NW	4·8	·02	2·6
	40·4	33·4	·0	29·842	N	4·4	...	0·3
	33·4	24·3	40·6	29·961	W	0·5	...	...
	41·0	22·2	·4	29·731	SSW	4·1	·01	2·7
	43·1	35·1	·2	29·552	SSW	5·7	·01	...
	43·9	41·1	·3	29·772	S	0.5	...	...
	44·6	40·4	·5	29·892	SW	2·5	...	...
	48·5	41·0	·7	29·896	SSW	3·2	·01	...
	44·8	40·5	·8	29·533	S	2·5	·02	...
	46·1	33·1	·7	29·682	NW	0·7	·14	...
	47 8	38·1	·4	29·934	SW	1·2	...	1 9
	48 8	37·2	·0	29·993	W	9·3	·03	0·9
	48·1	36·1	39·5	30·038	NW	12·8	...	0·6
	51·6	34·4	·0	30·034	W	2·0	·03	0·1
	51·4	37·6	38·7	29·517	W	10·5	·02	...
	51·8	36·9	·4	29·588	W	7·2	·16	0·5
	54·0	45·2	·2	29·321	W	5·2	·10	...
	46·3	41·2	·2	29·418	W	4·4	·01	3·2
25	44·0	34·2	·4	29·372	NW	4·5	·03	0·7
26	49·3	30·5	·6	29·677	W	5·0	·24	0·3
	51·3	41·2	·8	29·321	WSW	12·8	·04	1·4
	48·6	·2	·9	29·469	SSW	2·8	·28	0·4
	54·2	48·6	39·0	29·334	WSW	5·0	·09	0·3
	52·1	46·8	38·9	29·312	SW	9·8	·23	...
	48·2	34·6	·7	29·048	W	12·3	·03	...
	47·6	37·2	39·9	29·641	—	—	3·24	22·9

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	Long
15·8 E	0·6 N	217·0
11·6	0·7 S	85·2
6·9	1·9	313·5

[See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON.

D of M	Rises	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age	Configurations of Satellites at 5h 0m
	H M H M		°	° ′	″	″	D. H	W E
	9 5	13 32 17 59		18 30 58	55 43	15 12	1 23	4 3 2 ○ ♍
	9 50	14 41 18 56		17 36 7	55 11	15 4	2 23	4 3 ○ 1 2
				15 54 7	54 44	14 56	3 23	4 1 ○ 3 2
4	11 0	15 55 20 58	20	13 32 4	54 25	14 51	4 23	4 2 ○ 1 3
5	11 27	16 40 21 59	21	10 37 8	54 14	14 48	5 23	1 2 4 ○ 3
6	11 53	17 23 23 2	22	12 31	7 18 6	54 12	14 48	6 23	○ 3 1 4 2
7	12 16	18 5 0 5	23	57 52	3 42 0S	54 21	14 50	7 23	4 3 1 ○ 4
8	12 39	18 48 1 8	23	43 13	0 5 21	54 41	14 55	8 23	3 2 ○ 1 4
9	13 2	19 32 2 13	0	29 19	3 55 7	55 10	15 4	9 23	● 3 ○ 2 4
10	13 27	20 18 3 20	1	16 51	7 41 5	55 48	15 14	10 23	1 ○ 3 2 4
11	13 55	21 6 4 28		6 31	11 12 8	56 33	15 26	11 23	2 ○ 1 3 4
12	14 28	21 57 5 36	2	58 51	14 17 5	57 21	15 39	12 23	1 2 ○ 3 4
13	15 7	22 52 6 43	3	54 5	16 42 2	58 8	15 52	13 23	○ 4 1 3 2
14	15 55	23 49 7 45	4	52 1	18 12 8	58 51	16 4	14 23	3 1 4 ○ 2
15	16 58	● 48 8 40	5	51 56	18 37 7	59 26	16 13	15 23	3 4 2 ○ 1
16	17 58	1 47 9 27	6	52 42	17 50 6	59 50	16 20	16 23	
17	19 11	2 45 10 7	7	53 4	15 53 2	60 1	16 23	17 23	♃ 4 3 ○
18	20 28	3 41 10 41	8	52 4	12 54 7	60 0	16 23	18 23	4 2 ○ 1 3
19	21 45	4 35 11 11	9	49 12	9 9 6	59 48	16 19	19 23	4 2 1 ○ 3
20	23 2	5 27 11 40	10	44 29	4 54 7	59 28	16 14	20 23	4 ○ 1 2 3
21			11	38 18	27 0N	5 2 16	7 21	23	4 1 3 ○ 2
22	0 17	6 18 12 7	12	31 12	3 58 0S	5 34	15 59	22 23	3 2 ○ 4 1
23	1 31	7 8 12 35	13	23 47	8 6 5	58 3	15 51	23 23	3 1 ○ 2 4
24	2 44	5	14	16 31	11 46 1	57 33	15 43	24 23	3 ○ 1 2 4
25	3 54	8 49 13 38	15	9 42	14 46 2	57 3	15 34	25 23	2 ○ 1 3 4
26	5 1	9 41 14 26	16	3 19	16 58 3	56 34	15 26	26 23	2 1 ○ 3 4
27	6 2	10 32 15 0	16	57 6	18 16 4	56 5	15 18	27 23	○ 1 2 3 4
28	6 58	11 24 15 30	17	50 33	18 38 2	55 37	15 11	28 23	1 3 ○ 2 4
29	7 46	12 14 16 45	18	43 7	18 4 7	55 11	15 4	0 ♌	3 2 ○ 1 4
30	8 26	13 3 17 44	19	34 19	16 40 5	54 47	14 57	1 6	● 3 1 ○ 4
31	9 1	13 50 18 45	20	23 52	14 32 5S	54 27	14 52	2 6	4 3 ○ 1 2

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

	☿ MERCURY		♀ VENUS		♂ MARS	
	R A	Dec	R A	Dec	R A	Dec
	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′
	15 36 14	18 22 4S	15 24 50	17 33 4S	13 0 0	4 57 6S
	16 7 32	20 34 7	15 50 24	19 10 4	13 11 9	6 6 5
	16 39 58	22 24 5	16 16 28	20 34 0	13 22 18	7 14 1
17	17 13 22	23 47 4	16 42 58	21 43 0	13 33 27	8 20 3
	17 47 37	24 40 2	17 9 52	22 36 0	13 44 36	9 24 7
	18 22 35	24 59 7S	17 37 4	23 12 0S	13 55 45	10 27 4S

	♃ JUPITER		♄ SATURN		♅ NEPTUNE	
D	R A	Dec	R A	Dec	R A	Dec
	H M S	° ′	H M S	°	H M S	°
2	12 51 2	4 10 3S	12 24 46	0 16 4S	9 13 39	16 10 1N
7	12 53 57	4 27 7	12 26 7	0 23 9	9 13 29	16 10 9
12	12 56 42	4 43 8	12 27 21	0 30 5	9 13 15	16 12 0
17	12 59 15	4 58 7	12 28 26	0 36·1	9 12 58	16 13 4
22	13 1 37	5 12 3	12 29 23	0 40 7	9 12 38	16 14 9
27	13 3 47	5 24 5S	12 30 11	0 44 3S	9 12 16	16 16 6N

THE SUN AND PLANETS

D	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 93	6 5	5 4	4 4	1 5	0 9	16 16	8 5	5 2	2 3	15 6	7 6
15	8 94	6 2	5 4	4 6	1 5	0 9	16 17	8 4	5 1	2 5	16 0	7 7
25	8 95	6 1	5 3	4 8	1 6	0 9	16 17	8 3	5 1	2 6	16·4	7 8

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, December 1, 195°17′ ♑.

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

December 1 Day breaks at 5*h* 41*m* Civil twilight ends 16*h* 45*m* Night begins 17*h* 57*m*

The length of the Day is 8*h* 8*m* From Dec 18 to 25 the length of the Day is about 7*h* 46*m*

Dec 5 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m* 10 3*s*

Dec 6 Uranus in conjunction with ☽, 22*h* 15*m* ♅ 4° 16′ S

Dec 22 Sun enters the sign Capricornus, 9*h* 8*m* (Winter Solstice.)

Dec 22 Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 11*h* 10*m* ♄ 3° 8 N

Dec 23 Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 2*h* 0*m* ♃ 1° 12′ N

Dec 23 Mars in conjunction with ☽, 22*h* 59*m* ♂ 0° 8′ N

Dec 25 Mean time taken by Sun's semi diameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m* 11 0*s*

Dec 27, 16*h* Mercury in superior conjunction

Dec 28 Venus in conjunction with ☽, 7*h* 58*m* ♀ 4° 38′ S

Dec 29 Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 8*h* 35*m*. ☿ 6° 45 S

Uranus sets Dec 1 23*h* 3*m* Dec 31, 21*h* 9*m*

Neptune rises Dec 1 21*h* 3*m* Dec 31, 19*h* 3*m*

In this month the Morning's decrease 23*m*, the decrease continuing throughout the month The Afternoons decrease 4*m* up to the 13th, and then increase 9*m*

Constellations near the S meridian at 22*h* Andromeda, Triangulum Aries Cetus Perseus, Taurus Eridanus, Auriga, Orion

The Shortest Day—For reasons similar to those given with reference to the Longest Day in the note on p 46, the date of the shortest day which is that on which the Winter Solstice falls varies from year to year, and during the century At the present time December 22 is always the shortest day, but as the solstice, on the whole, happens earlier as the years go on, in the latter half of this century the date will be Dec 21 or 22, as it was before the year 1900 Since the year 2,000 will be a leap year, the date at the beginning of next century will continue to be Dec 21 or 22

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places

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

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h)

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
6 36	10 57	15 18	6 17	10 44	15 10	2 37	8 14	13 49	2 20	8 2	13 43	1 34	7 35	13 36
7 12	11 15	15 17	6 38	10 53	15 6	2 33	8 2	13 29	1 59	7 38	13 18	1 9	7 9	13 10
7 44	11 34	15 23	6 58	11 2	15 5	2 29	7 50	13 9	1 37	7 14	12 52	0 43	6 43	12 43
8 15	11 55	15 37	7 16	11 18	15 8	2 25	7 38	12 50	1 14	6 50	12 26	0 18	6 17	12 16

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

☿ Mercury continues to be a morning star rising S.E. by E. an hour before the Sun at the beginning of the month. Being at Superior conjunction on the 27th, it rises and sets nearly with the Sun at the end.

♀ Venus is still a morning star, but rises in the dawn. This planet will move from the constellation Libra into Scorpius during December and is near the star Antares on the 14th. Magnitude −3.4.

♂, ♃, ♄ Mars has moved from, and is now seen below Jupiter and Saturn and the distance between these two has increased. The three planets still form a line approximately vertical, Jupiter being midway between the other two in the middle of the month at an altitude of 20° at 4 o'clock. Spica will be seen to the right of Mars. Magnitudes: Mars, +1.8 to +1.5; Jupiter −1.4 to −1.6; Saturn +1.1.

Though Dec. 22 is the shortest day from sunrise to sunset in this latitude the Sun sets at its earliest by the Mean time clock of 10 or 12 days sooner. This is to be accounted for by the Equation of Time, which is subtractive from Apparent time at this period of the year, and is decreasing in amount at the rate of half a minute per day. Apparent noon, and therefore sunset, is later daily on this account by half a minute. The effect of the change of the Sun's declination which, up to Dec. 22, makes the time of sunset earlier, is less than half a minute per day after Dec. 13, and therefore from this date the time of sunset on the whole grows later.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris

R.A.		Decl. N.
H M		
1 33	58	53 27
1 33	51	53 29
1 33	44	53 31
1 33	35	53 33

BEING THE SECOND YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 12 AND 13 OF KING GEORGE V.

Common Notes for the Year 1922.

Golden Number	IV.	Birth of Queen Mary (1867) ...	May 26
Epact	—	Union Day, South Africa ...	,, 31
Solar Cycle...	27	Birth of King George V. (1865)	June 3
Roman Indiction...	5	*Whit Sunday*	,, 4
Dominical Letter	A	*Trinity Sunday*	,, 11
Julian Period (Year of)	6635	*Corpus Christi*	,, 15
New Year's Day (Sunday) ...	Jan. 1	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894)	,, 23
Wattle Day, Australia	,, 26	Dominion Day, Canada... ...	July 1
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 12	Independence Day, U.S.A. ...	,, 4
Ash Wednesday	March 1	Sundays after Trinity ...	24
Good Friday	April 14	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov. 11
Easter Day	,, 16	*St. Andrew's Day*	,, 30
St. George's Day	,, 23	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844)	Dec. 1
Accession of King George V. ...	May 6	*First Sunday in Advent* ...	,, 3
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	,, 25	CHRISTMAS DAY—Monday ...	,, 25

The Tropical Year 1922–1923.

Spring Equinox (1922) ...	Sun enters Sign Aries	March	21*d.* 9*h.* 49*m.*
Summer Solstice	Cancer	June	22*d.* 5*h.* 27*m.*
Autumn Equinox	Libra	Sept.	23*d.* 20*h.* 10*m.*
Winter Solstice	Capricornus	Dec.	22*d.* 14*h.* 57*m.*
Spring Equinox (1923) ...	Aries	March	21*d.* 15*h.* 29*m.*

Phases of the Moon, 1922.

January.				*May.*				*September.*			
First Quarter	6*d.*	10*h.*	24*m.*	First Quarter	4*d.*	12*h.*	56*m.*	Full Moon	6*d.*	7*h.*	47*m.*
Full Moon	13	14	36	Full Moon	11	6	6	Last Quarter	14	10	20
Last Quarter	20	6	0	Last Quarter	18	18	17	New Moon	21	4	38
New Moon	27	23	48	New Moon	26	18	4	First Quarter	27	22	40
February.				*June.*				*October.*			
First Quarter	5*d.*	4*h.*	52*m.*	First Quarter	2*d.*	18*h.*	10*m.*	Full Moon	6*d.*	0*h.*	58*m.*
Full Moon	12	1	17	Full Moon	9	15	58	Last Quarter	13	21	55
Last Quarter	18	18	18	Last Quarter	17	12	3	New Moon	20	13	40
New Moon	26	18	48	New Moon	25	4	20	First Quarter	27	13	26
March.				*July.*				*November.*			
First Quarter	6*d.*	19*h.*	22*m.*	First Quarter	1*d.*	22*h.*	52*m.*	Full Moon	4*d.*	18*h.*	36*m.*
Full Moon	13	11	14	Full Moon	9	3	7	Last Quarter	12	7	52
Last Quarter	20	8	43	Last Quarter	17	5	11	New Moon	19	0	6
New Moon	28	13	3	New Moon	24	12	47	First Quarter	26	8	15
April.				First Quarter	31	4	22	*December.*			
First Quarter	5*d.*			*August.*				Full Moon	4*d.*		
Full Moon	11			Full Moon	7*d.*	16*h.*	19*m.*	Last Quarter	11	16	41
Last Quarter	19			Last Quarter	15	20	46	New Moon	18	12	20
New Moon	27			New Moon	22	20	34	First Quarter	26	5	53
				First Quarter	29		55				

Calendar for the Year 1922.

January.							*February.*						
Su. ...	1	8	15	22	29	Su. ...	—	5	12	19	26
M. ...	2	9	16	23	30	M. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Tu....	3	10	17	24	31	Tu. ...	—	7	14	21	28
W. ...	4	11	18	25	—	W. ...	1	8	15	22	—
Th....	5	12	19	26	—	Th. ...	2	9	16	23	—
F. ...	6	13	20	27	—	F. ...	3	10	17	24	—
S. ...	7	14	21	28	—	S. ...	4	11	18	25	—

March.							*April.*						
Su. ...	—	5	12	19	26	Su. —	2	9	16	23	30
M. ...	—	6	13	20	27	M. —	3	10	17	24	—
Tu. ...	—	7	14	21	28	Tu. —	4	11	18	25	—
W. ...	1	8	15	22	29	W. —	5	12	19	26	—
Th. ...	2	9	16	23	30	Th. —	6	13	20	27	—
F. ...	3	10	17	24	31	F. —	7	14	21	28	—
S. ...	4	11	18	25	—	S. 1	8	15	22	29	—

May.							*June.*						
Su. ...	—	4	11	18	25
M. ...	1	8	15	22	29
Tu. ...	2	9	16	23	30
W. ...	3	10	17	24	31
Th. ...	4	11	18	25	—
F. ...	5	12	19	26	—
S. ...	6	13	20	27	—

July.							*August.*						
Su. ...	—	2	9	16	23	30
M. ...	—	3	10	17	24	31
Tu. ...	—	4	11	18	25	—
W. ...	—	5	12	19	26	—
Th. ...	—	6	13	20	27	—
F. ...	—	7	14	21	28	—
S. ...	1	8	15	22	29	—

September.							*October.*						
Su. ...	—	3	10	17	24
M. ...	—	4	11	18	25
Tu. ...	—	5	12	19	26
W. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Th. ...	—	7	14	21	28
F. ...	1	8	15	22	29
S. ...	2	9	16	23	30

November.							*December.*						
Su. ...	—	5	12	19	26
M. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Tu. ...	—	7	14	21	28
W. ...	1	8	15	22	29
Th. ...	2	9	16	23	30
F. ...	3	10	17	24	—
S. ...	4	11	18	25	—

JANUARY MCMXXII.

SUN			Add to App Time	SUN (Mean Noon)			Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal T (See p 92)	[See Note, p 80.] THE MOON					
	Rises	Sets		Apparent Right Ascension	Apparent Declination				Rises	Souths	Sets	At Mean Noon: Right Ascension	At Mean Noon: Declination	Age
	H M	H M	M S	H M S	° ′		H M S	H M S	H M	H M	H M	H M S	° ′	D H
1	8 8	15 59	3 28	18 44 53	23 2 7	S	18 41 25	5 17 43	9 31	14 35	19 46	21 11 46	11 48 9	S 3 6
2	8 8	16 0	3 57	18 49 18	22 57 8		18 45 22	5 13 47	9 57	15 19	20 49	21 58 14	8 37 9	4 6
3	8 8	16 1	4 25	18 53 43	22 52 3		18 49 18	5 9 51	10 21	16 1	21 51	22 43 41	5 7 5	5 6
4	8 8	16 2	4 52	18 58 7	22 46 5		18 53 15	5 5 55	10 43	16 43	22 52	23 28 40	1 25 28	6 6
5	8 7	16 4	5 20	19 2 31	22 40 1		18 57 11	5 1 59	11 6	17 26	23 57	0 13 52	2 21 9	N 7 6
6	8 7	16 5	5 46	19 6 54	22 33 4		19 1 8	4 58 3	11 30	18 10		1 1	0 59 57	6 6 6	8 6
7	8 7	16 6	6 13	19 11 17	22 26 1		19 5 4	4 54 7	11 55	18 56	2 7	1 47 40	9 40 6	9 6
8	8 6	16 7	6 38	19 15 39	22 18 5		19 9 1	4 50 11	12 25	19 44	3 14	2 37 41	12 54 4	10 6
9	8 6	16 9	7 4	19 20 1	22 10 4		19 12 57	4 46 16	13 0	20 36	4 20	3 30 32	15 36 2	11 6
10	8 5	16 10	7 28	19 24 22	22 1 8		19 16 54	4 42 20	13 42	21 31	5 24	4 26 28	17 32 8	12 6
11	8 5	16 11	7 53	19 28 43	21 52 9		19 20 51	4 38 24	14 34	22 29	6 24	5 25 14	18 30 8	13 6
12	8 4	16 13	8 16	19 33 3	21 43 5		19 24 47	4 34 28	15 36	23 29	7 17	6 26 3	18 19 5	14 6
13	8 3	16 14	8 39	19 37 23	21 33 7		19 28 44	4 30 32	16 47	0 29	8 2	7 27 46	16 54 2	15 6
14	8 3	16 16	9 1	19 41 42	21 23 4		19 32 40	4 26 36	18 4	1 28	8 40	8 29 3	14 18 8	16 6
15	8 2	16 17	9 23	19 46 0	21 12 8		19 36 37	4 2 40	19 24	2 25	9 13	9 28 58	10 45 5	17 6
16	8 1	16 19	9 44	19 50 18	21 1 8		19 40 33	4 1 44	20 44	3 20	9 43	10 27 0	6 32 ,	18 6
17	8 0	16 21	10 5	19 54 35	20 50 3		19 44 30	4 1 48	22 3	4 13	10 12	11 23 12	1 59 2	19 6
18	7 59	16 22	10 24	19 58 51	20 38 5		19 48 26	4 1 52	23 19	5 5	10 40	12 17 55	2 35 15	20 6
19	7 58	16 24	10 43	20 3 6	20 26 2		19 52 23	4 1 56				13 11 39	6 54 0	1 6
20	7 57	16 25	11 2	20 7 21	20 13 6		19 56 20	4 3 1	0 34	5 56	11 10	14 4 54	10 44 1	2 6
21	7 56	16 27	11 19	20 11 35	20 0 6		20 0 16	3 59 5	1 45	6 47	11 42	14 58 0	13 55 3	23 6
22	7 55	16 29	11 36	20 15 49	19 47 2		20 4 13	3 55 9	2 53	7 38	12 18	15 51 10	16 20 4	24 6
23	7 54	16 31	11 52	20 20 1	19 33 4		20 8 9	3 51 13	3 55	8 29	13 0	16 44 17	17 53 9	25 6
24	7 53	16 32	12 7	20 24 13	19 19 3		20 12 6	3 47 17	4 52	9 20	13 46	17 37 7	18 30 9	26 6
25	7 51	16 34	12 22	20 28 24	19 4 9		20 16 2	3 43 21	5 42	10 10	14 38	18 29 17	18 14 7	27 6
26	7 50	16 36	12 36	20 32 35	18 50 1		20 19 59	3 39 25	6 25	10 58	15 35	19 20 22	17 7 5	28 6
27	7 49	16 37	12 49	20 36 44	18 34 9		20 23 55	3 35 29	7 2	11 46	16 35	20 10 7	15 14 8	29 6
28	7 47	16 39	13 1	20 40 53	18 19 4		20 27 52	3 31 33	7 34	12 31	17 36	20 58 24	12 43 7	0 12
29	7 46	16 41	13 12	20 45 1	18 3 6		20 31 49	3 27 37	8 1	13 16	18 38	21 45 19	9 42 2	1 12
30	7 44	16 43	13 23	20 49 8	17 47 4		20 35 45	3 23 41	8 26	13 59	19 40	22 31 7	6 18 6	2 12
31	7 43	16 45	13 32	20 53 14	17 30 9	S	20 39 42	3 19 46	8 49	14 41	20 43	23 16 14	2 40 8S	3 12

APPARENT RIGHT ASCEN AND DECLIN OF THE PLANETS AT NOON

D	☿ MERCURY R A	☿ MERCURY Dec	♀ VENUS R A	♀ VENUS Dec	♂ MARS R A	♂ MARS Dec
	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′
1	18 58 3	24 43 7S	18 4 27	23 30 3S	14 6 54	11 28 1S
5	19 33 44	23 49 8	18 31 54	23 30 4	14 18 2	12 26 7
9	20 9 11	22 16 8	18 59 17	23 12 4	14 29 9	13 23 0
13	20 43 45	20 5 1	19 26 27	22 36 5	14 40 14	14 16 9
17	21 16 13	17 19 2	19 53 20	21 43 3	14 51 18	15 8 3
21	21 44 18	14 12 3	20 19 50	20 33 7	15 2 19	15 57 2
25	4	11 13 5S	20 45 52	19 9 0S	15 13 16	16 43 4S

♃ JUPITER R A	♃ JUPITER Dec	♄ SATURN R A	♄ SATURN Dec	♅ NEPTUNE R A	♅ NEPTUNE Dec
H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′
13 5 43	5 35 2S	12 30 49	0 46 9S	9 11 51	16 18 6N
13 7 24	5 44 3	12 31 17	0 48 4	9 11 24	16 20 6
13 8 51	5 51 9	12 31 36	0 48 8	9 10 55	16 22 8
13 10 1	5 57 7	12 31 45	0 48 2	9 10 25	16 25 1
13 10 56	6 1 9	12 31 44	0 46 5	9 9 53	16 27 5
13 11 33	6 4 3	12 31 32	0 43 8	9 9 21	16 30 0
13 11 53	6 4'9S	12 31 11	0 40 1S	9 8 47	16 32 5N

Jan 3 Earth in Perihelion Distance 91,345,000 miles

Jan 18, 10*h* Saturn at a Stationary Point

Jan 18 Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 18*h* 9*m* ♄ 2° 56′ N

Jan 19 Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 11*h* 32*m* ♃ 0° 49′ N

Jan 27 Venus in conjunction with ☽, 20*h* 15*m* ♀ 5° 46′ S

Jan 29 Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 18*h* 51*m* ☿ 3° 25′ S

Mercury may be visible as an evening star at the end of the month Venus being at superior conjunction on February 19 rises and sets with the Sun Mars, Jupiter and Saturn are to be seen in the morning sky in the constellation Virgo Mars moves into Libra during the month

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days (Noon=12h)

MERCURY ☿ Rises	MERCURY ☿ Souths	MERCURY ☿ Sets	VENUS ♀ Rises	VENUS ♀ Souths	VENUS ♀ Sets	MARS ♂ Rises	MARS ♂ Souths	MARS ♂ Sets	JUPITER ♃ Rises	JUPITER ♃ Souths	JUPITER ♃ Sets	SATURN ♄ Rises	SATURN ♄ Souths	SATURN ♄ 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
8 32	12 17	16 1	7 31	11 23	15 15	2 21	7 26	12 30	0 50	6 25	11 59	23 48	5 47	11 46
8 46	12 39	16 34	7 41	11 34	15 27	2 16	7 14		0 26	6 0	11 34	23 20	5 20	11 19
8 45	13 1	17 17	7 47	11 44	15 42		7 2	11 52	0 1	5 34	11 7	22 53	4 52	10 51
8 48	13 18	55	7 49	11 54	16 1		6 50	11 33	23 32	5 4	10 37	22 26	4 25	10 24
8 26	13 26	37	7 47	12 4	16 21		6 37	11 14	23 5	4 37	10 10	21 57	3 57	9 56

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 French and Belgian Ports and Irish Ports and Amsterdam time for Dutch Ports

PORT OR PLACE	CONSTANTS		SPRINGS	NEAPS
		h m	ft	ft
Aberdeen	*sub*	0 50	12	10
Aberdovey	*sub*	5 45	14¼	10
Aberystwyth	*add*	5 55	14¼	10
Ain Point (R Dee)	*sub*	2 51	25	19
Aldeburgh	*sub*	3 19	8	6½
Aldernev	*add*	4 57	17¼	12¾
Alloa	*add*	1 35	17½	15
Amlwch	*sub*	3 26	20	15½
Antwerp	*add*	1 29	16¾	
Appledore	*add*	4 17	23	16[1]
Arasaig	*add*	4 15	13[1]	10
Arbroath	*sub*	0 13	14	11
Ardrishaig (L Fyne)	*sub*	1 43	9	7½
Ardrossa	*sub*	1 50	10	7½
Arundel	*sub*	1 31	10	7
Ayr	*sub*	1 49	8¾	7¼
Ayre Pt (I of Man)	*sub*	2 34	20	16
Avonmouth	*add*	5 22	40	31
Ballycotton	*add*	3 28	12	9½
Banff	*sub*	1 20	10[1]	8
Bantry Inlet	*add*	2 27	10	7[1]
Barleyvalla	*ub*	5 59	15	
Barmouth	*sub*	5 56	14¼	10[1]
Barnstaple Bridge	*add*	4 46	10½	
Barrow Piel (Piel)	*sub*	2 37	28	21
Barry Island	*add*	4 53	37½	28[1]
Beachy Head	*sub*	2 39	20	15
Beaumaris	*ub*	3 12	23[1]¼	16[1]
Belfast	*sub*	2 51	9[1]	8
Berwick	*add*	0 28	15	11[1]
Bideford	*add*	4 26	16	
Blakeney	*add*	4 48	8	4[1]2
Blyth	*add*	1 23	15	11
Bolt Head	*add*	4 2	15	11
Boscastle	*add*	3 36	22	17
Boulogne	*ub*	2 42	25[1]¼	19¾
Brest	*dd*	2 6	19¼	14[1]
Bridgwater Bay	*dd*	5 4	35	26[1]
Bridlington	*add*	2 33	16	12
Bridport	*add*	4 18	11¼	7[1]¼
Brielle	*add*	1 5	5	
Brighton	*ub*	2 42	19¼	16
Bristol (King Road)	*add*	5 24	42	31[2]¾
Broughty Ferry	*add*	0 35	14[1]	11
Budehaven	*add*	4 5	23	17
Burntisland	*dd*	0 39	16[1]	12[2]¾
Burryport	*add*	4 22	26[1]¼	19¼
Caen	*sub*	3 0		
Calais	*ub*	2 21	21	17[1]
Campbelton	*ub*	1 51	8¼	6
Cape Cornwal	*add*	3 0	18	13
Cardiff	*dd*	5 15	36[1]	27
Cardigan	*add*	5 22	12	9
Carmarthen	*add*	4 29	8[1]	
Carmarthen Bay	*add*	4 4	26	19½
Carnarvon	*ub*	4 11	15¾	12
Chatham (N Lock)	*sub*	1 20	18	14
Chelsea	*add*	0 8		
Chepstow	*add*	5 43	38	28½
Cherbourg	*ub*	5 56	17[2]¼	13
Chester	*sub*	1 30	10	
Chesilton West Bay	*add*	4 25	10¼	7
Chichester Harbour	*sub*	2 24	14	11
Christchurch Harbour	*sul*	4 51	5	
Cowes (West)	*sub*	3 38	12½	9½
Cromarty	*sub*	1 46	14	11

PORT OR PLACE	CONSTANTS		SPRINGS	NEAPS
		h m	ft	ft
Cromer	*add*	4 57	14¾	11
Dartmouth	*add*	4 32	14¼	10½
Deal	*sub*	2 49	16	12½
Devonport Dockyard	*add*	4 2	15½	12
Dieppe	*sub*	2 59	27½	21
Dingle Bay	*add*	2 34	10¾	7¼
Donegal Harbour	*add*	3 53	11½	8[1]2
Douglas	*sub*	2 28	20¾	16
Dover	*sub*	2 51	18¾	15
Dumbarton	*sub*	1 20	10¼	
Dumfries	*sub*	1 44	6	
Dunbar	*add*	0 20	14½	11
Dundalk Bar	*sul*	3 1	15	11½
Dundee	*add*	0 46	14½	11½
Dungeness	*sub*	3 17	21¼	19
Dunkerque	*sub*	1 43	16¼	13[1]2
Exmouth	*add*	4 43	11	8½
Eyemouth	*add*	0 25	15	11
Falmouth	*add*	3 19	16	12
Fareham	*sub*	2 5	11¼	8½
Fifeness	*add*	0 22	15	12
Filey Bay	*add*	2 19	15½	12¾
Fishguard	*add*	5 20	13½	8¾
Flamborough Head	*add*	2 32	16	12
Fleetwood	*sul*	2 14	27	20½
Flushing	*sub*	0 52	15¾	11
Folkestone	*sul*	56	20	16[1]
Formby Point	*sul*	11	25½	19
Fowey	*add*	0 35	15	11[2]¼
Fraserburgh	*sul*	1 10	11	8½
Galway Bay	*add*	3 13	14¼	11
Glasgow	*sub*	0 33	11¼	9¼
Glasson Dock	*sub*	2 31	20	14
Goole	*add*	5 31	13	
Granton Pier	*add*	0 35	16[1]	12[2]¼
Granville	*add*	4 17	37	27¼
Gravesend	*ub*	0 55	18[1]	15
Greenock	*sub*	1 31	10	8¼
Greenwich	*sub*	0 15	20½	17[1]¼
Grimsby	*add*	3 46	19¼	15¼
Hartlepool	*add*	1 35	15	11[2]¾
Harwich	*sub*	2 7	12¾	10[1]
Hastings	*sub*	3 7	24	17[1]
Haverfordwest	*add*	5 4	7¼	2[1]
Havre	*sub*	4 49	22	17¼
Helbre Island	*sub*	2 45	26[1]	22
Holyhead	*sul*	3 29	16	12[1]
Honfleur Harbour	*ub*	4 30	23	18
Hook of Holland	*add*	0 15	6½	5[1]
Hull	*add*	4 32	20¾	16[1]¼
Hurst (Amber	*sul*	3 52	7½	6
Hythe (Hampshire	*sub*	2 42	13¾	9[2]
Ilfracombe	*add*	4 0	27¼	21¼
Immingham	*add*	3 56	19¾	15[1]
Inverary	*sub*	1 38	10	
Ipswich	*sub*	1 28	13½	
Kew Bridge	*add*	0 23		
Kingsbridge	*add*	4 3	10	
Kingstown Harbour	*sub*	2 21	11¼	8¼
Kinsale Harbour	*add*	3 19	11½	9
Kirkcudbright	*sub*	2 32	23	17
Kirkwall	*sub*	3 26	8½	6½
Lamlash	*sub*	1 49	10	7
Lancaster	*sub*	2 31	8¼	2
Langston Harbour	*sub*	2 14	13½	10½
Leith	*add*	0 37	17¼	14¼

Port or Place	Constants	Springs	Neaps
	h m	ft	ft
Lerwick Harbour	*sub* 2 48	5¾	4½
Limerick	*add* 4 47	18¾	13¼
Littlehampton Bar	*sub* 2 36	16	11½
Liverpool	*sub* 2 23	27½	20¼
Lizard	*add* 3 23	14¾	10¼
Llanelly Bar	*add* 4 35	25	18¾
Loch Long (Arrochar)	*sub* 1 46	12	9
Looe	*add* 3 46	16¾	13½
Lossiemouth	*sub* 1 35	12	9
Lowestoft	*sub* 4 8	6½	5¼
Lundy Island	*add* 3 36	27	20
Lyme Regis	*add* 4 35	11½	8¼
Lymington	*sub* 3 27	8	6
Lynmouth	*add* 4 19	30½	21¾
Lynn Deep	*add* 4 1	23¼	16¼
Margate Pier	*ul* 2 19	15½	13
Maryport	*ub* 2 18	25	19
Mevagissey	*add* 3 26	15¼	12
Middlesbrough	*add* 1 54	17	12¼
Milford Haven Entrance	*add* 4 29	21¾	16¼
Minehead Pier	*add* 4 40	32¼	24¼
Montrose	*ul* 0 29	14	11
Morecambe	*ul* 2 21	27	21
Nash Point	*add* 4 41	33	25
Naze	*sub* 2 13	12¼	10
Neath	*add* 4 33	13¼	
Needles Point	*ul* 4 6	7¼	5
Newcastle in Tyne	*add* 1 22	14¾	11
Newhaven	*sub* 2 44	19	14
Newport (Bristol Channel)	*add* 5 24	38	29
Newport (Cardigan)	*add* 5 22	12	9
Newquay (Town)	*add* 3 4	21½	15 4
Newquay (Cardigan)	*add* 5 49	13	
Nore Light	*sul* 1 31	15¼	13
North Shields	*add* 1 6	14¼	11
North Sunderland	*add* 0 39	15	11¼
Oban	*add* 3 52	13	9¼
Orfordness	*sul* 2 49	8	6¼
Ostende	*suo* 1 45	15	12
Padstow	*add* 3 35	23	16¼
Pembroke Dockyard	*add* 4 34	22	17
Penzance	*add* 2 54	16¼	12¼
Peterhead	*ul* 1 17	11¼	9¼
Plymouth Breakwater	*add* 3 56	15¼	12
Poole	*sul* 5 0	6¼	4 4
Port Carlisle	*ul* 1 35	20	14
Port Harrington	2 29	25	19
Port Madoc	*ul* 5 54	15¾	10
Port Patric	*ul* 2 28	15	12
Port Talbot	*ul* 4 20	29	18 4
Portishead	*ul* 5 24	42	30
Portland Bill	*ul* 4 47	9	6
Portland Breakwater	*ul* 5 13	6¾	4
Portsmouth Dockyard	*ul* 2 13	13¼	10 4
Preston	*ul* 2 27	17	10
Putney Bridge	*add* 0 33		
Pwllheli Bar	*ub* 5 49	14¾	10¼
Queensferry	*add* 0 53	18	14
Queenstown	*add* 3 33	12	9
Ramsey (Isle of Man	*sul* 2 29	20¾	16
Ramsgate Harbour	*sub* 2 20	15	12

Port or Place	Constants	Springs	Neaps
	h m	ft	ft
Renfrew	*sub* 0 50	11	
Ribble Lighthouse	*sub* 2 55	25½	19
Rosslare Point	*add* 4 57	5	3½
Ryde	*sub* 2 33	13¼	10
St Agnes	*add* 2 57	16	12
St Helier	*add* 4 35	34¼	24
St Ives	*add* 3 8	21	15
St Malo	*add* 4 19	36¼	28¾
St Mary	*add* 2 54	16	12
St Peter Port	*add* 4 49	26	18¼
Salcombe	*add* 3 58	15	11¼
Saltash	*add* 4 4	15	11
Scarborough	*add* 2 15	15¼	12½
Seaham	*add* 1 31	14¼	10¼
Selsea Bill	*sub* 2 10	16¼	12¼
Sharpness	*sub* 5 50	28	15
Sheerness Dockyard	*ul* 1 24	16	13¼
Shoreham Harbour	*ub* 2 23	18	13¼
Silloth	*sul* 2 4	26	20
Southampton	*ul* 3 22	13	9¼
Southend	*ub* 1 31	15¼	13
Southwold	*sul* 3 45	6¼	4½
Spurn Head	*add* 3 28	18¾	15
Start Point	*add* 3 58	15	11½
Stirling	*add* 2 10	7¼	4
Stockton	*add* 2 4	11	
Stonehaven	*ul* 0 39	14	11
Stornoway	*add* 5 14	13¼	9¼
Stranraer	*sul* 1 55	9½	7¼
Stromness	*sul* 4 47	10	7
Sunderland	*add* 1 29	14¼	11
Sutton Bridge	*add* 4 31	20½	15
Swansea	*ub* 5 30	6¼	4¼
Swansea Bay	*add* 4 18	27¼	20¼
Tees River Bar	*add* 1 52	15	12¼
Tay River Bar	*add* 0 10	16	13¼
Teddington Lock	*add* 1 27		
Teignmouth	*add* 4 16	13	9¼
Tenby	*add* 3 59	25½	19¼
Thurso	*ub* 5 16	13¾	9¼
Tobermory	*add* 3 57	14¼	10
Torbay	*add* 4 16	13¼	10
Troon	*sub* 1 49	10	7¼
Truro	*add* 3 27	10	6
Tynemouth Bar	*add* 1 11	13¾	10¼
Ushant	*add* 2 8	20	14 4
Valentia Harbour	*add* 2 27	11¾	8
Waterford Harbour	*add* 4 36	13½	10¾
Weston super Mare	*add* 5 8	37	28½
Wexford	*add* 5 49	5	3½
Whitby	*add* 1 49	15	11¼
Whitehaven	*sul* 2 30	26	19
Wick	*ub* 2 24	10	7¼
Wisbech	*add* 5 31	15¼	11¾
Woolwich	*sul* 0 18	20¼	17¼
Workington	*sub* 2 40	25¾	20
Worm's Head	*add* 4 20	25¼	18¼
Yarmouth Road	*sub* 4 50	6	4¼
Yarmouth (Isle of Wight)	*sub* 3 52	7	5¼
Ymuiden	*add* 1 4	5 4	5¼
Youghal	*add* 3 37	12¼	9¼

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen on *January 8th*.

Time of high water at London Bridge 2*h* 24*m* Morn
Subtract tide interval 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen 0 34 Morn

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the time of high water at Scarborough on *January 9th* —

Time of high water at London Bridge 2*h* 10*m* Morn
Add tide interval 4 15

Time of high water at Scarborough 6 25 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 as the London high water was either morning or afternoon

EXAMPLE 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen *January 14th aft* —

Time of high water at London Bridge on *January 14th* 17*h* 7*m* After
Subtract tide interval 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen *Jan 14th* 16 17 After

Tables for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes the times of sunrise and sunset at any place situated between latitude 60° N and 60° S

To use the table In the horizontal line with the Sun s declination in the first column and under the required latitude in the heading there will be found the *local apparent time* of sunset Subtracting this from 12*h* will give the *local apparent time* of sunrise To obtain from this the local mean time the quantity in the second column on the second page of each month (which is known as the Equation of Time) appropriate to the day in question must be added to or subtracted from these apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as shown in the heading

To find the corresponding Greenwich mean time the difference of longitude of the place from Greenwich must be added if the place be West subtracted if East

The table is arranged for northern latitudes but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator if the declination North in the first column be considered South and *vice versâ*

If the times of sunrise or sunset are required for any declination or latitude falling between the arguments in the table they may be found by simple proportion

THE TIME OF SUNSET

The times of sunrise and sunset given in this Almanack are the times when the centre of the Sun s disc is on the visible horizon at sea level at Greenwich computed on the assumption that the horizontal refraction is 34′ It is doubtful whether there is a precise legal definition of sunrise and sunset The above has generally been adopted as a correct statement though in some tables the instant when the upper limb or edge of the Sun is on the visible horizon is given as

LATITUDE

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

the time when the Sun rises and sets. The legal question has been more concerned with the distinction between local sunset and Greenwich sunset, rather than with a precise definition. It has been held by a legal tribunal, as would be expected, that the word "sunset" in laws and regulations must be taken to mean the time when the sun sets at the place in question, whether it be stated in local or Greenwich time.

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNRISE AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

The Table gives the number of minutes to be added to or subtracted from the time of sunrise at Greenwich, to find the Greenwich time of sunrise at the place named in the first column, on the first day of each month. The corrections to be applied on other dates and for other places in the neighbourhood of these may be inferred approximately by interpolation.

The sign + means that the time required is later than that at Greenwich. The sign −, that it is earlier.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar 1	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
	m.	m	m.	m.	m.	m	m.	m	m.	m.	m	m	m.
Cape Wrath...	+66	+50	+32	+13	− 7	−26	−30	−14	+ 6	+24	+43	+62	+66
Wick	+57	+41	+23	+ 5	−14	−32	−36	−21	− 1	+16	+35	+53	+57
Inverness	+54	+41	+26	+11	− 5	−20	−23	−10	+ 6	+20	+36	+50	+54
Aberdeen	+43	+31	+17	+ 2	−12	−26	−29	−17	− 2	+11	+26	+40	+43
Glasgow	+43	+34	+23	+13	+ 2	− 8	−10	− 2	+ 9	+20	+30	+40	+43
Newcastle ...	+26	+20	+12	+ 3	− 5	−13	−15	− 8	0	+ 8	+17	+24	+26
Belfast	+42	+36	+28	+21	+13	+ 6	+ 4	+10	+18	+25	+33	+40	+42
Liverpool	+23	+19	+15	+10	+ 6	+ 2	+ 1	+ 4	+ 9	+13	+18	+22	+23
Dublin	+35	+32	+28	+23	+19	+15	+14	+18	+22	+26	+31	+34	+35
Hull	+14	+10	+ 5	− 1	− 6	−11	−12	− 8	− 3	+ 3	+ 8	+13	+14
Holyhead	+28	+25	+21	+17	+13	+ 9	+ 8	+11	+16	+20	+24	+27	+28
Birmingham	+13	+11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 8	+10	+12	+13
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	+ 3	0	− 3	− 7	−10	−13	−14	−11	− 8	− 4	− 1	+ 2	+ 3
Colchester ...	− 2	− 2	− 3	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 3	− 3	− 2	− 2
Dover.....	− 7	− 6	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 7	− 7
Southampton	+ 3	+ 4	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 9	+ 8	+ 7	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 3
Plymouth.....	+11	+13	+15	+18	+20	+22	+22	+21	+18	+16	+14	+12	+11
Penzance	+16	+18	+21	+23	+26	+29	+29	+27	+24	+22	+19	+16	+16
Killarney	+41	+40	+39	+37	+36	+35	+35	+36	+37	+38	+40	+41	+41

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNSET AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

This Table, similar to the preceding, can be used in the same way to find the approximate time of sunset at places other than Greenwich.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1	Jan. 1
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m	m.	m	m.	m.	m	m.	m.	m
Cape Wrath...	−26	−10	+ 8	+27	+46	+65	+70	+54	+34	+16	− 3	−22	−26
Wick	−32	−16	+ 1	+20	+39	+57	+61	+45	+26	+ 8	−10	−28	−32
Inverness	−20	− 7	+ 8	+23	+39	+54	+57	+44	+28	+14	− 2	−17	−20
Aberdeen	−26	−14	0	+14	+29	+43	+46	+34	+19	+ 5	− 9	−23	−26
Glasgow	− 8	0	+11	+22	+32	+43	+44	+36	+25	+15	+ 4	− 6	− 8
Newcastle ...	−13	− 7	+ 2	+10	+18	+26	+28	+21	+13	+ 5	− 4	−11	−13
Belfast	+ 6	+12	+19	+27	+34	+41	+43	+37	+29	+22	+14	+ 8	+ 6
Liverpool	+ 2	+ 5	+10	+14	+19	+23	+24	+20	+16	+11	+ 7	+ 3	+ 2
Dublin	+15	+18	+23	+27	+31	+35	+36	+33	+28	+24	+20	+16	+15
Hull	−11	− 7	− 2	+ 4	+ 9	+14	+15	+11	+ 5	0	− 5	−10	−11
Holyhead	+ 9	+12	+18	+20	+24	+28	+29	+26	+22	+18	+14	+10	+ 9
Birmingham	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 9	+11	+13	+13	+11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 3	+ 2
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	−13	11	− 7	− 4	0	+ 3	+ 3	+ 1	− 3	− 6	−10	−12	−13
Colchester ...	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 3	− 2	− 2	− 1	− 2	− 3	− 4	− 5	− 5	− 6
Dover.....	− 4	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 7	− 7	− 7	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 4	− 4
Southampton	+ 8	+ 7	+ 6	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 2	+ 3	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 8
Plymouth ...	+22	+20	+18	+16	+13	+11	+11	+13	+15	+17	+20	+22	+22
Penzance	+29	+27	+24	+21	+18	+16	+15	+17	+20	+23	+26	+28	+29
Killarney	+35	+36	+37	+39	+40	+41	+41	+40	+39	+38	+36	+35	+35

Comparison of these Tables with a map will show that the places at which the Sun rises or sets at the *same* moment on any day lie in a straight line across the map, the lines for different moments being parallel; and that the lines change their inclination to the meridian throughout the year

Tables for Determining the Latitude

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

TABLE I

Local Sidereal Time	Correction	Local Sidereal Time	Local Sidereal Time	Correction	Local Sidereal Time	Local Sidereal Time	Correction	Local Sidereal Time
H. M.	° ′ ″	H M	H M	° ′ ″	H M	H M	° ′ ″	H M
0 0	−1 1 42+	12 0	4 0	−0 53 30+	16 0	8 0	+0 8 10−	20 0
0 10	−1 2 46+	12 10	4 10	−0 51 42+	16 10	8 10	+0 11 4−	20 10
0 20	−1 3 43+	12 20	4 20	−0 49 47+	16 20	8 20	+0 13 56−	20 20
0 30	−1 4 34+	12 30	4 30	−0 47 47+	16 30	8 30	+0 16 47−	20 30
0 40	−1 5 17+	12 40	4 40	−0 45 42+	16 40	8 40	+0 19 35−	20 40
0 50	−1 5 53+	12 50	4 50	−0 43 31+	16 50	8 50	+0 22 22−	20 50
1 0	−1 6 21+	13 0	5 0	−0 41 15+	17 0	9 0	+0 25 6−	21 0
1 10	−1 6 42+	13 10	5 10	−0 38 54+	17 10	9 10	+0 27 47−	21 10
1 20	−1 6 55+	13 20	5 20	−0 36 30+	17 20	9 20	+0 30 25−	21 20
1 30	−1 7 0+	13 30	5 30	−0 34 1+	17 30	9 30	+0 33 0−	21 30
1 40	−1 6 58+	13 40	5 40	−0 31 27+	17 40	9 40	+0 35 30−	21 40
1 50	−1 6 48+	13 50	5 50	−0 28 51+	17 50	9 50	+0 37 57	21 50
2 0	−1 6 30+	14 0	6 0	−0 26 11+	18 0	10 0	+0 40 19−	
2 10	−1 6 5+	14 10	6 10	−0 23 28+	18 10	10 10	+0 42 [illegible] −	22 10
2 20	−1 5 32+	14 20	6 20	−0 20 42+	18 20	10 20	+0 44 [illegible] −	22 20
2 30	−1 4 52+	14 30	6 30	−0 17 54+	18 30	10 30	+0 46 [illegible] −	22 30
2 40	−1 4 4+	14 40	6 40	−0 15 4+	18 40	10 40	+0 49 0−	22 40
2 50	−1 3 9+	14 50	6 50	−0 12 13+	18 50	10 50	+0 5 [illegible] 7−	22 50
3 0	−1 2 7+	15 0	7 0	−0 9 20+	19 0	11 0	+0 [illegible] 48−	23 0
3 10	−1 0 58+	15 10	7 10	−0 6 25+	19 10	11 10	+0 54 33−	23 10
3 20	−0 59 42+	15 20	7 20	−0 3 30+	19 20	11 20	+0 56 [illegible] 18−	23 20
3 30	−0 58 19+	15 30	7 30	−0 0 35+	19 30	11 30	+0 [illegible] 7 44−	23 30
3 40	−0 56 49+	15 40	7 40	+0 2 20−	19 40	11 40	+0 5[illegible] 9−	23 40
3 50	−0 55 13+	15 50	7 50	+0 5 15−	19 50	11 50	+1 [illegible] 28−	23 50
4 0	−0 53 30+	16 0	8 0	+0 8 10−	20 0	12 0	+1 1 41 −	24 0

The sign on the left hand side of the *correction* is to be used when the argument is on the left, and *vice versâ*, + means that the correction is to be added to the reduced altitude, and − that it is to be subtracted

TABLE II

Local Sidereal Time	ALTITUDE																					Local Sidereal Time
	° 0	° 5	° 10	° 15	° 20	° 25	° 30	° 35	° 40	° 45	° 50	° 55	° 60	° 65	° 70	
H M	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	H M
0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	12 0
0 30	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	12 30
1 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	0 2	0 2	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 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	14 0
2 30	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 7	14 30
3 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 15	15 0
3 30	0 0	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 20	0 26	15 30
4 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 39	16 0
4 30	0 0	0 2	0 3	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 41	0 53	16 30
5 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 35	0 42	0 52	1 7	17 0
5 30	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 35	0 42	0 50	1 2	1 20	17 30
6 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 47	0 58	1 11	1 31	18 0
6 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 10	0 13	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 31	0 36	0 43	0 52	1 3	1 18	1 40	18 30
7 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 46	0 55	1 7	1 22	1 46	19 0
7 30	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 11	0 14	0 18	0 23	0 27	0 33	0 39	0 47	0 56	1 8	1 24	1 48	19 30
8 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 46	0 55	1 7	1 23	1 46	20 0
8 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 10	0 13	0 17	0 21	0 26	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 52	1 4	1 19	1 41	20 30
9 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 16	0 19	0 24	0 28	0 34	0 40	0 48	0 58	1 12	1 33	21 0
9 30	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 35	0 42	0 51	1 4	1 21	21 30
10 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 7	0 9	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 54	1 9	22 0
10 30	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 35	0 43	0 55	22 30
11 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 13	0 15	0 18	0 21	0 26	0 32	0 41	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 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 13	0 16	24 0

The corrections from the above Table are always additive to the corrected altitude

TABLE III (1921)

Local Sidereal Time	Jan 1	Feb 1	Mar 1	April 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug 1	Sept 1	Oct 1	Nov 1	Dec 1	Dec 31
H	′ ″	′ ″	′ ′	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ′		′ ′	′ ″	′	′	″
0	1 24	1 20	1 13	1 3	0 55	0 51	0 52	0 58	1 8	1 19	1 31	1 38	1 41
2	1 16	1 18	1 14	1 6	0 56	0 49	0 45	0 45	0 52	1 1	1 12	1 23	1 31
4	1 4	1 10	1 11	1 7	0 59	0 49	0 42	0 37	0 38	0 42	0 51	1 2	1 11
6	0 51	1 0	1 5	1 7	1 1	0 53	0 44	0 35	0 29	0 29	0 32	0 40	0 49
8	0 41	0 50	0 58	1 4	1 3	0 58	0 50	0 39	0 29	0 23	0 20	0 23	0 30
10	0 35	0 43	0 52	1 1	1 4	1 4	0 58	0 49	0 37	0 28	0 20	0 17	0 19
12	0 36	0 40	0 47	0 57	1 5	1 9	1 8	1 2	0 52	0 41	0 29	0 22	0 19
14	0 44	0 42	0 46	0 54	1 4	1 11	1 15	1 15	1 8	0 59	0 48	0 37	0 29
16	0 56	0 50	0 49	0 53	1 1	1 11	1 18	1 23	1 22	1 18	1 9	0 58	0 49
18	1 9	1 0	0 55	0 53	0 59	1 7	1 16	1 25	1 31	1 31	1 28	1 20	1 11
20	1 19	1 10	1 2	0 56	0 57	0 2	1 10	1 21	1 31	1 37	1 40	1 37	1 30
22	1 25	1 17	1 8	0 59	0 56	0 56	1 2	1 11	1 23	1 32	1 40	1 43	1 41
24	1 24	1 20	1 13	1 3	0 55	0 51	0 52	0 58	1 8	1 19	1 31	1 38	1 41

The corrections in Tables II and III are always to be added, 1′ is to be subtracted from the final result because the quantities in Table III above have been increased by that amount in order that they may all be additive

Solar and Sidereal Time.

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME AND *VICE VERSA*

THE length of a Sidereal day is $23^h\ 56^m\ 4.09^s$ of Mean Time One hour of Sidereal time is, therefore, equivalent to $59^m\ 50.17^s$ of Mean Time, and one hour of mean solar time is equivalent to $1^h\ 0^m\ 9.86^s$ of Sidereal Time Thus may be expressed otherwise by saying, that the Mean Time clock loses or retards 9.83^s per hour on the sidereal clock, and that the sidereal clock gains or accelerates 9.86^s per hour on the Mean Time clock These quantities—"acceleration" and "retardation"—are tabulated below for the argument (common to both) in the middle columns If the argument be considered as Mean Time, its equivalent in Sidereal Time is obtained by adding the acceleration On the other hand if it is considered to be Sidereal Time, its equivalent in Mean Time is found by subtracting the retardation

Acceleration	Argument	Retardation	Acceleration	Argument	Retardation	Acceleration	Argument	Retardation	Argument	Acceleration or Retardation	Argument	Acceleration or Retardation
m s	hours	m s	s	mins	s	s	mins	s	secs	s	secs	s
0 9 86	1	0 9 83	0 16	1	0 16	5 09	31	5 08	1	0 00	31	0 08
0 19 71	2	0 19 66	0 33	2	0 33	5 26	32	5 24	2	0 01	32	0 09
0 29 57	3	0 29 49	0 49	3	0 49	5 42	33	5 41	3	0 01	33	0 09
0 39 43	4	0 39 32	0 66	4	0 66	5 59	34	5 57	4	0 01	34	0 09
0 49 28	5	0 49 15	0 82	5	0 82	5 75	35	5 73	5	0 01	35	0 10
0 59 14	6	0 58 98	0 99	6	0 98	5 91	36	5 90	6	0 02	36	0 10
1 9 00	7	1 8 81	1 15	7	1 15	6 08	37	6 06	7	0 02	37	0 10
1 18 85	8	1 18 64	1 31	8	1 31	6 24	38	6 23	8	0 02	38	0 10
1 28 71	9	1 28 47	1 48	9	1 47	6 41	39	6 39	9	0 02	39	0 11
1 38 56	10	1 38 30	1 64	10	1 64	6 57	40	6 55	10	0 03	40	0 11
1 48 42	11	1 48 13	1 81	11	1 80	6 74	41	6 72	11	0 03	41	0 11
1 58 28	12	1 57 95	1 97	12	1 97	6 90	42	6 88	12	0 03	42	0 11
2 8 13	13	2 7 78	2 14	13	2 13	7 06	43	7 04	13	0 04	43	0 12
2 17 99	14	2 17 61	2 30	14	2 29	7 23	44	7 21	14	0 04	44	0 12
2 27 85	15	2 27 44	2 46	15	2 46	7 39	45	7 37	15	0 04	45	0 12
2 37 70	16	2 37 27	2 63	16	2 62	7 56	46	7 54	16	0 04	46	0 13
2 47 56	17	2 47 10	2 79	17	2 78	7 72	47	7 70	17	0 05	47	0 13
2 57 42	18	2 56 93	2 96	18	2 95	7 89	48	7 86	18	0 05	48	0 13
3 7 27	19	3 6 76	3 12	19	3 11	8 05	49	8 03	19	0 05	49	0 13
3 17 13	20	3 16 59	3 29	20	3 28	8 21	50	8 19	20	0 05	50	0 14
3 26 99	21	3 26 42	3 45	21	3 44	8 38	51	8 36	21	0 06	51	0 14
3 36 84	22	3 36 25	3 61	22	3 60	8 54	52	8 52	22	0 06	52	0 14
3 46 70	23	3 46 08	3 78	23	3 77	8 71	53	8 68	23	0 06	53	0 15
3 56 56	24	3 55 91	3 94	24	3 93	8 87	54	8 85	24	0 07	54	0 15
			4 11	25	4 10	9 04	55	9 01	25	0 07	55	0 15
			4 27	26	4 26	9 20	56	9 17	26	0 07	56	0 15
			4 44	27	4 42	9 36	57	9 34	27	0 07	57	0 16
			4 60	28	4 59	9 53	58	9 50	28	0 08	58	0 16
			4 76	29	4 75	9 69	59	9 67	29	0 08	59	0 16
			4 93	30	4 92	9 86	60	9 83	30	0 08	60	0 16

ECLIPSES IN 1921.

IN the year 1921 there will be four Eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun in the morning of April 8. An Annulus or ring of the Sun's bright disc will be seen round the eclipsing Moon from the northern part of Scotland, and from a small strip of the north-west coast of Norway, which includes the Lofoden Islands. The limiting line north of which an annular eclipse may be seen passes approximately from Arisaig in Invernesshire (8*h.* 53*m.*) on the west coast of Scotland to Dornoch Firth (8*h.* 55*m.*) on the east and thence to Norway, passing about 30 miles south of Tromso. The central line of Eclipse from which the Annulus will be seen symmetrically placed round the lunar disc passes a few miles south of Tarbert in the Isle of Harris (8*h.* 54*m.*), and near Cape Wrath (8*h.* 57*m.*) in the extreme north-west of Scotland.

A Partial Eclipse will be seen from the remaining portion of the British Isles, from the whole of the Continent of Europe, from Northern Africa, and a large part of Northern Asia, India and part of China being excluded. From places in the British Isles the portion of the Sun's disc that will be eclipsed will be large, a small segment only of the lower edge being left unobscured Details of the eclipse at various places are

	Eclipse Begins H. M	Greatest Phase H. M	Eclipse Ends H. M	Mag
Edinburgh	7 42	8 53	10 9	0·95
Armagh	7 38	8 48	10 3	0·95
Dublin	7 36	8 46	10 2	0·94
Durham	7 41	8 52	10 9	0·93
Oxford	7 35	8 47	10 4	0·89
Cambridge	7 37	8 49	10 7	0·89
Greenwich	7 35	8 47	10 5	0·88

The last column shows the fraction of the Sun's diameter that will be eclipsed at Greatest Phase.

II. A Total Eclipse of the Moon in the morning of April 22. Invisible at Greenwich. The beginning will be visible generally from North America, South America and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The ending visible generally from North and South America, Australia, the Pacific Ocean and the Eastern portion of Asia. The Moon will enter the Earth's shadow at 3 minutes after 6 o'clock, and leave it at 26 minutes after 9 o'clock. Total Eclipse begins at 7*h.* 24*m.* and ends at 8*h.* 5*m.* (Greenwich Time). Magnitude of the Eclipse 1·074.

III. A Total Eclipse of the Sun on October 1. Invisible at Greenwich. The path of Total Eclipse lies wholly in the Ocean South of South America, and crosses the meridian of Greenwich quite near to the South Pole. The only land from which totality may be seen is the South Shetland Islands and Graham Land. The Sun will be seen Partially Eclipse from South America as far North as latitude 10° S. The Greatest duration of Total Phase on the central line will be 112 seconds, at about half-an-hour after Greenwich *noon*.

IV. A Partial (nearly Total) Eclipse of the Moon on October 16. Visible at Greenwich. The beginning will be visible generally from Asia (except the eastern portion), Europe, Africa, the Eastern part of South America, the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean. The end will be visible from the same regions, excepting the eastern part of the Indian Ocean, with the greater part of North and South America added.

Moon enters Penumbra .. Oct. 16*d.* 20*h.* 1*m.*
,, ,, Shadow ..... ,, ,, 21*h.* 14*m.*
Middle of Eclipse ..... ,, ,, 22*h.* 54*m.*
Moon leaves Shadow .... .. Oct. 17*d.* 0*h.* 34*m.*
,, ,, Penumbra... ,, ,, 1*h.* 46*m.*

The point of the Moon's disc which is the first to enter the shadow is at 45° from the North Point towards the East. The point where it leaves the shadow is 77° from the North Point towards the West. At Greatest Eclipse the portion of the Moon not in the shadow will be at the lower edge of the disc, less than a tenth of the diameter in breadth, the magnitude of the Eclipse being 0·938.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

This Table gives the Greenwich Time of the Eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter that will be visible from Greenwich in the year 1921 and in January 1922. The letters D. and R. in the second column signify respectively Disappearance and Reappearance.

From March 4 to July the disappearances and reappearances take place on the Eastern side of the planet. In January and February, and from September to January (1922), the disappearances and reappearances take place on the Western side of the planet. Satellites I. and II. after disappearing into the shadow of the planet reappear at its Eastern limb.

Date G M T	Satellite and Phase	Date G M T	Satellite and Phase	Date G M T	Satellite and Phase	Date G M T	Satellite and Phase	Date G M T	Satellite and Phase	Date G M T	Satellite and Phase
Jan H M		*Feb* H M		*Mar* H. M		*May* H. M.		*May* H. M.		*Dec.* H. M.	
3 22 6	IV. D.	19 2 36	III. D.	27 1 44	III. R.	17 22 20	IV. D.	5 5 15	II. D.		
4 2 25	IV. R.	20 2 13	I. D	28 0 35	II. R.	18 1 49	IV. R.	9 2 56	I. D.		
5 1 57	I. D.	21 20 41	I. D.	28 20 0	IV. R.	23 21 17	II. R.	16 4 49	I. D.		
5 3 53	II. D.	23 4 5	IV. D.	31 2 56	I. R.	24 23 47	I. R.	17 1 54	III. D.		
7 2 49	III. D.	23 22 4	II. D.	*Apr.*		30 23 51	II. R.	17 4 33	III. R.		
12 3 49	I. D.	27 4 6	I. D.	1 21 25	I. R.			24 5 52	III. D.		
13 22 18	I. D.	28 22 35	I. D.	4 3 11	II. R.	*June*		30 2 28	II. D.		
19 5 43	I. D.	*Mar.*		8 23 19	I. R.	9 22 6	I. R.				
21 0 11	I. D.	3 0 40	II. D.	16 1 14	I. R.	13 21 30	III. R.	1922			
22 22 22	II. D.	8 2 45	I. R.	21 21 39	II. R.	20 22 24	III. D.	*Jan*			
28 2 4	I. D.	9 21 13	I. R.	24 21 38	I. R.			1 3 3	I. D.		
30 0 58	II. D.	12 2 4	IV. R.	29 0 14	II. R.	*July*		6 4 53	II. D.		
Feb.		13 19 24	II. R.	*May*		2 22 20	I. R.	8 4 56	I. D.		
4 3 57	I. D.	15 4 39	I. R.	1 21 37	III. R.	*Nov.*		15 6 49	I. D.		
5 22 26	I. D.	16 23 9	I. R.	1 23 33	II. R.	3 5 39	II. D.	17 1 17	I. D.		
6 3 34	II. D.	19 21 46	III. R.	8 22 26	III. D.	18 5 15	IV. D.	24 3 10	I. D.		
11 5 51	I. D.	20 20 0	II. R.	9 1 28	I. R.	18 6 26	IV. R.	29 1 39	III. D.		
11 22 37	III. D.	24 1 2	I. R.	9 1 35	III. R.	23 4 42	I. D.	29 4 11	III. R.		
13 0 19	I. D.	25 19 30	I. R.	17 21 51	I. R.	30 6 34	I. D.	31 1 57	II. D.		
								31 5 2	I. D.		

Day	Star	Mag	Disappearance G M T	Angle from N Point	Reappearance	Angle from N Point
			h m	°	h m	°
Jan						
20	*m* Tauri	5 c	20 15	128	21 9	225
22	λ Geminor	3 6	21 51	157	22 29	220
23	68 Geminor.	5 2	4 50	109	5 42	279
25	ω Leonis	5 5	1 10	146	2 8	259
29	*g* Virginis	5 6	0 58	68	1 46	340
31	8 Librae	5 :			1 44	253
31	*a* Librae	2 c			1 48	246
Feb						
2	−19° 4406	5 5	5 49	122	7 5	257
13	54 Ceti	6 c			17 5	293
18	26 Geminor	5 2	17 35	114	18 38	252
19	+16° 1363	6 0	3 25	150	3 58	233
20	A^1 Cancri	5 5	17 5	28	17 16	3
20	A^2 Cancri	5 7	18 30	120	19 29	266
20 21	60 Cancri	5 7	23 2	84	0 5	315
21	κ Cancri	5 1	4 54	55	5 25	340
Mar						
15	δ Tauri	3 c	16 27	133	17 16	211
15	68 Tauri	4	17 50	60	18 58	290
16	119 Tauri	4 c	22 7	40	22 43	330
16	120 Tauri	5 6	22 40	48	23 20	322
18	68 Geminor	5 2	22 56	83	23 54	306
20	ω Leonis	5 :	21 46	129	22 55	275
24	*g* Virginis	5 6	20 58	139	21 56	267
27	*ν* Librae	5 3	2 58	37	3 31	348
Apr						
13	+ 17 1182	5 7	20 24	105	21 26	272
16	κ Cancri	5 1	19 27	90	20 35	312
May						
11	+16° 1363	6 r	21 59	105	22 50	277
20	: Librae	5			20 7	300
June						
2	3 Piscium	5 6	3 39	84		
14	*g* Virginis	5 6			20 41	273
22	ρ Sagittarii	4 c	0 36	65	1 58	272
29	+ 4° 123	5 c			0 30	231
July						
2	Venus	−3 c	4 3	67	5 9	262
Aug						
7	*f* Virginis	6 0				
8	*h* Virginis	5 4	20 8	71	21 1	320
20	14 Piscium	5 9	21 44	80	22 54	234
Sept						
11	ρ Sagittarii	4 0	19 7	114	20 17	225
19	*o* Piscium	4 5	22 31	93	23 37	221
20–21	31 Arietis	5 7	22 58	89	0 5	233
22	63 Tauri	5 7	22 55	111	23 47	229
24	115 Tauri	5 3	2 22	83	3 38	266
Oct						
4	32 Librae	5 9			18 22	275
4	34 Librae	6 0	18 34	59		
5	χ Ophiuchi	4 9	19 12	73		
16	+ 4° 123	5 9	2 58	55	4 2	266
22	+ 17 1182	5 7	4 16	65	5 22	304
22 23	+ 16° 1363	6 0	23 5	106	0 1	258
23	λ Geminor	3 6	7 33	16	7 35	12
Nov						
10	14 Piscium	5 9	20 10	102	21 15	207
19	+ 16° 1363	6 0	6 45	123	7 43	260
20	A^1 Cancri	5 5	22 31	79	23 24	300
21	60 Cancri	5 7	5 16	141	6 18	259
Dec						
11	*o* Piscium	4 5	0 31	120	1 16	207
12	31 Arietis	5 7	0 27	120	1 17	215
4 15	115 Tauri	5 3	23 59	119	1 4	239
15	+ 17 1182	5 7	17 45	55	18 29	299
16	λ Geminor	3 6	18 49	78	19 41	287
17	68 Geminor	5 2	2 23	150	3 12	236
18	A Cancri	5 5	7 4	77	7 55	316
19	*h* Leonis	5 2	2 1	106	3 13	294
21	76 Leonis	6 0	0 2	54	0 36	345
1922						
Jan						
2	θ Aquarii	4 3	20 13	88		
3		5 8			16 25	218
11	130 Tauri	5 6	17 49	145	18 21	205
14	*a* Cancri	4 3	20 47	146	21 31	239
15	*π* Leonis	4 9	21 41	81	22 36	312
21	*μ* Librae	5 4	5 22	53	6 4	344

The above list contains the names of all the stars of the 6th magnitude and brighter that will be seen occulted from Greenwich during the year with the times of disappearance and reappearance. The times of the occultations if seen from other places will be different—earlier in general, if the place is West later if it is East. Disappearances usually happen on the East or left hand side of the Moon reappearances on the West, but the exact position is shown by the figures in the fourth and sixth columns, which give the angle from the North Point or point of the Moon's disc nearest the North Pole of the heavens (as in last year's issue of this Almanack) counting towards the East from 0° to 360.

Illuminated Portions of the Discs of Mercury and Venus 19

Date	Mercury	Venus	Date	Mercury	Venus	Date	Mercury	Venus	Date	Mercury	Venus
Jan 6	0 986	0 666	April 6	0 609	0 092	July 5	0 014	0 517	Oct 3	0 681	0 850
Feb 5	0 854	0 538	May 6	0 983	0 064	Aug 4	0 620	0 655	Nov 2	0 017	0 916
Mar 7	0 045	0 355	June 5	0 494	0 327	Sept 3	0 952	0 764	Dec 2	0 917	0 961

When the fraction in the above table is less than 0·500 the planet is *horned* when greater it is *gibbous*.

Apparent Dimensions of Saturn's Outer Ring 1921

	Major Axis	Minor Axis	Date	Major Axis	Minor Axis	Date	Major Axis	Minor Axis	Date	Major Axis	Minor Axis
	′			′			′			′	
Jan 12	42 11	+0 76	April 18	43 43	−1 42	July 23	37 25	−0 33	Oct 27	36 35	+2 96
Feb 13	43 95	+0 24	May 20	41 36	−1 58	Aug 24	36 11	+0 71	Nov 28	37 73	+3 95
Mar 17	44 49	−0 67	June 21	39 10	−1 16	Sept 25	35 79	+1 85	Dec 30	39 76	+4 64

This table give the angular dimensions of the outer limit of Saturn's outer Ring as seen from the Earth. The signs show the changes in the side of the Ring presented to the Earth. Before April 10 the South (−) side is presented to the Sun, the North (+) after that date (*see* pages 39 and 89).

Fixed Stars.

IFAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF ONE HUNDRED FUNDAMENTAL STARS VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1921. [See Note p 83]

Name of Star. (See p 83)	Mag	Right Ascension	Ann Precession	Declination	Ann Precession
		H M S	s	° ′	+
α Andromedæ	2	0 4 18	3 09	+28 39 16	20 0
ι Pegasi	2	9 0 9	5 9	+14 44 40	20 0
β Ceti	2	0 39 37	5 3	−18 25 12	19 7
θ Ceti	3	1 20 4	4 3	− 8 35 26	18 8
η Piscium	3	1 27 15	2 3	+14 56 21	18 6
Polaris	2	1 34 11	3 29	+88 52 57	18 4
β Arietis	2	1 50 16	3 3	+20 25 21	17 8
α Arietis	2	2 2 42	9 3	+23 5 22	17 2
γ Ceti	3	2 39 12	3 3	+ 2 54 13	15 4
α Ceti	2	2 58 8	9 3	+ 3 46 50	14 3
			+		+
α Persei	1	3 18 40	4 4	+49 34 52	13 0
δ Persei	3	3 37 17	6 4	+47 32 10	11 7
η Tauri	3	3 42 47	1 3	+23 51 43	11 3
ζ Persei	2	3 49 9	7 3	+31 39 1	10 8
Aldebaran	1	4 31 23	1 3	+16 21 6	7 6
ι Aurigæ	2	4 51 50	8 3	+33 2 32	5 9
Rigel	0	5 10 44	4 2	− 8 17 31	4 3
Capella	0	5 10 51	0 4	+45 55 9	4 3
γ Orionis	1	5 20 53	6 3	+ 6 16 45	3 4
β Tauri	1	5 21 17	8 3	+28 32 31	3 4
			+		+
δ Orionis	2	5 27 58	2 3	0 21 23	2 8
α Leporis	2	5 29 14	7 2	−17 52 41	2 7
ε Orionis	1	5 32 12	3 3	+ 1 15 4	2 4
ζ Orionis	2	5 36 46	3 3	− 1 59 0	2 0
Betelgeuse	var	5 50 53	7 3	+ 7 23 37	0 8
					−
μ Geminorum	3	6 18 10	9 3	+22 33 20	1 6
γ Geminorum	1	6 33 8	9 3	+16 28 4	2 9
Sirius	1	6 41 40	0 2	16 36 25	3 6
51 H Cephei	5	7 4 0	5 29	+87 10 33	5 5
δ Geminorum	3	7 15 24	4 3	+ 22 7 44	6 5
			+		−
Castor	2	7 29 33	7 3	+32 3 48	7 6
Procyon	0	7 35 10	0 3	+ 5 25 42	8 1
Pollux	1	7 40 29	1 3	+28 13 5	8 5
ε Hydræ	3	8 42 35	7 3	+ 6 42 34	13 1
ι Ursæ Maj	3	8 53 48	4 4	+48 21 10	13 8
α Hydræ	2	9 23 42	3 2	− 8 18 56	15 6
θ Ursæ Maj	3	9 27 35	0 4	+53 2 18	15 8
ε Leonis	3	9 41 22	2 3	+24 8 19	16 5
Regulus	1	10 4 10	0 3	+12 21 14	17 5
γ Leonis	2	10 15 37	2 3	+20 14 30	18 0
			+		−
β Ursæ Maj	2	10 57 5	1 3	+56 48 22	19 3
α Ursæ Maj	2	10 58 52	1 3	+62 10 40	19 3
δ Leonis	2	11 9 54	6 3	+20 57 24	19 6
β Leonis	2	11 45 1	9 3	+15 0 49	20 0
γ Ursæ Maj	2	11 49 41	0 3	+54 8 2	20 0
γ Crvi	2	12 11 44	4 3	− 17 6 12	20 0
η Virginis	4	12 15 51	8 3	07 0 13	40 20 0
γ Virg (incal)	3	12 37 39	4 3	+08 − 1 0	59 19 8
ε Ursæ Maj	1	7 12 50 33	5 2	+63 +56 23	18 19 6
12 Can Ven	2	9 12 52 20	1 2	+83 +38 44	41 19 5

Name of Star (See p 83)	Mag	Right Ascension	Ann Precession	Declination	Ann Precession
		H M S	s	°	−
ζ¹ Ursæ Maj	2	4 13 20 44	9 2	+55 20 15	18 8
Spica	1	2 13 21 1	7 3	−10 44 58	18 8
ζ Virginis	3	4 13 30 40	0 3	− 0 11 33	18 5
η Ursæ Maj	1	9 13 44 25	8 2	+49 42 25	18 0
η Bootis	2	8 13 50 55	4 2	+18 47 36	17 7
Arcturus	0	2 14 12 3	4 2	+19 35 35	16 8
ε Bootis	2	7 14 41 32	2 2	+27 24 24	15 3
α Libræ	2	9 14 46 30	3 3	−15 42 51	15 0
β Urs Min	2	2 14 50 55	3 0	+74 28 42	14 7
β Libræ	2	7 15 12 45	2 3	− 9 5 32	13 4
					−
γ Urs Min	3	1 15 20 50	6 0	+72 6 54	12 8
α Coronæ	2	3 15 31 20	6 2	+26 58 47	12 1
α Serpentis	2	8 15 40 22	5 2	+ 6 40 24	11 5
β¹ Scorpii	2	9 16 0 50	4 3	−19 35 25	10 0
δ Ophiuchi	3	0 16 10 12	2 3	− 3 29 31	9 2
η Draconis	2	9 16 22 55	1 0	+61 41 34	8 2
Antares	1	2 16 24 33	6 3	−26 15 28	8 1
β Herculis	2	8 16 26 49	3 2	+21 39 39	7 9
ζ Herculis	3	0 16 38 18	5 3	+31 44 42	7 0
κ Ophiuchi	3	4 16 53 55	7 2	+ 9 29 49	5 7
				+	−
ι Herculis	var	17 11 2	7 2	+14 28 46	4 2
β Draconis	3	0 17 28 38	8 1	+52 21 34	2 7
α Ophiuchi	2	1 17 31 16	0 2	+12 36 59	2 5
β Ophiuchi	2	9 17 39 34	2 2	+ 4 35 57	1 8
μ Herculis	3	5 17 43 22	0 2	+27 45 58	1 5
Draconis	2	4 17 54 46	3 1	+51 29 51	0 5
δ Urs Min	4	4 17 57 43	3 19	+86 36 51	0 2
					+
Vega	0	1 18 34 15	8 2	+38 42 34	3 0
ε Lyræ	var	18 47 9	8 2	+33 16 12	4 1
ζ Ursæ Min	4	6 18 57 49	7 7	S +89 1 23	5 0
			+		+
ζ Aquilæ	3	0 19 1 46	7 2	+13 44 42	5 3
δ Aquilæ	3	4 19 21 30	9 3	+ 3 1 2	5 7
β Cygni	3	2 19 27 32	1 2	+27 47 34	7 5
γ Aquilæ	2	8 19 42 30	2 2	+10 25 11	8 7
α Aquilæ	0	9 19 46 55	7 2	+ 8 39 31	9 0
β Aquilæ	3	9 19 51 26	0 2	+ 6 12 31	9 4
θ Aquilæ	3	4 20 7 13	8 3	+ 0 3 24	10 6
α Capricorni	3	8 20 13 40	4 3	−12 47 26	11 0
γ Cygni	2	3 20 19 23	6 2	+40 0 11	11 5
α Cygni	1	3 20 38 44	3 2	+44 59 51	12 8
			+		+
ε Cygni	2	6 20 43 0	9 2	+33 40 25	13 1
ζ Cygni	3	4 21 9 34	4 2	+29 54 8	14 7
α Cephei	2	6 21 16 41	8 1	+62 15 2	15 2
α Pegasi	2	5 21 40 18	3 2	+ 9 30 44	16 4
α Aquarii	3	2 22 1 43	6 3	+ 0 42 15	17 4
ν Pegasi	3	1 22 39 17	8 2	+29 48 27	18 8
Fomalhaut	1	3 22 53 17	3 3	− 30 2 29	19 2
Markab	2	6 23 0 49	4 2	+14 46 48	19 4
Piscium	3	9 23 13 4	2 3	+ 2 51 1	19 6
ω Piscium	4	0 23 55 15	2 3	+ 6 25 34	20 0

Some Fundamental Stars Visible in the Southern Hemisphere

					+				+														−
			H	M	S	°	′	″								H	M	S	°	′	″		
β	Hydri	2	9	0	21	37	4	2	50	−77	41	57	20	0	α	Crucis	1	6	12	22	11	4	3	32	−62	39	41	20	0
	Achernar	0	6	1	34	46	4	2	23	−57	38	16	18	3	β	Centauri	0	9	13	58	14	1	4	21	−59	59	33	17	4
γ	Hydri	3	2	3	48	26	7		97	−74	28	53	20	9	α	Centauri	0	3	14	34	13	3	4	54	−60	30	37	15	7
															α	Tri Aust	1	9	16	40	17	1	6	33	−68	53	5	6	8
	Canopus	−	9	6	22	11	9	1	33	−52	39	8	1	9														+	
ι	Argûs	2	3	9	14	58	5	1	61	−58	56	36	15	1	σ	Octantis	5	5	19	33	57	3	92	6	−89	12	58	8	0
η	Argûs	var	10	41	59	5	2	32	−59	16	8	18	9		α	Pavonis	2	1	20	19	24	4	4	76	−56	59	22	11	4
β	Chamæl	4	4	12	13	40	6	3	48	−78	52	25	20	0	α	Gruis	2	2	22	3	15	6	3	78	−47	20	40	17	5

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF STARS AT INTERVALS OF 90 DAYS

	γ Pegasi	β Androm	Achernar	α Arietis	Aldebaran	Rigel	Betelgeuse	Sirius
	h m °	h m °	h m °	h m °	h m °	h m °	h m °	h m
	0 9, 14 N	1 5 35 N	1 34 57 S	2 2 23 N	4 31 16 N	5 10 8 S	5 50, 7 N	6 41 16 S
	s	δ	δ	s	s	δ	δ	δ
Jan 1	10 5 44 8	19 4 12 3	46 7 38 6	44 4 5 5	25 1 21 0	46 3 17 7	55 7 23 5	41 9 36 6
April 1	10 0 44 7	18 4 12 1	44 3 38 3	43 2 5 3	23 8 21 0	45 1 17 8	54 7 23 4	40 9 36 8
June 30	12 2 44 8	20 4 12 1	46 2 37 9	44 7 5 4	24 1 21 0	44 9 17 6	54 4 23 5	40 2 36 6
Sept 28	14 0 45 1	22 9 12 4	49 7 37 9	47 2 5 6	26 7 21 1	47 2 17 4	56 6 23 6	42 0 36 4
Dec 27	13 4 45 1	22 6 12 6	48 8 38 3	47 5 5 7	28 2 21 1	48 8 17 6	58 5 23 5	44 2 36 7

	Procyon	Pollux	β Argus	Regulus	β Leonis	γ Virginis	Spica	Arcturus
	h m °	h m °	h m °	h m °	h m °	h m °	h m °	h m °
	7 35, 5 N	7 40, 28 N	9 12, 69 S	10 4, 12 N	11 45 15 N	12 37 1 S	13 21, 10 S	14 12 19 N
	s	s	s	s	s	δ	δ	s
Jan 1	11 9 25 5	31 2 12 9	24 6 23 5	11 4 21 0	2 7 0 6	40 0 1 0	2 2 44 9	3 3 35 5
April 1	11 5 25 4	30 8 12 9	23 8 24 0	12 2 21 0	4 3 0 6	41 9 1 2	4 4 45 2	5 7 35 4
June 30	10 7 25 5	29 8 12 9	19 1 24 0	11 1 21 0	3 4 0 7	41 4 1 2	4 2 45 2	5 7 35 6
Sept 28	12 2 25 6	31 5 12 8	19 5 23 5	11 5 21 0	3 1 0 7	40 7 1 1	3 3 45 1	4 4 35 6
Dec 27	14 6 25 4	34 3 12 7	25 1 23 7	14 1 20 8	5 2 0 4	42 5 1 3	4 8 45 2	5 5 35 2

	αCentauri	Antares	αOphiuchi	Vega	Altair	α Cygni	ε Pegasi	α Ursæ
	h m °	h m °	h m °	h m °	h m °	h m	h m °	h m °
	14 34 60 8	16 24 26 S	17 31, 12 N	18 34 38 N	19 46, 8 N	20 38 44 N	21 40, 9 N	22 3 47 S
	s	s	ς	s	ς	δ	s	s
Jan 1	14 3 30 2	33 2 15 3	15 2 37 1	14 5 42 7	55 0 39 7	43 4 60 1	18 0 30 9	14 6 20 8
April 1	18 6 30 5	36 0 15 4	17 5 36 9	16 8 42 4	56 6 39 5	44 6 59 7	18 7 30 7	15 3 20 4
June 30	18 7 30 8	37 4 15 5	19 1 37 1	18 9 42 8	58 9 39 8	47 6 60 0	21 2 31 0	18 7 20 2
Sept 28	15 9 30 7	36 2 15 5	18 1 37 3	17 7 43 0	58 7 40 0	47 4 60 4	21 9 31 2	19 9 20 4
Dec 27	17 6 30 5	36 3 15 4	17 6 37 1	16 3 42 8	57 6 39 8	45 3 60 3	20 7 31 1	18 0 20 5

The position of a star is defined by its Right Ascension and Declination which have for basis the plane of the Earth's Equator and a certain direction in that plane Because of certain movements of the Earth these co ordinates are continually changing These changes are called Precession and Nutation A star *actually* changes its position by Proper Motion (see p 84) and *apparently* by Aberration which has a periodic effect of one year The position of a star as seen in the sky is affected by these causes and is called the Apparent place The Mean place on January 1, 1921 given in the Table on the opposite page is the Apparent place referred to the Equator of date with these effects eliminated For purposes of navigation and surveying it is the Apparent place that should be used and on this page the Apparent places of some stars are given The Apparent place of Polaris is given on p 4 of each month

(*See* page 82) Polaris = α Ursæ Minoris Aldebaran = α Tauri Rigel = β Orionis Capella = α Aurigæ, Betelgeuse = α Orionis Sirius = α Canis Majoris Castor = α Geminorum, Procyon = α Canis Minoris Pollux = β Geminorum Regulus = α Leonis, Spica = α Virginis, Arcturus = α Bootis, Antares = α Scorpii Vega = α Lyræ Fomalhaut = α Piscis Australis, α Aquilæ = Altair α Pegasi = Markab, Achernar = α Eridani Canopus = α Argûs

THE FIFTEEN BRIGHTEST STARS

STAR	Mag	Light Received	Spectrum	Distance in Light Years	Luminosity
Sirius	−1 6	100	A	8 7	48
Canopus	−0 9	52	F	466	55,000
α Centauri	0 1	21	G, K	4 3	3
Vega	0 1	21	A	35	160
Capella	0 2	19	G	50	300
Arcturus	0 2	19	K	43	230
Rigel	0 3	18	A	466	22,000
Procyon	0 5	15	F	10	10
Achernar	0 6	13	B	64	350
Altair	0 9	10	A	14	12
Betelgeuse	0 9	10	Ma	109	1,400
β Centauri	0 9	10	B	88	280
α Crucis	1 1	8	B	59	210
Aldebaran	1 1	8	K	45	110
Spica	1 2	8	B	326	5,800

FIFTEEN NEAR STARS

STAR	Mag	Spectrum	Distance in Light Years	Luminosity
α Centauri	0 1	G K	4 3	2 6
Barnard's	10 0	M	6 0	0003
Lalande 21185	7 6	M	8 2	01
Sirius	−1 6	A	8 6	48 0
τ Ceti	3 6	K	10 0	0 5
Cape Z 5h 243	8 3	G–K	10 2	01
Procyon	0 5	F	10 2	9 7
61 Cygni	5 6	K	10 5	0 1
ε Eridani	3 3	K	10 5	0 8
Lacaille 9352	7 4	M	11 2	02
Struve 2164	8 8	K	11 2	006
Groombridge 34	8 2	M	11 6	01
ε Indi	4 7	K	11 6	0 25
O A (π) 17415	9 3	F	12 1	004
Kruger 60	9 2	—	12 5	005

The last columns show the intrinsic brightness compared with that of our Sun, which is taken as a star of apparent magnitude −26 1 on the Stellar scale α Centauri —The components of this binary are combined There is a small star near which is probably a member of the same system Recently a star of the 12th magnitude has been found with a large proper motion and a large parallax which may be added to this list

THE objects of the sky, Sun, Moon, Planets, Stars, appear to us to be fixed on the interior surface of a hemisphere of which the observer is the centre. Actually the different classes of objects are at very different distances. The stars are the farthest away, and individual stars are at great and very various distances from us, and are themselves separated from one another by equally large distances. The nearest star to the Sun is nearly ten thousand times as far from it as is the planet Neptune. It is one of the aims of modern astronomy to investigate the method of distribution of these bodies in space, and their possible movements. There are about 10,000 stars visible to the naked eye in the whole celestial sphere, the number including the cases where two or more faint stars close together combine to form one which is so visible. The number naturally depends on the efficiency of the observing eye and the clearness of the atmosphere, and the estimate will be less generous if stars to magnitude 6·0 and no fainter are included, which is sometimes taken as the limit of naked-eye visibility. The whole number of stars down to this limit of magnitude is 4,300, of which more than 3,000 are visible during the year from latitude 60°. By the aid of the photographic plate objects are detected and recorded which no eye can see, even with the best optical aid. One hundred millions is an under-estimate of the number of stars already photographed, and it may be supposed that this number would be much increased with increased exposure. The Yerkes telescope, whose object glass has 40 inches diameter, will just show stars of the 17th magnitude. A star of magnitude 21 has been photographed.

THE MILKY WAY.

It is believed that the great mass of the stars that we are considering are arranged in space in a form which may be likened to a watch or lens. In other words, our stellar Universe is considerably flattened on both sides, and the median plane is marked out in the sky by the band of star cloud of irregular shape which is seen crossing the sky on a clear night, known as the Milky Way or Galaxy. Our Sun is not precisely at the centre of the lens, but is probably not far distant from that point. Any estimate of the size of this Universe of stars can at present be little more than conjecture, but 3,000 light years (*see* p. 85) may be taken as a minimum estimate of the length of the radius of the section in the median plane. This Universe is more densely populated in the region of its central plane, called the Galactic plane, than elsewhere. On either side of it the stars lie thick, but the number becomes progressively less as the distance from that plane increases, until at the poles they are relatively few. Around the circumference of the lens is a huge ring or girdle made up of stars, generally very faint, because of their distance, clusters of stars which appear like stellar clouds, and nebulæ. These agglomerations of celestial matter make up the appearance we recognise as the Milky Way. It is suggested that in the space which comprises the Universe of stars there is dark obscuring matter which is the immediate cause of some of the dark patches in the Milky Way. As seen in the sky the Galaxy always passes through the same constellations, sharing with them the diurnal motion, but its direction bears no special relation to the direction of the Ecliptic, Equator, or horizon. Such a relation is not to be expected, for these three planes pertain only to our Sun and Earth, which are minor bodies of the Cosmos of which the Galaxy is a main outstanding feature.

STAR SPECTRA.

Most of the bright stars and many of the fainter have been examined with a spectroscope, and have been divided into classes according to their type of spectrum as indicated by the lines which cross them. The spectral types are marked by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M, and the order as written is supposed to indicate in some way the order of evolution or growth of stars, but there are divergent theories on this point. The stars of the first two classes, O and B, have spectra characteristic of helium and hydrogen, and have some affinity to planetary nebulæ. Stars whose spectra range between A and F—and it is to be remarked that there is no rigorous line of division between the classes—are white or blue stars, and in their spectra the absorption lines of hydrogen are conspicuous. In the next groups—F to G, and G to K—lines characteristic of metals appear, fine but numerous, and the stars of this class are yellow. The spectrum of our Sun falls within the group F to G. The spectra of the remaining classes, K to M, indicate a lowering of temperature, and the stars are red. Antares, Betelgeuse, and α Herculis are notable stars of this type.

STELLAR MOTION.

Many, if not all, of the so-called Fixed Stars are gradually changing their positions relative to one another, the movement of each star being called its Proper Motion. Consideration of these proper motions has led to the conclusion that they are in part due to an actual movement in space of the star itself, but in part to the movement of our own Sun, which causes an apparent motion of the star in the opposite direction, this latter being called the star's parallactic motion. In this way, it has been found fairly conclusively that the Sun, and with it the Earth and planets, is moving through space with a speed of 19·5 kilometres per second towards a point on the celestial sphere not far from the bright star Vega, speaking roughly, but the precise position of this point is not yet known. This movement of 19·5 kilometres per second being established, if by any means it is possible to find out the mean parallactic movement of a group of stars, the mean parallax, or distance of this group from us, follows from a simple computation. In other words, the space through which our Sun travels, which is about twice the diameter of the Earth's orbit in a year, is taken as the base line with which to measure the distances of the stars.

DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

The direct method of determination of a star's distance or stellar parallax, consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star, as seen from opposite points of the Earth's orbit, and though the process is difficult and slow, several useful lists of newly found parallaxes have lately been published. It is possible, however, to make inferences from other information. The Proper Motions of Stars of spectral type F and G are found to be much larger on the whole than those of other types, and it is therefore to be supposed that these classes are nearest to us. It has

MINIMA OF ALGOL (β PERSEI) IN 1921

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
D H	D H	D H	D H	D H	D H	D H	D H	D H	D H
2 0	2 13	3 5	3 18	1 15	2 4	2 17	1 9	1 22	3 11
4 20	5 9	6 2	6 15	4 12	5 1	5 14	4 6	4 19	6 8
7 17	8 6	8 22	9 11	7 9	7 22	8 11	7 3	7 16	9 5
10 14	11 3	11 19	12 8	10 5	10 18	11 7	10 0	10 13	12 1
13 11	14 0	14 16	15 5	13 2	13 15	14 4	12 20	13 9	14 22
16 8	16 21	17 13	18 2	15 23	16 12	17 1	15 17	16 6	17 19
19 5	19 18	20 10	20 23	18 20	19 9	19 22	18 14	19 3	20 16
22 1	22 14	23 6	23 19	21 17	22 6	22 19	21 11	22 0	23 13
24 22	25 11	26 3	26 16	24 14	25 3	25 16	24 8	24 21	26 10
27 19	28 8	29 0	29 13	27 10	27 23	28 12	27 4	27 17	29 6
30 16		31 21		30 7	30 20		30 1	30 14	

The times given are *approximately* those of the middle of minimum phase

already been mentioned that our Sun is of this spectral type A method has been evolved for finding the absolute intrinsic brightness of a star by examination of its spectrum Comparison of this brightness with the star's apparent magnitude gives a measure of its distance, which is the most recent way of finding stellar parallax If a sphere be assumed round the Sun as centre with a radius of a hundred billion miles there are within it so far as is known about 20 stars The nearest of these is the bright star α Centauri and its companion The immense distances of the stars are measured in terms of the space that light moves through in one year as unit, which in miles is 6 followed by 12 zeros, or the parsec is taken as unit, which is 3¼ times the light year and is represented roughly by 2 followed by 13 zeros A short list of some of the nearest stars is given on p 83 It will be seen that this comprises some of the faint stars which are therefore of small intrinsic luminosity (Dwarf) On the other hand in the list of bright stars on the same page there are some which are very distant, and these must therefore be intrinsically of great magnitude (Giant)

VARIABLE STARS

Although the stars generally shine with unchanging brightness there are some among them which are exceptions to this rule, and of these Algol, the star β of the constellation Perseus, is the best known In general this star is of nearly the second magnitude, but at stated intervals of something less than three days it fades away to nearly the fourth magnitude remains so for about 20 minutes and then regains its light The whole eclipse occupies about 9 hours The approximate times when this star will be at minimum in the months when it is suitably placed for observation are given in the table above The position of Algol is given by R A 3*h* 3*m*, Declination 40° 39′ N

There are variable stars of types other than the Algol The Cepheid variables have an average period of about 7 days, and the rise from minimum to maximum takes only about one third of the whole period, so that the decrease of light is more gradual than the increase Stars of the β Lyræ type pass from minimum to minimum in about 6½ days, but are not of the same brightness at all minima, the alternate being equal There are variable stars of long period (about 330 days) of which Mira Ceti is the most famous and others more capricious in their variation whose peculiarities can scarcely be summarized.

NEW OR TEMPORARY STARS

The phenomena known as "Novae or New Stars can scarcely be classed as variable stars, for the rise to maximum, so far as is known, occurs only once in their history Generally the Nova appears in the place of a star of faint magnitude, already catalogued or photographed which blazes out into conflagration in the space of a few days or hours The great brilliancy is almost as short lived as the increase in light, and then follows a fall, more or less steady, and in a few months the object emits, perhaps 1 per cent of its light, whilst in a decade it has fallen to its original condition and luminosity As these changes go on the spectrum undergoes equally remarkable variations The few observations that have been made during the increase of brightness show a spectrum of the ordinary type crossed by dark lines which are much displaced from their normal position Just as the maximum light is reached the spectrum is full of bright bands flanked by dark lines on the side of the shorter wave length towards the violet The lines of hydrogen are most conspicuous but helium is present, and other bands can be identified with enhanced lines or lines which are produced in the laboratory when metallic vapour is very strongly excited to luminosity by a powerful electric spark Later on as the light begins to fall the characteristic nebular lines in the green and violet make their appearance and become the most conspicuous feature of the spectrum while the other lines fade away At a still later stage the spectrum resembles that of the nucleus of a planetary nebula or of one of the Wolf Rayet stars which are found here and there in the Milky Way A Nova found in Aquila early in June, 1918, went through the course above detailed and according to observations made at Stonyhurst arrived at the planetary nebula stage early in August of that year A new star was discovered in Cygnus on Aug 20, 1920, which was then of magnitude 3½, but increased to magnitude brighter than 2 0 four nights later It then declined quickly, and on August 30 was only of magnitude 4 A more gradual loss of light then occurred and the star disappeared as a naked eye object on September 22, having remained visible for 34 nights A list of recent bright Novae which have appeared and been detected is given, and Novae which have not been of naked eye visibility are not infrequently found on photographs There are records of appearance of these temporary stars as early as 134 B C There were none between 1670 and 1848, but, since the latter date there

have been 12 visible to the naked eye as under. With the exception of the second, all have been in the region of the Milky Way.

Discoverer.	Date.	Mag. at Max.	Constellation.
1. Hind	1848, April 28	5·0	Serpentarius.
2. Birmingham	1866, May 12	2·0	Corona Borealis.
3. Schmidt.....	1876, Nov. 24	3·0	Cygnus.
4. Anderson ...	1892, Jan. 24	4·0	Auriga.
5. Fleming.....	1898, March	4·7	Sagittarius.
6. Anderson ...	1901, Feb. 21	−0·8	Perseus.
7. Turner	1903, Mar. 16	5·1	Gemini.
8. Espin	1910, Dec. 30	5·0	Lacerta.
9. Enebo	1912, Mar. 13	3·9	Gemini.
10. Wolf	1918, Jan. 1	5·4	Monoceros
11. Luizet.... ...	1918, June 8	−1·0	Aquila.
12. Denning. ...	1920, Aug. 20	1·8	Cygnus.

STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ.

Among the other apparently solitary stars we may notice groups of stars gathered close together, sometimes easily separable into individual stars, others that can only be separated in the most powerful telescopes, and some that appear as unresolvable patches of light; the latter are called nebulæ, and appear to consist, in some instances, of an incandescent gas according to the evidence of the spectroscope. A short list of the more interesting of these various objects is given herewith.

SOME ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS.

Solar Parallax		8·80
Constant of Precession		50·26
Constant of Nutation		9·21
Constant of Aberration		20·47
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic (1921)		23 26 58·4
Moon's Parallax (Mean)		57 2·63
Earth's Orbital Speed	29·76 km. per sec. / 18·49 miles ,,	
Velocity of Light	299,860 km. per sec. / 186,330 miles ,,	
	H. M.	
Pole of the Milky Way...	R.A. 12 48.	Dec. +27°
Solar Apex	,, 18 2.	,, +34°
Vertex of Star Streaming	,, 6 26.	,, +12°
Solar Motion	19·5 km. per sec.	
Light Year	$5·9 \times 10^{12}$ miles.	
Parsec	$19·2 \times 10^{12}$,,	

No in New General Catalogue	Messier's or Herschel's Number.	R.A. 1920.	Declination 1920	Constellation	Appearance
		h m	° ′		
224	M 31	0 38	+40 50	Andromeda ...	Very brilliant oval nebula, visible to naked eye.
598	M 33	1 29	+29 38	Andromeda .	A large nebula.
869 & 884	H VI. 33, 34	2 15	+56 45	Perseus	Fine double cluster, visible to naked eye.
1952	M 1	5 30	+22 0	Taurus .	The well-known "Crab Nebula" of Lord Rosse.
1976	M 42	5 31	− 5 27	Orion	Large and splendid nebula, visible to naked eye.
2099	M 37	5 47	+32 30	Auriga	A fine cluster of stars.
2070	.....	5 39	−69 19	Dorado.....	Great "Looped" nebula—visible to naked eye.
2168	M 35	6 4	+24 20	Gemini.....	Magnificent cluster of stars.
2632	M 44	8 35	+20 15	Cancer.	Called "Præsepe," or the "Bee Hive"—visible to naked eye.
3372	.....	10 42	−59 16	Argo	Great nebula surrounding η Argûs.
5194	M 51	13 26	+47 35	Canes Venatici	Brilliant spiral nebula.
5272	M 3	13 38	+28 45	Canes Venatici	Splendid cluster of stars.
6205	M 13	16 39	+36 35	Hercules..... .	Very fine cluster of stars, visible to naked eye.
6494	M 23	17 52	−19 0	Ophiuchus	Fine cluster of stars.
6543	H IV. 37	17 59	+66 35	Draco	Bright planetary nebula.
6720	M 57	18 52	+32 55	Lyra..... ...	Beautiful ring of bright nebulosity.
6853	M 27	19 56	+22 30	Aquila	Large nebula formed like a "Dumb-Bell" or "Hour-Glass."
7089	M 2	21 29	− 1 10	Aquarius.....	Splendid globular cluster of stars.
7078	M 15	21 26	+11 49	Pegasus	Magnificent cluster of stars.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

This phenomenon is more terrestrial than celestial, and this paragraph, with that which follows, would have been more suitably placed in a later section. It sometimes happens that an unusual luminosity is seen in the northern sky in the form of streamers, arches, and condensations, and it is desirable to record the varying phases and times of these features. It chiefly manifests itself at pretty regular intervals of about eleven years, and seems to be associated with magnetic disturbances and Sun-spots, which have similar periods. The aurora is sometimes regarded as showing the outer limit of our atmosphere, and its height has been determined. The general result is that the elevation of an aurora is between 30 and 200 miles. The great majority are about 60 miles high, and there are few above 100 miles. There is some suggestion that, with magnetic storms, the period of their appearance follows that of the Sun's synodic rotation (27¼ days). On March 22, 1920, there was a very extended group of spots at the middle of the Sun's disc, a magnetic storm, and splendid display of aurora during the night. Such coincidences are not unusual (*see* p. 87).

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.

This is an appearance which is little understood, and therefore deserves the attention of observers. It shows as a band of faint light which stretches up slantingly from the Sun before sunrise in the autumn months and in the evenings in March. It may be the manifestation of a widely scattered appendage of the Sun or a vast concourse of slightly reflective meteoric systems. It has been asserted that it is a mere atmospheric effect, but this is not consistent with some of the chief features of its appearance. That it has a celestial origin seems certain, but its true nature is not clearly distinguishable on the evidence before us.

THE Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe and so far as human knowledge goes, is not unlike many of the stars we see in magnitude and constitution It is surrounded by a family of smaller bodies of which our Earth is one, and the Solar system which is only a minute detail in the structure of the Universe is the observing station from which we look out in all directions across the great distances which separate us from the other members of the stellar system

The Solar or Planetary system consists of the Sun with eight major planets and a thousand minor planets or asteroids circulating round him at varying distances in oval shaped orbits Six of the major planets have smaller bodies circulating around them so that each forms a separate system but all the bodies receive their light and heat from the Sun

The periodic comets which return to perihelion at regular intervals since they move in elongated elliptical orbits of which the Sun is at one focus are also members of the Solar system but shine partly by their own light

The plane of the Ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun (*see* p 101) is used as a fundamental plane of reference The other planets move at varying distances from the Sun in planes inclined but little to the plane of the Ecliptic and describe orbits in periodic times which are connected with the distances by a certain relation known as Kepler's 3rd law The squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi major axes Following are given brief notes on each of the bodies which make up the Solar system with details of their sizes distances from their primary and periodic times in tabular form The time of rotation about the axis or the length of the day of the planet is added where this is known

THE SUN

The surface of the Sun presents a mottled appearance and on it black spots appear sporadically The nature of these is not known with certainty but it was formerly supposed that they are at a lower level than the surrounding surface the photosphere though some modern views assert that spots are due to a central uprush They are evidently signs of some solar activity which influences the magnetism of the Earth for the coincidence in time between certain variations of terrestrial magnetism and of magnetic storms on the earth with the appearance of sun spots is too marked to be fortuitous It is suggested that the connection is made by stream like emanations of corpuscles from the Sun which envelop the earth The spots vary in size and number and their total area reaches a maximum about every eleven years They seldom appear more than 30° of latitude from the solar equator, north or south, and the spotted regions converge towards that equator as the time of minimum approaches A record is kept of the appearance and positions of the spots on the solar disc, and from these positions the latitude and longitude of the spots on the Sun's surface (Heliographic) can be computed Elements necessary for this computation are given on page 2 of each month The Sun rotates on its axis in about 25 days 8 hours, which is shown by the apparent movement of the spots They cross the visible disc from the eastern to the western edge in 13 or 14 days the average period of the Sun's rotation with *respect to the Earth* being 4 days because of the orbital movement of the Earth in the interval Like Jupiter, the Sun appears not to rotate as a whole the period of rotation being different in different latitudes The Equator makes a complete rotation in less than 25 days whereas the period for latitude 35° is nearly 27 days The number and size of the spots in 1920 showed a marked decline though there were occasional notable outbursts

DATES OF SUN SPOT MAXIMA AND MINIMA

Maxima		Minima.	
1805 2	1870 6	1810 6	1867 2
1816 4	1883 9	1823 3	1878 9
1829 9	1894 1	1833 9	1889 6
1837 2	1906 1	1843 5	1901 7
1848 1	1917 7	1856 0	1913 1

When the intense light of the Sun is shut off by the interposition of the dark body of the Moon in a total solar eclipse certain red prominences are seen projecting from the Sun's edge which consist of masses of glowing hydrogen gas arising from the chromosphere sometimes of a remarkable shape and extending to enormous heights occasionally being actually detached from the body of the Sun In the lower strata of the Sun's envelope are found the vapours of many metals known by their characteristic lines shown in the spectroscope Another appendage to the Sun outside the chromosphere is called the Corona and can only be seen during total eclipses of the Sun The lower portion consists of a pale green light containing hydrogen the upper is a beautiful mass of silvery white light in form of feather like plumes with dark spaces between which have been traced from the Sun's edge to a distance as great as twice the Sun's diameter The corona does not retain a constant form but appears to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of Sun spots Solar eclipses are only total at a certain region on the globe this being the place or places where the shadow of the Moon falls and an eclipse is partial at localities off the line of totality because the change in the observer's position puts the Moon out of the direct line joining her to the Sun Total eclipses of the Sun are rare in this country There will be an eclipse in June 1927 which will be momentarily total from a track running across North Wales and North West Yorkshire Sometimes on the occasion of a central eclipse the Moon is at such a distance from the Earth that the Sun's disc is not quite covered, and a ring of light is seen round the eclipsing Moon An annular eclipse of this kind will be seen from a region in the North of Ireland and Scotland in April of this year (*see* pp 38 and 80) and preparations are being made for observation of a Total Solar Eclipse from the Indian Ocean in September 1922

MERCURY

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun and the smallest in the system Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth this planet can never be seen far from the former body, and is sometimes to the West, sometimes to the East of the Sun In the former case Mercury appears as a morning star and in the latter as an evening star The extremes of these apparent excursions are technically known as Elongations and the times and distances

measured by the angle included between the lines which join the Earth to the Sun and the planet respectively, are given in the third page of each month. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these Elongations to vary considerably, and they may be as small as 16° or as large as 29°. The period of revolution round the Sun—in other words, Mercury's year—comprises 88 solar days, and he turns on his axis either in the same time, and therefore always presents the same face to the Sun, like the Moon with respect to the Earth, or in about 25 hours. Mercury shows phases to the Earth—like the Moon in her first quarter if the elongation be in the East, and like her last quarter if in the West.

VENUS

Venus, which is nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury, is almost exactly the same size as the Earth. Her apparent movement with respect to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, except that, being farther from the Sun, and nearer to the Earth than her smaller neighbours, the angles of Elongation exceed those of Mercury, and extend to 47°. The disc of Venus is not telescopically interesting, for owing to her dense cloud-laden atmosphere very few markings are visible, and this renders a determination of her axial rotation uncertain. By some astronomers her day is believed to be very nearly equal to that of the Earth, whilst others have concluded that it is equal to the year of Venus, or, in other words, that the planet always presents the same face to the Sun. Venus has epochs of great brilliancy when she appears as a beautiful crescent like the Moon when about 5 days from New. Such epochs will occur in the current year in March and May (*see* p. 42). The brightness is not the same at all the maxima, but this varies periodically, and the evening maximum in March of this year is a specially bright one.

MARS.

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury and considerably smaller than Venus and the Earth. Details of his distance and period will be found in the table. Mars is in opposition at intervals of about two years, because it moves at a rate not greatly different from that of the Earth, and it will not be at opposition, and therefore not very conspicuous in the year 1921, at least until the end of the year. Mars, like Mercury and Venus, exhibits phases, but in a much less degree than those planets. His disc departs from exact circular form, or is gibbous only to the extent of one-eighth of its diameter. The other superior planets are too far away to show any very appreciable phase, though traces of it are sometimes to be detected in Jupiter.

Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars exhibits many well-defined markings, which enable his rotation period to be well ascertained; there are, besides, white spots at the poles of rotation. These are supposed to consist of snow, and when it is summer to the Martians in the northern hemisphere, the white spot about that pole dwindles considerably in extent, if it does not disappear entirely, which it does rarely. The remainder of the disc is divided into greyish and ruddy areas, which have been called seas and lands. The Maria are not now generally considered to be oceans, but are usually regarded as marshes or areas covered with some sort of vegetation. These areas are seen to change their colour and intensity with the Martian seasons very much as our vegetation would appear to do if viewed from a celestial neighbour. Certain fine, dark, straight markings seen across the ruddy areas have been named "canals," perhaps a little unfortunately, as it has been taken to imply that they are of manual construction, but for this there is no sufficient evidence or proof.

MINOR PLANETS.

Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter a large number of small planets have been discovered, and every year a considerable number are added to the list. At present the total number known is about a thousand, and there may still be thousands awaiting detection. It has been estimated in a recent Memoir that there are perhaps 80,000 minor planets brighter than the 20th magnitude, but that comparatively few brighter than the 12th magnitude remain undiscovered. The four largest, found in the early years of the 19th century, are—Ceres, 485 miles; Pallas, 304 miles; Juno, 118 miles; and Vesta, 243 miles. Vesta is the brightest though not the largest. In recent years the discoveries have been of much smaller objects, and it is probable that some of them are not more than from 10 to 20 miles in diameter, and are perhaps nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, amounting on an average to about 1,600 days, or 4½ years. Some of the orbits are very oval and the inclination of their planes to the Ecliptic varies considerably; in the case of Pallas it amounts to 35°, that of Juno being only 13°. One of these small bodies, named Eros, at some oppositions approaches nearer to the Earth than Mars does at any time, and thus affords a good opportunity for determination of the solar parallax. Oppositions happen at intervals of about 2½ years, the circumstances being very different at the different occasions. There will be one towards the end of year 1921, another and a more favourable one in 1924, and there will be a very close approach at the opposition in 1931.

JUPITER.

The next planet in order from the Sun, Jupiter, is the largest planet in the system, and has a diameter eleven times that of the Earth, but the density is only ¼th of the latter. On viewing Jupiter through a telescope it will be seen that the disc is not circular, but its form, an oblate spheroid, is believed to be due to the rapid axial rotation, which causes a flattening at the poles and bulging outwards at the equator. The same effect is produced on all the planets in more or less degree. Jupiter has four principal satellites about the same size as our moon, which were the first celestial objects discovered with the telescope, Galileo having observed them in the year 1610. The planes of their orbits are but slightly inclined to that of Jupiter about the Sun, and in consequence eclipses of the three inner moons, which shine by the light of the Sun, occur every Jovian lunation, their distance from Jupiter not being large enough to permit them to escape the shadow, as is the case with Satellite IV. in some circumstances. A period of about three years begins at the end of this year when the fourth satellite will not be eclipsed.

The Great Red Spot on Jupiter

This may be considered the most remarkable and the best observed planetary feature of modern times. There is record of an observation of a spot by Hook in 1664 which may have been an early appearance of this but the first modern observation was by the Rev W R Dawes when he figured it in the form of an ellipse resting on the south equatorial belt of Jupiter on Nov 27, 1857 It came again into prominence in 1878 and the following years A curious bay or hollow on this belt has been visible since 1831, and if we accept this as identical with the one now visible (which includes the red spot) then the rotation of this object during the 84 years from 1831 to 1914 was $9^h\ 55^m\ 36^s\cdot 9$ from 74,170 rotations

In the early months of 1919 the great red spot and its immediate surroundings underwent some surprising changes The bay or hollow in the S side of the southern equatorial belt disappeared and the red spot seemed almost obliterated The south tropical disturbance visible since 1901 consisting of an extensive dusky marking reaching halfway round the circumference of Jupiter, and situated in the usually bright zone between the southern side of the south equatorial belt and the south temperate belt, apparently disappeared The apparition of 1919 so was again remarkable The features mentioned above the Bay, the Red Spot Hollow and the S Tropical disturbance had all reappeared, and the Red Spot, though without its colour, was well defined and of abnormal length

At the opening of the year 1921 the position of the latter object will be approximately 85°, or 140 minutes, preceding the zero meridian (System II) of Jupiter, and if the previous motion is continued, the values above given will increase at the rate of about 4°, or 6·7 minutes per month There is much to repay a careful study of the portion of Jupiter's surface referred to through adequately powerful telescopes The transits of the zero meridian (II) of the planet on various dates in 1921 will be as under —

1921		H	M	1921			
Jan	18	21	35	June			53
	20	23	13	July	19		1
Feb	16	20	26	Oct	24	7	48
	18	22	4	Nov	20	5	14
	17	19	18		—	6	52
	21	22	34	Dec	19	4	15
Apr	19	21	30			5	54
May		22	9	,	23	7	32

The times for other dates may be found by adding periods of $9^h\ 55^m\cdot 4^s$

Note —Two systems are in use for defining the positions of markings on Jupiter In System I which pertains to the rapidly moving Equatorial Zone of the planet, the period of rotation is taken as $9^h\ 50^m\ 30^s$ System II applies to the Temperate Zones and in this the time of rotation is $9^h\ 55^m\ 40\cdot 6^s$

SATURN

The sixth major planet in order from the Sun is unique in appearance because of its encircling ring system, which renders it magnificent as a spectacle and an interesting object for telescopic observation The system consists of three bright rings and an inner dusky ring through which the body of the planet can be seen The rings appear to be flat annular discs of extreme thinness, inclined at an angle of 28° to the plane of the Ecliptic and it is shown that neither of them can be a coherent mass or in one piece, either solid or liquid, as in that case it would be difficult to account for their stability They probably consist of an immense number of minute bodies revolving like satellites round the body of the planet Of the three bright rings the middle is the brightest Twice during Saturn's period of revolution of 29½ years, the plane of the Ring will pass through the Sun's centre at intervals of about 13¾ and 16 years Such an occurrence will happen this year—the last was on July 27, 1907—and will give rise to the circumstances mentioned in the note on page 38. Belts like those on Jupiter, but of not so pronounced a character, are seen on Saturn His figure shows a bulging at his equator, the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter being as 14 to 15

Saturn has ten satellites, situated outside the rings, some of which are visible in telescopes of low power Titan, the largest, is about one and a half times the size of our moon, whilst Iapetus is about the same size as our satellite

URANUS

Discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781 this planet is only just visible to the naked eye In a telescope Uranus may be distinguished from the stars around by his disc, which is obvious though less than 4″ in diameter and by the quality of his light, which is less piercing than that of the stars. Very little is known about his surface markings, but a rotation period of 10 hours 49 minutes has been inferred from the observed variability of his light, which has been supposed to be due to some specially reflective spot coming into the Sun's rays A determination of the rotation period by the spectroscopic method agrees with this Uranus will be favourably situated for observation in the autumn months in 1921

NEPTUNE

This planet, placed on the confines of the Solar system is a small telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude He will occupy nearly a stationary position in Cancer, and may be observed with best effect in the early months of this year

THE MOON

Neither Mercury nor Venus, so far as is known has a satellite the one satellite of the Earth is the Moon, which is quite familiar to us The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 239,000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than we can of any other member of the Solar system When viewed through a telescope charts of very great accuracy can be made of her surface as she has no appreciable atmosphere to obscure the more delicate markings Only one side of the Moon is seen, and from this fact we infer that she must turn on her axis in the same time that she moves round the Earth As there is no sign of water or vapour on the disc, and consequently no atmosphere, the surface must be exposed to the most violent changes of temperature in the lunar day of half a month it must be heated to a very high temperature and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that of interstellar space Her diameter is rather more than 2,160 miles, and her rate of motion through the firmament 13° 10′ 35″ per day and 32′ 56″ per hour Thus she travels over a space slightly exceeding her own diameter in one hour The actual time she takes to move around the Earth is $27^d\ 7^h\ 43^m\ 11\cdot 5^s$ but

the time from one New Moon to another is 29*d* 12*h*. 44*m* 3*s*. When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest. A small instrument will show the chief "seas," plains, mountain ranges, ring plains, and crater pits. The phases of the Moon occur because only a half of the lunar sphere is bright at any one time, and we on the Earth may, or may not, be in a position to see the whole of that bright hemisphere.

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon and causes a lunar eclipse, which may be either total or partial as in the case of solar eclipses, but there is this difference—that a lunar eclipse is visible to all observers where the Moon is above the horizon at the time. The obscuration of the Moon's disc is hardly ever complete, but because the Sun's light is scattered by the clouds in the Earth's atmosphere, the Moon appears usually as a dark copper coloured disc. From what has been said above, it will be understood that solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon.

In a note on page 58 it is stated that the small daily retardation of moonrise, which is the essential characteristic of the Harvest Moon occurs each month, though not always at the Full Moon. The retardation depends essentially on the inclination of the lunar orbit to the horizon at time of moonrise, therefore in some degree it is a question of latitude, and in Northern latitudes, when the longitude of the Ascending node of the Moon's orbit is 0°, this minimum daily retardation is small. In the year 1913 the longitude of the node in September was 354°, and the difference between time of rising on consecutive days at Full Moon was 8 or 9 minutes only. The present position of the node does not give such a small retardation, but the minimum has almost its greatest value. Though there are differences in the details of the phenomenon, the expression "Harvest Moon" is held to apply in all cases to the Full Moon which happens nearest the Autumn Equinox, whilst that which follows is called the Hunter's Moon.

A FEW OF THE CHIEF LUNAR FORMATIONS

Wedge shaped Valley of the Alps.—Near the central line of disc, towards the north, a cleft 83 miles long and 3½ 5¾ miles broad.

Apennines.—An extensive mountain range somewhat similar to terrestrial features. Visible to naked eye when projecting into the dark part of the disc. Length, 460 miles, highest summit (Huygens) reaches 18,000 feet.

Aristarchus.—A lunar crater in N.E. quadrant. The brightest object on the Moon. This crater is visible as a luminous spot when all the surrounding region is involved in shadow.

Mare Crisium.—A dark grey oval plain visible to naked eye near W.N.W. limb of Moon. Extends 280 miles N. to S. and 354 miles E. to W. Well seen five days after new or a few days after full.

Mare Serenitatis.—Lies S. of the Moon's centre and extends over 428 miles. A nearly circular dark plain. Contains a crater, Linne, formerly suspected of change. This *mare* is visible to naked eye.

Clavius.—One of the finest craters on the Moon, and about 142 miles in diameter. Situated on S. limb.

Tycho.—Towards S. limb. Has been called 'the metropolitan crater of the Moon.' A fine crater 54 miles in diameter and 16,600 feet deep. Central hill nearly a mile high. Tycho is the centre of a remarkable system of bright rays radiating from it, and they are very conspicuous at the time of full moon. In its region (S. limb) the Moon's surface is so studded with craters that it resembles an immense honeycomb.

COMETS

In addition to the planets, there are other interesting objects belonging to the Solar system called comets. Some of these revolve in elliptical orbits, and the periodic times of those whose return has been observed range from 3¼ to nearly 80 years, whilst a few other computed orbits show periods as large as a million years. Other comets move in parabolic courses and apparently do not repeat their visits to the Sun.

Comets revolving around the Sun in comparatively limited times are not very numerous, but our knowledge of them is constantly becoming more comprehensive and accurate. These small returning comets revolve in periods from 3⅓ to 9 years and deserve special notice, as their orbits are well known and predictions of their reappearances can be accurately made in many cases.

Their paths extend outwards to the position where Jupiter performs his revolution and from this circumstance they are termed Jovian comets.

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

	Mean Distance from Sun		Sidereal Period	Synodic Period	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic	Diameter	Mass compared with Earth	Period of Rotation on Axis
	Radii of Earth's Orbit.	Millions of Miles						
	—	—	Yrs. Days	Days	° ′	Miles		d h m
Sun . .	—	—	—	—	—	864,367	332,000	25 7 48
Mercury ☿	0·39	36·0	0 88	116	7 0	3,008	0·05	25 4s
Venus ♀ .	0·72	67·2	0 225	584	3 24	7,701	0·82	23 21
Earth ⊕ ...	1·00	92·9	1 0	—	0 0	7,927	1·00	23 56
Mars ♂ . .	1·52	141·5	1 322	780	1 51	4,216	0·11	24 37′
Jupiter ♃ .	5·20	483·3	11 314	399	1 19	90,25460 } 84,778*p* }	318	9 50 / 9 56
Saturn ♄ .	9·54	886·0	29 167	378	2 30	76,45560 } 69,780*p* }	95	10 14½ / 10 38
Uranus ♅ .	19·19	1,782·8	84 7	370	0 46	30,193	15	10 49
Neptune ♆	30·07	2,793·4	164 280	367½	1 47	34,823	17	′

The following are the approximate months when some of the members of this family may be expected to return to perihelion in 1921 and 1922 :—

Expected Return.	Period in Years.	Name of Comet and Year of Discovery
1921. July	3·299 ..	Encke 1786
July	5·893...	Pons-Winnecke 1819
December	7·588...	Metcalf 1906
1922. January ...	6·366...	Taylor 1915
April	5·398...	Barnard 1884
September	5·499...	Neujmin 1916
September	6·453...	Perrine 1896
October ...	6·480 ..	Daniel 1909
November	6·420...	Spitaler 1890
November	5·456...	Brorsen 1846

The comets of this class move in elliptic orbits not much inclined to the Ecliptic. Without exception they travel in *direct* courses, and in these respects present an analogy to the planets, but of those that move in very long ellipses, or parabolas, about two-thirds have a retrograde (westerly) motion.

There are other families of comets, none so large as the Jovian, named respectively from the planets Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, for reasons similar to that given above. Halley's comet belongs to the Neptunian family.

The most probable date for the return of Di Vico's comet of 1846 is November 1921, but as the period is uncertain by 2 or 3 years a later return is possible.

In 1920 Tempel-Swift's comet, first discovered in 1869, was reobserved.

In the life of a comet the tail sometimes appears to undergo very rapid and curious changes. From examination of the spectrum of the head, comets appear to consist of carbon in various forms, and cyanogen has also been detected. Secondly, there are bright metallic lines due to sodium, magnesium and iron which appear only when the comet is near perihelion, and in some cases have become very strong upon close approach to the Sun. The spectrum of the tail shows certain characteristic bands that are due to carbon monoxide of very low density. Generally a continuous spectrum is shown as a background to the bright lines, from which we infer that a part of the comet's light is due to reflected sunlight. Comets' tails are generally directed away from the Sun, as if acted upon by some repulsive action—perhaps light.

METEORS.

Another class of objects which belong to the Solar system are the meteoric streams, giving rise to occasional showers of meteors, falling stars, or fire-balls, which are all the same class of object, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, and are sometimes so abundant as to form striking phenomena. The year 1916 was notable because of a remarkably abundant and previously unknown stream on June 28, which had a distinct connexion with Pons-Winnecke's periodical comet, the orbits being nearly the same. This comet will return again to perihelion in the summer of 1921 and may produce an abundant and brilliant meteoric shower at the end of June. Meteorites are composed of terrestrial elements, iron, chromium, magnesium, and nickel being in large proportion.

No	Epoch 1921.	Name of Shower.
	January 2—4 ...	Quadrantids.
	January 25	ζ Cepheids.
	Feb. 19—Mar. 1	α Leonids.
	March 1—4	τ Leonids.
	March 13—24 ...	β Ursids.
	April 20—22	Lyrids.
	May 1—6	γ Aquarids.
	May 18—26	ζ Herculids.
	May 30—June 4	η Pegasids.
	June 27—28	θ Bootids.
	July 19—Aug. 6	Capricornids.
	July 25—30	δ Aquarids.
	August 10—12 ...	Perseids.
	August 20—25 ...	o Draconids.
	Aug. 21—Sept. 2	ζ Draconids.
	September 4—14	Piscids.
	September 27 ..	Andromedids.
	October 11—24 ..	ε Arietids.
	October 17—24 ...	Orionids.
	November 5	Perseids.
	Nov. 15 .	Leonids.
	Nov. 14—25	ε Taurids.
	Nov. 17—23	Andromedids.
	Dec.	β Geminids.
	Dec. 1—14..	Geminids.
	Dec. 18—21	α Ursae Majorids.
	Dec. 18—28	κ Draconids.

THE SATELLITES.

	Star mag	Mean distance from Primary. Miles.	Period of Sidereal Revolution. D.	H.	M.
The Earth.					
Luna	...	238,840	27	7	43
Mars.					
Phobos	14	5,850			39
Deimos	13	14,650			18
Jupiter.					
V. Unnamed	13	112,500	0	11	57½
I. Io	6½	261,000	1	18	27½
II. Europa ...	6½	415,000	3	13	13½
III. Ganymede	6	664,000	7	3	42½
IV. Callisto ...	7	1,167,000	16	16	32
VI. Unnamed	14	7,110,000	250	14	24
VII. Unnamed	17½	7,390,000	260	2	24
VIII. Unnamed		14,940,000	738	21	36
IX. Unnamed	18½	14,940,000	745	0	0

Name.	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary. Miles.	Period of Sidereal Revolution. D.	H.	M.
Saturn.					
Mimas	15	117,000	0	22	37
Enceladus	14	157,000	1	8	53
Tethys	11	186,000	1	21	18
Dione	11	238,000	2	17	41
Rhea	10	332,000	4	12	25
Titan	9	771,000	15	22	41
Themis	17	906,000	20	20	24
Hyperion	16	934,000	21	6	39
Iapetus	11	2,225,000	79	7	54
Phœbe	17	8,000,000	546	12	0
Uranus.					
Ariel	15	120,000	2	12	29
Umbriel	16	167,000	4	3	27
Titania	13	273,000	8	16	56
Oberon	14	365,000	13	11	7
Neptune.					
Unnamed	13	221,500	5	21	3

Greenwich Mean Time

Time in the abstract, is measured by the distances described by a moving body, or machine, when the velocity of the same is sustained with perfect uniformity Our rotating Earth is the moving body used to measure time, and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with respect to the Sun The speed of the Earth's rotation is itself uniform, but as it is here estimated with reference to the Sun, the length of the solar day is affected first by the movement of the Earth in its orbit round the Sun which is not always at the same rate because of the ellipticity of the orbit and also by the circumstance that the axis about which the Earth rotates is not perpendicular to the plane of that orbit Clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours This is the basis of Mean Solar Time

A unit and method of measurement having been established, it is necessary to choose a zero The zero adopted is the instant when a fictitious body known as the Mean Sun, which is sometimes before, sometimes behind the real Sun in its apparent diurnal journey round the Earth, is on some chosen meridian The meridian chosen being that which passes through some particular place the time is called the Local Mean Time of that place. Usually some standard meridian, such as that of Greenwich, is chosen, and the time of that meridian is used throughout a whole country, and hence the expression Greenwich Mean Solar Time, or, more usually, Greenwich Mean Time arises (see Zone Standard Time, p 93)

Apparent Solar Time

The time shown by a sundial is affected by the two causes mentioned, which make the length of a solar day not uniform This is called Apparent Solar Time, and differs from Mean Solar Time by the Equation of Time which is given in the second column of page 2 for each month and is to be used according to the precept in the heading

The Astronomical Day

For purposes of Astronomy the day begins at noon, and the hours following noon are numbered successively from 0 to 23 There is therefore no use of the letters A M and P M in astronomical tables, but January 1*d* 22*h* is the equivalent of January 2*d* 10*h* a m in ordinary parlance, and January 2*d* 9*h* in astronomy is recognised as being January 2*d* 9*h*. p m of ordinary life In its early years the calculations of the Nautical Almanac were made for Apparent Noon, or the moment when the True Sun is on the meridian of Greenwich and this is still done in some special cases, but at present the abbreviation G M T always indicates the time of a day which begins at Mean Noon.

The use of a day of 24 hours beginning at noon for astronomical purposes is of great antiquity, but proposals have frequently been made for the unification of the astronomical and civil days. In 1919 the Lords of the Admiralty, after consultation with the Royal Astronomical Society, decided to take this step, and directed that a day beginning at midnight should be substituted for the Astronomical Day in the *Nautical Almanac*, beginning with the edition for 1925. A similar alteration had already been decided on by the French authorities, to take effect from January 1, 1920, and the system has been brought into use in some French publications A similar day has been for the first time in this issue of Whitaker's Almanack (*see* p 26)

Sidereal Time

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with reference to the stars This is of uniform length, and is divided, like the mean solar day, into 24 equal hours which are shorter than a solar hour by about 9·83 seconds of mean time As the sidereal day is about 4 minutes shorter than the mean solar day (*see* page 79), it begins earlier day by day by about that amount The instant of the beginning of the sidereal day in G M T is given on p 2 of each month In actual observatory practice time is measured and the standard clock is regulated, by this rotation of the Earth with respect to the stars, and Mean Solar Time is derived from Sidereal Time by computation (*see* below) The error and rate of the sidereal clock are found by observing the instant it shows when certain stars, known as Clock Stars, cross the meridian or are due south, and comparison of this with the known time of transit (star's R A) will give the error of the sidereal clock Comparison of the mean solar clock with the sidereal clock will show the error of the former The same result might be arrived at directly by observing the instant by the Mean Time clock when the stars cross the meridian

Ex.—To find the Mean Time which corresponds to 12*h* 5*m*. 53*s*. Sidereal Time on Aug 15

	H	M	S
	12	5	53
Sidereal Time at Mean Noon on August 15 (from page 53)	9	33	24
(Interval from Noon in Sid Time	2	32	29
Retardation for 2*h* 19·66*s*			
(page 79) ,, 32*m* 5·24*s*			
,, 29*s* . 0·08*s*			
Corresponding Mean Time .	2	32	4

"Summer Time

In the spring of 1916 the Government adopted as an advantage during the war the principle of a scheme proposed by Mr William Willett about the year 1907 and an Act was passed, known as the Summer Time Act (1916), the first clause of which runs "During the prescribed period in each year in which this Act is in force the time for general purposes in Great Britain shall be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time" A committee appointed to consider the working of the Act in 1916 reported in its favour, and Summer Time has been used in the following periods —

1916	May	21*d* 2*h*.	to Oct	1*d*	2*h*
1917	April	8*d* 2*h*	to Sept	17*d*	2*h*.
1918	Mar	24*d* 2*h*	to Sept	30*d*	2*h*
1919	Mar	30*d* 2*h*	to Sept	29*d*	2*h*
1920	Mar	28*d* 2*h*	to Oct	25*d*	2*h*

The hour being Greenwich Mean in each case (In 1920 the ending of the period was postponed for four weeks for special reasons)

The largest telescope in the world is the Hooker reflector with objective mirror 100 inches in diameter, which has lately been brought into use at the Mount Wilson Observatory, California.

In the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time," when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian. There are other examples of the adoption by nations of the time of their own capital as the Standard Time of the country, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now nearly all the countries of the world use as Standard the Time of some meridian which differs from that of Greenwich by a multiple of 15°, and therefore differs from Greenwich Mean Solar Time by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow. In a few cases differences including a half hour have been adopted.

The countries in which Standard Time has been adopted according to this scheme are given in the accompanying table. In the large territories of the United States and Canada it has been found expedient to adopt five different standard times, the territories being divided into five by meridians, 7½° on either side of the five central meridians. This arrangement is not strictly adhered to, because towns and cities near the dividing lines adopt which of the two times is the more suitable to railway or local requirements. The same plan is followed in Brazil which is divided into three zones, and in these the time, 3 hours, 4 hours, or 5 hours slow on Greenwich, is adopted as standard respectively.

Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time			
12	hrs	F	Fiji Islands
11½	,,	F	New Zealand *
11	,,	F	New Caledonia and dependencies
10	,,	F	Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, Caroline Is., Marianne Is.
9½	,,	F	South Australia, Guam I.
9	,,	F	Japan, Corea
8	,,	F	West Australia, East China, Hong Kong, Philippine Is., Formosa Is., North Borneo and Labuan, Macao, Portuguese Timor
7	,,	F	French Indo China, Siam, Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements
6½	,,	F	Burma
5½	,,	F	India (except Calcutta)
5	,,	F	Chagos Archipelago, Portuguese India
4	,,	F	Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion
3	,,	F	French Somaliland, Madagascar, Italian Somaliland, Aden
2½	,,	F	British East Africa
2	,,	F	Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Russia (time of Pulkovo 2 hours 1 minute fast on Greenwich), Egypt, Rhodesia and Union of South Africa, Portuguese East Africa
1	hr	F	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Bosnia, Servia, Malta, Czecho Slovakia, Tunis, Nigeria, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Belgian Congo, Portuguese West Africa, South West Africa
Greenwich Time			Great Britain, Ireland, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Faroe Is., Gibraltar, Algeria, St. Thomas and Princes Is., Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Morocco
1	hr	S	Iceland, Madeira, French Guinea, Senegal, Portuguese Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone
2	hrs	S	Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fernando and Trinidad I. (Brazil)
3	,,	S	Eastern Brazil
4	,,	S	Eastern Canada, New Brunswick (East), Nova Scotia, Porto Rico, Trinidad, the Leeward Is., Central Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, French Guiana, Grenada
4½	,,	S	Venezuela
5	,,	S	Western Labrador, Quebec, Ontario to 82° 30 W., New Brunswick (West), Eastern Zone of the United States, Jamaica, Bahama Is., Peru, Panama, Western Brazil
6	,,	S	Central Zones of Canada and United States, Honduras
7	,,	S	Mountain Zones of Canada and the United States
8	,,	S	British Columbia, and Pacific Coast Zone of United States
9	,,	S	Yukon, Alaska
10	,,	S	Low Archipelago, Marquesas, Australand Society Is.
10½	,,	S	Sandwich Is.
11½	,,	S	Samoa

The time 2 hours fast on Greenwich is called East European, that 1 hour fast is called Mid European. The time appropriate to Eastern Canada, 4 hours slow on Greenwich, has been called alternatively Maritime, Inter Colonial, and Atlantic Time. The standard times in use in the other four zones of the North American continent are called respectively Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific Time.

It will be inferred from the above table that when it is noon at Greenwich on any day of the week, it will be midnight of that day in the Fiji Islands but half past twelve in the morning of that same day in Samoa. In other words, at half an hour after midnight of Wednesday in Samoa, it is midnight of Thursday in Fiji, though these two places are separated by a comparatively short distance. In a vessel which is travelling westward this fact necessitates the omission of a day from the week, and in the case supposed, Thursday would be omitted from the log and the record would pass directly from Wednesday to Friday.

ZONE TIME AT SEA.

A scheme analogous to the Zone time system was arranged and adopted by the Admiralty for the use of ships of H.M. Navy in 1919. The clocks used for ordinary life on board a vessel now show the time of the zone in which she then is, an adjustment being made when the ship enters each zone. A zone extending from 7½° longitude east of Greenwich to 7½° long. W. is the zero zone, and zones each 15° of longitude wide westward of this are numbered + 1, + 2, + 3, . . up to + 12 for that part of zone 12 lying east of the date line (180th meridian approximately). Similarly zones eastward are numbered − 1, − 2, − 3, up to − 12 for that part of the zone lying west of the date line. This "zone description" is given in any record of time by a clock, and from this the Greenwich Time of the event recorded may be inferred by addition or subtraction as shown by the sign.

* It is proposed that the time of New Zealand shall be altered to 12 hours fast on Greenwich.

SCIENTIFIC CHRONOLOGY is not yet a hundred years old, and in so far as it deals with the age of the world in which we live, it may be said to have its origin in the researches of geologists and ethnologists in the nineteenth century. These researches led to the discovery of extinct mammals buried under a surface which was calculated by geologists to have required many thousands of years in formation. The geological measure of time is the period occupied in the stratification of rocks, with allowances for intervals between the periods. By this measure the conjectural age of the World varies from 40 to 100 million years.

Geological Chronology.—The periods of stratification of the Earth's crust are classified by geologists as shown in the following list, each period having sub-divisions :—

I. EOZOIC.
II. PALÆOZOIC or PRIMARY.
  i. *Cambrian.*
  ii. *Silurian.*
  iii. *Devonian* or *Old Red Sandstone.*
  iv. *Carboniferous.*
  v. *Permian.*
III. MESOZOIC or SECONDARY.
  i. *Triassic.*
  ii. *Jurassic.*
  iii. *Lower Cretaceous.*
  iv. *Upper Cretaceous.*
IV. CAINOZOIC or TERTIARY.
  i. *Eocene.*
  ii. *Oligocene.*
  iii. *Miocene.*
  iv. *Pliocene.*
V. QUATERNARY or POST-TERTIARY.
  i. *Pleistocene* or *Glacial.*
  ii. *Recent* or *Post-Glacial.*

No dates are assigned to these periods, as they are too indefinite and remote for comprehension. Traces of human life are found in V. i. and ii., which correspond with the Eolithic, Palæolithic, Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Ages of our next paragraph.

Ethnological Periods.—The terms employed by ethnologists cover periods which reach to the more recent geological divisions of time and extend to the present day. They are periods, not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only. The terms in use are :—

1. Eolithic, or Dawn of the Stone Age.
2. Palæolithic, or Older Stone Age.
3. Neolithic, or Later Stone Age.
4. Bronze Age.
5. Early Iron Age.

Of these periods the last three can be dated for Europe as follows :—

Neolithic ends about 2000 B.C.
Bronze Age ends about 1000 to 500 B.C.
Early Iron Age from about 500 B.C.

Various systems of Chronology are dealt with in alphabetical sequence in the following list —

Abyssinian. — The Ethiopians have a chronological system which starts from the first day of the reign of the Roman Emperor Diocletian and proceeds in cycles of 532 years, commencing at 1 again upon the completion of each cycle. Their first year began on 29th August, 284 A.D.

Armenian. — The Armenians marked their secession from the Greek Church by adopting it as their epoch. This corresponds to 9th July, 552 A.D.

Assyrian or Babylonian.—In the eighth century B.C. the Babylonians commenced a chronology with the era of the founder of their Empire. Their epoch corresponds to 26th February, 747 B.C.

Biblical.—The Christians of Western Europe made many calculations concerning the date of the Creation of the World, based upon the genealogical tables in the Old Testament. In the seventeenth century James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, adopted the system, and *Ussher's Notation* was thenceforward printed in marginal notes to the English Bible. Ussher's Notation placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B.C.

Christian.—The Christian year was first adopted in Italy in the sixth and was accepted by England in the eighth century. The years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*) and A.D. (*Annus Domini*). The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. The Christian Era commenced originally on 25th March, but in England Christmas Day was adopted as the beginning of the year from the seventh to twelfth centuries, after which time the Annunciation (25th March) prevailed until January 1 was adopted at the reform of the calendar in 1752. The reform of 1752 (*see also* "Roman Chronology," p. 95) omitted 11 days from the year in order to connect the civil and astronomical years, and thenceforward the *New Style* was adopted, the previous period being known as the *Old Style*. Through the omission of the extra day in 1800 and 1900 (which were not leap years) the difference between the Old and New Styles is now 13 days. The Eastern Church employs the Old Style.

Hindu.—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are four eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyu-ga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on 18 February, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on 23 February, 57 B.C. The year 1921 A.D. is, therefore, the year 1978 of the Vikrama Era. In Southern India, the *Saka Era*, with its epoch of 3 March, A.D. 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended), and is in general use. The year 1921 A.D. is 1843 of the Saka Era. In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

There are many obsolete eras in the history of the Indian Peninsula. The principal religious systems of chronology were those of the Buddhists and the Jains. The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Japanese and Chinese.—Japan in 1872 and the Chinese Republic in 1912 adopted the calendar of Western Europe.

Jewish. — In the fifteenth century the Jews adopted as their epoch the Creation of the World, which was placed in a year called in the Christian chronology 3760 B.C. Thus the year 1921 A.D. is *Annus Mundi* 5682–3 in the Jewish Calendar. A calendar for 5681–5682 will be found opposite.

Julian Period.—"A period of 7980 Julian years, proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 as a universal standard of comparison of chronology, consisting

of the product of the number of years in the solar and lunar cycles and the cycle of the indiction (28 × 19 × 15)."—*New English Dictionary.*

Macedonian.—The epoch was the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator in 311 B.C., and this system of chronology prevailed in all Greek countries until the Middle Ages, and was adopted by the Jews until the fifteenth century. It is extant among certain nomadic Arab tribes.

Muhammadan.—The Muhammadan Epoch is the Hejira, or Flight of Mahomet, from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D. The first day of the first month of the Muhammadan Era corresponds to 16th July, 622 A.D. The year 1921 is therefore 1339–1340 of the Hejira, a calendar for which year will be found on p. 100.

Olympiads.—Greek chronology was reckoned in cycles of four years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia, in Elis, once in four years; the intervening years being the first, second, &c., of the Olympiad, which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

Persian.—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III. to the throne on 16th June, 632 A.D. The year 1921 is, therefore, 1290 of the Parsees. The New Year begins on 21st March.

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which they signified by the abbreviation A.U.C., *Ab* (anno) *Urbis Conditæ* (From the year of the founded city). This epoch is believed to fall in the year B.C. The Calendar as we know it was a man institution; it was revised and reformed in 46 B.C. by Julius Cæsar, and remained unchanged in Western Europe until the year 1752 A.D. The Julian year contained 365¼ days, so that of every four years three were *Common Years* of 365 days and the fourth a *Leap Year* of 366 days. But this system made the civil year longer than the astronomical year, the difference being 3 days in 400 years, so that in the year 1752 A.D. there was an error of 11 days. Under the reformed scheme 3 leap years are omitted in each 400 years, and the years 1800 and 1900 each consisted of 365 days only. The year 2000 will be a leap year, the next subsequent end-century leap year being 2400.

CHRONOLOGICAL TERMS EXPLAINED.

Golden Number, so called from its importance in calculating the date of Easter, is the number of any year in a lunar cycle of nineteen years. It contains (approximately) 345 lunations, in which period the Moon returns to the same apparent position with regard to the Sun, so that new and full Moons occur at the same dates in the corresponding year of each cycle.

Easter Day is the first Sunday after the *Paschal Full Moon* (*i.e.*, the full moon which happens upon, or next after, March 21; if that full moon occurs on a Sunday, Easter Day is the Sunday after).

Epact.—The age of the Moon at the commencement of the year, thus indicating the difference between the solar and lunar cycles.

Solar Cycle.—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted by the Emperor Constantine in A.D. 313 for fiscal purposes.

The Dominical Letter is one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, A–G, which are used in succession to denote the Sundays (Lord's Day) in a particular year. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1–Feb. 29, the second from March 1–Dec. 31.

JEWISH CALENDAR.

(A.M. 5681 and part of A.M. 5682.)

A.M. 5681.		A.D. 1920.		
Tishri	1	Sept.	13	Rosh Hashanah (New Year).
	2	,,	14	,, ,, and day.
	3	,,	15	Fast of Gedaliah. [ment).
	10	,,	22	Yom Kippur (Day of Atone-
	15	,,	27	Feast of Tabernacles.
	16	,,	28	,, ,, and day.
	21	Oct.	3	Hoshana Rabba.
	22	,,	4	Feast of the 8th day.
	23		5	Rejoicing of the Law.
Marheshvan	1		13	New Moon.
Kislev	1	Nov.	12	New Moon.
	25	Dec.	6	Hanuca, Dedication of the
Tebet	1	,,	12	New Moon. [Temple.
	10	Dec.	21	Fast of Tebet.
		A.D. 1921.		
Sebat	1	Jan.	10	New Moon.
Adar	1	Feb.	9	New Moon.
Veadar	1	Mar.	11	New Moon.
	13	,,	23	Fast of Esther.
	14	,,	24	Purim.
	15	,,	25	Shushan Purim.
Nisa	1	April	9	New Moon.
	15	,,	23	Festival of the Passover.
	16	,,	24	,, ,, and day.
	21	,,	29	,, ,, 7th day.
	22	,,	30	,, ,, ends.
		A.D. 1921.		
Iyar	1	May	9	New Moon.
Sivan	1	June	7	New Moon.
,,	6		12	Pentecost. Feast of Weeks.
,,	7	,,	13	,, and day.
Tammuz	1	July	7	New Moon.
,,	18	,,	24	Fast of Tammuz (deferred).
Ab	1	Aug.	5	New Moon.
,,		,,	14	Fast of Ab (deferred).
Ellul	1	Sept.	4	New Moon.
A.M. 5682.				
Tishri	1	Oct.	3	Rosh Hashanah (New Year).
			4	,, ,, and day.
			5	Fast of Gedaliah.
			12	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).
	15	,,	17	Feast of Tabernacles.
	16	,,	18	,, ,, and day.
			23	Hoshana Rabba.
			24	Feast of the 8th day.
			25	Rejoicing of the Law.
Marheshvan	1	Nov.	2	New Moon.
Kislev	1	Dec.	2	New Moon.
	25	,,	26	Hanuca, Dedication of the Temple.
Tebet	1	Jan.	1	New Moon.

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

Calendar of Church Lessons, 1921,

APPOINTED FOR SUNDAYS AND OTHER HOLY DAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked*		Morning Prayer			Evening Prayer		
		First Lesson		Second Lesson	First Lesson		Second Lesson
Jan	1	*Circumcision*	Genesis 17 to 19	Romans 2 v 17	Deuteron 10 v 12		Col 2 v 8 to v 18
	2	II S after Xmas	Isaiah 42	Matthew 1 v 18	Isaiah 43	*Or* Isaiah 44	Acts 1
	6	**Epiphany*	Isaiah 60	Luke 3 v 15 to v 23	Isa 49 1 13 to 1 24		1 Jn 2 to 1 12
	9	I S after Epiph	Isaiah 51	Matthew 5 v 33	Isaiah 52 1 13 & 53	*Or* Isaiah 54	Acts 5 v 17
	16	II S after Epiph	Isaiah 55	Matthew 9 v 18	Isaiah 57	*Or* Isaiah 61	Acts 9 v 23
	23	Septuagesim	Gen 1 & 2 to v 4	Rev 21 to v 9	Genesis 2 v 4	*Or* Job 38	Rev 21 v 9 to 22 1 6
	25	*Conv of St Paul*	Isaiah 49 to v 13	Galatians 1 v 11	Jerem 1 to v 11		Acts 26 to v 21
	30	Sexagesim	Genesis 3	Matt 16 v 24 to 17 v 14	Genesis 6	*Or* Genesis 8	Acts 18 to v 24
Feb	2	*Purification*	Exodus 13 to 1 17	Mat 18 1 21 to 19 1 3	Haggai 2 to 1 10		Acts 20 to 1 27
	6	Quinquagesim	Genesis 9 to 1 20	Matt 21 to v 23	Genesis 12	*Or* Genesis 13	Acts 21 v 37 to 22 1 23
	9	*Ash Wednesday*	Isaiah 58 to v 13	Mark 2 v 13 to v 23	Jonah 3		Hel 12 1 3 to v 8
		Proper Psalms	Psalms 6 32 38		Pss 102 130 143		
	13	I Sun in Lent	Gen 19 v 12 to 1 30	Matt 24 1 29	Genesis 22 to 1 20	*Or* Genesis 23	Matthew 27 v 18
	20	II Sun in Lent	Genesis 27 to 1 41	Matt 27 v 27 to 57	Gen 28	*Or* Genesis 32	Romans 4
	24	**St Matthias*	1 Sam 2 1 27 to 36	Mark 1 1 21	Isaiah 22 v 15		Romans 8 to v 18
	27	III Sun in Lent	Genesis 37	Mark 3 v 13	Genesis 39	*Or* Genesis 40	Romans 9 1 15
Mar	6	IV Sun in Lent	Genesis 42	Mark 7 to 1 24	Genesis 43	*Or* Genesis 45	Romans 15 v 8
	13	V Sun in Lent	Exodus 3	Mark 11 to v 27	Exodus 5	*Or* Exod 6 to v 14	1 Corinthian 6
	20	Palm Sunday	Exodus 9	Matthew 26	Exodus 10	*Or* Exodus 11	Luke 19 1 28 *or* Luke 20 v 9 to v 21
	21	Mon before Fast	Lam 1 to v 15	John 14 to v 15	Lam 2 v 13		John 14 1 15
	22	Tues before Fast	Lam 3 to v 34	John 15 to v 14	Lam 3 v 34		John 15 1 24
	23	Wed before Fast	Lam 4 to 1 21	John 16 to v 16	Daniel 9 1 20		John 16 1 26
	24	Thur before Fast	Hosea 13 to 1 15	John 17	Hosea 14		John 13 to 1 38
	25	*Good Friday*	Genesis 22 to 1 20	John 18	Isa 52 1 13 & 53		1 Peter 2
		Proper Psalms	Psalms 22 40 54		Psalms 69 88		
	25	*Annunciation*	Genesis 3 to 1 16	Luke 1 v 46	Isaiah 9 to v 13		1 Cor 15 to 1 35
	26	Easter Eve	Zechariah 9	Luke 23 v 50	Hos 5 v 8 to 6 v 4		Romans 6 to 1 14
	27	**Easter Day*	Exodus 12 to 1 29	Rev 1 1 10 to 1 19	Exodus 14 1 29	*Or* Exodus 14	John 20 1 11 to v 19 *or* Rev 1
		Proper Psalms	Psalms 2 57 111		Ps 113 114 118		Matt 28 to v 15
	28	Mon in East Wk	Exodus 15 to 1 22	Luke 24 to v 13	Canticles 2 1 10		John 21 v 15
	29	Tues in East Wk	2 Kgs 13 v 14 to v 22	1 John 2 1 to v 15	Ezek 37 to v 15		
April	3	Low Sunday	Num 16 to v 36	1 Cor 15 to 1 29	Num 16 v 36	*Or* Num 17 to v 12	John 20 1 24 to v 30
	10	II S aft Easter	Num	te 9 v 51 to 10 1 17	Num 20 v 14 to 21 v 10	*Or* Num 21 v 10	Galatians 1
	17	III S aft Easter	Numbers 22	Luke 13 v 18	Numbers 23	*Or* Numbers 24	Ephesians 1
	24	IV S aft Easter	Deut 4 to v 23	Luke 18 to v 31	Deut 4 v 23 to 41	*Or* Deuteron 5	Philippians 1
	25	*St Mark*	Isaiah 62 v 6	Luke 18 v 31 to 19 v 11	Ezekiel 1 to v 15		Philippians 2
May	1	Rogation Sunday	Deuteronomy 6		Deuteronomy 9	*Or* Deuteron 10	Coloss 3 to v 18
	1	*SS Philip & Jas*	Isaiah 61	1 John 1 v 43	Zechariah 4		
	5	**Ascension Day*	Dan 7 v 9 to v 15	Luke 24 v 44	2 Kings 2 to 1 16		Hebrews 4
		Proper Psalms	Psalms 8 15 21		Ps 24 47 108		
	6	King's Accession	The following may be used in morning and evening —		Joshua 1 to v 10	*Or* Prov 8 to 1 17	Rom 13 to 1 11 *or* Rev 21 v 22 to 22 v 4
					Proper Psalms	Ps 20 101 121	
	8	S aft Ascension	Deuteronomy 30	Luke 24 v 13	Deuteronomy 34	*Or* Joshua 1	1 Thess 1 to Hebrews 5
	15	**Whit Sunday*	Deut 16 to 1 28	Romans 8 to v 18	Isaiah 11	*Or* Ezek 36 1 25	Gal 5 v 16 *or* Acts 18 1 24 to 19 v 21
		Proper Psalms	Psalms 48 68		Is 104 145		
	16	M in Whit Week	Gen 11 to v 10	1 Cor 12 to 1 14	Num 11 v 16 to 30		1 Cor 12 v 27 & 13
	17	T in Whit Week	Joel 2 1 21	1 Thess 5 v 12 to 24	Micah 4 to v 8		1 John 4 to v 14
	22	**Trinity Sunday*	Isaiah 6 to v 11	Rev 1 to v 9	Genesis 18	*Or* Gen 1 & 2 to v 4	Eph 4 to 1 17 *or* Matt 3
			14 1 25				
	29	I S after Trinity	Joshua 3 1 7 to 4	John 11 v 17 to 47	Josh 5 v 13 to 6 v 21	*Or* Joshua 24	Heb 4 1 14 & 5
June	5	II S after Trin	Judges 4	John 16 1 to v 16	Judges 5	*Or* Judges 6 1 11	Hel 11 to v 17
	11	*St Barnabas*	Deut 33 to 1 12	Acts 4 1 31	Nahum 1		Acts 14 1 8
	12	III S after Trin	1 Sam 2 to v 27	John 19 v 25	1 Samuel 3	*Or* 1 Sam 4 to 1 19	James 3
	19	IV S after Trin	1 Samuel 12	Acts 3	1 Samuel 13	*Or* Ruth 1	1 Peter 4 1 7
	24	**St John Baptist*	Malachi 3 to 1 7	Matthew 3	Malachi 4		Matt 14 to v 13
	26	V S after Trin	1 Sam 15 to v 24	Acts 7 v 35 to 8 1 5	1 Samuel 16	*Or* 1 Samuel 17	1 John 2 to v 15
	29	*St Peter*	[illegible]	[illegible]	Zechariah 3		Acts 4 v 8 to 1 23
July	3	VI S aft Trin	2 Sam 1	Acts 10 1 24	2 Sam 12 to v 24	*Or* 2 Samuel 18	2 John 5
	10	VII S aft Trin		s 15 v 30 to 16 v 16	1 Chronicles 22	*Or* 1 Chr 28 to v 21	Matt 4 v 23 to 5 1 13
	17	VIII S aft Trin	1 Chr	s 20 to 1 27	2 Chr nicles 1	*Or* 1 Kings 3	Matt 8 to v 18
	24	IX Sun aft Trin	1 Kings 10 to 26	Acts 24	1 Kings 11 to 15	*Or* 1 Kings 11 1 26	Matt 12 v 22
	25	**St James*	2 Kings 1 to 16	Luke 9 v 51 to 57	Jer 26 v 8 to v 16		Matt 13 to v 24
	31	X Sun aft. Trin.	1 Kings 12	Romans 1	1 kings 13	*Or* 1 Kings 17	Matt 16 to 24
Aug	7	XI Sun af Trin	1 Kings 18	nans 7	1 Kings 19	*Or* 1 Kings 21	Matthew 20 1 27
	14	XII S aft Trin	1 Kings 22 to 1 41	uans 11 v 25	2 kings 2 to v 16	*Or* 2 Kgs 4 1 8 to v 38	Matt 24 to v 29
	21	XIII S af Trin	2 Kings	n 1 v 26 & 2	2 Kings 6 to v 24	*Or* 2 Kings 7	Matt 27 to v 27
	24	**St Bartholomew*	Gen 28 1 10 to v 18	1 Cor 4 v 18 & 5	Deuteron 18 v 15		Matthew 28
	28	XIV S aft Trin	2 Kings	2 Cor 8	2 kings 10 to v 32	*Or* 2 Kings 13	Mk 2 v 23 to 3 1 13
Sept	4	XV S aft Trin	2 Kings	r 14 to 1 20	2 Kings 19	*Or* 2 kgs 23 to 31	Mark 6 v 30
	11	XVI S aft Trin	2 Chronicles 30	2 Cor 2 v 14 & 3	Neh 1 & 2 to v 9	*Or* Nehemiah 8	Mark 10 v 32
	18	XVII S af Trin	Jeremiah	2 Cor 10	Jeremiah 22	*Or* Jeremiah 35	Mark 14 1 27 to 58
	21	**St Matthew*		r 12 v 14 & 13	1 Chr m 29 to v 20		Mark 15 1 42 & 16
	25	XVIII S af Trin		4 to v 21	Ezekiel 2	*Or* Ezek 3 to 1 17	Luke 2 to v 22
	29	*S Mich & AllAn*		s 12 v 5 to v 18	Daniel 10 v 4		Revelation 12 v 14
Oct	2	XIX S aft Trin		nesians 3	Ezekiel 18	*Or* Ezek 24 v 15	Luke 5 v 17
	9	XX S aft Trin		lippians 3	Ezekiel 37	*Or* Daniel 1	Luke 9 to v 28
	16	XXI S aft Trin		hessalonians 1	Daniel 4	*Or* Daniel 5	Luke 12 v 2

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked*.		Morning Prayer.		Evening Prayer.		
		First Lesson.	*Second Lesson.*	*First Lesson.*		*Second Lesson.*
Oct.	18 *St. Luke*	Isaiah 55	1 Thessalonians 3	Ecclus. 38, to v. 25	.....	Luke ....13, v. 18
,,	23 XXII. S. af Trin.	Daniel.. 6	2 Thessalonians 3	Daniel....7, v. 9	*Or* Daniel 12	Luke ..17, to v. 20
,,	28 **SS. Simond. Jude*	Isa. 28, v. 9 to v. 17	1 Timothy.....5	Jer. 3, v. 12 to v 19	.....	Luke ....19, v 28
,,	30 XXIII. S. af. Trin.	Hosea 14	2 Timothy.....1	Joel .....2, v. 21	*Or* Joel ....3, v. 9	Luke 20, v. 27, to 21, v. 5
Nov.	1 *All Saints*.....	Wisdom 3, to v. 10	Heb. 11, v. 33, & 12, to v. 7	Wisdom 5, to v. 17	.....	Rev. ..19, to v. 17
,,	6 XXIV. S. af. Trin.	Amos 3	Titus 3	Amos.....5	*Or* Amos 9	Luke 23, v. 26 to v 50
,,	13 XXV. S. af. Trin.	Micah 4, & 5 to v. 8	Hebrews 7	Micah..... 6	*Or* Micah.....7	John .....3. v 22
,,	20 XXVI. S. af. Trin	Eccles. ...11 & 12	Hebrews 12	Haggai 2, to v. 10	*Or* Malachi 3 & 4	John .....6, v 41
,,	27 Advent Sunday..	Isaiah 1	1 Pet.. .1, to v. 20	Isaiah 2	*Or* Isaiah..4, v. 2	John ....20, v. 22
,,	30 *St. Andrew	Isaiah 54	John 2, v. 35 to v. 43	Isaiah .6, to v. 10	.....	John 22, v. 20 to v. 42
Dec.	4 II Sun. in Advt	Isaiah 5	2 Peter 1	Isaiah 12, to v. 11	*Or* Isaiah.....24	John ....13, v. 21
,,	11 III. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 25	1 John 3, v. 16, to 4, v. 7	Isaiah 26	*Or* Isa. 28, v. 9 to v. 19	John ....18, v. 28
,,	18 IV. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 30, to v. 27	Rev. 2, v. 18, to 3, v. 7	Isaiah 32	*Or* Isa. 33, v 2 to v 23	Revelation 3, v. 7
,,	21 *St. Thomas*.....	Job ... 42, to v. 7	John 20, v. 19 to v 24	Isaiah 35	.....	John ..24, to v. 8
,,	25 *Christmas Day *Proper Psalms*	Isaiah ..9, to v. 8 Psalms 29, 45, 85	Luke ..2, to v. 15	Isaiah 7, v. 10 to v. 17 Ps. 89, 110, 132	....	Titus 2, v. 4 to v 9 ....
,,	26 *St. Stephen*.....	Genesis 4, to v. 16	Acts.....6	2 Chr. 24, 25 to v 23	.....	Acts ...6, to v. 9
,,	27 *St. John*	Exodus....23, v. 9	John 13, v. 23 to v. 36	Isaiah 8	.....	Revelation 1
,,	28 *Holy Innocents*..	Jer. ..31, to v. 18	Revelation 16	Baruch 4, to v 30	.....	Revelation 18

A Table of Dominical Letters and Easter

FOR THE YEARS 1761 TO 2000 A.D.

1761	D.	Mar. 22	1809	A.	Apr. 2		D.	Apr. 12	1905	A.	Apr. 23	1953	D.	Apr. 5
1762	C.	Apr. 11	1810	G.	Apr. 22	——	C.	Apr. 4	1906	G.	Apr. 15	1954	C.	Apr. 18
1763	B.	Apr. 3	1811	F.	Apr. 14	1859	B.	Apr. 24	1907	F.	Mar. 31			Apr. 10
1764	AG.	Apr. 22	1812	ED.	Mar. 29	1860	AG.	Apr. 8	1908	ED.	Apr. 19			Apr. 1
1765	F.	Apr. 7	1813	C.	Apr. 18	1861	F.	Mar. 31	1909	C.	Apr. 11			Apr. 21
1766	E.	Mar. 30	1814	B.	Apr. 10		E.	Apr. 20	1910	B.	Mar. 27	1958	E.	Apr. 6
1767	D.	Apr. 19	1815	A.	Mar. 26	1863	D.	Apr. 5	1911	A.	Apr. 16	1959	D.	Mar. 29
1768	CB.	Apr. 3	1816	GF.	Apr. 14	1864	CB.	Mar. 27	1912	GF.	Apr. 7	1960	CB.	Apr. 17
1769	A.	Mar. 26	1817	E.	Apr. 6	1865	A.	Apr. 16	1913	E.	Mar. 23	1961	A.	Apr. 2
1770	G.	Apr. 15	1818	D.	Mar. 22	1866	G.	Ap	1914	D.	Apr. 12	1962	G.	Apr. 22
1771	F.	Mar. 31	1819	C.	Apr. 11	1867	F.	Apr. 21	1915	C.	Apr. 4	1963	F.	Apr. 14
1772	ED.	Apr. 19	1820	BA.	Apr. 2	1868	ED.	Apr. 12	1916	BA.	Apr. 23	1964	ED.	Mar. 29
1773	C.	Apr. 11	1821	G.	Apr. 22	1869	C.	Mar. 28	1917	G.	Apr. 8			Apr. 18
1774	B.	Apr. 3	1822	F.	Apr. 7	1870	B.	Apr. 17	1918	F.	Mar. 31			Apr. 10
1775	A.	Apr. 16	1823	E.	Mar. 30	1871	A.	Apr. 9	1919	E.	Apr.			Mar. 26
1776	GF.	Apr. 7	1824	DC.	Apr. 18	1872	GF.	Mar. 31	1920	DC.	Apr. 4	1968	GF.	
1777	E.	Mar. 30	1825	B.	Apr. 3	1873	E.	Apr. 13	1921	B.	Mar. 27	1969	E.	
1778	D.	Apr. 19	1826	A.	Mar. 26	1874	D.	Apr. 5		A.	Apr. 16	1970	D.	
1779	C.	Apr. 4	1827	G.	Apr. 15	1875	C.	Mar. 28		G.	Apr. 1	1971	C.	
1780	BA.	Mar. 26	1828	FE.	Apr. 6	1876	BA.	Apr. 16		FE.	Apr. 20	1972	BA.	
1781	G.	Apr. 15	1829	D.	Apr. 19	1877	G.	Apr.	1925	D.	Apr. 12	1973	G.	
1782	F.	Mar. 31	1830	C.	Apr. 11	1878	F.	Apr. 21	1926	C.	Apr. 4	1974	F.	
1783	E.	Apr. 20	1831	B.	Apr. 3		E.	Apr. 13	27	B.	Apr. 17			
1784	DC.	Apr. 11	1832	AG.	Apr. 22	1880	DC.	Mar. 28	..J28	AG.	Apr. 8			
1785	B.	Mar. 27	1833	F.	Apr. 7	1881	B.	Apr. 17	1929	F.	Mar. 31			
1786	A.	Apr. 16	1834	E.	Mar. 30	1882	A.	Apr. 9	1930	E.	Apr. 20			
1787	G.	Apr. 8	1835	D.	Apr. 19	1883	G.	Mar. 25	1931	D.	Apr. 5			Apr. 15
1788	FE.	Mar. 23	1836	CB.	Apr. 3	1884	FE.	Apr. 13	1932	CB.	Mar. 27			Apr. 6
1789	D.	Apr. 12	1837	A.	Mar. 26	1885	D.	Apr. 5	1933	A.	Apr. 16			
1790	C.	Apr. 4	1838	G.	Apr. 15	1886	C.	Apr. 25	1934	G.	Apr. 1			
1791	B.	Apr. 24	1839	F.	Mar. 31	1887	B.	Apr. 10	1935	F.	Apr. 21			
1792	AG.	Apr. 8	1840	ED.	Apr. 19	1888	AG.	Apr. 1	1936	ED.	Apr. 12			
1793	F.	Mar. 31	1841	C.	Apr. 11	1889	F.	Apr. 21	1937	C.	Mar. 28			
1794	E.	Apr. 20	1842	B.	Mar. 27	1890	E.	Apr. 6	1938	B.	Apr. 17			
1795	D.	Apr. 5	1843	A.	Apr. 16	1891	D.	Mar. 29	1939	A.	Apr. 9			
1796	CB.	Mar. 27	1844	GF.	Apr.	1892	CB.	Apr. 17	1940	GF.	Mar. 24			Apr. 3
1797	A.	Apr. 16	1845	E.	Mar. 23	1893	A.	Apr. 2	1941	E.	Apr. 13			Mar. 26
1798	G.	Apr. 8	1846	D.	Apr. 12	1894	G.	Mar. 25	1942	D.	Apr. 5			
1799	F.	Mar. 24	1847	C.	Apr. 4		F.	Apr. 14		C.	Apr. 25			
1800	E.	Apr. 13	1848	BA.	Apr. 23		ED.	Apr. 5		BA.	Apr. 9			
1801	D.	Apr. 5	1849	G.	Apr. 8	1897	C.	Apr. 18	1945	G.	Apr. 1	1993	C.	
1802	C	Apr. 18	1850	F.	Mar. 31	1898	B.	Apr. 10	1946	F.	Apr. 21	1994	B.	
1803	B.	Apr. 10	1851		Apr. 20	1899	A.	Apr. 2	1947	E.	Apr. 6	15	A.	
1804	AG.	Apr. 1	1852	DC.	Apr. 11	1900	G.	Apr. 15	1948	DC.	Mar. 28	16	GF.	
1805	F.	Apr. 14	1853	B.	Mar. 27	1901	F.	Apr. 7		B.	Apr. 17	1997	E.	
1806	E.	Apr. 6	1854	A.	Apr. 16	1902	E.	Mar. 30	1950	A.	Apr. 9			
1807	D.	Mar. 29	1855	G.	Apr. 8	1903	D.	Apr. 12	1951	G.	Mar. 25			
1808	CB.	Apr. 17	1856	FE.	Mar. 23	1904	CB.	Apr. 3	1952	FE.	Apr. 13			

The Christian Era Calendar.

Giving the week days of any year in the Christian Era.

KEY.—The Dominical Letter or Letters for any one year will be found in the square under that year's "Century Numerals," and in alignment with its "Yearly Numerals"

EXAMPLES.—(1) Find the Dominical Letter and also the Calendar for the year 1751, Old Style:—Under 17, Old Style,

CENTURY NUMERALS

OLD STYLE						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	—	—

NEW STYLE						
—	—	—	15	16	—	17
—	18	—	19	20	—	21
—	22	—	23	24	—	25

C	D	E	F	G	A	B
B	C	D	E	F	G	A
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
GF	AG	BA	B	DC	ED	FE
E	F	G	A	B	C	D
D	E	F	G	A	B	C
C	D	E	F	G	A	B
BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG
G	A	B	C	D	E	F
F	G	A	B	C	D	E
E	F	G	A	B	C	D
DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB
B	C	D	E	F	G	A
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
G	A	B	C	D	E	F
FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED
D	E	F	G	A	B	C
C	D	E	F	G	A	B
B	C	D	E	F	G	A
AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF
F	G	A	B	C	D	E
E	F	G	A	B	C	D
D	E	F	G	A	B	C
CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
G	A	B	C	D	E	F
F	G	A	B	C	D	E
ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC
—	E	—	G	BA	—	C

YEARLY NUMERALS				
01	29	57	85	
02	30	58	86	
03	31	59	87	
04	32	60	88	
05	33	61	89	
06	34	62	90	
07	35	63	91	
08	36	64	92	
09	37	65	93	
10	38	66	94	
11	39	67	95	
12	40	68	96	
13	41	69	97	
14	42	70	98	
15	43	72	99	
16	44	72	—	
17	45	73		Century End Ciphers for Old Style
18	46	74		
19	47	75		
20	48	76		
21	49	77		
22	50	78		
23	51	79		
24	52	80		
25	53	81		
26	54	82		
27	55	83		
28	56	84	00	
New Style			00	

TABLE A

JAN					FEB.					MAR				
S	1	8	15	22	29	S	...	5	12	19	26	S	...	5	12	19	26
M	2	9	16	23	30	M	...	6	13	20	27	M	...	6	13	20	27
T	3	10	17	24	31	T	...	7	14	21	28	T	...	7	14	21	28
W	4	11	18	25	..	W	1	8	15	22	(29)	W	1	8	15	22	29
T	5	12	19	26		T	2	9	16	23	..	T	2	9	16	23	30
F	6	13	20	27	..	F	3	10	17	24		F	3	10	17	24	31
S	7	14	21	28	..	S	4	11	18	25	..	S	4	11	18	25	...

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

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

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

TABLE B.

JAN.						FEB.						MAR.					
S	...	4	11	18	25	S	1	8	15	22	(29)	S	1	8	15	22	29
M	...	5	12	19	26	M	2	9	16	23	..	M	2	9	16	23	30
T	...	6	13	20	27	T	3	10	17	24	...	T	3	10	17	24	31
W	...	7	14	21	28	W	4	11	18	25	.	W	4	11	18	25	...
T	1	8	15	22	29	T	5	12	19	26	...	T	5	12	19	26	...
F	2	9	16	23	30	F	6	13	20	27	...	F	6	13	20	27	...
S	3	10	17	24	31	S	7	14	21	28	...	S	7	14	21	28	...

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

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

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

TABLE E.

JAN.						FEB.						MAR.					
S	...	5	12	19	26	S	...	2	9	16	23	S	2	9	16	23	30
M	...	6	13	20	27	M	...	3	10	17	24	M	3	10	17	24	31
T	...	7	14	21	28	T	...	4	11	18	25	T	4	11	18	25	...
W	1	8	15	22	29	W	...	5	12	19	26	W	5	12	19	26	...
T	2	9	16	23	30	T	...	6	13	20	27	T	6	13	20	27	...
F	3	10	17	24	31	F	...	7	14	21	28		7	14	21	28	...
S	4	11	18	25	...	S	1	8	15	22	(29)	F	1	8	15	22	29

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

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

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

and in alignment with 51 we find "**F**, which is the Dominical Letter for 1751 Old Style and the Calendar for that year is Table **F** (2) Find the Calendar for 1914 —Under 19 New Style and in line with 14 we find **D** Therefore Table **D** is the Calendar required (3) Find the Calendar for 1920 —This is a Leap Year and has two Dominical Letters Under 19, New Style and in line with 20 we find "**DC** Use Table **D** from Jan 1 to Feb 29 and Table **C** from March 1 to Dec 31

NOTE—Old Style changed to New Style Sept 14, 1752 For 1752 use Table **E** from Jan 1 to Feb 29 Table **D** from March 1 to Sept 2 (11 days omitted) and Table **A** from Sept 14 to Dec 31

This Calendar arranged by Mr John C Roberts on of Kirkcaldy Scotland is *Copyright*

TABLE B

JAN							FEB							MAR						
S		2	9	16	23	30	S		6	13	20	27	S		6	13	20	27
M		3	10	17	24	31	M		7	14	21	28	M		7	14	21	28
T		4	11	18	25		T	1	8	15	22	(29)	T	1	8	15	22	29
W		5	12	19	26		W	2	9	16	23		W	2	9	16	23	30
T		6	13	20	27		T		3	10	17	24	T		3	10	17	24	31
		7	14	21	28		F		4	11	18	25	F		4	11	18	25	
1		8	15	22	29		S		5	12	19	26	S		5	12	19	26	

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

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

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

TABLE C

JAN							FEB							MAR						
S		3	10	17	24	31	S			7	14	21	28	S			7	14	21	28
M		4	11	18	25		M	1	8	15	22	(20)	M	1	8	15	22	29
T		5	12	19	26		T		2	9	16	23	T		9	16	23	30
W		6	13	20	27		W		3	10	17	24	W		3	10	17	24	31
		7	14	21	28		T		4	11	18	25	T		4	11	18	25	
1		8	15	22	29		F		5	12	19	26	F		5	12	19	26	
2		9	16	23	30		S		6	13	20	27	S		6	13	20	27	

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

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

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

TABLE F

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

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

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

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

TABLE A

JAN							FEB							MAR						
S		3	10	17	24	31	S			7	14	21	28	S			7	14	21	28
M		4	11	18	25		M	1	8	15	22	(20)	M	1	8	15	22	29		
T		5	12	19	26		T		2	9	16	23	T		9	16	23	30		
W		6	13	20	27		W		3	10	17	24	W		3	10	17	24	31	
		7	14	21	28		T		4	11	18	25	T		4	11	18	25		
1		8	15	22	29		F		5	12	19	26	F		5	12	19	26		
2		9	16	23	30		S		6	13	20	27	S		6	13	20	27		

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

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

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

TABLE G

JAN							FEB							MAR						
S			7	14	21	28	S		4	11	18	25	S		4	11	18	25		
M	1	8	15	22	29		M		5	12	19	26	M		5	12	19	26		
T	2	9	16	23	30		T		6	13	20	27	T		6	13	20	27		
W	3	10	17	24	31		W		7	14	21	28	W		7	14	21	28		
T	4	11	18	25			T	1	8	15	22	(29)	T	1	8	15	22	29		
F	5	12	19	26			F	2	9	16	23		F	2	9	16	23	30		
S	6	13	20	27			S	3	10	17	24		S	3	10	17	24	31		

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

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

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

Right Ascension, Declination —The heavenly bodies appear to be affixed to the inner surface of a sphere of which the observer is the centre and this celestial sphere is supposed to be marked with meridians and parallel circles just as is the terrestrial globe The central of these circles is the extension of the Earth's Equator On the celestial sphere Right Ascension is the counterpart of longitude on the Earth Declination is the counterpart of terrestrial latitude

The Ecliptic —The extension of the plane of the Ecliptic (*see* p 99) marks a circle round the celestial sphere called the Ecliptic The position of the Ecliptic in the sky may be traced approximately by the positions of the moon and planets which always lie near it The Sun is always in the Ecliptic

The First Point of Aries —The Ecliptic and Equator intersect in two points the Sun being at one of these at the Spring Equinox This point is called the First Point of Aries, and this is taken as the zero point from which Right Ascension is measured.

A similar system of circles parallel to the Ecliptic, with meridians at right angles to them is imagined and the position of a heavenly body with reference to these is called its celestial latitude and longitude Celestial longitude is also measured from the First Point of Aries, and does not differ greatly in amount from Right Ascension

The R A and Dec of a Star except for changes mentioned on p 83 are constant The R.A and Dec of a Planet change because of the movement of the Earth and Planet round the Sun. The Right Ascension of the Sun continually increases because of the Earth's movement

Opposition —Since the Earth and planets move round the Sun at different rates the Earth will at certain times pass between the Sun and an exterior planet, and the latter is then said to be in Opposition The longitude of the planet measured from the Earth differs then from that of the Sun by 180°, and the planet is in the South at midnight

Conjunction —When the Earth and an Exterior Planet are in line with the Sun the latter being between the two other bodies, the Planet is in Conjunction, and the Sun and the Planet have the same longitude For Mercury and Venus, this configuration is called Superior Conjuction When either of these planets is in line with the Sun and Earth and between these two bodies it is said to be in Inferior Conjunction A planet in either kind of Conjunction has the same longitude as the Sun and therefore approximately the same Right Ascension

In the course of its movement round the Earth, the Moon in every month is brought in line with each of the planets in turn or it sometimes happens that two of the planets are brought by their orbital motion into line with the Earth (or nearly so) In such cases the two objects are seen near together in the sky and are then said to be in Conjunction Technically, the word is here used in a somewhat different sense from that of the preceding paragraph the definition being that the two objects are in conjunction when they have the same Right Ascension

Elongation of Mercury and Venus (*see* p 85)

Stationary Points — A line being supposed joining the Earth and a planet at certain epochs on either side of Opposition, or of Inferior Conjunction in the case of Mercury and Venus this line remains parallel to itself for some days and the planet does not change its position among the stars

Heliocentric Position —For some purposes it is convenient to consider the position of a celestial body supposed to be seen from the centre of the Sun In this convention the position is given in latitude and longitude, but the longitude is not the same in amount as that referred to in the preceding paragraphs

Occultations (*see* p 50)

MUHAMMADAN CALENDAR (1339th Year of Hejira A D 1920 1921)

Year of Hejira 1339	A D 1920	Year of Hejira 1339	A D 1921	Year of Hejira 1339	A D 1921
Muharram	September 15	Jomada II	February	Dulheggia	August 6
Saphar	October 15	Rajab	March --	1340	
Rabia I	November 13	Shaaban	April 10	Muharram	September 4
Rabia II	December 13	Ramadan	May 9	Saphar	October 4
	A D 1921	Shawall	June 8	Rabia I	November 2
Jomada I	January 11	Dulkaada	July 7	Rabia II	December 2
				Jomada I	December 31

ROMAN CALENDAR

In the ancient Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were not counted onward from the beginning, as with us, but three fixed points were taken and any particular day was said to be so many days *before* the next coming fixed day These three points were (1) the Kalends by which name the first of each month was known (2) the Nones which fell on the seventh day of the month in March May July and October and on the fifth day in each of the other months and the Ides, which always fell eight days after the Nones

The first day of a month being called its "Kalends" the last day of the preceding month is called *the day before the Kalends* (pridie Kalendas) Thus December 31 would have been written "pridie Kal Jan The day before that, December 30, is the third day of the Kalends, both the beginning and ending days of the interval being taken in the reckoning and so on back to the Ides, and from thence again to the Nones

THE COPTIC CALENDAR

Year 1637	A D 1921	Year 1637	A D 1921
Tubah	Jan 9	Masri	August 7
Amshir	Feb 8	Intercalary	Sept 6-10
Barmahat	March 10	Year 1638	
Barmudah	April 9	Tut	Sept 11
Bashuns	May 9	Babah	Oct 11
Bunah	June 8	Hatur	Nov 10
Abib	July 8	Kihak	Dec 10

In the Coptic Calendar, used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia the year is composed of 12 months of 30 days each followed by 6 or 5 Intercalary days according as the year is or is not a Leap year The Era of this Calendar is that of Diocletian, A.D 284

The Earth.

THE shape of our Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, or a solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles to these are circles The length of the Polar axis, according to a recently accepted determination (Hayford) is 7 900 0 miles and the diameter of the Equatorial circle 7,926 7 miles The suggestion has been made that the Equator is not an exact circle, but the supposed deviation from circularity was small and the fact has not been proved The mean density of the Earth is 5 5 times that of water The Earth moves round the Sun in a plane which passes through the Sun's centre or to write with more precision the centre of gravity of the Sun and Moon moves in this plane and the Earth revolves round this centre not remaining precisely in the ... s plane at an angle of 23½°, and it is this tilt which causes the Seasons for the inclination is always in the same direction, and is such that the Northern end of the axis about which the Earth rotates points towards the Sun in the Summer of the Northern hemisphere and away from it in the Winter The Sun and Earth are surrounded on all sides by the stars and because the Earth moves round the Sun, the Sun appears to change its position with respect to the stars during the year and different sets of stars are seen in the sky at midnight in Summer and Winter the Sun being between the Earth and the Winter stars in summer and *vice versa* Because of the inclination of the Equator to the Ecliptic the Sun is high in the sky in Summer and low in Winter The dates when the Sun is at the exact mean or intermediate positions—*i e* when it is at the points in the sky defined by the line of intersection of the planes of the Equator and Ecliptic—are called the Equinoxes and on these dates day and night are of equal duration all over the globe The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is 18½ miles a second, and it moves more slowly in July than in January It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about 23 hours 56 minutes of mean time Because the Earth moves round the Sun in the same direction as it rotates on its axis the length of a solar day is more than the length of a rotation by about four minutes (*see* p 92) It has been shown almost conclusively in recent years that the axis of rotation is not a fixed line in the Earth but that its extremity circles about the pole of figure at a distance of a few feet

THE TIDES

The Tides of the Ocean are rightly attributed to the attractive influence of the Moon on the Oceans, modified by a similar influence of the Sun but of less amount because of the much greater distance of the attracting body If the Earth were a globe uniformly covered with water it might be possible to account for the observed phenomena and predict them by simple mathematical consideration of these attractive influences, but these are very greatly modified by the land formations of our globe, and the prediction of the tides for any port depends mainly on the results of observation A series of observed times and heights of the tide having been compiled and analysed the analysis will show that the complete tidal movement can be represented by the combination of a series of periodic terms, and when these terms are each carried forward to some future date their recombination gives the predicted tide The mean level of the sea remains practically constant but small changes have been detected which may be assigned to various causes Taking the mean sea level as datum high water is at its highest (springs) at or near New and Full Moon, whilst low water falls an equal amount below at those times At or near the time of the first and last quarters of the Moon (neaps) the high water rises only about half as much above the mean level as it does at springs, and the low water falls about half as little below it These phenomena do not usually coincide exactly with the times of these phases of the Moon, but occur later the interval being known as the *age* of the tide—thus at London Bridge the highest or spring tide occurs 2½ days after New or Full ... is the most apparent of the periodic differences which make up the whole tidal variation Besides this there are differences due to the varying distance of the Moon from the Earth and when the Moon is at or near perigee at New or Full the tide is specially high There is a slight difference in the heights of the spring tide at New and Full Moon and also in the height of the neap tide at the respective quarters but these and other small periodicities are not appreciably noticeable at some ports

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM

A phenomenon of the Earth the origin of which is obscure, but on which some light has been thrown by recent investigations is known as Earth magnetism Its best known manifestation is its effect on the needle of a mariner's compass, which, except for the variations to be immediately described points continually northward The north point indicated by a compass needle, except in particular cases is not the north point shown by astronomical observations in other words the needle does not point to the North Pole of the axis of rotation of the Earth but makes an angle with the terrestrial meridian This angle is called the Magnetic Variation or more generally Magnetic Declination and differs in different parts of the world and even over limited tracts of country Along a line from the north of Norfolk through Greenwich to Chichester the declination is the same as at Greenwich Along a parallel line through Dover the West declination is at present about a degree less from Newcastle to Plymouth it is about 1¼° greater whilst at Dublin the declination West is 3° or 4° greater than at Greenwich Observations of magnetic declination are made and charted to show the amount of this magnetic element over our globe and from such charts it appears that there are two points or regions which may be considered as directive centres and are known as the Magnetic Poles At these places a freely suspended magnetised needle would stand vertically They do not coincide with the terrestrial Poles nor are they exactly antipodal The position of the North Magnetic Pole is about latitude 73°, longitude 100° W the South is in latitude 72°, longitude 150° E, but these positions apparently undergo secular change The magnetic declination at any place changes gradually year by year and its amount observed in or near London at certain epochs is given in the table on p 102 That the compass needle does not in general point true north and south,

but that it is inclined a certain amount east or west and that the amount varies with the locality was recognised among western nations by the end of the 15th century Columbus being credited with the discovery That there is a secular change in the magnetic declination, or that the amount at any place changes slowly year by year, was discovered by Gellibrand in 1634

Magnetic Declination at London

Year		
1580	11	15 East
1665	1	30 West
1765	20	0 West
1800	24	0 West

In 1819 the westerly declination at Greenwich was about 24° 25 which was probably its maximum Since then it has been moving slowly eastward The following table of mean magnetic elements is derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years, and applies to Greenwich only The figures for 1920 are approximate

Year	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West	Horizontal Magnetic Force in C G S Units at Greenwich	Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich
	° ′		° ′
1900	16 29 0	1846	67 8 5
1910	15 41 2	1855	66 52 6
1915	14 56 5	1851	66 51 8
1916	14 46 9	1849	66 52 8
1917	14 37 0	1848	66 53 7
1918	14 27 7	1846	66 54 2
1919	14 18 2	1845	66 53 6
1920	14 9 0	1844	66 54

The dip is the angle that a delicately poised needle constrained to move in a vertical plane under the action of magnetism only will make with the horizontal plane

The declination varies during the 24 hours, for the needle makes a small excursion in the morning from East to West, and returns the range at Greenwich being about 12 in summer and 7 in winter The needle occupies its mean position in the morning about 10*h* and again about 18*h*, throughout the year It reaches its most westerly position about 14*h* and its most easterly position during the night or early morning according to season of the year The inclination or dip also varies in a similar manner to the declination Since these variations of the magnetic elements are mainly confined to the hours of daylight, are much greater in summer than in winter, and are evidently affected by changes in the solar activity—for the variation is larger at times of Sun spot maximum than at minimum—it may be concluded that they are in some way dependent on solar radiation and it is suggested that the ionisation of the upper atmosphere by the Sun, which causes it to be highly conducting, may produce the effect

MAGNETIC STORMS

Besides these diurnal movements and their periodic variations, the magnets recording the three elements sometimes make sudden and violent oscillations which may continue for several hours Such an occurrence is known as a Magnetic Storm, and is accompanied by spontaneous electric earth currents, which, if unusually violent, cause hindrance to the working of cable and telegraph systems. These storms begin suddenly, and practically simultaneously all over the Earth The occurrence of a magnetic storm on March 22, 1920 which lasted for several days at a time when a long train of spots was crossing the Sun's visible disc helps to make plausible the hypothesis that these storms are caused by the direct action of streams of electrified particles driven into space by solar action (*see* p 87) But the theory has not passed without criticism and is not finally accepted Dates of previous magnetic storms of some violence are August 11 1919 Sept 25 1909, Oct 31 1903, Nov 17, 1882

GRAVITY

The law of attraction or universal gravitation affirms that two bodies exert on one another an attraction directly proportional to their masses and in inverse ratio to the square of the distance between them and since this is so the terrestrial mass exerts an attraction upon all the bodies at its surface The combination of this attraction with the (so called) centrifugal force due to the rotation of the earth produces a resultant force which is known as gravity The direction of this force is the vertical

It is found by experiment that the force of gravity (generally indicated by the letter *g*) is different in different latitudes At the Pole the force exceeds that at the Equator by rather more than a two hundredth part or in other words a person who weighs 200 lbs at the Equator by a spring balance would weigh by the same balance 201 lbs at the Pole

The experiments consist in finding the time of oscillation of the same pendulum in different latitudes the time being smaller as *g* is larger A pendulum which makes a swing in exactly one second is longer at places where *g* is large

The following table gives the relative values of the force of gravity and the length of the seconds pendulum at various places *g* is the acceleration due to gravity in centimetre seconds, *l* is given in centimetres

	g	*l*
Equator	978 05	99 097
Latitude 45°	980 63	99 359
Greenwich	981 21	99 418
Edinburgh	981 60	99 457
Pole	983 23	99 622

EARTHQUAKES

Earthquakes, or earth tremors, are believed to be due to some form of fracture caused by the breakage of the Earth's substance under a growing strain when the strain has passed the breaking point This gives rise to waves which are propagated through the solid substance to distant parts of the Earth and vertically upwards to the surface, sometimes with disastrous effects The point where the fracture occurs and the earthquake originates is called the seismic centre or origin or focus That part of the Earth which is vertically above this centre is called the epicentre The waves transmitted through the Earth may come to the surface hundreds, or even thousands of miles from the epicentre, and the times of arrival are recorded The first indications on the seismograph are made by longitudinal waves (P) which are followed after an interval by direct transverse waves (S) in approximately the same path From the length of the interval between the appearance of the P and the S waves the distance of the earthquake is inferred

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,550,000 square miles, of which 55,500,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The Equatorial *Circumference* is 24,872·4 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·09 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continent.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
Europe	3,750,000	400,000,000
Asia	17,000,000	910,000,000
Africa	11,500,000	180,000,000
North America...	8,000,000	120,000,000
South America ...	6,800,000	38,000,000
Oceania	3,450,000	8,000,000
Polar Regions ...	5,000,000	...
	55,500,000	1,646,000,000

The British Empire extends over the largest area (14,220,000 sq. miles); Russia is the second largest country (8,400,000 sq. miles); France is third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles; China extends over 4,300,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., covers 3,750,000 sq. miles, and Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles.

THE RACES OF MANKIND.†

The Races of Mankind are divisible according to Stock or, less scientifically, according to Colour. The Dominant Colour is Yellow—the numerical order being (1) Yellow, (2) White, (3) Black, (4) Brown, (5) Red. The main Divisions of the Races are as follows:—

Division.	Area.	Estimated Number.
Mongolian ...	Asia	655,000,000
Caucasian ...	Europe & Orient	645,000,000
Negro.....	Africa	190,000,000
Semitic	North Africa ...	81,000,000
Malayan	Australasia	52,000,000
Red Indian ...	America	23,000,000
		1,646,000,000

* The Earth is a *Sphere*, with a Northern and Southern *Hemisphere*; the Ocean surface is called the *Hydrosphere*, and the gaseous envelope the *Atmosphere*. The science concerned with the study of the Earth's crust is *Geology*, with the measurement of its surface *Geodesy*; the study of its surface is *Geography*, and of its superficial features *Physiography*. The study of the hydrosphere is *Oceanography*, of the lakes *Limnology*, and of the mountains *Orography*. The study of the Races of Mankind is *Ethnology*, and of their location *Ethnography*. The study of extinct organic life is *Palæontology*, and of existing life *Biology*.

An airship with a constant speed of 100 miles an hour would take nearly 105 years to reach the Sun. The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,872·4 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,000 miles an hour (580,000,000 miles in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes).

† It has been estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000, a total which will be reached about A.D. 2100, at the present rate of increase.

THE LARGEST CITIES.

The following cities have a population exceeding half a million:—

LONDON (Greater), England (1918) ...	7,432,929
New York (Greater), U.S.A. (1919) ...	6,141,445
PARIS, France (1911)	2,888,000
Chicago, U.S.A. (1919)	2,700,000
PETROGRAD, Russia (1915)	2,318,000
TOKYO, Japan (1913)	2,225,000
VIENNA, Austria (1914).....	2,150,000
BERLIN, Prussia 1910)	2,071,000
Moscow, Russia (1913)	1,818,000
Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1919)	1,825,000
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1916)	1,597,000
Osaka, Japan (1916).....	1,460,000
Canton, China	1,250,000
Calcutta, India (1911)	1,222,000
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1910)	1,130,000
Glasgow, Scotland (1911)	1,008,000
PEKING, China	1,000,000
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey	1,000,000
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1919)	1,000,000
Bombay, India (1911).....	980,000
Detroit, U.S.A. (1919)	950,000
Hamburg, Germany (1910)	931,000
WARSAW, Poland (1913)	909,000
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1910)	880,000
Birmingham, England (1911)	840,000
St. Louis, U.S.A. (1919).....	810,000
Boston, U.S.A. (1919).....	807,000
Liverpool, England (1911).....	746,000
Manchester, England (1911)	716,000
Montreal, Canada (1914)	700,000
Baltimore, U.S.A. (1919)	700,000
Naples, Italy (1915)	698,000
Milan, Italy (1915)	663,000
CAIRO, Egypt (1907)	654,000
Amsterdam, Netherlands (1918).....	644,000
Shanghai (China)	639,000
SYDNEY, New South Wales (1911).....	637,000
BANGKOK, Siam (1909)	630,000
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1916)	605,000
Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1919).....	604,000
Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1919)	600,000
MADRID, Spain (1910).....	600,000
Munich, Bavaria (1910).....	596,000
MELBOURNE, Victoria (1911)	592,000
ROME, Italy (1915)	591,000
Leipsic, Saxony (1910)	590,000
Barcelona, Spain (1910).....	587,000
San Francisco, U.S.A. (1919)	580,000
Marseilles, France (1911)	551,000
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia	550,000
DRESDEN, Saxony (1910)	548,000
Lyons, France (1911)	524,000
Madras, India (1911)	520,000
Cologne, Prussia (1910)	517,000
Breslau, Prussia (1910)	512,000
Milwaukee, U.S.A. (1919).....	505,000
Rotterdam, Netherlands (1918).....	501,281
Toronto, Canada (1919).....	500,000
Buffalo, U.S.A. (1919).....	500,000
Newark, U.S.A. (1919)	500,000

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS.

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off Mindanao, 32,089 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each :—

Oceans.

Name	Area of Basin (sq miles)	Greatest Depth (feet)
Pacific	63,986,000	Off Mindanao, 32,089
Atlantic	31 530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 31,366
Indian	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968
Arctic	5 541,600	North Polar, 13,200

Seas.

Malay	3,137,000	Kei Trench, 21,342
Central American	1.770,170	Caribbean, 20,568
Mediterranean	1,145,000	*Pola* Deep, 12,276
Behring	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk	582,000	Kurile Trough, 10,554
East China	480,000	*about* 10,500
Hudson Bay	472,000	*about* 1,500
Japan	405,000	*about* 10,200
Andamian	305,000	*about* 11,000
North Sea	221,000	Skaggerak, 1,998
Red Sea	178,000	20° N., 7,254
Baltic	158,000	*about* 12,000

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

Name	Range	Height in Feet.
Everest	Himalayas	29,002
Godwin-Austen (K 2)	,,	28,250
Kanchanganga I.	,,	28,146
,, II.	,,	27,803
Makalu	,,	27,790
Tengri Khan	Thian Shan	24,000
Chumalhari	Himalayas	23,944
Aconagua	Andes	22,868
*Sahama	Bolivia	22,349
Illampa (Sorata)	Andes	21,490
Illimani	,,	21,031
Chimborazo	,,	20,498
Lullialluco	,,	20,343
McKinley	Alaska	20,300
Kilima Njaro	German E. Africa	19,720
*Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
Mount Logan	Rockies	19,539
Licancaur	Andes	19,521
*Mount Elias	Rockies	19,500
Elburg	Caucasus	18,526
Demavend	,,	18,464
Tolima	Cordilleras	18,320
El Potra	Andes	18,045
Charles Louis	New Guinea	18,000
*Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,540
Maipo	Andes	17,421
Citlaltepetl	Mexico	17,360
*Sangay	Ecuador	17,124
Koshtan Tau	Caucasus	17,096
Kenya	Brit. E. Africa	17,040
Ararat	Armenia	16,916
Ruwenzori	Uganda	16,800
Kazbek	Caucasus	16,546
Mont Blanc	Alps	15,781

* *Volcanoes.* In addition to those marked, Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in Europe, Erebus and Terror in the Antarctic, Hecla and Skaptar Jokul in Iceland, Mauna Loa, Kea and Hualalai in Hawaii. Tomboro in Japan, and Le Souffrier and La Pelée in the West Indies.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS.

Name of Island	Ocean.	Area in Sq Miles.
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	827,300
New Guinea (Br.t.-Neth.)	Pacific	330,000
Borneo (Brit.-Netherlands)	,,	280,000
Baffin Land (British)	Arctic	236,000
Madagascar (French)	Indian	228,000
Sumatra (Netherlands)	,,	160,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,603
Honshiu (Japan)	Pacific	87,500
Celébes (Netherlands)	Indian	72,000
Prince Albert, &c. (British)	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	58,500
Java (Netherlands)	Indian	48,400
North Island, N.Z (British)	Pacific	44,500
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44,000
Luzon (U.S.A.)	Pacific	41,000
Newfoundland (British)	Atlantic	40,200
Iceland (Danish)	,,	40,000
Ellesmere (British)	Arctic	40,000
Mindanao (U.S.A.)	Pacific	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan)	,,	36,500
Ireland (U.K.)	Atlantic	32,600
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Sakhalin (Russo-Japanese)	Pacific	29,100
Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic	28,200
Tasmania (British)	Pacific	26,215
Ceylon (British)	Indian	25,400
Banks (British)	Arctic	25,000
North Devon (British)	,,	24,000
Vancouver (British)	Pacific	20,000
Melville Land (British)	Arctic	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Argentine)	Atlantic	18,500
Southampton (British)	Arctic	17,800
West Spitsbergen (Norway)	,,	15,260
Prince of Wales (British)	,,	15,000
Formosa (Japanese)	Pacific	13,500
North Somerset (British)	Arctic	12,000
Sicily (Italian)	Medit.	10,000

THE LONGEST RIVERS †

River.	Outflow	Length in Miles.
Amazon	Atlantic	4,000
Nile	Mediterranean	3,600
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	3,160
Missouri	Mississippi River	3,000
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	3,000
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	3,000
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	,, ,,	2,500
Paraná	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
La Plata	South Atlantic	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambesi	Moçambique	1,600
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500

† The most famous river falls are *Niagara*, between the Province of Ontario and New York State, on the Niagara River; the *Victoria Falls* on the Zambesi River; and the series of falls on the Merced River in the *Yosemite Valley* in California.

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

Religion.	Continental Distribution						
	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	N. America	S. America	Oceania	Total
CHRISTIANS :—							
Roman Catholics ...	183,760,000	5,500,000	2,500,000	36,700,000	36,200,000	8,200,000	272,860,00
Orthodox Catholics.	98,000,000	17,200,000	3,800,000	1,000,000	...	...	120,000,00
Protestant Churches	93,000,000	6,000,000	2,750,000	65,000,000	400,000	4,500,000	171,650,00
Total Christians.....	374,760,000	28,700,000	9,050,000	102,700,000	36,600,000	12,700,000	564,510,00
NON-CHRISTIANS :—							
Jews	9,250,000	500,000	400,000	2,000,000	30,000	25,000	12,205,00
Muhammadans	3,800,000	142,000,000	51,000,000	15,000	10,000	25,000,000	221,825,00
Buddhists.....	...	138,000,000	11,000	...	. .	20,000	138,031,00
Hindus	...	210,000,000	300,000	100,000	110,000	30,000	210,540,00
Confucianists and Taoists	...	300,000,000	30,000	100,000	...	700,000	300,830,00
Shintoists	...	25,000,000	...	...	...	...	25,000.00
Animists	...	42,000,000	98,000,000	20,000	1,250,000	17,000,000	158,270,00
Unclassified	1,000,000	6,000,000	130,000	8,000,000	...	150,000	15,280,00
Total Non-Christian	14,050,000	863,500,000	149,871,000	10,235,000	1,400,000	42,925,000	1,081,981,00
TOTAL	388,810,000	892,200,000	158,921,000	112,935,000	38,000,000	55,625,000	1,646,491,000

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

Of the 1,646,000,000 inhabitants of the globe about 600,000,000 speak the principal European tongues, of which English has the largest number of adherents through the predominance of that tongue in the United States of America and in the British Dominions.

Language	People.
English.....	160,000,000
German	100,000,000
Russian	100,000,000
French	70,000,000
Spanish	50,000,000
Italian	50,000,000
Portuguese	25,000,000

THE LONGEST BRIDGES.

Name.	Country.	Length Miles. Yds.
Tay	Scotland	73
Ohio	United States	
Sone (Dehri)	India	1,591
Victoria	Canada	1,320
Godavari	India	1,272
Forth	Scotland	1,005
Missouri	United States	784
Queensborough...	United States	740
Williamsburgh ...	United States	676
Mohanadi.....	India	544
Manhattan	United States	520
Susquehanna	United States	345
Brooklyn	United States	245
..t (Ganges)	India	367
Hardinge (Ganges)	India .	207
Quebec	Canada ..... —	1,080

THE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

	Entered Tons	Cleared Tons	Trade £
New York ...	10,943,000	10,548,000	772,800,000
Liverpool.....	7,159,000	6,658,000	*835,849,867
London	7,745,000	5,335,000	*819.875,330
Hamburg	12,997,000	13,192,000	380,320,000
Antwerp	13,757,000	13.722,000	242,269,000
Marseilles.....	5,299,000	3.402,000	164,610,000
Montreal	1,898,000	1,961,000	145,840,000
Washington...	3.350,000	3,296,000	116,998,000
Bremen.....	1,511,000	1,506,000	116.460,000
Philadelphia	1,965,000	2,118,000	108,750,000
Havre	2,642,000	1,112,000	108,324,000
Genoa	5,336,000	5,119,000	101,707,000
Kobé	5,335,000	5,182,000	100,668,000
New Orleans	3,153,000	3,068,000	99,749,200
Calcutta	1,390,000	1,715,000	96,262,000
San Francisco	1,173,000	1,364,000	96,156,000
Yokchama ...	3,456,000	3.359,000	95,052,000
Singapore.....	6,602,000	6,612,000	91,839,200
Buenos Aires	3,909,000		90,956,000
Manchester...	1,240,000	839,606	*146,890,745
Bordeaux.....	2,824,000	1,014,000	86,145,000
Shanghai	7,810,000	7,906,000	83,009,800
Hull	1,979,052	1,474,034	*148,023 115
Bombay.....	1,698,000	1,451.000	79,733,000
Sydney, N.S.W.	1,079,000	1,102,000	78,910,000
Glasgow	1,927,780	2,961,790	*110,248,762
Alexandria ..	967,000	1,344,000	56,840,000
Rio de Janeiro	3,067,000	3,031,000	32,657,800
Cardiff	5,599,000	6,163,000	30,981,600
Monte Video	6,489,000	6,473,000	19 527,000

* 1919 figures, others 1918 or latest available.

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened, year	Length, miles.	Depth, feet	Width * feet	Cost.
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	88	£2,600,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26·25	72	1,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	·10	72	1,170,000
Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	19,000,000
Kronstadt-Petrograd (Russia)	1890	16	20·50	220	2,000,000
Manchester (England)	1894	35·5	26	120	15,500,000
Panama (U.S.A.)	1914	50·5	45	300	75,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (U.S.A.)	1855	1·6	22	100	2,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1·11	20·25	142	560,000
Suez (Egypt)	1869	90	31	108	20,000,000
Welland (Canada)	1887	26.75	14	100	5,000,000

* At the bottom. † Reconstructed.

Area and Population of the Principal Countries.

Country.	Sq. Miles	Population. Total.	Per Sq. Mile	Vital Statistics. Births per 1,000	Deaths per 1,000.	Capital	Population of Capital.
British Empire	13,123,712	435,000,000	32	...	...	} London (Greater)	7,432,929
U.K.	121,377	45,407,037	374	21·1	14·6		
India	1,803,000	315,000,000	158	...	30·9	Delhi	233,000
Canada	3,730,000	7,300,000	2	27·82	15 12	Ottawa	88.000
Newfoundland	162,750	250,000	2	28·8	10·6	St. John's	33,000
Australia	3,153,041	5,500,000	2	27 7	10·5	Canberra	...
New Zealand	105,000	1,200,000	11	26·3	9·5	Wellington	95,000
South Africa	795,300	6,000,000	8	26 97	11·9	Pretoria	42,000
Egypt	363,181	12,600,000	31	...	...	Cairo	785,000
Sudan	984,520	3,000,000	3	..	...	Khartoum	30,000
United States	3,027,000	95,000,000	31	...	...	} Washington	440,000
Extra U.S.	717,100	10,000,000	14	...	...		
Abyssinia	350,000	7,000,000	20	...	...	Adis Ababa	50,000
Afghanistan	246,000	5,000,000	21	...	...	Kabul	180,000
Argentina	1,132,000	8,250,000	7	42·1	21·6	Buenos Aires	1,250,000
Armenia	20,600	2,000,000	9	...	...	Erivan	...
Austria	31,600	7,140,000	226	31·4	21·9	Vienna	1.850,000
Belgium	11,400	7,700,000	658	23·7	15·2	Brussels	760,000
Bolivia	570,000	2,800,000	4	...	...	La Paz	95,000
Brazil	3,300,000	24,500,000	7	...	...	Rio de Janeiro	1,000,000
Bulgaria	71,450	5,000,000	69	40·3	26·4	Sofia	200,000
Chile	290,000	4,200,000	14	37·2	31·1	Santiago	420,000
China	4,300,000	420,000,000	97	...	...	Peking	1.000,000
Colombia	462,000	5,500,000	12	...	...	Bogotá	130,000
Costa Rica	23,000	460,000	20	43·8	26·1	San José	39,000
Cuba	44,178	2,600,000	49	34·4	11·2	Havana	635,000
Czecho-Slovakia	54,450	13,000,000	238	...	...	Prague	550,000
Denmark	15,500	3,000,000	180	26·7	13·4	Copenhagen	510,000
Dominica	18,750	700,000	37	...	...	San Domingo	25,000
Ecuador	276,000	2,000,000	7	...	...	Quito	55,000
Finland	145,600	3,300,000	20	...	...	Helsingfors	130,000
France	213,000	42,000,000	197	18·7	19·6	Paris	2,850,000
Georgia	45,000	3,200,000	71	...	...	Tiflis	356,000
Germany	208,780	60,000,000	311	29·8	16·2	Berlin	2,071,000
Greece	56,000	6,000,000	107	...	...	Athens	300,000
Guatemala	42,500	2,200,000	51	...	...	Guatemala	90,000
Haiti	10,200	2,000,000	196	...	...	Port-au-Prince	100,000
Honduras	44,275	650,000	13	35·3	17·8	Tegucigalpa	35,000
Hungary	32,800	7,500,000	227	...	...	Budapest	1,100,000
Italy	120,000	38,000,000	316	31·5	21·4	Rome	650.000
Japan	236,000	77,000,000	320	34·2	21·9	Tokyo	2,400,000
Latvia	10,000	900,000	90	...	...	Riga	570,000
Liberia	40,000	2,000,000	50	...	...	Monrovia	6,000
Lithuania	40,000	5,000,000	125	...	...	Vilna	210,000
Luxemburg	1,000	260,000	260	...	...	Luxemburg	21,000
Mexico	769,000	16,000,000	21	...	...	Mexico	470,000
Netherlands	12,761	6,850,000	536	27·8	14·5	The Hague	360,000
Nicaragua	51,700	800,000	15	...	...	Managua	40,000
Norway	124,400	2,600,000	20	25·9	13·2	Christiania	260,000
Panama	31,890	400,000	13	...	...	Panama	37,000
Paraguay	65,000	800,000	12	...	...	Asuncion	80,000
Persia	630,000	10,000,000	16	...	...	Tehran	210,000
Peru	532,000	3,500,000	6	...	...	Lima	151,000
Poland	300,000	30,000,000	100	...	...	Warsaw	1,000,000
Portugal	35,500	6,000,000	155	30·7	19·4	Lisbon	340,000
Rumania	122,300	17,000,000	139	46·2	23·4	Bucharest	400,000
§Russia	4,850,000	108,000,000	22	...	...	Moscow	750,000
Salvador	7,225	1,300,000	165	...	...	San Salvador	60,000
Siam	200,000	8,000,000	40	...	...	Bangkok	550,000
Spain	196,700	21,000,000	103	31·8	23·7	Madrid	600,000
Sweden	173,000	6,000,000	34	23·8	13·8	Stockholm	342,000
Switzerland	15,950	4,000,000	236	25·0	15·1	Berne	96,000
Tibet	500,000	8,000,000	16	...	...	Lhasa	30,000
Turkey	142,000	9,300,000	65	...	...	Constantinople	1,200,000
Ukraine	174,000	30 000.000	172	...	...	Kieff	600,000
Uruguay	72,200	1,400,000	15	31·7	14·5	Monte Video	380,000
Venezuela	363,728	3,000,000	6	32·8	22·1	Caracas	91,000
*Yugo-Slavia	87,000	12,000,000	137	...	...	Belgrade	100,000

* Montenegro and Serbia are included in Yugo-Slavia.

§ Particulars for *Soviet* Russia.

Figures for United Kingdom 1919 1920, Other Countries (mainly) 1918 1919

Country	Population	Revenue			Total				*Special Trade			
		Total	Per Head						Total	Per Head		
		£	£	s	d	£	£	s	d	£	£	s	d
U Kingdom	45 000,000	1,200,000 000	26	13	4	8,000,000,000	177	15	6	2 000 000 000	44	8	10
India	315,000,000	85,000,000	0	10	9	316,000,000	1	0	0	250 000 000	0	15	9
Canada	7,300,000	60 000,000	8	4	4	280,000,000	38	7	1	560 000 000	76	14	2
Newfoundland	250,000	1,860,000	7	13	1	7,200,000	29	12	7	15 000 000	61	14	7
Australia	5,500 000									150 000 000	27	5	4
New Zealand	1,200 000					160 000 000	133	6		60 000 000	50	0	0
South Africa	6 000 000	20 000 000	3	6		150,000 000	25	0		103 000 000	17	3	4
Egypt	12 600 000	25,000,000	1	19						50 000 000	3	17	0
United States	105 000 000	1,050 000 000	10	0	0	2 500,000,000	23	16	2	2 400 000 000	22	17	1
Argentina	8 000 000	35 000 000	4	7	6	120,000 000	15	0	0	260 000 000	32	10	0
Austria	7,140 000					2 280 000 000	319	6	6				
Belgium	7 700 000	32 000 000	4	3	2	720 000 000	93	10	1	308 000 000	40	0	0
Bolivia	2,800,000	2 800 000	1	0	0	5 600 000	2	0	0	20 000 000	7	2	10
Brazil	24,500 000	38 000 000	1	2	10	180 000,000	7	6	11	208 000,000	8	1	7
Bulgaria	5 000 000	20 000 000	4	0	0	114 000 000	22	16	0	†15,000 000	3	0	0
Chile	4 200 000	24 000 000	5	14	3	56 000 000	13	6	8	†94 000 000	22	7	7
China	420 000 000	60 000 000	0	3	0	215 000 000	0	10	2	250 000 000	0	11	10
Colombia	5 500 000	3 400 000	0	12	4	5 500 000	1	0	0	†12,000 000	2	3	7
Costa Rica	460 000	800 000	1	14	9	5 300,000	11	10	0				
Cuba	2 600 000	13 000 000	5	0	0	15 500 000	5	19	2	†186,000,000	71	10	9
Czecho Slovakia	13,000 000												
Denmark	3 000 000	19 500 000	6	10	0	30 000 000	10	0	0	150 000,000	50	0	0
Dominica	700 000	1 400 000	2	0	0	3,500 000	5	0	0	†14 000 000	20	0	0
Ecuador	2 000,000	1,700,000	0	17	0	5 300 000	2	13	0	11 000 000	5	10	0
Finland	3 300 000	13 000 000	3	12	8	7 700,000	2	6	8				
France	42,000,000	840 000 000	20	0	0	6,300,000 000	150	0	0	1 500,000,000	35	14	3
Germany	60,000,000	650,000,000	10	16	8	8,000,000 000	133	6	8				
Greece	6,000,000	46,000,000	7	12	6	120 000 000	20	0	0	13,000 000	2	3	4
Guatemala	2,200 000									†3 500,000	1	11	9
Haiti	2,000,000	800,000	0	8	0	5,000,000	2	10	0				
Honduras	650 000	540,000	0	16	8					†2,300 000	3	10	9
Hungary	7,500,000												
Italy	38,000 000	204 000 000	5	7	4	3,360,000,000	88	8	5	310 000 000	8	3	2
Japan	77,000,000	85 000 000	1	2	1	330,000,000	4	5	8	400 000,000	5	4	
Liberia	2,000,000	54,000	0	0	6	400,000	0	4	0	400,000	0	4	
Luxemburg	260,000	1 750,000	6	14	7	1,840,000	7	1	6				
Mexico	16,000,000	16,000,000	1	0	0	67,000,000	4	3	9	50 000,000	3	15	0
§Montenegro	400,000												
Netherlands	6,850,000	50,000,000	7	6	0	168 000,000	24	10	6	454,000,000	66	5	6
Nicaragua	800,000	400,000	0	10		3,000 000	3	15	0	2,400,000	3	0	0
Norway	2,600 000	35,000,000	13	1	6	55,000,000	21	2	11	133,000 000	51	3	0
Panama	400,000	600,000	1	10	0					†2,000,000	5	0	0
Paraguay	800,000	500,000	0	12	6	1,000 000	1	5	0	2 000,000	2	10	0
Persia	10,000,000	1,500,000	0	3	0	7,000 000	0	14	0	27,000,000	2	14	0
Peru	3,500,000	5,000 000	1	8	7	6 000 000	1	14	3	†31,500,000	9	0	0
Poland	30,000,000												
Portugal	6,000,000	13,000,000	2	3	4	160,000 000	25	16	8	34 000 000	5	13	4
Rumania	17,000,000	26,000,000	1	10	0	360,000,000	21	3	6	45 000,000	2	12	10
‡Russia	108,000,000												
Salvador	1,300,000	1,000,000	0	15	4	2 600,000	2	0	0	3,600 000	2	15	4
§Serbia	4,000,000												
Siam	8,000,000	6,000,000	0	15		7 000 000	0	17	6	†20 000 000	2	10	0
Spain	21,000,000	73,000,000	3	9		496,000,000	43	12	4	†95 000,000	4	10	5
Sweden	6,000,000	33,000,000	5	10		85,000 000	14	3	4	†238 000 000	39	13	4
Switzerland	4,000,000	9 000 000	2	5		57 000 000	14	5	0	†192 000 000	48	0	0
Turkey	9 300,000	32,000,000	3	8		437,100,000	47	0	0	†70,000,000	7	12	9
Uruguay	1,400,000	7,000,000	5	0		34 000,000	24	5	8	†30 000,000	21	8	6
Venezuela	3,000,000	3 000,000				6,000,000	2	0	0	†15,000,000	5	0	0
§Yugo Slavia	12,000,000												
The World (1918)	1,700,000,000	8,000,000 000	4	10	4	26,000,000,000	15	5	10	9 400,000 000	5	10	7

* Special Trade includes Imports retained for Home Consumption and Exports of Domestic Produce or Manufacture and excludes Imports that are re-exported

† General Trade includes the total value of Imports and the total value of Exports and the combined total under these two headings is given where the value of the Special Trade cannot be definitely ascertained

§ Montenegro and Serbia are included in Yugo Slavia

‡ Particulars for *Soviet* Russia

Country.	Sq. Miles	Population. Total.	Per Sq Mile	Vital Statistics. Births per 1,000	Deaths per 1 000.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
British Empire ...	13,123,712	435,000,000	32	...	...	London (Greater)	7,432,929
U.K.	121,377	45,407,037	374	21·1	14·6		
India	1,803,000	315,000,000	158	...	30·9	Delhi	233,000
Canada	3,730,000	7,300,000	2	27·82	15·12	Ottawa	88.000
Newfoundland .	162,750	250,000	2	28·8	10·6	St. John's	33,000
Australia	3,153,041	5,500,000	2	27 7	10·5	Canberra	...
New Zealand ...	105,000	1,200.000	11	26·3	9·5	Wellington	95,000
South Africa ...	795,300	6,000,000	8	26 97	11·9	Pretoria	42,000
Egypt..... . .	363,181	12,600,000	31	...	...	Cairo	785,000
Sudan	984,520	3,000,000	3	..	...	Khartoum .. .	30,000
United States	3,027,000	95,000,000	31	...	...	Washington	440,000
Extra U.S.	717,100	10,000,000	14	...	...		
Abyssinia	350,000	7,000,000	20	...	...	Adis Ababa	50,000
Afghanistan.....	246,000	5,000,000	21	...	...	Kabul	180,000
Argentina	1,132,000	8,250,000	7	42·1	21·6	Buenos Aires.....	1,250,000
Armenia	20,600	2,000,000	9	...	...	Erivan	
Austria	31,600	7,140,000	226	31·4	21·9	Vienna	1,850,000
Belgium	11,400	7,700,000	658	23·7	15·2	Brussels	760,000
Bolivia	570,000	2,800,000	4	...	...	La Paz	95,000
Brazil	3,300,000	24,500,000	7	...	...	Rio de Janeiro ...	1,000,000
Bulgaria	71,450	5,000,000	69	40·3	26·4	Sofia	200,000
Chile	290,000	4,200,000	14	37·2	31·1	Santiago	420,000
China.....	4,300,000	420,000,000	97	...	...	Peking.....	1.000,000
Colombia	462,000	5,500,000	12	...	...	Bogotá.....	130,000
Costa Rica	23,000	460,000	20	43·8	26·1	San José	39,000
Cuba	44,178	2,600,000	49	34·4	11·2	Havana	635,000
Czecho-Slovakia ..	54,450	13,000,000	238	...	...	Prague.....	550,000
Denmark	15,500	3,000,000	180	26·7	13·4	Copenhagen	510,000
Dominica	18,750	700,000	37	...	...	San Domingo.....	25,000
Ecuador	276,000	2,000,000	7	...	...	Quito	55,000
Finland.....	145,600	3,300,000	20	...	...	Helsingfors	130,000
France	213,000	42,000,000	197	18·7	19·6	Paris	2,850,000
Georgia	45,000	3,200,000	71	...	...	Tiflis..... .	356,000
Germany	208,780	60,000,000	311	29·8	16·2	Berlin	2,071,000
Greece	56,000	6,000,000	107	...	...	Athens.....	300,000
Guatemala	42,500	2,200,000	51	...	...	Guatemala.....	90,000
Haiti	10,200	2,000,000	196	...	...	Port-au-Prince ...	100,000
Honduras	44,275	650,000	13	35·3	17·8	Tegucigalpa	35,000
Hungary	32,800	7,500,000	227	...	...	Budapest	1,100,000
Italy	120,000	38,000,000	316	31·5	21·4	Rome	650.000
Japan.....	236,000	77,000,000	320	34·2	21·9	Tokyo	2,400,000
Latvia	10,000	900,000	90	...	...	Riga.....	570,000
Liberia	40,000	2,000,000	50	...	...	Monrovia	6,000
Lithuania	40,000	5,000,000	125	...	...	Vilna	210,000
Luxemburg	1,000	260,000	260	...	...	Luxemburg	21,000
Mexico	769,000	16,000,000	21	...	...	Mexico	470,000
Netherlands	12,761	6,850,000	536	27·8	14·5	The Hague	360,000
Nicaragua	51,700	800,000	15	...	...	Managua.....	40,000
Norway.....	124,400	2,600,000	20	25·9	13·2	Christiania.....	260,000
Panama.....	31,890	400,000	13	...	...	Panama	37,000
Paraguay	65,000	800,000	12	...	...	Asuncion	80,000
Persia.....	630,000	10,000,000	16	...	...	Tehran	210,000
Peru	532,000	3,500,000	6	...	...	Lima.....	151,000
Poland	300,000	30,000,000	100	...	...	Warsaw	1,000,000
Portugal	35,500	6,000,000	155	30·7	19·4	Lisbon	340,000
Rumania	122,300	17,000,000	139	46·2	23·4	Bucharest	400,000
§Russia	4,850,000	108,000,000	22	...	...	Moscow	750,000
Salvador	7,225	1,300,000	165	...	...	San Salvador.....	60,000
Siam	200,000	8,000,000	40	...	...	Bangkok	550,000
Spain	196,700	21,000,000	103	31·8	23·7	Madrid	600,000
Sweden	173,000	6,000,000	34	23·8	13·8	Stockholm	342,000
Switzerland.....	15,950	4,000,000	236	25·0	15·1	Berne	96,000
Tibet	500,000	8,000,000	16	...	...	Lhasa	30,000
Turkey	142,000	9,300,000	65	...	...	Constantinople...	1,200,000
Ukraine.....	174,000	30 000.000	172	...	...	Kieff.....	600,000
Uruguay	72,200	1,400,000	15	31·7	14·5	Monte Video.....	380,000
Venezuela	363,728	3,000,000	6	32·8	22·1	Caracas	91,000
*Yugo-Slavia	87,000	12,000,000	137	...	...	Belgrade.....	100,000

* Montenegro and Serbia are included in Yugo-Slavia. § Particulars for *Soviet* Russia.

Figures for United Kingdom 1919-1920; Other Countries (mainly) 1918-1919.

Country.	Population	Revenue. Total.	Per Head £	s.	d.	*Special Trade. Total.	£	s.	d.	Per Head. £	s.	d.
U. Kingdom ...	45,000,000	1,200,000,000	26	13	4	8,000,000,000	177	15	6	2,000,000,000	44	8	10
India	315,000,000	85,000,000	0	10	9	316,000,000			0	250,000,000	0	15	9
Canada	7,300,000	60,000,000	8	4	4	280,000,000	38	7	1	560,000,000	76	14	2
Newfoundland	250,000	1,860,000	7	13	1	7,200,000	29	12	7	15,000,000	61	14	7
Australia	5,500,000					...		...		150,000,000	27	5	4
New Zealand	1,200,000					160,000,000	133	6	8	60,000,000	50	0	0
South Africa	6,000,000	20,000,000	3	6	8	150,000,000	25	0	0	103,000,000	17	3	4
Egypt	12,600,000	25,000,000	1	19	8					50,000,000	3	17	0
United States	105,000,000	1,050,000,000	10	0	0	2,500,000,000	23	16	2	2,400,000,000	22	17	1
Argentina	8,000,000	35,000,000	4	7	6	120,000,000	15	0	0	260,000,000	32	10	0
Austria	7,140,000	..		...		2,280,000,000	319	6	6	...		...	
Belgium	7,700,000	32,000,000	4	3	2	720,000,000	93	10	1	308,000,000	40	0	0
Bolivia	2,800,000	2,800,000	1	0	0	5,600,000	2	0	0	20,000,000	7	2	10
Brazil	24,500,000	38,000,000	1	2	10	180,000,000	7	6	11	208,000,000	8	1	7
Bulgaria	5,000,000	20,000,000	4	0	0	114,000,000	22	16	0	†15,000,000	3	0	0
Chile	4,200,000	24,000,000	5	14	3	56,000,000	13	6	8	†94,000,000	22	7	7
China	420,000,000	60,000,000	0	3	0	215,000,000	0	10	2	250,000,000	0	11	10
Colombia	5,500,000	3,400,000	0	12	4	5,500,000	1	0	0	†12,000,000	2	3	7
Costa Rica	460,000	800,000	1	14	9	5,300,000	11	10	0	.			
Cuba	2,600,000	13,000,000	5	0	0	15,500,000	5	19	2	†186,000,000	71	10	9
Czecho-Slovakia	13,000,000	...		...		...				...			
Denmark	3,000,000	19,500,000	6	10		30,000,000				150,000,000	50	0	0
Dominica	700,000	1,400,000	2	0	0	3,500,000				†14,000,000	20	0	0
Ecuador	2,000,000	1,700,000	0	17	0	5,300,000				11,000,000	5	10	0
Finland	3,300,000	13,000,000	3	12	8	7,700,000				...			
France	42,000,000	840,000,000	20	0	0	6,300,000,000	150	0	0	1,500,000,000	35	14	3
Germany	60,000,000	650,000,000	10	16	8	8,000,000,000	133	6	8	...		...	
Greece	6,000,000	46,000,000	7	12	6	120,000,000	20	0	0	13,000,000	2	3	4
Guatemala	2,200,000	...						...		†3,500,000	1	11	9
Haiti	2,000,000	800,000	0	8	0	5,000,000				...		...	
Honduras	650,000	540,000	0	16	8					†2,300,000	3	10	9
Hungary	7,500,000	...								...		...	
Italy	38,000,000	204,000,000	5	7	4	3,360,000,000	88	8	5	310,000,000	8	3	2
Japan	77,000,000	85,000,000			1	330,000,000	4	5	8	400,000,000	5	4	0
Liberia	2,000,000	54,000			6	400,000	0	4	0	400,000	0	4	0
Luxemburg	260,000	1,750,000	6	14	7	1,840,000	7	1	6				
Mexico	16,000,000	16,000,000	1	0	0	67,000,000	4	3	9	50,000,000	3	15	0
§Montenegro	400,000												
Netherlands	6,850,000	50,000,000	7	6		168,000,000	24	10	6	454,000,000	66	5	6
Nicaragua	800,000	400,000	0	10		3,000,000	3	15	0	2,400,000	3	0	0
Norway	2,600,000	35,000,000	13	1		55,000,000	21	2	11	133,000,000	51	3	0
Panama	400,000	600,000	1	10		...		...		†2,000,000	5	0	0
Paraguay	800,000	500,000	0	12		1,000,000	1	5	0	2,000,000	2	10	0
Persia	10,000,000	1,500,000	0	3		7,000,000	0	14	0	27,000,000	2	14	0
Peru	3,500,000	5,000,000	1	8		6,000,000	1	14	3	†31,500,000	9	0	0
Poland	30,000,000												
Portugal	6,000,000	13,000,000	2	3	4	160,000,000	25	16	8	34,000,000	5	13	4
Rumania	17,000,000	26,000,000	1	10	0	360,000,000	21	3	6	45,000,000	2	12	10
‡Russia	108,000,000	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Salvador	1,300,000	1,000,000	0	15	4	2,600,000	2	0	0	3,600,000	2	15	4
§Serbia	4,000,000												
Siam	8,000,000	6,000,000	0	15		7,000,000	0	17	6	†20,000,000	2	10	
Spain	21,000,000	73,000,000	3	9	6	496,000,000	43	12	4	†95,000,000	4	10	5
Sweden	6,000,000	33,000,000	5	10	0	85,000,000	14	3	4	†238,000,000	39	13	4
Switzerland	4,000,000	9,000,000	2	5	0	57,000,000	14	5	0	†192,000,000	48	0	0
Turkey	9,300,000	32,000,000	3	8	9	437,100,000	47	0	0	†70,000,000	7	12	9
Uruguay	1,400,000	7,000,000	5	0	0	34,000,000	24	5	8	†30,000,000	21	8	6
Venezuela	3,000,000	3,000,000	1	0	0	6,000,000	2	0	0	†15,000,000	5	0	0
§Yugo-Slavia	12,000,000												
The World (1918)	1,700,000,000	8,000,000,000	4	10	4	26,000,000,000	15	5	10	9,400,000,000	5	10	7

* Special Trade includes Imports retained for Home Consumption and Exports of Domestic Produce or Manufacture, and excludes Imports that are re-exported.

† General Trade includes the total value of Imports and the total value of Exports, and the combined total under these two headings is given where the value of the Special Trade cannot be definitely ascertained.

§ Montenegro and Serbia are included in Yugo-Slavia.

‡ Particulars for *Soviet* Russia.

The World's Production of Wheat
(In millions of quarters of 480 lb.)

		Season 1918 (Actual.)	Season 1919. (Estimated.)
U S A		114	115
Russia	(say)	50	(say) 40
India		47	35
Canada		29	22
Australasia		15	11
Hungary	(say)	15	(say) 14
France		29	22
Spain		16 5	16 5
Italy		23	19
Germany	(say)	15	(say) 13
Argentina		29	23
Rumania	(say)	3	7
Austria	(say)	7	(say) 7
United Kingdom		10 5	(say) 8 5
Other smaller Producers		abt 50	abt 50
		453	403

The figures for the Indian Argentine and Australasian crops are of those harvested in the early months of each calendar year the other crops harvest June September

The World's Production of Barley
(In millions of quarters of 400 lb.)

		Season 1918 (Actual)	Season 1919 Estimated)
Russia	(say)	50	(say) 40
U S A		31	23
India		16	16
Germany	(say)	15	(say) 13
Japan		9	11
Spain		11	11
Austria	(say)	8	(say) 8
United Kingdom		7 5	
Canada		9	8
Hungary	(say)	8	(say) 8
France		3	3
Other smaller Producers		abt 25 5	
		193	

The World's Production of Oats
(In millions of quarters of 304 lb.)

		Season 1918 Actual)	Season 1919 (Estimated)
U S A		163	130
Russia	(say)	80	(say) 60
Germany	(say)	50	(say) 40
Canada		48	43
France		20	18
Austria	(say)	25	(say) 22
United Kingdom		32	
Sweden		6	6
Denmark		4	4
Argentina		7	5
Other smaller Producers		abt 31	
		466	

The World's Production of Rye
(In millions of quarters of 480 lb.)

		Season 1918 (Actual)	Season 1919. (Estimated)
Russia	(say)	80	(say) 70
Germany	(say)	40	(say) 35
Austria	(say)	10	(say) 10
U S A		10	9
Hungary	(say)	5	(say) 4
France		3 5	4
Other smaller Producers,	abt	24 5	abt 24
		173	156

The World's Production of Maize (Corn)
(In millions of quarters of 480 lb.)

		Season 1918 (Actual)	Season 1919 (Estimated)
U S A		301	337
Hungary	(say)	21	(say) 20
Argentina		20	
Mexico		12	12
Rumania	(say)	5	7
Italy		9	9
Egypt		7	7
Russia		5	(say) 5
Union of South Africa		4	5
Other smaller Producers,	abt	15	
		399	

The Principal Exporters of Wheat and Wheat Flour
(Expressed in millions of quarters of 480 lb of Wheat)

Exports	Season 1915 16 Aug 1-July 31	Season 1916-17 Aug 1 July 31
U S A	30	22
Canada	30	23
Argentina	8	7
Australasia	4	9
India	1	6 5
Russia (North)	1	4
Other smaller Exporting Countries	1	1 1
	75	69

The Principal Importers (by Sea) of Wheat and Wheat Flour
(Expressed in millions of quarters of 480 lb of Wheat)

Imports	Season 1915 16 Aug 1 July 31	Season 1916-17 Aug 1 July 31
United Kingdom	26 5	19
France	10	probably 15
Italy	10	7
Belgium	3	2
Holland	2	2
Smaller Importing European Countries	10	10
Extra European Countries	12	12
	73 5	67

The United Kingdom's Imports of Foreign Grain and Flour
(Calendar Year January 1 to December 31)

	Wheat (qrs 480 lb)	Barley (qrs 400 lb)	Oats (qrs 304 lb)	Maize (qrs 480 lb)	Flour (sacks 280 lb)
1913	24 704 700	6 283 000	6 691 500	11 469 500	4 791 200
1914	24 249 600	4 492 400	5,215,700	9,109,500	4,024,100
1915	20,689,000	3,447 000	5,762,000	11 333,000	4 192 000
1916	23 349,000	4,429 460	4,606,500	7,970,480	3,984,130
1917	21 668 000	2,559 000	4,652,000	5,835,000	5,735,000
1918	13 540,000	1,407 000	4,028,700	3,441,000	10,543,000

Merchant Shipping Owned in each Country.—(Extracted from "Lloyd's Register Book," 1920–1921.)

FLAG.	STEAMERS AND MOTOR VESSELS (100 tons and upwards).								SAILING VESSELS (100 tons and upwards).								STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS Grand Totals.	
	STEEL.		IRON.		WOOD & COMP		TOTAL.		STEEL.		IRON.		WOOD AND COMP		TOTAL.			
	No.	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons	No	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons	No	Gross Tons	No	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons
United Kingdom	7,232	17,798,671	717	276,498	164	35,484	8,113	18,110,653	239	158,847	60	31,466	149	29,458	448	219,771	8,561	18,330,424
*Dominions	1,090	1,769,441	180	119,659	396	143,127	1,666	2,032,227	33	27,541	35	22,561	536	169,899	604	220,001	2,270	2,252,228
Total British ...	8,322	19,568,112	897	396,157	560	178,611	9,779	20,142,880	272	186,388	95	54,027	685	199,357	1,052	439,772	10,831	20,582,652
U.S.A. :—Sea	2,620	10,992,189	118	197,236	835	1,216,698	3,573	12,406,123	89	160,619	39	54,751	1,188	1,168,381	1,316	1,383,761	1,889	13,789,874
*N'thern Lakes	450	2,099,184	10	10,988	6	8,396	466	2,118,568	26	88,861	...	...	...	...	26	88,861	492	2,207,429
Philippines ...	22	21,709	22	19,361	27	8,614	71	49,684	...	...	...	...	5	2,302	5	2,302	76	51,986
Total U.S.A. ...	3,092	13,113,082	150	227,585	868	1,233,708	4,110	14,574,375	115	249,480	39	54,751	1,193	1,170,683	1,347	1,474,914	5,457	16,049,289
Argentine	129	122,178	19	7,503	2	437	150	130,118	25	10,115	4	3,554	19	6,236	48	19,905	198	150,023
Belgian	191	390,467	7	6,930	10	13,026	208	410,423	2	2,915	1	1,423	2	351	5	4,689	213	415,112
Brazilian.....	312	438,999	31	33,805	5	2,420	348	475,224	8	3,564	5	7,263	39	11,809	52	22,636	400	497,860
Chilian	59	63,752	20	22,894	11	1,966	90	88,612	...	...	6	9,910	16	5,266	22	15,176	112	103,788
Chinese	68	115,116	13	15,359	21	12,359	102	142,834	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	142,834
Cuban	26	37,367	6	3,337	8	4,620	40	45,324	5	5,657	2	1,437	6	1,021	13	8,115	53	53,439
Danish	432	677,172	47	27,565	43	14,707	522	719,444	36	27,574	16	19,645	171	36,748	223	83,567	745	803,411
Dutch	869	1,757,120	46	15,222	7	1,050	922	1,773,392	51	14,720	2	2,427	12	2,857	65	20,004	987	1,793,396
Finnish	63	63,799	27	11,090	31	7,406	121	82,295	19	27,139	12	17,545	160	39,710	191	84,394	312	166,689
French	1,073	2,593,609	145	104,875	182	264,745	1,400	2,963,229	98	198,973	8	12,157	252	70,835	358	281,965	1,758	3,245,194
‡German	820	374,769	80	44,460	1	209	501	419,438	206	240,411	4	4,461	27	8,361	237	253,233	1,138	672,671
†Greek	174	413,864	105	71,976	15	11,756	294	496,996	...	..	2	1,323	109	31,924	111	33,265	405	530,261
Italian	582	1,898,065	140	150,377	67	69,987	789	2,118,429	20	14,594	30	37,212	276	72,158	326	123,964	1,115	2,242,393
**Japanese	1,090	2,612,721	87	123,657	763	259,500	1,940	2,995,878	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,940	2,995,878
Norwegian	1,197	1,798,066	144	89,893	255	91,601	1,596	1,979,560	73	124,999	68	93,905	40	20,924	181	239,828	1,777	2,219,388
Peruvian	22	62,667	1	624	4	2,847	27	66,138	1	2,528	3	4,179	38	16,117	42	22,824	69	88,962
Portuguese	122	230,053	16	13,734	5	1,911	143	235,698	5	5,327	1	814	100	33,826	106	39,967	249	275,665
Rumanian	34	71,041	4	3,076	...	...	38	74,117	...	...	...	...	1	432	1	432	39	74,549
*†‖Russian	373	473,116	139	70,261	12	2,187	524	509,564	4	5,507	2	2,060	83	17,416	89	24,983	613	534,547
Spanish	395	799,594	160	124,256	46	13,430	601	937,280	6	5,808	15	22,041	127	31,901	148	59,750	749	997,030
Swedish	618	784,717	273	168,384	181	43,322	1,072	996,423	19	16,984	11	14 265	195	45,253	225	76,502	1,297	1,072,925
Uruguayan.....	26	47,424	5	2,501	3	1,533	34	51,457	3	4,054	7	6,946	3	1,380	13	12,380	47	63,837
Other Countries	197	153,315	46	39,263	22	7,766	265	200,344	6	2,205	1	1,342	131	32.554	138	36,101	403	236,445
§Flag not Recorded	423	1,234,750	65	38,092	9	2,437	497	1,275,216	6	2,431	...	...	83	28,180	89	30,611	586	1,305,827
Grand Total	20,709	49,848,335	2,673	1,812,813	3,131	2,243,540	26,513	53,904,688	980	1,151,373	334	372,687	3,768	1,885,317	5,082	3,409,377	31,595	57,314,065

* Lloyd's Register Book does not include vessels trading on the Caspian Sea nor *wooden* vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America. † In the absence of satisfactory information, the records of numerous small sailing vessels (belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, and Southern Russia) are omitted from the Register Book.
‡ The figures for steamers include only vessels of under 1,600 tons gross which have not been captured, requisitioned by, or allocated to, other countries.
§ Including all ex-Austro-Hungarian vessels and German steamers of 1,600 tons gross and upwards, the allocation of which is not yet known.
** Japanese sailing vessels are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book. ‖ The figures exclude vessels registered at Esthonian ports.

Country	Ruler			Acceded		
Abyssinia	Waizeru Zauditu *Empress*			1876	Sept	27, 1916
Afghanistan	Amanulla Khan *Amir*	June	1	1892	Feb	20, 1919
Albania	(Not yet appointed)					
Argentine Republic	Hypolito Irigoyen, *President*				Oct	12, 1916
Austria	Dr M Mayr *State Chancellor*				Nov	20, 1920
Belgium	Albert *King*	April	8	1875	Dec	17, 1909
Bhutan	Ugyen Wangchuk, *Maharaja*					1907
Bokhara	Said Mir Alim Khan *Emir*			1880		1911
Bolivia	J M Escalin B Saaredra J M Ramirez *Council of Government*				July	12, 1920
Brazil	Epitacio da Silva Pessoa *President*			1865	July	28, 1919
British Empire	George V, *King Emperor*	June	3	1865	May	6, 1910
Bulgaria	Boris III, *Tsar*	Jan	30	1894	Oct	4 1918
Chile	Arturo Alessandri *President*				Dec	23, 1920
China	Hsu Shi chang *President*			1853	Oct	10, 1918
Colombia	Marco Fidel Suarez *President*				Aug	7 1918
Congo Free State	Albert (King of the Belgians) *Sovereign*	April	8	1875	Dec	17, 1909
Costa Rica	Julio Acosta *President*					1920
Cuba	Alfredo Zayas *President*				May	20 1920
Czecho Slovakia	Tomas G Masaryk *President*			1850	Nov	14, 1918
Denmark	Christian X *King*	Sept	26	1870	May	14, 1912
Dominican Republic	U S Naval Administration					1917
Ecuador	Luis Tamajo *President*					1920
Egypt	Ahmed Fuad *Sultan*	Mar	26	1868	Oct	9, 1917
Finland	Kaarlo Juho Stahlberg *President*			1865	July	25, 1919
France	Alexandre Millerand *President*			1859	Sept	23 1920
Georgia						
Germany	Friedrich Ebert, *President*	Feb	4	1870	Feb	11 1919
Great Britain and Ireland	George V *King*	June	3	1865	May	6 1910
Greece	Dowager Queen Olga *Regent*	Aug	22	1851	Nov	1920
Guatemala	Carlos Herrera *President*				April	20 1920
Haiti	General Dartiguenave *President*				Aug	12, 1915
Hejaz	El Hussein ibn Ali *King*				June	5 1916
Honduras	Rafael Lopez Gutierez *President*					1920
Hungary	Nicolas von Horthy *Governor*			1867	Mar	1, 1920
Iceland	Christian X *King of Denmark & Iceland*	Sept	26	1870	May	14, 1912
India	George *Emperor*	June	3	1865	May	6, 1910
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III, *King*	Nov	11	1869	July	29 1900
Japan	Yoshihito *Emperor*	Aug	31	1879	July	30, 1912
Khiva	Said Asfendiar *Khan*			1871		1920
Koweit	Salim ibn Mubarak *Sultan*					
Liberia	C D B King *President*				Jan	1, 1920
Liechtenstein	John II *Prince*	Oct	5	1840	Nov	22, 1858
Luxemburg	Charlotte *Grand Duchess*	Jan	23	1896	Jan	15, 1919
Mexico	Alvaro Obregon *President*				Dec	1, 1920
Monaco	Albert *Prince*	Nov	13,	1848	Sept	10, 1889
Montenegro (see Yugo-Slavia)						
Morocco	Mulai Yusef, *Sultan*				Aug	18, 1912
Nepal	Bir Bikram, *Maharaja*	June	30,	1906	Dec	11, 1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina *Queen*	Aug	31,	1880	Nov	23, 1890
Nicaragua	Emiliano Chamorro *President*				Jan	1, 1917
Norway	Haakon VII, *King*	Aug	3,	1872	Nov	18 1905
Oman	Seyyid Taimur *Sultan*			1886	Oct	5 1913
Panama	Belisario Porras *President*				Oct	1, 1920
Paraguay	Manuel Gondra *President*					1920
Persia	Ahmed Mirza *Shah*	Jan	20,	1898	July	17, 1917
Peru	Augusto B Leguia *President*				Aug	9, 1919
Poland	Joseph Pilsudski *President*			1867	Nov	1918
Portugal	Antonio José d Almeida, *President*				Oct	6, 1919
Rome See of	Benedict XV, *Pope*	Nov	21,	1854	Sept	3, 1914
Rumania	Ferdinand *King*	Aug	24	1865	Oct	10 1914
Russia	Vladimir I U Lenin *Bolshevik President*	April	23,	1870	Nov	7, 1917
Salvador	Jorge Melendez *President*				Mar	1, 1919
Serbia, *see* Yugo-Slavia						
Siam	Rama VI *King*	Jan	1,	1880	Oct	23, 1910
		May	17,	1886	May	17, 1886
Sweden	[illegible]	June	16,	1858	Dec	8, 1907
Switzerland	E Schulthess, *President*				Jan	1, 1921
Turkey	Muhammad VI *Sultan*	Jan	12,	1861	July	3, 1918
United States of America	Warren Gamaliel Harding, *President*	Nov.	2,	1865	Mar	4 1921
Uruguay	Baltazar Brum, *President*		..		Mar	1, 1919
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez *President*					1919
Yemen	Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed Din, *Imam*					
Yugo Slavia	Peter I, *King*	July	12,	1844	June	15, 1903

The League of Nations.

ONE of the results of the War of 1914–1918 was the formation of a League of Nations with a Covenant, and a Charter of XXVI Articles The principle underlying the formation of the League was adopted by the delegates to the Peace Congress at Versailles on Jan 25 1919 and its influence was shewn in the terms of the Treaties

The High Contracting Parties agreed to the Covenant in order to promote International Co-operation and to achieve International Peace and Security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to War

"by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between Nations,

by the firm establishment of the understandings of International Law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments

and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous regard for all Treaty Obligations in the dealings of Organized Peoples with one another

The territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League is guaranteed by the League In case of any dispute between members, likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter to arbitration or enquiry and agree not resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrator or the report by the Council, such award to be made within a reasonable time and such report to be made within six months of the submission of the matter in dispute Any member resorting to war in disregard of these rules shall be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the remaining members of the League, who undertake to subject the aggressor to the severance of all intercourse and trade or financial relations while the Council of the League shall recommend to the Governments concerned what effective force shall be contributed by each to protect the covenants of the League

In the event of a dispute between a member of the League and a State which is not a member (or between States that are not members) invitation shall be made to the State or States that are not members to accept membership with its privileges and obligations If the invitation be refused and the State that is not a member resort to war against a member of the League, such State shall be deemed to have made war on every member of the League and shall be so dealt with If the invitation be refused by States that are not members the Council shall take such steps as may be possible to avert hostilities and to settle the dispute

Article XXIII provides for securing fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children in the countries of members, and in those in which members have commercial and industrial relations, and provides for the just treatment of natives for the suppression of the White Slave traffic" for the supervision of the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs, and in arms and ammunition, for the freedom of communications and trade between members and for the prevention and control of disease

The formation of the League was very largely the work of Woodrow Wilson President of the United States of America 1913–21, but his action in committing the United States to participation in the League was repudiated by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate of the U S and was not endorsed by the electors in the Presidential Election of 1920

The Council of the League consists of representatives of the British Empire France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the League selected by the Assembly of Representatives of the members of the League Any member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the League

The original members of the League were the Signatories of the Treaty of Peace at Versailles on behalf of the Allies, June 28, 1919 —

Belgium	Haiti
Bolivia	Hejaz
Brazil	Honduras
British Empire	Italy
Canada	Japan
Australia	Liberia
South Africa	Nicaragua
New Zealand	Panama
India	Peru
China	Poland
Cuba	Portugal
Czecho Slovakia	Rumania
Ecuador	Siam
France	*United States
Greece	Uruguay
Guatemala	Yugo Slavia

The following States were invited to enter —

Argentina	Persia
Chile	Salvador
Colombia	†Spain
†Denmark	†Sweden
†Netherlands	†Switzerland
†Norway	Venezuela
Paraguay	

Any fully self governing State, Dominion or Colony, not named as an Original Member, may become a member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly

Any member of the League may after two years notice of its intention to do so withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations, and all its obligations under the Covenant, shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal

SEAT OF THE LEAGUE, Geneva, Switzerland.

OFFICERS OF THE LEAGUE

President (1921), M Paul Hymans
Secretary General, Hon Sir Eric Drummond, K C M G, C B (and allowance £500) £5,000
Organizing Secretary, Raymond B Fosdick
Financial Director, Sir Herbert B Ames, LL D
High Commissioner for the Feeding of Europe, Herbert C Hoover
Director Labour Section, Prof Louis Varlez.
London Office, 117 Piccadilly, W 1

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S W 1 —*President*, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K G, *General Sec*, J C Maxwell Garnett

* The U S Senate has declined to participate in the League
† Has since joined the League

Embassies	*Ambassadors*	*Address of Embassy*
Belgium	Rt Hon Sir George D Grahame K C V O (1920)	2 Rue de Spa *Brussels*
Brazil	Rt Hon Sir Ralph Spencer Paget K C M G, C V O (1918)	*Rio de Janeiro*
France	[illegible] G C S I G C M G C I E G C V O I S O (1920)	39 [illegible] *Paris*
Germany	Rt Hon Lord D Abernon G C M G (1920)	70 Wilhelmstrasse *Berlin*
Italy	Rt Hon Sir G Buchanan G C B (1919)	Via Venti Settembre, Porta Pia, *Rome*
Japan	Rt Hon Sir C N E Eliot K C I C, C B (1919)	*Tokyo*
Russia	(Vacant)	4 Court Quay *Petrograd*
Spain	Rt Hon Sir Esmé Howard K C B K C M G (1919)	16, Calle Fernando el Santo *Madrid*
Turkey	Rt Hon Sir H Rumbold, Bart, K C M G M V O (1920)	*Constantinople*
United States	Rt Hon Sir Auckland Geddes K C B (1920)	1300, Connecticut Avenue *Washington*

Legations	*Envoys Ministers &c* E E *Envoy Extraordinary &* M P *Minister Plenipotentiary* C d'A *Charge d'Affaires* C *Consul General*	*Address of Legation*
Abyssinia	Hon Ernest S Scott C M G (*E F & M P & C G* 1919)	*Addis Ababa* [*Aden*
Argentina	J W R Macleay, C M G (*E E & M P* 1919)	314, Reconquista *Buenos*
Austria	Hon F O Lindley, C B (*E E & M P* 1920)	57 Reisnerstrasse *Vienna*
Bolivia	William E O Reilly (*E E & M P & C G* 1920)	*La Paz*
Bulgaria	Sir A R Peel, K C M G (*L L & M P*, 1920)	*Sofia*
Chile	John C I Vaughan C M G, M V O (*E E & M P* 1919	*Santiago*
China	Sir Beilby F Alston K C M G C B (*E E & M P* 1920)	*Pekin*
Colombia	Lord Herbert Hervey (*E E & M P & C G*, 1919)	*Bogotá*
Costa Rica	A P Bennett C M G (*E E & M P & C G* 1919)	*See* Panama
Cuba	Hon W Erskine M V O (*E E & M P & C G*, 1919)	*San Juan de Dios*
Czecho Slovakia	Sir George Clerk K C M G (*E E & M P*, 1919)	*Prague*
Denmark	Sir Charles Marling, K C M G, C B (*E E & M P*, 1919)	Bredgade 26, *Copenhagen*
Dominica	Hon W Erskine, M V O (*M P*, 1919)	*See* Cuba
Ecuador	Arthur Grant Duff (*E E & M P*, 1920)	*See* Peru
Finland	George Jardine Kidston C M G (*E E & M P* 1920)	*Helsingfors*
Georgia	Comm Luke D S O R N (*High Commissioner* 1920)	*Tiflis*
Greece	Rt Hon Earl Granville, G C V O (*E E & M P*, 1917)	*Athens*
Guatemala	Hugh William Gaisford, (*E E & M P & C G*, 1920)	*Guatemala*
Haiti	Hon W Erskine M V O (*M P* 1919)	*See* Cuba
Honduras	Hugh William Gaisford (*E E & M P & C G* 1920)	*See* Guatemala
Hungary	Thomas B Hohler, C B, C M G (*M P* 1920)	*Buda Pest*
Liberia	R C F Maugham (*Consul General* 1913)	*Monrovia*
Luxemburg	Sir Ronald W Graham, K C M G (*E E*, 1920)	*See* Netherlands
Mexico	H Cummins O B E (*Ch d'Aff*, 1919)	3A, Calle de Lerma, *Mexico*
Netherlands	Sir Ronald W Graham K C M G C B (*E E & M P*, 1919)	12, Hooge, Westeinde, *The Hague*
Nicaragua	Hugh William Gaisford (*E E & M P & C G* 1920)	*See* Guatemala
Norway	Sir M de C Findlay, K C M G (*E L & M P*, 1911)	*Christiania*
Panama	A P Bennett C M G (*E E & M P & C G*, 1919)	*Panama*
Paraguay	J W R Macleay C M G (*M P*, 1920)	*See* Argentina
Persia	Herman C Norman C B C S I, C I E (*E E & M P C G*, 1920)	*Tehran*
Peru	Arthur C Grant Duff (*L E & M P*, 1920)	*Lima*
Poland	(Vacant) (*E E & M P*)	18, Nowy Swiat *Warsaw*
Portugal	Hon Sir L D Carnegie, G C V O, K C M G (*E E & M P* 1913)	63, Rua de São Francisco de Borja *Lisbon*
Rumania	Sir H G Dering, K C M G, K C I E (*E E & M P*, 1920)	*Bucharest*
Salvador	Hugh William Gaisford (*E E & M P & C G*, 1920)	*See* Guatemala
Siam	Richard S Seymour M V O (*E E & M P*, 1920)	*Bangkok*
Sweden	Colville A de R Barclay, C B (*E E & M P*, 1919)	Strandvagen 17 *Stockholm*
Switzerland	Hon Theo Russell C B C V O (*E E & M P*, 1919)	50, Thunstrasse *Berne*
Uruguay	Sir C C Mallet, C M G (*L E & M P & C G*, 1919)	Plaza Zabala *Monte Video*
Vatican	Count de Salis, K C M G (*E E & M P Special Mission*)	*Rome*
Venezuela	H H D Beaumont (*L E & M P*, 1919)	*Caracas*
Yugo Slavia	Sir C A Young, K C M G, M.V O (*E E & M P*, 1919)	*Belgrade*

Embassies	*Ambassadors and Embassies*	*Consulate General*
American	Mr John W Davis 4 Grosvenor Gdns, S W 1	18, Cavendish Square, W 1
Belgian	Baron Moncheur, 23 Belgrave Square, S.W 1	37, Bedford Square, W C 1
Brazilian	Senhor Domicio da Gama, 19, Upper Brook Street, W 1	20, South Place Finsbury, E C 2.
French	Count de Saint Aulaire, Albert Gate House Hyde Park, W 2 [race, S W 1	51, Bedford Square, W C 1
German	Dr Friedrich Sthamer, 9, Carlton House Ter	9, Carlton House Terrace S W 1
Italian	Signor de Martino, 20, Grosvenor Sq W 1	44 Finsbury Square E C 2
Japanese	Barón G Hayashi 20 Grosvenor Square W 1	1, Broad Street Place E C 2.
Russian	(Vacant) *Chargé d Aff*, 44 Curzon St W 1	30 Bedford Square W C 1
Spanish	Senor Don Merry del Val, 1, Grosvenor Gardens S W 1	40, Trinity Square, E C 3.
Turkish	(Not yet appointed)	
Legations	*Ministers &c and Legations*	
Argentine	(Vacant) 2, Palace Gate, W 8.	127 Oxford Street W 1
Austrian	Baron Georg Franckenstein, 18, Belgrave Sq S W 1	(None)
Bolivian	Senor Don Adolfo Ballivian, 54, Holland Park W 11	20, Copthall Avenue, E C 2.
Bulgarian	Monsieur D Stancioff ..	(None)
Chilean	Senor Don A Edwards, 22, GrosvenorSq, W 1	94, Gracechurch Street, E C 3.
Chinese	ViKyuinWellingtonKoo 49, PortlandPl, W 1	31, Eaton Square S W 1
Colombian	Senor Dr Don Ignacio Gutierrez Ponce, 42, Holland Road, Kensington, W 14	7, SicilianA venue, Southampton Row W C 1
Costa Rican	(W J Le Lacheur, *Consul General*)	58, Lombard Street, E C 3.
Cuban	Gen C Garcia Velez, 30, York Terrace, Regent s Park N W 1 [S W 1	46, Kingsway, W C 2
Czecho Slovak	Dr Adalbert Mastny, 8, Grosvenor Place,	8, Grosvenor Place S W 1.
Danish	Monsieur de Grevenkop Castenskiold, 29 Pont Street, S W 1	8, Byward Street E C 3
Dominican	Señor Don E Caseaux *Cons Gen*	19, St Dunstan s Hill, E C 3.
Ecuadorian	Señor Don Enrique Dorn y de Alcua	23, College Hill Cannon St., E C 4.
Esthonian	Monsieur Antonius Piip *Chargé d Affaires*	167, Queen s Gate S W 7
Finnish	Monsieur O Donner, 2 Moreton Gdns S W 1	29 St Swithin s Lane, E C 4.
Georgian	D Ghambashidze 32 Queen s Gate S W 7	32, Queen s Gate S W 7
Greek	Monsieur D Caclamanos, 51, Upper Brook Street, W 1	40 Old Broad Street, E C 2
Guatemalan	Señor Don Manuel Arroyo	11, Queen Victoria Street, E C 4.
Haitian	76, Victoria Street, S W 1	32, Fenchurch Street, E C 3.
Honduras	(A B Ryde, *Consul General*)	4, Lloyd s Avenue, E C 3
Hungarian	(Not yet appointed)	
Latvian	(Vacant)	4, Drapers Gardens E C 2
Liberian	Mr J P Crommelin, 13 Eaton Place, S W 1	27, Mincing Lane E C 3
Lithuanian	Monsieur A Tyszkiewicz	14, Cornwall Gardens S W 7.
Luxemburg	Mynheer H S J Maas, *Consul General*	28 Langham Street W 1
Mexican	Señor Miguel Covarrubias	2 Fenchurch Avenue E C 3
Monaco	Mr Theodore Lumley *Cons Gen*	37 Conduit Street W 1
Netherlands	Jonkheer Dr R de Marees van Swinderen, 32, Green Street, W 1	28, Langham Street, W 1
Nicaraguan	(Vacant)	65 Bishopsgate E C 2
Norwegian	Monsieur Benj Vogt, 25, The Boltons, S W 10	22, Great St Helen s E C 3
Panama	Senor Don Guillermo Andreve	232 FinsburyPavement House E C 2
Paraguayan	Señor Don Hector Velasquez	18, Eldon Street E C 2
Persian	H H Prince Alaedes Saltaneh, 47, Bramham Gardens S W 5	82, Victoria Street, S W 1
Peruvian	Senor Don Dr Francisco Garcia Calderon 104, Victoria Street S W 1	31, Lombard Street, E C 3
Polish	(Vacant) *Legation* 45 Grosvenor Sq S W 1	2 Upper Montague Street W C 1
Portuguese	Senhor M Teixeiro Gomes, 12, Gloucester Place, W 1 [S W 7	12, Taviton St, Gordon Sq W C 1
Rumanian	Monsieur M Boerescu 4, Cromwell Place	3, Mincing Lane E C 3
Salvadorian	Senor Dr Don Arturo R. Avila *Ch d Affaires*	7, Union Court, E C 2
Serbian	*See* Yugo Slavian.	
Siamese	Phya Buri Navarasth, 23, Ashburn Place, S W 7	5, Whittington Avenue, E C 3
Swedish	Baron E K Palmstierna 73 Portland Pl W 1	329 High Holborn W C 1
Swiss	Monsieur C R Paravicini, 32, Queen Anne Street W 1 [S W 5.	10, Upper Wimpole Street, W 1
Ukranian	Dr N Stakhowsky, 8, Kensington Mansions,	3, Portland Place W 1
Uruguayan	Señor Don Federico Vidiella, 3, Elvaston Place, S Kensington, S W 7	57-58 Chancery Lane, W C 2.
Venezuelan	Señor Dr Don Pedro Cesar Dominici, 7, Mansions, Earl s Court, S W 5	10, Eastcheap, E C 3
Yugo Slavian	Dr M Gavrilovic, 195, Queen's Gate, S W	195, Queen s Gate, S W 7

London Representatives of British Dominions.

Dominion	*High Commissioner, etc*	*Address in London.*
British India	Hon Sir William S Meyer, G C I E, K C S I *High Commissioner*	India Office, Whitehall S W 1
Australian Commonwealth	Rt Hon Andrew Fisher *High Commr*	Australia House Strand, W C 2
New South Wales	Hon Sir J A Coghlan, K C M G, *Agent Gen*	Australia House Strand, W C 2
Queensland	J M Hunter, *Agent Gen*	409 Strand W C 2
South Australia	Hon E Lucas *Agent Gen*	Australia House Strand, W C 2
Tasmania	Hon A H Ashbolt, *Agent Gen*	Australia House Strand W C 2
Victoria	Hon Sir P McBride *Agent Gen*	Melbourne Place Strand W C 2
Western Australia	Hon Sir J D Connolly *Agent Gen*	Savoy House Strand W C 2
Dominion of Canada	Hon Sir G H Perley, K C M G, *High Commr*	19 Victoria Street, S W 1
Alberta	The Canadian High Commissioner	19 Victoria Street S W 1
British Columbia	Hon F C Wade K C *Agent Gen*	1 Regent Street S W 1
Manitoba	The Canadian High Commissioner	19 Victoria St S W 1 [W C 2
New Brunswick	(Vacant) *Agent Gen*	37 Southampton Street, Strand,
Nova Scotia	J Howard, *Agent Gen*	57A Pall Mall S W 1
Ontario	Dr G C Creelman, *Agent Gen*	163 Strand, W C 2
Prince Edward Island	The Canadian High Commissioner	19 Victoria Street S W 1
Quebec	Lt Col J P Pelletier, *Agent Gen*	38 Kingsway W C 2
Saskatchewan	The Canadian High Commissioner	19 Victoria Street S W 1
Yukon	The Canadian High Commissioner	19 Victoria Street S W 1
Newfoundland	Hon Sir E R Bowring *Agent Gen*	58 Victoria Street S W 1.
New Zealand	Hon Sir James Allen, K C B, *High Commr*	413 Strand W C 2
Union of South Africa	(Vacant) *High Commr*	32 Victoria Street S W 1
British North Borneo	The Secretary, Court of Directors	37 Threadneedle Street, E C 2
Malay States	Malay States Agency	88 Cannon Street, E C 4
Sarawak	Advisory Council	Millbank House Westminster, S W 1
Sudan Government	Sudan Govt Agency	5 Northumberland Av, W C 2
Ascension	H M Admiralty	Whitehall, S W 1
Crown Colonies	Crown Agents for the Colonies	4 Millbank Westminster, S W 1
Protectorates	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	Foreign Office S W 1

H.M. Trade Commissioners in British Dominions.

Dominion	*Trade Commissioner*		*Address*
London Headquarters	G F Milne, O B E	£1,200 to £1,500	35 Old Queen Street, S W 1
Canada	Capt E J Edwards	£1,200 to £1,500	248 St James Street *Montreal*
	F. W Field	£800 to £1,000	259–260 Confederation Life Buildings *Toronto*
	L B Beale	£600 to £800	610 Electric Railway Chambers, *Winnipeg*
Newfoundland	Capt E J Edwards		(*See* Canada)
Australia	S W B McGregor	£1,200 to £1,500	Commerce House, Flinders Street, *Melbourne*
	A Simpson	£600 to £800	56 Pitt Street, *Sydney*
New Zealand	R W Dalton	£800 to £1,000	(P O Box 369), 11 Grey Street, *Wellington*
South Africa	W G Wickham	£1,200 to £1,500	(P O Box 839) Goldfields Buildings, Eloff Street *Johannesburg*
	Maj G Petherston, D S O, M C	£600 to £800	(P O Box 1346) Norwich Union Buildings *Cape Town*
East Africa	Col W H Franklin, C B E D S O	£800 to £1,000	(P O Box 220) I B E A Bldgs, Govt Rd, *Nairobi*
India and Ceylon	T M Ainscough, O B E	£1,700	(P O Box 683) 6 Royal Exchange Place, *Calcutta*
	J L Wilson Goode	£800 to £1000	*Bombay*
British West Indies	A J Pavitt	£800 to £1,000	The Red House, *Port of Spain*, Trinidad
Straits Settlements	Maj A F G Anderson	£800 to £1,000	*Singapore*

NOTE—There are also paid Imperial Trade Correspondents in CANADA (at *Calgary* and *Edmonton, Alberta, Vancouver*, B C, *St John*, N B, *Halifax*, N S, and *Quebec*) at *St John's*, Nfld., in AUSTRALIA (at *Brisbane*, Q, *Adelaide* S A, *Hobart*, Tas, and *Perth* W A) in NEW ZEALAND (at *Dunedin*), in SOUTH AFRICA (at *Port Elizabeth* and *East London* Cape, at *Durban*, Natal, at *Bloemfontein*, O F S, and at *Bulawayo*, Rhodesia) There are, in addition, Honorary Trade Correspondents in each of the Dominions or Protectorates not otherwise represented

Name	DYNASTY	Access	Died	Age	Rgnd
	Saxons and Danes				
EGBERT	King of Wessex and all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Egbert	839	858	—	19
ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858	860	—	2
ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward the Elder	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	—	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	—	4
ETHELRED II	Half brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE THE DANE	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 d with 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 Edwd III	1377	Dep 1399	34	22
	The House of Lancaster				
HENRY IV	Son of John of Gaunt fourth son of Edw III	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V	Eldest son of Henry IV	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI	Only son of Henry V (died 1471)	1422	Dep 1461	49	39
	The House of York				
EDWARD IV	His grandfather was Richard son of 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	53	24
HENRY VIII	Only surviving son of Henry VII	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI	Son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I	Daughter of Henry VIII by Kath of Arragon	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44

The Sovereigns of Scotland from A.D. 1057 to 1603.

Names	Began to Reign	Names	Began to Reign	Names	Began to Reign
Malcolm Ceann mor	1057 Apr	Alexander III	1249 July 8	James IV	1488 June 11
Donald (*Bane*)	1093 Nov	Margaret of Norway	1286 Mar 19	James V	1513 Sept 9
Duncan	1094 May	John Baliol	1292, Nov 17	Mary	1542 Dec 16
Donald Bàn 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 4	James VI	1567 July 29
William (*The Lion*)	1165 Dec 9	James II	1437 Feb 20	(Ascended the throne of England as James I March 24 1603)	
Alexander II	1214 Dec 4	James III	1460 Aug 3		

The Sovereigns of Great Britain from 1603 to 1801.

Name.	DYNASTY	Access	Died	Age	Rgnd
	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			
CHARLES I	Only surviving son of James I	1625	Beh. 1649		
	Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649.				
Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector 1653-8	*Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector 1658-9.*				
CHARLES II	Eldest son of Charles I (restored 1660)	1649	1685		36
JAMES II (VII of Scot.)	Second son of Charles I (died Sept. 16 1701) Interregnum Dec 11, 1688—Feb 13, 1689	1685	Dep 11 Dec 1701		3
WILLIAM III and MARY II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I. / Eldest daughter of James II	1689	1702 / 1694		13 / 6
ANNE	Second daughter of James II		1714		
	The House of Hanover				
GEORGE I	Son of Elector of Hanover by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I	1714	1727		13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I	1727	1760		33
GEORGE III	Grandson of George II	1760			

The Sovereigns of the United Kingdom from 1801.

	DYNASTY	Access	Died	Age	Rgnd
	The House of Hanover—continued				
GEORGE III	(Regency commenced February 5 1811)	1801	1820		59
GEORGE IV	Eldest son of George III	1820	1830		10
WILLIAM IV	Third son of George III	1830	1837		7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	1901		63
	The House of Saxe Coburg				
EDWARD VII	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910		
	The House of Windsor				
GEORGE V	Surviving son of Edward VII.	1910	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

The Presidents of the United States of America.

	Name	State	Party	Born	Years of Office	Died	Age
1	GEORGE WASHINGTON	Va.	Fed	1732	1789–1797	1799	67
2	John Adams	Mass	,,	1735	1797 1801	1826	90
3	Thomas Jefferson	Va	Dem Rep	1743	1801 1809	1826	83
4	James Madison	Va	,	1751	1809–1817	1836	85
5.	James Monroe	Va.	,,	1758	1817–1825	1831	73
6	John Quincy Adams	Mass		1767	1825–1829	1848	80
7.	Andrew Jackson	Tenn	Dem	1767	1829 1837	1845	78
8.	Martin Van Buren	N Y		1782	1837 1841	1862	79
9	William Henry Harrison†	Ohio	Whig	1773	March April 1841	1841	68
10	John Tyler (*a*)	Va		1790	1841 1845	1862	71
11	James Knox Polk	Tenn	Dem	1795	1845–1849	1849	53
12.	Zachary Taylor†	La	Whig	1784	1849–1850	1150	65
13	Millard Fillmore (*a*)	N Y		1800	1850–1853	1874	74
14.	Franklin Pierce	N H	Dem	1804	1853–1857	1869	64
15.	James Buchanan	Pa	,	1791	1857 1861	1868	77
16	Abraham Lincoln†	Ill	Rep	1809	1861 1865	1865	56
17	Andrew Johnson (*a*)	Tenn		1808	1865–1869	1875	66
18	Ulysses Simpson Grant	Ill	,	1822	1869–1877	1885	63
19	Rutherford Buchard Hayes	Ohio	,	1822	1877 1881	1893	70
20	James Abram Garfield†	Ohio	,	1831	March Sept , 1881	1881	49
21.	Chester Alan Arthur (*a*)	N Y		1830	1881 1885	1886	56
22	Grover Cleveland	N Y	Dem	1837	1885 1889	1908	71
23	Benjamin Harrison	Ind	Rep	1833	1889–1893	1901	97
24	Grover Cleveland	N Y	Dem	1837	1893 1897	1908	71
25.	William McKinley†	Ohio	Rep	1843	1897 1901	1901	58
26.	Theodore Roosevelt (*a*)	N Y		1858	1901 1909	1919	60
27	William Howard Taft	Ohio		1857	1909–1913		
28	Woodrow Wilson	N J	Dem	1850	1913–1921		
29.	Warren Gamaliel Harding	Ohio	Rep	1865	1921 1925		

NOTES.—† Died in office (*a*) Elected as Vice President

GEORGE III was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II) and of Princess Augusta (youngest daughter of Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha) His Majesty was *born* at Norfolk House St James's Square June 4 1738, *succeeded* to the Throne Oct 25, 1760 *married* Princess Charlotte (daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenberg Strelitz) and was *crowned* with her on Sept 22, 1761 The government was carried on from Feb 5 1811, until the death of King George III, by his eldest son George, under the title of *Prince Regent* King George III *died* at Windsor Jan 29, 1820 his issue being, —

1 GEORGE IV George Augustus Frederick *Prince of Wales* born Aug 12 1762 married Princess Caroline of Brunswick succeeded to the Throne Jan 29 1820 and died without surviving issue June 26 1830

2 Frederick *Duke of York and Albany* born Aug 16 1763 married Princess Frederica of Prussia was for many years Commander in Chief of the Army and died without issue Jan 5 1827

3 WILLIAM IV William *Duke of Clarence* born Aug 21 1765 was Lord High Admiral of England married July 11 1818 Adelaide daughter of George Duke of Saxe Meiningen by whom he had two daughters who predeceased him succeeded to the Throne June 26 1830 and died June 20 1837

4 Charlotte *Princess Royal* born Sept 29 1766 married Frederick King of Wurttemberg and died without issue

5 Edward *Duke of Kent* born Nov 2 1767 married Princess Victoria (daughter of Francis Duke of Saxe Coburg and widow of Charles Prince of Leiningen) died Jan 23 1820 Their Royal Highnesses had issue a daughter Princess Victoria born May 24 1819 who succeeded to the Throne as QUEEN VICTORIA June 20 1837

6 Augusta born Nov 8 1768 died unmarried Sept 22 1840

7 Elizabeth born May 22 1770 married Frederick Landgrave of Hesse and died without issue Jan 10 1840

8 KING OF HANOVER Ernest *Duke of Cumberland*, born June 5 1771 married Frederica (daughter of Frederick V Grand Duke of Mecklenberg Strelitz) succeeded as King of Hanover June 20 1837 (on death of William IV owing to the exclusion of Queen Victoria by the provisions of the Salic Law) died Nov 28 1851

9 Augustus *Duke of Sussex* born Jan 27 1773 died without succession April 24 1843

10 Adolphus *Duke of Cambridge* born Feb 24 1774 married Princess Augusta (daughter of Frederick Landgrave of Hesse) died July 8 1850

11 Mary born April 25 1776 married William Frederick *Duke of Gloucester* died without issue April 30 1857

12 Sophia born Nov 3, 1777 died unmarried May 27 1848

13 Octavius born Feb 23 1779 died May 2 1783

14 Alfred born Sept 22 1780 died Aug 26 1782

15 Amelia born Aug 7 1783 died unmarried Nov 2 1810

DESCENDANTS OF H R H ADOLPHUS DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE born Feb 24 1774 died July 8 1850

1 H R H Prince George *Duke of Cambridge* born March 26 1819 Field Marshal Commander in Chief of the British Army 1856 1895 died without succession March 17 1904

2 H R H Princess Augusta born July 19 1822 married the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg Strelitz

3 H R H Princess Marie Adelaide born Nov 27 1833 married H H Francis Duke of Teck died Oct 27 1897 her issue being —

(1) H S H Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (QUEEN MARY) born May 26, 1867 married July 6 1893 H R H Prince George of Wales *Duke of York* who succeeded to the Throne May 6 1910 as KING GEORGE V (*see* House of Windsor p 119) crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey June 22 1911

(2) Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus, *Marquess of Cambridge* GCB GCVO CMG born Aug 13 1868 married Lady Margaret Grosvenor daughter of the Duke of Westminster their issue being (*a*) George Francis Hugh Cambridge *Earl of Eltham* born 1895 (*b*) Lady Victoria Constance Mary Cambridge born 1897 (*c*) Lady Helena Frances Augusta Cambridge born 1899 (*d*) Lord Frederick Charles Edward Cambridge born 1907

(3) H S H Prince Francis born Jan 7 1870 died Oct 22 1910

(4) Alexander Augustus Frederick George *Earl of Athlone* GCB GCVO CMG DSO born April 14 1874 married H R H Princess Alice of Albany (*see* Queen Victoria's Family p 118)

CHILDREN OF H M KING CHRISTIAN IX OF DENMARK,

born April 8 1818 died Jan 29 1906

1 H M KING FREDERICK VIII OF DENMARK born June 3 1843 married H R H Princess Louise of Sweden and Norway died May 14 1912

2 H R H PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK (QUEEN ALEXANDRA) born Dec 1 1844 married March 10 1863 H R H the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII) crowned with King Edward VII at Westminster Abbey Aug 9 1902 (*see* p 118)

3 H R H PRINCE WILHELM OF DENMARK (GEORGE I KING OF THE HELLENES from June 6 1863) born Dec 24 1845 married Oct 27 1867 H R & I H the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia died at Salonika March 18 1913

4 H R H PRINCESS DAGMAR OF DENMARK born Nov 26 1847 married Nov 9 1866 Alexander III *Emperor of All the Russias*

5 H R H PRINCESS THYRA OF DENMARK born Sept 23 1853 married Dec 21 1878 the *Duke of Cumberland*

6 H R H PRINCE VALDEMAR OF DENMARK born Oct 27 1858 married Oct 20 1885 Princess Marie of Orleans

The Family of Queen Victoria.

VICTORIA, the only daughter of H R H. the Duke of Kent, son of George III., was *born* May 24, 1819; *succeeded* to the Throne June 20, 1837; *crowned* June 28, 1838; *married* Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, PRINCE CONSORT (*born* Aug. 26, 1819, *died* Dec. 14, 1861); *died* Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue —

1 H R H Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov 21, 1840, married Jan 25, 1858, Frederic, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor, died Aug 5, 1901

2 H M KING EDWARD VII, *q v*

3 H R H Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse, died Dec 14, 1878 Issue —

(i) Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married Admiral *the Marquess of Milford Haven*, P C, G C B, G C V O, K C M G, Personal A D C to King George V, and has issue —

(*a*) Alice (*Princess Andrew of Greece*), born Feb. 25, 1885

(*b*) Lady Louisa Mountbatten, born July 13 1889,

(*c*) George, *Earl of Medina*, K C V O, born Nov 6, 1892, Lieutenant, R N,

(*d*) Lord Louis Mountbatten, M V O, born June 25, 1900, Sub Lieut, R N

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (*Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia*), born Nov 1 1864

(iii) Irene (*Princess Henry of Prussia*), born July 11, 1866

(iv) Ernest Louis of Hesse, born Nov 25, 1868

(v) Alix (*Tsaritsa of Russia*), born June 6, 1872, died July 16, 1918

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov 15, 1878

4 Admiral of the Fleet, H R H Prince Alfred *Duke of Edinburgh*, born Aug 6, 1844, married Jan 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II, Emperor of Russia succeeded as *Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha*, Aug 22, 1893, died July 30, 1900

5 H R H PRINCESS HELENA, born May 25 1846, married July 5, 1866, to the late General H R H *Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein* K G, P C, G C V O (died Oct 28, 1917) Issue —

(i) H H Prince Christian Victor, G C B G C V O, born April 14, 1867, died Oct 29 1900

(ii) H H Prince Albert, born Feb 26, 1869

(iii) H H Princess Victoria, born May 3, 1870

(iv) H H Princess Louise Augusta, born Aug 12, 1872

(v) H H Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20 1876

6 H R.H PRINCESS LOUISE, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K G

7 Field Marshal H R H Prince Arthur DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K G, K T, K P, P C, G M B, G C S I, G C M G, G C I E, G C V O, born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H R.H the late [illegible] Issue —

(i) H R H Princess Margaret (born Jan 15, 1882, died May 1, 1920), married H R H the *Crown Prince of Sweden*, G C B, G C V O, leaving issue

(ii) Major Gen H R H Prince Arthur, K G, K T, P C, G C M G, G C V O, C B, Personal A D C to King George V, *Governor General of the Union of South Africa*, born Jan 13, 1883, married Oct 15, 1913, H H the Duchess of Fife, having issue *Earl of Macduff*, born Aug 9 1914

(iii) H R H Princess Patricia (*Lady Patricia Ramsay*), born March 17 1886 married Capt Hon Alexander Ramsay D S O R N, having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec 21, 1919

8 H R H Prince Leopold, DUKE OF ALBANY, K G, K T P C, &c, born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck died March 28, 1884. Issue —

(i) Alice Mary, born Feb 25, 1883 married Feb 10 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck (*Earl of Athlone*), G C B, G C V O, D S O

(ii) Charles Edward *Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha* born July 19, 1884

9 H R H PRINCESS BEATRICE born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885 H R H Prince Henry of Battenberg, K G P C (born Oct 5 1858, died Jan 20 1896) Issue —

(i) Alexander, *Marquess of Carisbrooke* G C V O, born Nov 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, H M Alfonso XIII KING OF SPAIN

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten G C V O, born May 21, 1889

(iv) Maurice born Oct 3, 1891 died of wounds received in action Oct 27, 1914

The Family of King Edward VII.

EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, *born* November 9, 1841; *married* March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, *born* December 1, 1844 (QUEEN ALEXANDRA, *see also* p 117), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark, *succeeded* to the Throne January 22, 1901; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, August 9, 1902, *died* May 6 1910. Issue —

1 H R H Prince ALBERT VICTOR Christian Edward, *Duke of Clarence* and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan 14, 1892.

2. H M KING GEORGE V, *q v*

3 H R.H LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, *Princess Royal*, born Feb 20, 1867 married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife Issue —

(i) H H Princess Alexandra Duchess of Fife (*H R H Princess Arthur of Connaught*) born May 17 1891, married Oct 15, 1913, to H R H Prince Arthur of Connaught K G and has issue (*see* 'Family of Queen Victoria *above*)

(ii) H H Princess Maud born April 3, 1893

4 H R H Princess VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary born July 6, 1868

5 H R H Princess MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria (*H M Queen of Norway*) born Nov 26, 1869 married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII, KING OF NORWAY Issue —

H R H Olav *Crown Prince of Norway* born July 2 1903

6 H R H Prince Alexander JOHN Charles Albert, born April 6, died April 7, 1871.

His Most Excellent Majesty **George the Fifth,** by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; *born at Marlborough House*, June 3, 1865, *married* July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, QUEEN MARY, *born* May 26, 1867 (*see* "Family of King George III," p. 117), *succeeded* to the Throne May 6, 1910; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue —

1 H R H THE PRINCE OF WALES (EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, High Steward of Windsor, K G, G M M G G C V O, G M B E, M C, F.R S, Personal A D C to H M the King, Col Welch Guards, Col in Chief D C L I, Col in Chief Royal Wilts Yeo, Col-in Chief Cadet Corps of U K, a Captain R N, *born* June 23 1894

2 H R H THE DUKE OF YORK (ALBERT Frederick Arthur George), Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, Hon Col 4th Bn Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, a Lieut R.N and Wing Comm R A F, Personal A D C to H M the King *born* Dec 14, 1895

3 H R H PRINCESS MARY (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary), Col-in Chief Royal Scots *born* April 25, 1897

4. H R H PRINCE HENRY William Frederick Albert, 2nd Lieut K R R, *born* March 31 1900

5. H.R.H PRINCE GEORGE Edward Alexander Edmund, a Naval Cadet, *born* Dec 20, 1902

6 H R H PRINCE JOHN, *born* July 12, 1905, *died* Jan 18, 1919

The King's Household.

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Surgeon Dentist, Sir Hy. Baldwin, M R.C S., L D.S.
Anæsthetist to the Household, H. Low, M A., M B
Coroner of the King's Household, A. W. Mills.

Master of the Household's Department.

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Deputy Master of the Household, Hon. Henry Stonor, C V O
Assistant Secretary to the Board, Maj. C G H MacGill, M V O
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Keeper of the Swans, F R Abnett
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Caretaker, St James's Palace, G Grove
Showers of State Apartments, Windsor Castle, E J Seymour, Capt H Wells, R F A
Sergeants-at Arms, Richd Edgcumbe, Maj Evan Martin C V O, D S O Capt Ernest B Towse, V C Sir Walter M Gibson C V O, I S O
Housekeepers, Mrs J Keating (*Kensington Palace*), Miss A Symonds (*Hampton Court Palace*)

Crown Equerries Department.

Crown Equerry, Capt Hon Sir Charles Fitzwilliam K C V O
Extra Equerries, Lord Marcus Beresford, K C V O the Earl of Cromer, M V O, Col Sir Arthur Davidson, K C B, K C V O, Maj Gen Sir Douglas Dawson, G C V O, C B, C M G, Lt Col F Dugdale, C V O, Maj Gen Sir Henry Ewart, Bart., G C V O, K C B, Capt Hon Sir Charles Fitzwilliam, K C V O, Capt Hon Sir Seymour Fortescue K C V O, C M G, R N, Maj Gen Lord Edward Gleichen, K C V O, C B, C M G, D S O, Lt Col Hon Alwyne Greville, C V O, Lt Col A B Haig, C M G, C V O, Sir Edward Henry, Bart, G C V O, K C.B., C S I; Lt Col Sir George Holford, K C V O, C I E, Adm Sir Colin Keppel, K.C I E, K.C.V O, C B, D S O; Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, G.C V O, C M G, C I E, Col. Hon Sir Harry Legge, G C V O, Adm of the Fleet Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G C B, K C V O, Adm Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, Bt, G C V O, K C B; Rt Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, K C B, K C V O, Gen Rt Hon Sir Dighton Probyn, V C, G C B, G C S I, G C V O., I S O, the Lord Stamfordham, G C B, G C I E, G C V O, K C S.I, K C M G, I S O, Col Sir Henry Streatfeild, K C V O, C B, C M G, Capt Hon Sir John Ward, K C V O, Brig Gen Sir H D Watson, K B E, C M G, C I E, M V O, Adm of the Fleet Lord Wester Wemyss, G.C B, C M G, M V O
Supt Royal Mews London, Capt A Benbow
" " *Windsor*, Capt D Hickey, M V O
Storekeeper, William Shackleton.
Clerk, J H Ould
Hon Veterinary Surgeon, Major F Hobday, C M G, F R C V S, F R S E.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,

St James's Palace, S W 1

Brig Gen Sir Douglas Dawson, G C V O C B, C M G (*Registrar and Secretary*), Maj H H I Stockley A C Michils, G A. Ittman, V N Peel, O B E
Shorthand Writer and Typist, Miss V de Gaury

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K P, K C V O
Treasurer Sir E W Wallington, K C V O, C M G
Private Sec Harry L Verney, C V O
Equerry, Lt Col Frank Dugdale C V O
Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Sutherland
Ladies of the Bedchamber The Countess of Minto, C I, The Lady Ampthill G B E, C I, The Countess Fortescue, The Dowager Countess of Airlie G B E
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Bradford The Lady Lamington The Countess of Shaftesbury The Lady Desborough
Bedchamber Women The Lady Eva Dugdale, The Lady Mary Forbes Trefusis, The Lady Bertha Dawkins The Lady Joan Verney, The Lady Elizabeth Dawson
Maids of Honour, Hon Mabel Gye, Hon Ursula Lawley
Clerk, Martin J Richards.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD

Comptroller and Treasurer Hon Sir Sidney R Greville, K C V O, C B
Assistant Private Secretary Sir Godfrey J V Thomas, Bart M V O
Equerries, Capt Lord Claud N Hamilton, C M G, D S O, M V O, Capt Hon Piers W Legh, C B E, M V O
Clerks, T H Carter, F H. Evans.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S HOUSEHOLD

Comptroller Wing Comdr Louis Greig M V O
Equerry, Capt Hon James Gray Stuart, M C

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOUSEHOLD.

Mistress of the Robes The Duchess of Portland
Ladies of the Bedchamber The Countess of Antrim, The Countess of Gosford The Marchioness of Lincolnshire

Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Marchioness of Lansdowne; The Marchioness of Salisbury; The Countess of Derby.
Woman of the Bedchamber, The Hon. Charlotte Knollys.
Maids of Honour, The Hon. Violet Vivian; The Hon. Lucia White.
Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.
Vice-Chamberlain, The Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Treasurer, The Marquess of Ripon, G.C.V.O.
Lord in Waiting, The Viscount Knollys, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Comptroller, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Private Sec., Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Equerries, Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O; Lt.-Col. Sir George Lindsay Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Maj. Hon. Sir John Hubert Ward, K.C.V.O.; Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Extra Equerry, Maj.-Gen. The Lord Ranksborough, C.B., C.V.O.
Honorary Domestic Chaplains, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. M. E. Kennedy, C.V.O.; Ven. Archdeacon E. E. Holmes; Rev. A. R. H. Grant, M.V.O., B.D.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Surgeon to the Household, Sir Hugh Mallinson Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Physician Extraordinary and Surgeon Apothecary at Sandringham, Sir Alan Reeve Manby, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Apothecary to Her Majesty and Apothecary to the Household, Frederick Stanley Hewett, M.V.O., M.D.
Laryngologist, Sir Milsom Rees, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.
Bacteriologist, H. R. Spitta, M.V.O., M.D.
Clerks, R. H. Short; A. G. Smalley.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY (Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).
Comptroller and Private Secretary, George Arthur Ponsonby.

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Capt. A. F. Liddell, M.V.O.
Extra Equerries, Lt.-Col. Cyril Hankey, M.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. C. Wray, C.M.G., M.V.O.; Hugo Wemyss.
Bedchamber Women, Miss Emily Loch; Miss Enid Du Cane; Miss Dorothy Seymour.
Honorary Bedchamber Women, The Lady Edward Cavendish; The Lady Agneta Montagu; Mrs. George Grant Gordon.

PRINCESS LOUISE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Equerry, Col. J. W. Smith-Neill, C.B.E.
Extra Equerries, Maj. Hon. Murrough O'Brien, M.V.O., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. W. G. Probert.
Physician in Ordinary, F. S. Hewett, M.V.O., M.D.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Equerry, Lt.-Col. Sir Malcolm Donald Murray, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Extra Equerry, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Bertram Lane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Alfred D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Physician in Ordinary, Col. Sir Edward S. Worthington, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Secretary, Bertram Pearson Murray.

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCE ARTHUR.
Equerry & Comptroller, Maj. Eric Bonham, M.V.O.
Extra Equerry, Capt. Master of Sinclair.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller, Maj. Edward Seymour, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Ladies in Waiting, Miss E. Heron-Maxwell; The Lady Evelyn Moreton; The Lady Katharine Meade.
Hon. Lady in Waiting, The Hon. Lady Moreton.
Equerry, The Hon. Lionel St. Aubyn.
Hon. Equerries, Col. S. Waller, C.V.O.; Capt. A. H. Tarleton, M.V.O., R.N.

PRINCESS BEATRICE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Treasurer, Victor S. Corkran, C.V.O.
Equerry in Waiting, Capt. A. W. Mackintosh.
Extra Equerry, Col. Hon. Francis L. L. Colborne, M.V.O.
Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochrane; Miss Bulteel; Mrs. Francis Hay-Newton (*extra*); Hon. Mrs. Victor S. Corkran (*extra*).
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Williams, Bt., M.D.; A. J. R. Oxley, M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Edgar Seymour, M.V.O., M.B.; D. C. Rice Oxley, M.C., M.B.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities payable to Their Majesties and to the members of the Royal Family are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King Edward VII. amounted to £470,000, in addition to which annuities to other members of the Royal Family accounted for an additional annual sum of £106,000. The Select Committee appointed on June 14, 1910, reported on July 7, and made the following recommendations, which were adopted by the House of Commons:—

Their Majesties' Privy Purse	£110,000	Queen Alexandra	£70,000
Salaries of Household	125,800	Princess Christian	6,000
Expenses of Household		Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)	6,000
Works	20,000	Duke of Connaught	25,000
Royal Bounty	13,200	Duchess of Edinburgh	6,000
Unappropriated	8,000	Duchess of Albany	6,000
		Princess Beatrice	6,000
	£470,000	King Edward VII.'s Daughters	18,000

In a broad sense this heading is commonly taken as identical with that of the House of Lords, although there are close upon 130 holders of titles of long standing nobility who are not members of the Upper House of Parliament, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland only But there are about an equal number of Peers of those kingdoms who possess additional titles which constitute them members of the House of Lords, these titles being in a majority of instances, though very far from all, inferior to those by which they are generally known The full details as to each are given under his leading title, and a reference is in every case supplied under any other that he may hold, so that the table of equivalent titles formerly given in this work is no longer needed a double index will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE"

Contractions —*S* or *I* appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl*, *Brit* or *U K* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation A † appended to *S* or *I* implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords For the mark ° see heading to Marquesses, *b*, signifies born, *s* succeeded, *m*, married *w*, widower or widow, *div*, divorced *M*, minor

COMPLETE LIST OF THE PEERS

ROYAL DUKES (3) —*Style* His Royal Highness the Duke of —— *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness

1910	*Wales*, Edward Prince of Wales Duke of Cornwall (1337) (*Scott Duke, Rothesay*) K G *b* 1894 *s* 1910	*Eldest Son or Heir* (None)
1874	*Connaught & Strathearn*, Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn *b* 1850, *u*	Prince Arthur *b* 1883
1920	*York*, Albert, Duke of York *b* 1895	(None)

ARCHBISHOPS—*Style* The Most Rev His Grace the Lord Archbishop of —— *Addressed as* My Lord Archbishop, or, Your Grace

Trans 1903	*Canterbury*, Randall Thomas Davidson P C G C V O (and Chan) D D, *b* 1848 *Consc Bishop of Rochester* 1891 *transl to Winchester* 1895	
1909	*York* Cosmo Gordon Lang P C D D *b* 1864 *Consecrated Bishop of Stepney* 1901	

DUKES —*Style* His Grace the Duke of —— *Address 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

Created	*Title Name &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1868 I	**Abercorn* James Albert Edward Hamilton (*Brit Marq*) and *Scott Earl* both *Abercorn*) *b* 1869 *s* 1913 *m*	Marq of Hamilton *b* 1904
1701 S 1892*	*Argyll* {Niall Diarmaid Campbell (*U K Duke, Argyll*) *b* 1872 *s* 1914	Douglas Walter C, *b* 1877
1703 S	**Atholl* John George Stewart Murray, K T, C B, D S O, M V O (*Brit Earl Strange*) *b* 1871, *s* 1917, *m*	Lord James S *M*, *b* 1879
1682	*Beaufort*, Henry Adelbert Wellington FitzRoy Somerset, T D, *b* 1847 *s* 1899 *m*	Marq of Worcester *b* 1900
1694	*Bedford*, Herbrand Arthur Russell K C, K B E *b* 1858 *s* 1893 *m*	Marq of Tavistock *b* 1888
1711	*Brandon* *See* Hamilton, *Scott Duke* below	(As Scottish)
1663 S	**Buccleuch & Queensberry* (1706), John Charles Montagu Douglas Scott K T (*Engl Earl Doncaster*) *b* 1864 *s* 1914, *m*	Earl of Dalkeith *b* 1894
1694	*Devonshire*, Victor Christian William Cavendish K G P C G C M G G C V O (*Gov Gen of Canada*) *b* 1868 *s* 1908 *m*	Marquess of Hartington *b* 1895
1675	*Grafton*, Alfred William Maitland FitzRoy *b* 1850 *s* 1918 *m*	Earl of Euston *b* 1914
1643 S	**Hamilton*, Alfred Douglas Douglas Hamilton (*Brit Duke Brandon*) *b* 1862 *s* 1895 *m*	Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale *b* 1903
1694	*Leeds* Geo Godolphin Osborne (*Scott Visct Dunblane*) *b* 62 *s* 95 *m*	Marq of Carmarthen *b* '01
1766 I	**Leinster* Maurice FitzGerald (*Brit Duke Leinster*) *b* 1887 *s* 1893	Lord Edward FitzG *b* 92
1675 S	**Lennox* *See* Richmond and Gordon *Final Duke*, below	(As English)
	Montrose Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald Graham, K T (*Brit Earl, Graham*), *b* 1852, *s* 1874 *m*	Marq of Graham C V O, *b* 1878
1756	*Newcastle* (*Late Lyme*), Henry P A D Pelham Clinton *b* 1864 *s* 79 *m*	Lord Francis Hope *b* 1866
1483	*Norfolk* Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan Howard, *b* 1908 *s* 1917 *M*	Rt Hon Ld Edmund Talbot G C V O, D S O M P (*Dep Earl Marshal*), *b* 55
1766	*Northumberland* Alan Ian Percy, C B F, M V O *b* 80 *s* 1918 *m*	Earl Percy, *b* 1912
1716	*Portland* William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish Bentinck, K G, P C, G C V O *b* 1857 *s* 1879, *m*	Marq of Titchfield *b* 1893
	Richmond & Gordon (1876), Chas Henry Gordon Lennox, K G G C V O, C B (*Scott Duke Lennox*) *b* 1845, *s* 1903, *u*	Earl of March, M V O, D S O, *b* 1870
1398 S	**Rothesay*, H R H Edward (*Prince of Wales*), K G, *b* 1894 *s* 1910	
1707 S.	**Roxburghe*, Henry Jno Innes Ker, K T, M V O (*U K Earl, Innes*), *b* 1876, *s* 1892, *m*	Marq of Bowmont *b* 1913

Created	*Title, Name &*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1703	*Rutland*, Henry John Brinsley Manners K G , *b* 1852, *s* 1906, *m*	Marq of Granby, *b* 1886
1684	*St Albans*, Chas Victor A A de Vere Beauclerk, *b* 1870, *s* 98	Ld Osborne *b* , *b* 1874
1547	*Somerset*, Algernon St Maur *b* 1846 *s* 1894 *m*	Lord Ernest *St M* , *b* 1847
1833	*Sutherland* George Granville Sutherland Sutherland Leveson Gower, (*Scott Earl, Sutherland*) *b* 1888, *s* 1913 *m*	Ld Alistan *S L G* ,*b* 1890
1814	*Wellington*, Arthur Charles Wellesley, K G , G C V O (*Irish Earl, Mornington*) *b* 1849, *s* 1900, *m*	Marquess Douro, *b* 1876
1874	*Westminster*, Hugh Richd Arthur Grosvenor, G C V O , D S O , *b* 1879 *s* 1899 *m*	Lord Arthur *G b* 1860

DUCHESS IN HER OWN RIGHT

1900	*Fife* Alexandra Duchess (*H R H Princess Arthur of Connaught*) *b* 1891, *s* 1912 *m*	Earl of Macduff, *b* 1914

MARQUESS.	*Address as*, My Lord Marquess	*Address as*, My Lord
	In titles marked ° the 'of' is *not* used	
1790	*Aberdeen* See Aberdeen *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1916	*Aberdeen and Temair* John Campbell Gordon K T P C G C M G , G C V O (*Scott Earl, Haddo*) *b* 1847 1st Marquess *m*	Earl of Haddo, O B E , *b* 1879
1876	*Abergavenny* Reginald William Bransby Nevill *b* 1853 *s* 1915	Lord Henry G R *N*, *b* 1854
1821	*Ailesbury* George W J C Brudenell Bruce, D S O T D *b* 1873 *s* 1911 *m*	Earl of Cardigan *b* 1904
1831	*Ailsa* Archibald Kennedy (*Scott Earl Cassillis*) *b* 1847 *s* 1870 *m*	Earl of Cassillis *b* 1872
1815	*Anglesea*, Charles Henry Alex Paget *b* 1885 *s* 1905, *m*	Capt Ld Victor *P*, M C, *b* 1889
1789	*Bath* Thomas Henry Thynne K G C B *b* 1862 *s* 1896 *m*	Visct Weymouth, *b* 1905
1885	*Breadalbane* Gavin Campbell K C I C , V D (*Scott Earl Breadalbane*), *b* 1851 1st Marquess *m*	(None to U K peerage)
1826	*Bristol* Frederick William Hervey M V O *b* 1863 *s* 1907 *m*	Lord Walter *H*, *b* 1865
1796	*Bute*, John Crichton Stuart (*Scott Earl Dumfries*) *b* 81 *s* 00 *m*	Earl of Dumfries, *b* 1907
1917	*Cambridge*, Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, G C B , G C V O , C M G , *b* 1868, 1st Marquess *m*	Earl of Eltham, *b* 1895
1812	*Camden*, John Charles Pratt *b* & *s* 1872 *m*	Earl of Brecknock, *b* 1899
1917	*Carisbrooke*, Alexander Albert Mountbatten G C V O , *b* 1886 1st Marquess *m*	(None)
1815	*Cholmondeley*, George Henry Hugh Cholmondeley, P C M C (*Irish Viscount Cholmondeley*) *b* 1858 *s* 1884 *m*	Earl of Rocksavage, *b* 1883
1816 I	°*Conyngham* Frederick William Burton Conyngham (*U K Baron Minster*) *b* 1890 *s* 1918 *dn*	Lord Charles *C*, *b* 1871
1911	*Crewe*, Robt Offley A Crewe Milnes P C K G G C V O , *b* 1858 1st Marquess *m*	Earl of Madeley *b* 1911
1791 I	*°Donegall* Edward Arthur Donald St George Hamilton Chichester (*Brit Baron Fisherwick*) *b* 1903 *s* 1904 *W*	Lord Henry FitzWarine *C b* 1834
1789 I	*°Downshire* Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (*Brit Earl Hillsborough*) *b* 1894 *s* 1918	Lord Arthur F Hv *H*, *b* 1895
1688	*Dufferin & Ava*, Frederick Temple Thomas Hamilton Temple Blackwood D S O (*Irish Baron Dufferin & Clanetoye*) *b* 1875 *s* 1918, *m*	Earl of Ava, *b* 1909
1800 I	*°Fly* John Henry Loftus (*U K Baron Loftus*), *b* 1851 *s* 1889 *m*	Lord George *L*, *b* 1854
1801	*Exeter*, William Brownlow Cecil C M G C B I , *b* 76 *s* 98 *m*	Lord Burghley, *b* 1905
1800 I	*°Headfort*, Geoffrey Thomas Taylour (*U K Baron, Kenlis*) *b* 78 *s* 1894 *m*	Earl of Bective *b* 1902
1793	*Hertford*, George Francis Alexander Seymour (*Irish Baron, Conway*), *b* 1871 1912	Lt Col Lord Henry *S*, D S O *b* 1878
1599 S	*°Huntly* Charles Gordon I C (*U K Baron, Meldrum*), *b* 1847, *s* 1863, *u*	Lieut Col Granville *G*, D S O , *b* 1883
1784	*Lansdowne*, Henry Chas Keith Petty Fitzmaurice K C P C , C S I , G C M G , G C I I holds Roy Vict Chain (*Irish Earl Kerry Scott Baron Nairn*) *b* 1845 *s* 1866, *m*	Earl of Kerry, D S O , M V O *b* 1872
1912	*Lincolnshire* Charles Robert Wynn Carrington K G P C K C M G (*Irish Baron, Carrington*) *b* 1843 1st M , *m*	Lt Col Hon Rupert *C*, C V O ,*b* 1852 (to Buy only)
1902	*Linlithgow*, Victor Alexander John Hope O B I (*Scott Earl, Hopetoun*), *b* 1887, *s* 1908, *m*	Earl of Hopetoun, *b* 1912
1816 I	*°Londonderry*, Charles Stewart Henry Vane Tempest Stewart K G , P C , M V O (*U K Earl Vane*), *b* 1878 *s* 1915, *m*	Visct Castlereagh, *b* 1902
1701 S	*°Lothian* Robt Schomberg Ker (*U K Baron Ker*), *b* 74 *s* 00	Philip Henry *K* , C H , *b* 82
1917	*Milford Haven*, Louis Alexander Mountbatten P C , G C B , G C V O , K C M G , *b* 1854 1st Marquess, *m*	Lieut Earl of Medina, K C V O , R N , *b* 1892
1838	*Normanby*, Rev Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (*Irish Baron, Mulgrave*), *l* 1846, *s* 1890 *m*	Earl of Mulgrave, *b* 1912
1812	*Northampton*, William Bingham [Douglas Maclean] Compton, D S O *b* 1885, *s* 1913	Edward Robt Compton, *b* 1891
1825 I	*°Ormonde* James Arthur Wellington Foley Butler (*U K Baron, Ormonde*), *b* 1849, *s* 1919, *m*	Earl of Ossory, *b* 1890

Created	Title Name &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1682 S	*Queensberry*, Francis Archibald Kelhead Douglas, *b* 1896 *s* 1920, *m*	Lord Cecil C *D b* 1808
1871	*Ripon* Frederick Oliver Robinson G C V O, *b* 1852, *s* 1909, *w*	(None)
1789	*Salisbury*, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne Cecil, P C, K G, G C V O, C B T D *b* 1861 *s* 1903 *m*	Viscount Cranborne *b* '93
1800 I	**Sligo*, George Ulick Browne (*U K Baron, Mont Eagle, b* 1856, *s* 1913 *m*	Earl of Altamont *b* 1898
1787	°*Townshend* John Jas Dudley S Townshend, *b* 1866, *s* 1899 *m*	Visct Raynham *b* 1916
1694 S	**Tweeddale* Wm George Montagu Hay (*U K Baron, Tweeddale*), *b* 1884 *s* 1911, *m*	Lord Edward *H b* 1888
1789 I	**Waterford* John Charles de la Poer Beresford (*Brit Baron Tyrone*) *b* 1901 *s* 1911 *M*	Lord William de la P *B b* 1905 [*b* 1873
1551	*Winchester* Henry William Montagu Paulet, *b* 1862 *s* 1899 *m*	Maj Charles S *P* M V O
1891	*Zetland* Lawrence Dundas K T, P C, *b* 1844, 1st Marq, *m*	Earl of Lonsdale G C I E, *b* 1876

EARLS.—*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, the daughters Lady Where marked ° the ' of is not used

1606 S	**Abercorn* *See* "Abercorn *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1682 S	*Aberdeen* *See* "Aberdeen and Temair (*U K Marq*)	Earl of Haddo, *b* 1879
1682	*Abingdon* Montagu Arthur Bertie *b* 1836 *s* 1884 *m*	Lord Norreys *b* 1887
1639 S	*Airlie* David Lyulph Gore Wolseley Ogilvy M C *b* 93 *s* 1900, *m*	Hn Bruce O M C *b* 1895
1697	*Albemarle*, Arnold A C Keppel K C V O C B V D *b* '58 *s* 94, *m*	Visct Bury M C *b* 1882
1826	°*Amherst* Hugh Amherst *b* 1856 *s* 1910 *m*	Visct Holmesdale *b* 1896
1892	*Ancaster* Gilbert Heathcote Drummond Willoughby T D, *b* 1867 *s* 1910 *m*	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, *b* 1907
1780 I	°*Annesley*, Walter Beresford Annesley *b* 1861 *s* 1914 *m*	Visct Glerawly *b* 1894
1785 I	*Antrim*, Randal Mark Kerr McDonnell, *b* 1878, *s* 1918 *m*	Viscount Dunluce *b* 1911
1762 I	**Arran*, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, P C, K P (*U K Baron Sudley*), *b* 1868 *s* 1901, *m*	Viscount Sudley *b* 1903
1730	*Ashburnham* Thomas Ashburnham, *b* 1855, *s* 1913, *m*	(None)
1917	*Athlone*, Alexander Augustus Frederick George Cambridge G C B G C V O, C M G D S O *b* 1874, 1st Earl, *m*	Visct Trematon *b* 1907
1714	*Aylesford*, Charles Wightwick Finch, *b* 1851, *s* 1885 *m*	Lord Guernsey *b* 1908
1800 I	†*Bandon* James Francis Bernard K P, *b* 1850 *s* 1877 *m*	Ronald P H *L b* 1875
1772	°*Bathurst*, Seymour Henry Bathurst, C M G *b* 1864 *s* 1892 *m*	Lord Apsley I S O *b* 1895
1919	*Beatty* David Beatty G C B, O M, G C V O, D S O, *b* 1871 1st Earl, *m*	Viscount Borodale *b* 1905
1815	°*Beauchamp*, William Lygon K G, P C, K C M G, *b* 1872, *s* 1891 *m*	Viscount Elmley, *b* 1903
1797 I	*Belmore*, Armar Lowry Corry *l* 1870 *s* 1913	Hon Cecil *L C b* 1873
1679	*Berkeley*, Randal Thos Mowbray Berkeley *b* 1865 *s* 1888 *u*	(None)
1739 I	**Bessborough* Edward Ponsonby, K P, C B, C V O (*Brit Baron Ponsonby*) *b* 1851 *s* 1906 *u*	Viscount Duncannon, C M G M I O 1880
1815	*Bradford*, Orlando Bridgeman *b* 1873 *s* 1915 *m*	Viscount Newport *b* 1911
1677 S	**Breadalbane* *See* "Breadalbane *U K Marq*	Iain E H Campbell *b* 85
1746	*Brooke* *See* "Warwick	
1815	°*Brownlow*, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow Cust P C, V D *b* 1844 *s* 1867, *w*	Maj Adelbert Cockayne Cust *b* 1867 (to Bro)
1469 S	*Buchan* Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine *b* 1850 *s* 1898 *m*	Lord Cardross *b* 1878
1746	*Buckinghamshire*, Sidney Carr Hobart Hampden Mercer Henderson, O B E *b* 1860 *s* 1885 *m*	Lord Hobart *b* 1906
1920	°*Buxton* Sydney Charles Buxton P C, C M G *b* 1853 1st Earl, *m*	(None)
1800	°*Cadogan*, Gerald Oakley Cadogan C B E *b* 1869, *s* 1915 *m*	Viscount Chelsea *b* 1914
1878	°*Cairns* Wilfred Dallas Cairns C M G *b* 1865 *s* 1905 *m*	Visct Garmoyle *b* 1907
1543 S	†*Caithness*, Norman Macleod Buchan *b* 1862 *s* 1914 *m*	Rev Hn Chas *Sinclair b* 65
1801 I	*Caledon* Erik Jas Desmond Alexander *b* 1885 *s* 1898	Lt Col Hon Hebrand *A* [I S O, M C *b* 1888
1831	*Camperdown*, George Alexander Philips Haldane Duncan, *b* 1845, *s* 1918, *u*	(None)
1661	*Carlisle* Charles Josslyn I Estrange Howard, *b* 1895 *s* 1912, *m*	Hubert A G *H b* 1901
1793	*Carnarvon*, George E Stanhope M Herbert *b* 1866 *s* 1890, *m*	Lord Porchester *b* 1898
1639 S	*Carnwath*, Ronald Arthur Dalzell, *b* 1883, *s* 1910, *m*	Br Gen Hon A L *D* C B [*b* 1851
1748 I	**Carrick*, Charles E A F Somerset Butler, O B E (*U K Baron, Butler*), *b* 1873, *s* 1909, *m*	Viscount Ikerrin, *b* 1903
1509 S	**Cassillis* *See* "Ailsa *U K Marquess*	(As U K)
1800 I	°*Castlestewart*, Andrew John Stuart *b* 1841, *s* 1914 *m*	Viscount Stuart *b* 1889
1814	°*Cathcart*, Geo Cathcart (*Scott Baron, Cathcart*) *b* 1862, *s* 1911, *m*	Lord Greenock *b* 1919
1647 I	†*Cavan*, Frederick Rudolph Lambart K P, G C M G, K C B, M V O A D C Gen, *b* 1865 *s* 1900 *u*	Capt Hon Lionel *L*, D S O R N *b* 1873
1827	°*Caledor*, John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, *b* 1900, *s* 1914, *M*	Hon Andrew C *b* 1907
1628	*Chesterfield*, Edwyn F Scudamore Stanhope, K G, P C, G C V O, *b* 1854, *s* 1887, *m*	Hon Henry S *S b* 1855
1801	*Chichester*, Jocelyn Brudenell Pelham, O B E, *b* 1871, *s* 1905 *m*	Lord Pelham *b* 1905
1803 I	**Clancarty*, William Fredk Le Poer Trench (*U K Visct, Clancarty*), *b* 1868, *s* 1891, *m*	Lord Kilconnel *b* 1891

Created	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1776 I	**Clanwilliam* Arthur Vesey Meade (*U K Baron, Clanwilliam*), M C, *b* 1873, *s* 1907, *m*	Lord Gillford, *b* 1914
1776	*Clarendon*, George Herbert Hyde Villiers, *b* 1877, *s* 1914, *m*	Lord Hyde, *b* 1906
1793 I	*Clonmel*, Rupert Charles Scott, *b* 1877, *s* 1898, *m*	Hon Dudley *S*, *b* 1853
1620 I	**Cork & Orrery* (1660), Charles Spencer Canning Boyle (*Brit Baron, Boyle*), *b* 1861, *s* 1904, *m*	Hon Robert J L *B*, *b* 1864
1850	*Cottenham*, Kenelm Charles Francis Pepys *b* 1901, *s* 1919 *m*	Hon Mark E *P*, *b* 1903
1762 I	**Courtown*, James Walter Mills Stopford (*Brit Baron, Saltersford*), *b* 1853, *s* 1914 *m*	Viscount Stopford, *b* 1877
1697	*Coventry*, George William Coventry, P C, *b* 1838 *s* 1843, *m*	Visct Deerhurst, *b* 1865
1857	°*Cowley*, Christian Arthur Wellesley *b* 1890, *s* 1919, *m*	Viscount Dangan, *b* 1915
1892	*Cranbrook*, John David Gathorne Hardy, *b* 1900, *s* 1915, *M*	Hon Ralph *G H*, *b* 1901
1801	*Craven*, William George Robert Craven, O B E, *b* 1868, *s* 1883, *m*	Visct Uffington, *b* 1897
1398 S	**Crawford*, David Alexander Edward Lindsay, P C (*U K Baron, Wigan*) *b* 1871, *s* 1913, *m*	Lord Balniel, *b* 1900
1901	*Cromer*, Rowland Thomas Baring, C V O, *b* 1877, *s* 1917, *m*	Visct Errington, *b* 1918
1911	°†*Curzon of Kedleston* George N Curzon K G, P C, G C S I, G C I E, holds Roy. Visct Chain, *b* 59 1st Earl, *m*	(None to Earldom)
1633 S	**Dalhousie*, Arthur George Maule Ramsay (*U K Baron Ramsay*), *b* 1878, *s* 1887 *m*	Lord Ramsay, *b* 1904
1725 I	†*Dunleyy*, Ivo Bras Walter Bligh, *b* 1859, *s* 1900, *m*	Lord Clifton, *b* 1886
1711	*Dartmouth*, William Heneage Legge, P C, K C B, V D *b* 51, *s* 91, *m*	Visct Lewisham, *b* 1881
1866	*Dartrey*, Anthony Lucius Dawson (*Irish Baron, Cremorne*), *b* 1855, *s* 1920, *m*	(None to Earldom)
1761	°*De La Warr*, Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, *b* 1900, *s* 1915, *M*	Lord Sackville, *b* 1867
1622	*Denbigh* Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine Feilding, C V O (*Irish Earl, Desmond*), *b* 1859, *s* 1892, *w*	Visct Feilding, C M G, D S O, *b* 1885
1485	*Derby*, Edward George Villiers Stanley, K G, P C, G C V O, C B, *b* 1865, *s* 1908, *m*	Lord Stanley, *b* 1894
1793 I	*Desart*, Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe K P, P C, K C B (*U K, Baron, Desart*), *b* 1848, *s* 1898, *m*	(None)
1622 I	**Desmond* *See* "Denbigh, *Eng Earl*" ("Denbigh and Desmond")	(As English above)
1553	*Devon*, Charles Pepys Courtenay, *b* 1870 *s* 1904	Rev Hon Henry *C*, *b* 1872
1663	*Doncaster* *See* "Buccleuch and Q," *Scott Duke*	(As Scottish)
1800 I	**Donoughmore*, Richard Walter John Hely Hutchinson, K P, P C (*U K Visct, Hutchinson*), *b* 1875 *s* 1900, *m*	Viscount Suirdale, *b* 1902
1661 I	†*Drogheda*, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, C M G, C B E, *b* 1884, *s* 1908, *m*	Viscount Moore, *b* 1910
1837	*Ducie*, Henry John Moreton, P C, G C V O, *b* 1827, *s* 1853 *w*	Hon Berkeley B *M* *b* [1834
1860	*Dudley*, William Humble Ward, P C, G C B, G C M G, G C V O, T D, *b* 1867, *s* 1885, *u*	Visct Ednam, M C, *b* 1894
1633 S	**Dumfries & Bute* (1703) *See* "Bute" *Brit Marq*	(As British)
1669 S.	†*Dundonald*, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, K C B, K C V O, *b* 1852 *s* 1885, *m*	Lord Cochrane, *b* 1886
1686 S	**Dunmore*, Alexander Edward Murray, V C, D S O, M V O (*U K Baron, Dunmore*) *b* 1871, *s* 1907, *m*	Viscount Fincastle, *b* 1908
1822 I	**Dunraven & Mount Earl*, Windham Thomas Wyndham Quin P C, K P, C M G, O B E, T D (*U K Bn, Kenry*) *b* 1841, *s* 71, *w*	Windham Henry *W Q*, C B D S O *b* 1857
1833	*Durham*, John Geo Lambton K G P C G C V O V D, *b* 55, *s* 79, *w*	Hon Frederick *L* *b* 1855
1643 S	*Dysart*, William John Manners Tollemache *b* 1859 *s* 1878 *m*	Wenefryde A I *Scott*, *b* 1889
1837	*Effingham*, Henry Alexander Gordon Howard, *b* 1866 *s* 1898	Gordon *H*, *b* 1873
1508 S	**Eglinton & Winton* (1600) Archibald Seton Montgomerie (*U K. Earl Winton*), *b* 1880 *s* 1919, *m*	Lord Montgomerie, *b* 1914
1733 I	**Egmont*, Charles John Perceval (*Brit Baron, Lovel & Holland*), *b* 1858, *s* 1910, *m*	Chas G D I *P* *b* 1847
1821	*Eldon*, John Scott *b* 1845 *s* 1854 *m*	Viscount Encombe *b* 1899
1633 S	**Elgin & Kincardine* (1647), Edward James Bruce, C M G (*U K Baron, Elgin*), *b* 1881, *s* 1917, *m*	Hon Robert Bruce *b* 1882
1846	*Ellesmere*, John Francis S Granville Egerton, M V O, *b* 1872 *s* 1914 *m*	Visct Brackley, *b* 1915
1789 I	**Enniskillen*, Lowry Egerton Cole, K P (*U K Baron, Grinstead*), *b* 1845, *s* 1886, *m*	Maj Viscount Cole, C M G, *b* 1876
1789 I	**Erne*, John Henry George Crichton (*U K Baron, Fermanagh*), *b* 1907, *s* 1914, *M*	Lt -Col Hon George *C*, C V O *b* 1874
1453 S	**Errol*, Charles Gore Hay, K T, C B (*U K Baron, Kilmarnock*), *b* 1852, *s* 1891, *m*	Lord Kilmarnock, C M G, *b* 1876
1661	*Essex*, Algernon George de Vere Capell, *b* 1884, *s* 1916, *m*	Viscount Malden, *b* 1906
1711	°*Ferrers*, Walter Knight Shirley, *b* 1864, *s* 1912, *m*	Visct Tamworth, *b* 1894
1868	*Feversham*, Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, *b* 1906, *s* 1916, *M*	Hon David W E *D*, *b* 1910
1628 I	**Fingall*, Arthur James Francis Plunkett, P C (*U K Baron, Fingall*), *b* 1859, *s* 1881, *m*	Lord Killeen, M C, *b* 1896

Created	*Title Name &c*	*Heir*
1716 I 1746 *	°*Fitzwilliam*, Wm Chas De Meuron Wentworth Fitzwilliam KCVO, CBE DSO (*Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam*) *b* 1872 *s* 1902 *m*	Viscount Milton *b* 1910
1789	°*Fortescue*, Hugh Fortescue KCB ADC *b* 54 *s* 1905, *m*	[*b* 1888 Viscount Ebrington MC
1841	*Gainsborough*, Charles William Francis Noel *b* 1850 *s* 1881 *m*	Viscount Campden CBE
1623 S	*Galloway* Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (*Irish Baron Stewart of Garlies*) *b* 1892 *s* 1920	[TD *b* 1884 Alex David S *b* 1914
1703 S	*Glasgow*, Patrick James Boyle DSO (*UK Baron Fairlie*) *b* 1874, *s* 1915 *m*	Viscount Kelburn *b* 1910
1806 I	*Gosford*, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow Acheson KI (*UK Baron, Worlingham*) *b* 1841 *s* 1864 *m*	Viscount Acheson *b* 1877
1722	°*Graham* *See* Montrose *Scott Duke*	(As Scottish)
1684 I	*Granard* Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes IO KP, GCVO (*UK Baron, Granard*) *b* 1874 1889 *m*	Viscount Forbes *b* 1915
1833	°*Granville*, Granville G Leveson Gower GCVO, *b* 1872 *s* 1891, *m*	Capt Hon W L G DSO RN *b* 1880
1806	°*Grey* Charles Robert Grey *b* 1879 *s* 1917 *m*	Rev Harry Geo G *b* 1851
1752	*Guilford*, Frederick George North *b* 1876 *s* 1885 *m*	Lord North *b* 1902
1619 S	*Haddington* George Baillie Hamilton MC *b* 1894 *s* 1917	Hon Chas Wm B H *b* 00
1919	*Haig*, Douglas Haig KT GCB OM, GCVO KCIF 1861 1st Earl *m*	Viscount Dawick, *b* 1918
1898	*Halsbury*, Hardinge Stanley Giffard PC *b* 1823 1st Earl *m*	Viscount Alverston 1880
1754	*Hardwicke*, Charles Alexander Yorke *b* 1869 1909 *m*	Hon Alfred F H *b* 1871
1812	*Harewood*, Henry Thick Lascelles KCVO TD *b* 1846 *s* 1892 *m*	Visct Lascelles DSO *b* 82
1742	*Harrington* Dudley Henry Eden Stanhope *b* 1859 *s* 1917	Visct Petersham *b* 1887
1809	*Harrowby* John Herbert Dudley Ryder *b* 1864 *s* 1900 *m*	Viscount Sandon *b* 1892
1772	*Hillsborough* *See* Downshire *Irish Marq*	(As Irish)
1605 S	*Home* Chas Cospatrick Archibald Douglas Home (*UK Baron Douglas*), *b* 1873 *s* 1918 *m*	Lord Dunglass *b* 1903
1703 S	*Hopetoun* *See* Linlithgow *UK Marq*	(As UK)
1821	°*Howe*, Richard G P Curzon GCVO TD *b* 1861 *s* 1900 *m*	Visct Curzon MP *b* 1884
1529	*Huntingdon* Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings *b* 1868 *s* 1885 *m*	Viscount Hastings *b* 1901
1885	*Iddesleigh* Walter Stafford Northcote CI *b* 1845 *s* 1887 *m*	Viscount St Cyres *b* 1869
1756	*Ilchester*, Giles S Holland Fox Strangways, OBE *b* 74 *s* 05 *m*	Lord Stavordale *b* 1905
1837	°*Innes* *See* Roxburghe *Scott Duke*	(As Scottish)
1920	*Inverness* *See* York Royal Duke	
1919	*Iveagh* Edward Cecil Guinness KP, GCVO *b* 1847 1st Earl *u*	Visct Elveden CB CMG, MP, *b* 1874
1697	*Jersey*, George Henry Robert Child Villiers (*Lord Hyde of Grandison*) *b* 1873 *s* 1915 *m*	Visct Grandison *b* 1910
1801 I	*Kenmare*, Valentine Charles Browne CVO (*UK Baron Kenmare*) *b* 1860 *s* 1905 *m*	Visct Castlerosse, *b* 1891
1723 I	*Kerry & Shelburne* (1753) *See* Lansdowne *Brit Marq* p 126	(As British)
1822 I	†*Kilmorey* Francis Chas Algernon Needham *b* 1883 *s* 1915	Capt Hon Francis Edward V *b* 1886
1866	*Kimberley* John Wodehouse *b* 1848 *s* 1902 *m*	Lord Wodehouse M *b* 83
1768 I	†*Kingston*, Henry Edwyn Knox Jenison *b* 1874 *s* 1896, *m*	Visct Kingsborough *b* 1897
1633 S	*Kinnoull* Geo Harley Hay (*Lord Hay*) *b* 1902 *s* 1916 *M*	Hon Alistair G *b* 1861
1677 S	*Kintore*, Algernon Hawkins Drummond Keith Falconer, IO GCMG (*UK Baron Keith*) *b* 1852 *s* 1880 *u*	Lord Falconer *b* 1879
1914	°*Kitchener of Khartoum* Henry Elliott Chevallier Kitchener, *b* 1846 *s* 1916 *u*	Viscount Broome *b* 1878
1756 I	†*Lanesborough* Chas John Butler Butler MVO, *b* 65 *s* 1905 *u*	Hon Hy Cavendish *b* 68
1880	*Lathom* Edward William Bootle Wilbraham *b* 1895 *s* 1910	(None to Earldom)
1624 S	*Lauderdale* Frederick Henry Maitland *b* 1840 *s* 1884 *m*	Viscount Maitland *b* 1868
1837	*Leicester*, Thomas Wm Coke GCVO CMG *b* 1848 *s* 1909 *m*	Viscount Coke, *b* 1880
1795 I	*Leitrim*, Charles Clements (*UK Baron Clements*) *b* 79 *s* 92 *m*	(None)
1641 S	*Leven & Melville* (1690) Archibald Alexander Leslie Melville *b* 1890 *s* 1913, *m*	Capt Hon David L M OBE *b* 1892
1831	*Lichfield*, Thomas Edward Anson *b* 1883 *s* 1918 *m*	Viscount Anson *b* 1913
1803 I	*Lanerick*, William Henry Edmond De Vere Sheaffe Pery (*UK Baron, Foxford*) *b* 1863 *s* 1896 *m*	Hon Edmund P *b* 1888
1633 S	†*Lindsay*, Reginald Bethune *b* 1867 *s* 1917 *m*	Hon Archibald B *b* 1872
1626	*Lindsey*, Montagu Peregrine A Bertie *b* 1861 *s* 1899 *m*	Lord Abingdon *b* 1836
1776 I	*Lisburne*, Ernest Edmd H Malet Vaughan, *b* 1892 *s* 1899 *m*	Viscount Vaughan *b* 1918
1822 I	*Listowel*, William Hare, KP (*UK Baron Hare*) *b* 33 *s* 56 *m*	Visct Ennismore *b* 1866
1905	*Liverpool* Arthur Wm de Brito Savile Foljambe PC CCB GCMG, GBE MVO *b* 1870, *s* 1907 *m*	Hon Gerald DSO *b* 1878
1887	*Londesborough*, Hugo William Cecil Denison *b* 1894 *s* 1920	(None to Earldom)
1785 I	*Longford*, Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (*UK Baron Silchester*), *b* 1902, *s* 1915, *M*	Hon Francis A P *b* 1905
1807	*Lonsdale*, Hugh Cecil Lowther *b* 1857 *s* 1882 *m*	Hon Lancelot L OBE
1911	°*Loreburn*, Robert Threshie Reid, PC, GCMG, *b* 1846, 1st E, *m*	(None) [*b* 1867

Created	*Title* Name &c	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1838	*Lovelace* Lionel Fortescue King I S O *b* 1865 *s* 1906 *m*	Viscount Ockham, *b* 1905
1795 I	†*Lucan* George Charles Bingham K B E C B *b* 1860 *s* 1914 *m*	Lord Bingham *b* 1898
1880	*Lytton* Victor Alex Geo Robert Lytton I C *b* 1876 *s* 1891, *m*	Viscount Knebworth *b* 03
1721	*Macclesfield* George Loveden Wm Hy Parker *b* 1888 *s* 1896 *m*	Viscount Parker *b* 1914
1800	*Malmesbury* James Edward Harris *b* 1872 *s* 1899 *m*	Viscount FitzHarris *b* 1907
1776 & 1792	*Mansfield*, Alan David Murray (*Scott Viscount, Stormont*), *b* 1864 *s* 1906 *m*	Lord Scone *b* 1900
1806	°*Manvers* Chas Wm Sydney Pierrepont *b* 1854 *s* 1900, *m*	Viscount Newark *b* 1888
1405 S	†*Mar*, John Erns Erskine Goodeve Erskine *b* 1836 *s* 1866 *m*	Lord Garioch *b* 1868
1565 S	†*Mar & Kellie* (1619) Walter John Erskine K T *b* 65 *s* 88 *m*	Lord Erskine *b* 1895
1785 I	†*Mayo* Dermot R Wyndham Pourie P C K P *b* 51 *s* 72 *m*	Hon Algernon *B b* 1854
1627 I	**Meath* Reginald Brabazon K P P C, G B E (*U K Baron Chaworth*) *b* 1841 *s* 1887 *u*	Lord Aldee C B, C B E, *b* 1869
1766 I	*Mexborough* John Henry Savile *b* 1868 *s* 1916 *m*	Visct Pollington *b* 1906
1920	*Midleton* William St John Fremantle Brodrick K P, P C *b* 1856 1st Earl *m*	Viscount Dunsford M C, *b* 1888
1911	*Midlothian* *See Rosebery* below	
1813	*Minto* Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot, *l* 1891 *s* 1914	Hon Arthur R D *E*, *b* 1846
1562 S	**Moray* Morton Gray Stuart (*Brit Baron Stuart of Castle Stuart*) *b* 1855 *s* 1909 *m*	Lord Doune *b* 1892
1815	*Morley* Edmund Robert Parker *b* 1877 *s* 1905	Hon Montagu *I*, *b* 1878 (As U K)
1760 I	**Mornington* *See* Wellington *U K Duke*	
1458 S	†*Morton* Sholto George Watson Douglas *b* 1844 1884 *m*	Lord Aberdour *l* 1907
1789	*Mount Edgcumbe*, Piers A Hamilton Edgcumbe *l* 65 *s* 1917 *m*	Richd John F E *b* 1843
1831	*Munster* Aubrey FitzClarence *b* 1862 *s* 1902	Hon Harold *FitzC l* 1870
1805	°*Nelson* Thomas Horatio Nelson *b* 1857 *s* 1913	Hon Edward V *l* 1850
1660 S	*Newburgh* Carlo Giustiniani Bandini *b* 1862 *s* 1908 *m*	Viscount Kynnaird *l* 1886
1827 I	*Norbury* Wm Brabazon Lindesay Graham Toler *l* 62 *s* 73 *u*	Otway S *G T b* 1886
1806 I	**Normanton* Sidney J Agar (*U K Baron Somerton*) *l* 65 *s* 96 *m*	Visct Somerton *l* 1910
1876	*Northbrook* Francis Georg Baring *b* 1850 *s* 1904 *m*	Hon *B* (to Bny) *b* 1882
1647 S	†*Northesk* David John Carnegie *l* 1865 *s* 1891 *m*	Lord Rosehill *l* 1901
1801	*Onslow* Richard William Alan Onslow O B E *b* 1876 *s* 1911 *m*	Visct Cranley *b* 1913
1806	*Orford* Robert Horace Walpole *b* 1854 *s* 1894 *m*	Robert Hy M B *l* 1913 (to Bny only)
1696 S	*Orkney* Edmond Walter FitzMaurice *b* 1863 *s* 1889 *m*	Lady Mary *FitzM l* 1903
1551	*Pembroke & Montgomery* (1605) Reginald Herbert M V O *b* 1880 *s* 1913 *m*	Lord Herbert *l* 1906
1605 S	*Perth*, William Huntly Drummond *b* 1871 *s* 1902 *m*	Hon Sir Eric *D* K C M G *b* 1876
1905	*Plymouth*, Robert George Windsor Clive I C G B E C B *b* 1857 1st Earl *m*	Viscount Windsor *b* 1889
1785 I	*Portarlington* Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson Damer *b* 1883 *s* 1900 *m*	Viscount Carlow *l* 1907
1743	*Portsmouth* John Fellowes Wallop *b* 1859 *s* 1917	Hon Oliver H W *b* 1861 (None)
1706	°*Poulett* George Amias Fitzwarine Poulett *b* 1909 *s* 1918 *M*	Viscount Clive *l* 1904
1804	*Powis* George C Herbert (*Irish Baron Clive*) *b* 1862 1891 *u*	Visct Tolkestone 1895
1765	*Radnor* Jacob Pleydell Bouverie C I E C B E *b* 68 1900 *m*	
1831 I	**Ranfurly* Ivchter John Mark Knox P C, G C M G (*U K Baron, Ranfurly*) *b* 1856 *s* 1875 *m*	Viscount Northland *l* 1913
1917	*Reading* Rufus Daniel Isaacs P C G C B K C V O (*Lord Chief Justice of England*) *b* 1860 1st Earl *m*	Visct Erleigh M C *l* 1889
1771 I	†*Roden* Robert Soame Jocelyn *b* 1883 *s* 1915 *m*	Viscount Jocelyn *l* 1909
1801	*Romney* Charles Marsham *b* 1864 *s* 1905 *m*	Viscount Marsham *l* 1892
1703 S	**Rosebery* Archibald Philip Primrose K G K T P C Roy Victorian Chain, V D (*U K Earl of Midlothian*) *b* 1847 *s* 1868 *u*	Lord Dalmeny D S O M C, *b* 1882
1806 I	*Rosse* Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons *b* 1906 *s* 1918 *M*	Hon Desmond F *P b* 10
1801	*Rosslyn* James Fras H St Clair Erskine *b* 1869 *s* 1890 *m*	Lord Loughborough *b* 92
1458 S	†*Rothes* Norman Evelyn Leslie *b* 1877 *s* 1893 *m*	Lord Leslie *b* 1902
1861	°*Russell* John Francis Stanley Russell *b* 1865 *s* 1878 *m*	Hon Bertrand *A b* 1872
1915	*St Aldwyn*, Michael John Hicks Beach *b* 1912 *s* 1916 *M*	(None)
1815	*St Germans* John Granville Eliot M C *b* 1890 *s* 1911, *m*	Granville J *E b* 1867
1660	*Sandwich* George Charles Montagu *b* 1874 *s* 1916 *m*	Visct Hinchingbrooke *b* 1906
1690	*Scarbrough*, Col Aldred Frederick Geo Beresford Lumley K C B (*Irish Visct Lumley*) *b* 1857 *s* 1884 *m*	Br Gen Hon Osbert *L*, C M G, *b* 1862
1771 I	**Sefton*, Osbert Cecil Molyneux P C (*U K Baron Sefton*) *b* 1871 *s* 1901, *m*	Viscount Molyneux *l* 1898
1882	*Selborne*, Wm Waldegrave Palmer, K G P C G C M G *b* 59 *s* 95 *m*	Visct Wolmer M I *b* 1887
1672	*Shaftesbury*, Anthony Ashley Cooper, K P, K C V O C B E *b* 1869 *s* 1886, *m*	Lord Ashley *b* 1900
1756 I	**Shannon*, Robt Hy Boyle (*Brit Baron Carleton*), *b* 1900 *s* 1917 *M*	Rear Adm Hon Robert E *B*, M V O, *b* 1863
1442	*Shrewsbury & °Talbot* (1784) Charles Henry John Chetwynd Talbot, K C V O (*Irish Earl Waterford*), *b* 1860 *s* 1877, *m*	Viscount Ingestre *b* 1914
1880	°*Sondes*, Lewis Arthur Milles *b* 1866, *s* 1907, *m*	Hon Hy Aug Milles Lade, *b* 1867

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1633 S.	**Southesk*, Charles Noel Carnegie (*U.K. Baron, Balinhard*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Carnegie, *b.* 1893
1765	°*Spencer*, Charles Robt. Spencer, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* '57, *s.* 1910, *w.*	Viscount Althorp, *b.* 1892
1703 S.	**Stair*, John James Dalrymple, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oxenfoord*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Visct. Dalrymple, *b.* 1906
1628	*Stamford*, Roger Grey, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1910	(None)
1718	°*Stanhope*, James Richard Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1905	Hon. Henry A. *S.*, *b.* 1845
1821	*Stradbroke*, Geo. E. J. Mowbray Rous, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Viscount Dunwich, *b.* 1903
1847	*Strafford*, Edmund Henry Byng, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Ivo Francis *B.*, *b.* '74
1786	°*Strange*. *See* "Atholl," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1677 S.	**Strathmore & Kinghorne* (1606), Claude Geo. Bowes-Lyon (*U.K. Baron, Bowes*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Lord Glamis, *b.* 1884
1603	*Suffolk & Berkshire* (1626), Charles Henry George Howard, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1917, *M.*	Hon. Greville R. *H.*, *b.* 1909
1230 S.	**Sutherland*. *See* "Sutherland," *U.K. Duke*	(As U.K.)
1714	*Tankerville*, George Montagu Bennet, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Lord Ossulston, *b.* 1897
1822	°*Temple of Stowe*, Alg. W. Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Chandos *T.-G.-L.b.* '73
1823	°*Vane*. *See* "Londonderry," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1815	*Verulam*, James Walter Grimston (*Irish Visct., Grimston; Scott. Baron, Forrester*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Grimston, *b.* 1880
1729	°*Waldegrave*, Wm. Fredk. Waldegrave, P.C., V.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* '59, *m.*	Viscount Chewton, *b.* 1882
1759	*Warwick & °Brooke* (1746), Fras. R. C. Guy Greville, *b.* '53, *s.* '93, *m.*	Brig.-Gen. Lord Brooke, C.M.G., M.V.O., *b.* 1882
1446 I.	**Waterford*. *See* "Shrewsbury and T.," *Engl. Earl*, above	(As English)
1633 S.	**Wemyss & March* (1697), Hugo Richard Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas (*U.K. Baron, Wemyss*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Elcho, *b.* 1912
1621 I.	†*Westmeath*, Anthony Francis Nugent, P.C., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1883	Hon. Gilbert C. *N.*, *b.* 1880
1624	*Westmorland*, Anthony Mildmay Julian Fane, C.B.E., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Burghersh, *b.* 1893
1876	*Wharncliffe*, Francis John Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Visct. Carlton, *b.* 1892
1793 I.	†*Wicklow*, Ralph Francis Howard, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1891, *w.*	Lord Clonmore, *b.* 1902
1801	*Wilton*, Seymour Edward Frederic Egerton, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. George *E.*, *b.* 1898
1628	*Winchilsea & Nottingham* (1681), Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Visct. Maidstone, *b.* 1885
1766 I.	°*Winterton*, Edward Turnour, M.P., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1907	Hon. Keith T.-Fetherston-Haugh, *b.* '48
1859	*Winton*. *See* "Eglinton and W.," *Scott. Earl*, above	(As Scottish)
1837	*Yarborough*, Chas. A. Worsley Pelham, P.C., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Lord Worsley, M.C., *b.* 1888

COUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Countess of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.



	Cromartie, Sibell Lilian Blunt-Mackenzie, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Tarbat, *b.* 1904
S.	*Loudoun*, Edith Maud Abney-Hastings, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Lord Mauchline, *b.* 1918
S.	*Melfort*, Lady Edith Drummond, *b.* 1854. *Title of Countess not used*	Francis M. *D.*, *b.* 1839
1901	°*Roberts of Kandahar*, Aileen Mary Roberts, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1914	Lady Edwina *Lewin*, *b.* 1875
1701 S.	*Seafield*, Nina Caroline Grant, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1915	Lord Strathspey, *q.v.* Baron

VISCOUNTS.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Viscount ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.



1919	*Allenby*, Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1861, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Capt. Fredk. Claude H. *A.*, C.B.E., R.N., *b.* 1864
1911	*Allendale*, Wentworth C. B. Beaumont, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st V., *m.*	Hon. Wentworth *B.*, *b.* 1890
1641 S.	*Arbuthnott*, John Ogilvy Arbuthnott, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon Robin *A.*, *b.* 1884
1751 I.	*Ashbrook*, Llowarch Robert Flower, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Desmond *F.*, *b.* 1905
1917	*Astor*, Waldorf Astor, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. W. Waldorf *A.*, *b.* 1907
1781 I.	†*Bangor*, Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, O.B.E., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Edward *W.*, *b.* 1905
1720 I.	**Barrington*, Walter Bulkeley Barrington (*U.K. Baron, Shute*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1873
1918	*Bertie of Thame*, Vere Frederick Bertie, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1919, *m.*	(None)
1712	*Bolingbroke & St. John* (1716), Vernon H. St. John, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1899	Henry Percy *St. J.*, *b.* 1854
1717 I.	**Boyne*, Gustavus William Hamilton-Russell (*U.K. Baron, Brancepeth*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Gustavus L. *H.-R.*, *b.* 1907
1868	*Bridport*, Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson Hood, C.B. (*Irish Baron, Bridport*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson *H.*, *b.* 1911
1919	*Burnham*, Harry Lawson Webster Lawson, C.H., T.D., *b.* 1862, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None to Viscounty)
1914	*Bryce*, James Bryce, P.C., O.M., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1838, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1835	*Canterbury*, Charles Graham Manners-Sutton, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1918, *m.*	(None)
1918	*Cave*, George Cave, P.C., *b.* 1856, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1916	*Chaplin*, Henry Chaplin, P.C., *b.* 1841, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Hon. Eric *C.*, *b.* 1877

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1665 I.	†*Charlemont*, James Edward G. Caulfeild, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Chas. Edw. St. Q. *C.*, *b.* 1887
1717 I.	*Chetwynd*, Godfrey Jno. Boyle Chetwynd, C.H., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Adam *D. C.*, *b.* 1904
1911	*Chilston*, Aretas Akers-Douglas, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1851, 1st V., *m.*	Hon. Aretas *A.-D.*, C.M.G.,
1661 I.	**Cholmondeley. See* "Cholmondeley," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.) [*b.* 1876
1902	*Churchill*, Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Victor *S.*, *b.* 1890
1823	*Clancarty. See* "Clancarty," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish) [*b.* 1883
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	of Culross), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1903, *m.*	
1827	*Combermere*, Fras. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Richard *S.-C.*, *b.* 1849
1917	*Cowdray*, Weetman Dickinson Pearson, P.C., *b.* 1856, 1st Visct., *m.*	Hon. Harold W. *P.*, *b.* 1882
1886	*Cross*, Richard Assheton Cross, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. — *C.*, *b.* 1920
1776 I.	†*De Vesci*, Ivo Richard Vesey, *b.* 1881, *s.* 1903. *m.*	Hon. Osbert E. *V.*, O.B.E., *b.* '84
1917	*Devonport*, Hudson Ewbanke Kearley, P.C., *b.* 1856, 1st Visct., *m.*	Hon. Gerald, *K.*, *b.* 1890
1622 I.	*Dillon*, Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Harry *L.-D.*, *b.* 1874
1785 I.	*Doneraile*, Edward St. Leger, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1891	Hon. Hugh *St. L.*, *b.* 1869
1680 I.	**Downe*, Hugh Richard Dawnay, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E. (*U.K. Baron, Dawnay*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Maj. Hon. John *D.*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1872
1675 S.	**Dunblane. See* "Leeds," *Engl. Duke*	(As English)
1911	*Elibank*, Montolieu Fox O. Murray (*Scott. Bn. Elibank*), *b.* 1840, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Gideon *M.*, *b.* 1877
1897	*Esher*, Reginald Baliol Brett, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Oliver *B.*, M.B.E., *b.* '82
1816	*Exmouth*, Edward Addington H. Pellew, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1899	Henry Edward *P.*, *b.* 1828
1620 S.	†*Falkland*, Byron Plantagenet Cary, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Master of Falkland, D.S.O., *b.* 1880
1720	*Falmouth*, Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Evelyn F. V. *B.*, *b.* 1916
1917	*Farquhar*, Horace Brand Farquhar, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* '44, 1st Visct., *m.*	(None)
1919	*Finlay*, Robert Bannatyne Finlay, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1842, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Hon. Sir William *F.*, K.B.E., K.C., *b.* 1875
1915	*French of Ypres*, John Denton Pinkstone French, G.M.P., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (*Viceroy of Ireland*), *b.* 1852, 1st Viscount, *m*	Hon. John R. L. *F.*, *b.* 1881
1918	*Furness*, Marmaduke Furness, *b.* 1883, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Christopher *F.*, *b.* 1912
1720 I.	**Gage*, Henry Rainald Gage (*Brit. Baron. Gage*), *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912	Wm. H. St. Q. *G.*, *b.* 1880
1727 I.	**Galway*, George Edmund Milnes Monckton-Arundell, C.B., T.D. (*U.K. Baron, Monckton*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. George *M.-A.*, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1882
1910	*Gladstone*, Herbert Jno. Gladstone, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., *b.* 1854, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1478 I.	**Gormanston*, Jenico Edward Joseph Preston (*U.K. Baron, Gormanston*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Jenico W. R. *P.*, *b.* 1914
1816 I.	*Gort*, John Standish S. P. Vereker, *VC*, D.S.O. (2 Bars), M.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Charles S. *V.*, *b.* 1912
1900	*Goschen*, George Joachim Goschen, C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Sir W. H. *G.*, K.B.E., *b.* '70
1849	*Gough*, Hugh William Gough, M.C., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1919	Capt. Guy V. Hugh *G.*, *b.* '87
1620 I.	**Grandison. See* "Jersey," *Engl. Earl*	(As English)
1916	*Grey of Fallodon*, Edward Grey, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1862, 1st Visct., *w.*	(None)
1719 I.	**Grimston. See* "Verulam," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1831 I.	*Guillamore*, Frederick Standish O'Grady, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Maj. Hugh H. M. *O'G.*, *b.* 1860
1911	*Haldane*, Richard Burdon Haldane, K.T., P.C., O.M., *b.* 1856, 1st Viscount	(None)
1866	*Halifax*, Charles Lindley Wood, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *w.*	Hon. Edwd. *W.*, M.P., *b.* 1881
1891	*Hambleden*, William Frederick Danvers Smith, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Wm. H. *S.*, *b.* 1903
1884	*Hampden*, Thomas Walter Brand, C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Thomas H. *B.*, *b.* 1900
1791 I.	*Harberton*, Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1912	Maj. Hon. Ralph *P.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1869
1917	*Harcourt*, Lewis Harcourt, P.C., *b.* 1863, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. William *H.*, *b.* 1908
1846	*Hardinge*, Henry Charles Hardinge, C.B., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. Caryl N. *H.*, *b.* 1905
1793 I.	*Hawarden*, Eustace Wyndham Maude, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1914	Thos. Raymond *M.*, *b.* 1898
1550	*Hereford*, Robert Devereux, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Hon. Robert C. *D.*, *b.* 1865
1842	*Hill*, Rowland Richard Clegg-Hill, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Francis *C.-H.*, *b.* 1866
1796	*Hood*, Grosvenor A. A. Hood (*Irish Baron, Hood*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1907, *w.*	Samuel *H.*, *b.* 1910
1821	*Hutchinson. See* "Donoughmore," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1918	*Jellicoe*, John Rushworth Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1859, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. George P. J. R. *J.*, *b.* 1918
1911	*Knollys*, Francis Knollys, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *b.* 1837, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Edward *K.*, *b.* 1895
1895	*Knutsford*, Sydney George Holland, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Arth. *Holland-Hib-*
1747	*Leinster. See* "Leinster," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish) [*bert*, *b.* 1855
1761 I.	*Lifford*, Archibald Robert Hewitt, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Evelyn Jas. *H.*, *b.* 1880
1628 I.	**Lumley. See* "Scarbrough," *Engl. Earl*	(As English)
1660 I.	**Massereene & Ferrard* (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oriel*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Nigel John *S.*, *b.* 1914

Created	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1802	*Melville*, Charles Saunders Dundas, I S O, *b* 1843, *s* 1904, *w*	Hon Henry *D b* 1873
1916	*Mersey*, John Charles Bigham, P C, *b* 1840, 1st Viscount, *m*	Lt Col Hon Clive *B*, C M G, (As English) [C B E, *b* '72
1717 I	**Midleton* *See* "Midleton," English Earl	
1902	*Milner*, Alfred Milner, P C G C B, G C M G, *b* 1854 1st Viscount	(None)
1716 I	*Molesworth*, George Bagot Molesworth *b* 1867 *s* 1906 *m*	Hon Charles R *M*, *b* 1869
1801 I	**Monck*, Hy P C Stanley Monck (*U K Baron Monck*) *b* 49 *s* '94 *m*	H W Stanley *M b* 1905
1908	*Morley of Blackburn*, John Morley, P C, O M *b* 38 1st Visct *m*	(None)
1550 I	*Mountgarret*, Piers Henry Augustine Butler (*U K Baron Mountgarret*) *b* 1903 *s* 1918, *M*,	Lt Col Somerset Jas *B*, *b* 1849
1763 I	*Mountmorres*, Rev William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, *b* 1872, *s* 1880, *m*	Rev Arthur *de M*, *b* 1879
1917	*Northcliffe*, Alfred Chas Wm Harmsworth, *b* 65 1st Visc, *m*	(None)
1895	*Peel*, Wm Robt Wellesley Peel, P C G B E *b* 1867 *suc* 1912 *m*	Hon Arthur *P b* 1907
1873	*Portman*, Henry Berkeley Portman *b* 1860, *s* 1919 *m*	Hon Claud *P*, *b* 1864
1744 I	**Powerscourt*, Mervyn Richard Wingfield, K P M V O (*U K Baron Powerscourt*) *b* 1880, *s* 1904, *m*	Hon Mervyn *W b* 1905
1900	*Ridley*, Matthew White Ridley *b* 1902 *s* 1916 *M*	Hon Jasper *N R b* 1887
1919	*Rothermere*, Harold Sidney Harmsworth P C *b* 1868 1st Visc *m*	Hon Esmond *H M b* 98
1918	*St Davids*, John Wynford Philipps, P C, *b* 1860, 1st Viscount *m*	Hn JestynR A P *P b* 1917
1801	*St Vincent*, Ronald Clarges Jervis, *b* 1859 *s* 1908 *u*	Hon John C C *J*, *b* 1898
1917	*Sandhurst*, William Mansfield, P C, G C S I, G C I E, G C V O, *b* 1855 1st Viscount *m*	(None to Viscounty)
1905	*Selby*, James William Herschell Gully, *b* 1867 *s* 1909 *m*	Hon Thomas *G b* 1911
1805	*Sidmouth*, Gerald William Addington *b* 1882 *s* 1915 *m*	Hon Raymond *A l* 1887
1776 I	*Southwell*, Arthur Robt Pyers J M Southwell *b* 1872 *s* 1878 *m*	Hon Robert *S b* 1898
1621 S	**Stormont* *See* "Mansfield, *Brt Earl*	(As British)
1806 I	†*Templetown*, Henry Edwd M D Clotworthy Upton *b* 1853 *s* 90 *m*	Hon Hy Aug *U b* 1894
1721	*Torrington*, George Master Byng *b* 1886 *s* 1889 *m*	It Col Arthur *S B b* [1876
1622 I	**Valentia*, Arthur Annesley, C B, M V O (*U K Baron, Annesley*) *b* 1843, *s* 1863, *m*	Capt Hon Caryl *A b* 1883
1918	*Wimborne*, Ivor Churchill Guest P C *b* 1893 1st Viscount *m*	Hon Ivor *G*, *b* 1903
1908	*Wolverhampton*, Henry Ernest Fowler, *b* 1870 *s* 1911	(None)



VISCOUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT—*Style* The Right Hon Viscountess —— *Addressed as* My Lady

1918	*Rhondda*, Margaret Haig Mackworth *b* 1883 *s* 1918 *m*	(None)
1885	*Wolseley*, Frances Garnet Wolseley *b* 1872 *s* 1913	(None)



BISHOPS (24)—*Style* The Right Rev the Lord Bishop of —— *Addressed as* My Lord [Those marked * always sit—the rest except Sodor and Man, by date]

Apptd		*Succession*
1894	*Bath & Wells*, George Wyndham Kennion, D D, *b* 1845 *cons* 1888 *trans* 1894	(70th Bp)
1911	*Birmingham*, Henry Russell Wakefield D D, *b* 1854 *cons* 1911	2nd Bp)
1914	*Bristol* George Nickson, D D, *b* 1864 *cons* 1906 *trans* 1914	(49th Bp)
1914	*Chelmsford*, John Ewen Watts Ditchfield, D D *b* 1861, *cons* 1914	(1st Bp)
1919	*Chichester*, Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D D, *b* 1858 *cons* 1912 *trans* 1919	(96th Bp)
1918	*Coventry*, Huyshe Wolcott Yeatman Biggs, D D, *b* 1845 *cons* 1891, *trans* 1918	(1st Bp)
1920	**Durham*, Herbert Hensley Henson, D D *b* 1863, *cons* 1918, *trans* 1920	(86th Bp)
1905	*Ely*, Frederic Henry Chase, D D, *b* 1853, *cons* 1905	(60th Bp)
1905	*Gloucester* Edgar Charles Sumner Gibson D D, *b* 1848 *cons* 1905	(32nd Bp)
1913	*Lichfield*, John Augustine Kempthorne D D, *b* 1864 *cons* 1910, *trans* 1913	(93rd Bp)
1900	*Liverpool*, Francis James Chavasse, D D *b* 1846 *cons* 1900	(2nd Bp)
1901	**London*, Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, P C, K C V O, D D *cons* 1897, *trans* 1901	(110th Bp)
1903	*Manchester*, Edmund Arbuthnott Knox, D D, *b* 1847, *cons* 1894, *trans* 1903	(4th Bp)
1915	*Newcastle*, Herbert Louis Wild, D D, *b* 1864, *cons* 1915	(5th Bp)
1910	*Norwich*, Bertram Pollock, C V O, D D, *b* 1863 *cons* 1910	(90th Bp)
1919	*Oxford*, Hubert Murray Burge, D D, *b* 1862 *cons* 1911, *trans* 1919	(35th Bp)
1916	*Peterborough*, Frank Theodore Woods D D, *b* 1874 *cons* 1916	(29th Bp)
1905	*Rochester*, John Reginald Harmer D D *b* 1857 *cons* 1895 *trans* 1905	(101st Bp)
1914	*St Edmundsbury & Ipswich*, Henry Bernard Hodgson, D D *b* 1856 *cons* 1914	(1st Bp)
1911	*Salisbury* Frederick Edward Ridgeway, D D *b* 1848 *cons* 1901, *trans* 1911	(94th Bp)
1914	*Sheffield*, Leonard Hedley Burrows, D D, *b* 1857, *cons* 1909, *trans* 1913	(1st Bp)
1904	*Southwell*, Edwin Hoskyns, D D *b* 1851, *cons* 1901, *trans* 1904	(2nd Bp)
1897	*Wakefield*, George Rodney Eden, D D, *b* 1853 *cons* 1890 *trans* 1897	(2nd Bp)
1911	**Winchester*, Edward Stuart Talbot, D D, *b* 1844, *cons* 1895, *trans* 1911	(88th Bp)
	The following (except Sodor and Man) *on art admission on vacancies* —	
1912	*Sodor & Man*, James Denton Thompson, D D, *b* 1856, *cons* 1912	(71st Bp)
1916	*Exeter*, Lord William Cecil D D, *b* 1863, *cons* 1916	(65th Bp)
1918	*Worcester* Ernest Harold Pearce, C B E D D, *b* 1865 *cons* 1918	(106th Bp)
1919	*Chester*, Henry Luke Paget D D *b* 1853, *cons* 1919	(34th Bp)
1919	*Truro*, Frederick Sumpter Guy Warman, D D, *b* 1872, *cons* 1919	(6th Bp)

Appt		Succession
	Southwark Cyril Forster Garbett D D *b* 1875 *cons* 1919	(3rd Bp)
		(90th Bp)
		(1st Bp)
		(4th Bp)
		(5th Bp)
		(61st Bp)
1920	*Carlisle* Henry Herbert Williams D D *b* 1872 *c* 1919	(98th Bp)
1920	*Hereford*, Martin Linton Smith D S O D D *b* 1868 *cons* 1918 *trans* 1920	

BARONS—*Still* The Right Hon Lord ——. *Addressed as* My Lord

Created	Title Name &c	Elder Son or Heir
1911	*Aberconway*, Chas Benj Bright McLaren P C K C V O *b* 1850 1st B, *m*	Hon H D McL, C B E, M P *b* 1879
1801	*Abercromby* John Abercromby *b* 1841 *s* 1917	(None)
1873	*Aberdare* Henry Campbell Bruce V D, *b* 1851 *s* 1895 *m*	Hon Clarence *B b* 1885
1835	*Abinger* Robert Brooke Campbell Scarlett *b* 1876 *s* 1917 *m*	Lt Col Hon Hugh S D S O, *b* 1878
1869	*Acton*, Richard M Dalberg Acton K C V O *b* 1870 *s* 1902 *m*	Hon John *D A b* 1907
1887	*Addington* John Gellibrand Hubbard O B E *b* 1883 *s* 1915	Hon Raymond *H*, *b* 1884
1907	*Airedale* Albert Ernest Kitson *b* 1863 1911 *m*	Hon James C *K b* 1864
1896	*Aldenham* Alban George Henry Gibbs *b* 1846 1907 *w*	Hon Gerald *G b* 1879
1876	*Alington* Napier George Henry Sturt *b* 1896 *s* 1919	(None)
1902	*Allerton* George Herbert Jackson *b* 1867 *s* 1917 *n*	Hon George W *J b* 1903
1892	*Amherst of Hackney* Wm Alexander Tyssen Cecil *b* 1912 *s* 19 *W*	Hon Henry C *b* 1914
1881	*Ampthill* Oliver Arthur Villiers Russell C C S I C I I *b* 69 *s* 84 *m*	Hon J Hugo *R b* 1896
1863	*Annaly* Luke White G V O *b* 1857 *s* 1888 *m*	Hon Luke Hy *W b* 1885
1917	*Annesley* *See* Valentia *Irish Viscount*	As Irish
1916	*Anslow* Tolman Mosley C B *b* 1850, 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1918	*Armaghdale* John Brownlee Lonsdale *b* 1851 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1903	*Armstrong* William Hy Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson Armstrong T D *b* 1863 1st Baron *m*	Hon Wm J M W *A*, *b* 1892
1605	*Arundell of Wardour* Edgar Clifford Arundell *b* 1859, *s* 1907 *n*	Gerald A *A b* 1861
1885	*Ashbourne* William Gibson *b* 1868 *s* 1913 *n*	Hon Edward G *b* 1873
1835	*Ashburton* Francis Denzil Edwd Baring *b* 1866 1889 *n*	Hon Alexander *B b* 1898
1892	*Ashcombe* Henry Cubitt C B *b* 1867 *s* 1917 *m*	Hon Roland C *C l* 1899
1920	*Ashfield* Albert Henry Stanley J C *b* 1875 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1895	*Ashton* James Williamson *l* 1842 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1911	*Ashton of Hyde* Thomas Gair Ashton *b* 1855 1st Baron *n*	Hon Thos R *A b* 1901
1800 I	*Ashtown*, Frederick Oliver Trench *b* 1868 *s* 1880 *n*	Hon Robert *J*, *b* 1897
1919	*Askwith*, George Ranken Askwith K C B *b* 1861 1st Baron *n*	(None)
1863 I	* *Athlumney* James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth Somerville (*U K Baron Meredyth*) *b* 1865 *s* 1873 *n*	(None to peerage)
1917	*Atholstan*, Hugh Graham *l* 1848 1st Baron *n*	(None)
1905	*Atkinson*, John Atkinson P C (*Lord of Appeal*) *b* 1844 *n*	(Life peerage)
1789 I 1793*	*Auckland* Frederick Colvin George Eden (*Brt Baron Auckland*) *b* 1895 *s* 1917 *m*	Hon George *F b* 1861
1900	*Avebury*, John Birkbeck Lubbock *b* 1858 *s* 1913	Hon Norman *L l* 1861
1728 I	*Aylmer* Matthew Aylmer *b* 1842 *s* 1901 *m*	Hon John *A b* 1880
1780	*Bagot* William Bagot *b* 1857 *s* 1887 *m*	Hon Walter *b* D S O *b* 64
1607 S	†*Balfour of Burleigh*, Alex H Bruce P C, K T G C M G G C V O *b* 1849 *s* 1869 *m*	Master of Burleigh *l* 1883 (As Scottish)
1869	*Balvaird* *See* "Southesk *Scott Earl*	
1698	*Barnard* Christopher William Vane M C *b* 1888 *s* 1918 *m*	Hon Ralph F *V b* 1891
1902	*Barrymore*, Arthur Hugh Smith Barry P C *b* 1843 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1887	*Basing* John Limbrey Robert Sclater Booth *l* 1890 1919	Hon Charles *S B*, *b* 1862
1837	*Bateman* William S Bateman Hanbury *b* 1856 *s* 1901 *m*	Hon Charles *B H b* 1877
1917	*Beaverbrook* William Maxwell Aitken P C, *b* 1879 1st Baron *n*	Hn J W Maxwell *A b* 10
1647 S	*Belhaven & Stenton* It Col Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton C I E *b* 1871 *s* 1920 *m*	Hon Robert A B *H*, *b* 1903
1848 I	†*Belleu* George Leopold Bryan *b* 1857 *s* 1911	Hon Richd E *Belleu b* 1858
1856	*Belper*, Algernon Henry Strutt *b* 1883 *s* 1914 *m*	Hon Alexander *S*, *b* 1912
1455	*Berners*, Gerald Hugh Tyrwhitt Wilson *b* 1883 *s* 1918	Hon Clement *T*, *b* 1857
1784	*Berwick* Thomas Henry Noel Hill, *b* 1877 *s* 1897, *m*	Chas M W *N H b* 1897
1903	*Biddulph* Michael Biddulph *b* 1834 1st Baron *n*	Hon John M *B*, *b* 1869
1919	*Birkenhead*, Frederick Edwin Smith, P C (*Lord High Chancellor*), *b* 1872, 1st Baron *m*	Hon Fredk S *b* 1907
1918	*Bledisloe*, Charles Bathurst K B E *b* 1867 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Benjamin I *B b* 99
1907	*Blyth*, James Blyth, *b* 1841, 1st Baron, *u*	Hon Herbert W *b* 1868
1892	*Blythswood*, Archibald Douglas Campbell, M V O, *b* 1870, *s* 1918 *m*	Hon Barrington S *D C*, *b* 1877
1797	*Bolton*, William Thomas Orde Powlett *b* 1845 *s* 1895, *w*	Hn Wm *O P*, *b* 1869
1761	*Boston*, George Florance Irby *b* 1860 *s* 1877 *m*	Hon Cecil S *I*, *b* 1862
1887	*Bowes* *See* "Strathmore and K, *Scott Earl*	(As Scottish)
1721	*Boyle* *See* "Cork and O," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)

Created	Title, Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1880	*Braboume*, Cecil Marcus Knatchbull Hugessen 1803, *s* 1915, *u*	Hon Michael *K H*, *b* 1895
1866	*Brancepeth* *See* 'Boyne *Irish Viset*	(As Irish)
1788	*Braybrooke*, Henry Neville *b* 1855 *s* 1904 *m*	Hon Richd H C *N b* 18
1529	*Braye* Alfred Thos Townshend Verney Cave *b* 1849 *s* 1879 *m*	Hon Adrian *J C b* 1874
1794 I	**Bridport* *See* Bridport *U K Viset*	(As U K)
1796	*Brodrick* *See* 'Midleton *Irish Viset*	(As Irish)
1860	*Brougham & Vaux* Henry C Brougham K C V O *b* 36 *s* 86 *m*	Hon Henry *B b* 1887
1915	*Buckmaster* Stanley Owen Buckmaster P C *b* 61 1st Baron *m*	Hon Owen Stanley *B b* 90
1529	*Burgh* Alexander Henry Leith *b* 1866 *claim established* 1916	Hon Alex *L b* 1906
1895	*Burghclere* Herb Coulstoun Gardner P C *b* 1846 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1912	*Butler* *See* Carrick *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1919	*Byng of Vimy* Julian Hedworth George Byng G C B K M G, M V O *b* 1862 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1643	*Byron* Rev Frederick Ernest Charles Byron *b* 1861 *s* 1917	Capt Augustus Wm *B b* 1856
1796	*Calthorpe* Somerset Frederick Gough Calthorpe *b* 62 *s* 1912 *m*	Hon Frederick *G C l* 1892
1383	*Camoys* Ralph Francis Julian Stonor *b* 1884 *s* 1897 *m*	Hon Ralph *S b* 1913
1715 I	*Carbery* John Evans Freke *l* 1892 *s* 1898 *m*	Hon Ralfe *E F b* 1897
1834 I 1838*	*Carew* (Robert Shapland George Julian Carew (*U K Baron Carew*) *b* 1860 *s* 1881 *m*	Hon George P *T C l* 1863
1786	*Carleton* *See* Shannon *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1912	*Carmichael* Thomas David Gibson Carmichael G C S I G C I E K C M G, *l* 1859, 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1916	*Carnock* Arthur Nicholson P C G C B G C M G G C V O K C I E *b* 1849 1st Baron *m*	Capt Hon Fredk Archibald *N M C b* 1883
1796 I	**Carrington* *See* 'Lincolnshire *U K Marquess*	Hon Rupert Carrington C V O D S O *b* 1852
1812 I	†*Castlemaine* Albert Edward Handcock *b* 1863 *s* 1892 *m*	Hon Robert *H b* 1864
1869	*Castletown* Bern Edwd B FitzPatrick P C K C M G *l* 48 *s* 83 *m*	(None)
1460 S	**Cathcart* *See* 'Cathcart *U K Earl*	(As U K)
1918	*Cawley* Frederick Cawley P C *b* 1850 1st Baron *m*	Hon Robt Hugh *C b* 77
1919	*Chalmers* Robert Chalmers I C C C B *l* 1858 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1912	*Channing of Wellingborough* Francis Alston Channing *b* 1841 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1911	*Charnwood* Godfrey Rathbone Benson *b* 1864 1st Baron *m*	Hon John R *B l* 1901
1831	*Clanorth* *See* Meath *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1858	*Chelmsford* Fredc J Napier Thesiger I C G M S I G M I E G C M G G B E *b* 1868 *s* 1905 *u* (*Viceroy of India*)	Hon Andrew *I l* 1903
1858	*Cheshan* John Compton Cavendish M C *b* 1894 *s* 1907 *m*	Hon Jno Chas *C C l* 1916
1887	*Cheylesmore* Herbert Francis Eaton K C M G K C V O *l* 1848 *s* 1902 *m*	Hn Francis *F D S l* 93
1858	*Churston* John Reginald Lopes Yarde Buller M V O *b* 73 *s* 1910 *m*	Hon Richard *I l b* 1910
1800 I	*Clanmorris* Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham *b* 1879 *s* 1916 *m*	Hon Jno Michael *B l* 1908
1828	*Clanwilliam* *See* Clanwilliam *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1800 I	*Clarina* Lionel Edward Butler Massey *b* 1837 *s* 1897 *u*	Hon Tyre N *M b* 1880
1831	*Clements* *See* Leitrim *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1672	*Clifford of Chudleigh* William Hugh Clifford *b* 1858 *s* 1916 *m*	Hon Chas O Hugh *C b* 87
1299	*Clinton* Chas J R Hepburn Stuart Forbes Trefusis *b* 63 *s* 04 *m*	Two co heiresses
1762 I	**Clive* *See* Powis *U K Earl*	(As U K)
1790 I	*Clonbrock* Robert Edward Dillon *b* 1869 *s* 1917	Col Hon Robt *N D b* 38
1789 I 1831*	*Cloncurry* (Valentine Fredk Lawless (*U K Baron Cloncurry*) *b* 1840 *s* 1869 *u*	Hon Edward *L l* 1841
1919	*Clwyd* John Herbert Roberts, *b* 1863 1st Baron *m*	Hon Jno Trevor *R*, *b* 1900
1313	*Cobham* Gervase Disney Alexander *b* 1880 *claim established* 1916	Hon Robert *A b* 1885
	Cochrane of Cults Thos Horatio Arthur Ernest Cochrane *b* 1857, 1st Baron *m*	Maj Hon Thos G F C D S O *b* 1883
1906	*Colebrooke* Edwd Arth Colebrooke P C C V O *l* 61 1st B *m*	Hon Guy *C b* 1893
1874	*Coleridge* Bernard John Seymour Coleridge *b* 1851 1894 *m*	Hon Geoffrey *C*, *b* 1877
1604 S	**Colville of Culross* *See* Colville *U K Viset*	(As U K)
1917	*Colwyn* Frederick Henry Smith *l* 1859 1st Baron *m*	Hon Frederick *S l* 1887
1841	*Congleton* John Brooke Molesworth Parnell *b* 1892 1914 *m*	Arthur Regd *B P l* 1871
1712 I	**Conway* *See* Hertford *Brit Marq*	(As British)
1874	*Cottesloe*, Thomas Francis Fremantle *b* 1862 *s* 1918 *m*	Hon John *W H F b* 1900
1914	*Cozens Hardy*, William Hepburn Cozens Hardy K C *b* 1868 *s* 1920 *m*	Hon Edward H *C H b* 1873
1899	*Cranworth* Bertram Francis Thomhagh Gurdon M C *b* 77 *s* 02 *m*	Hon Robert *G b* 1904
1892	*Crawshaw*, William Brooks *b* 1853 *s* 1908 *m*	Hon Gerald *F l* 1884
1797 I	**Cremorne* *See* "Dartrey *U K Earl*	Maj Gen Vesey J Dawson C V O *b* 1853
1797 I	†*Crofton* Arthur Edward Lowther Crofton *b* 1866 *s* 1912 *m*	Hon Edw Chas *C b* 1896
1920	*Cullen*, Brien Ibrican Cokayne K B E, *b* 1864 1st Baron *m*	Hon Charles B M *C l* 1912

Cr ated	*Title Name &c*	*Hdr t Sn or Hen*
1914	*Cunliffe* Rolf Cunliffe, *b* 1899 *s* 1920	Hon Geoffrey C *b* 1903
1914	*D Abernon*, Edgar Vincent, G C M G *b* 1857 1st Baron *m*	(N ne)
1897	*D ntnay See* Downe *Irish Pect*	As Irish)
1920	*Dawson* Bertrand F wa r l Dawson G C V O K C M G C B M D F R C P, *b* — 1st Baron *m*	N ne
1812 I	†*Decies* John Graham Hope Horsley Beresford P C D S O *b* 1866 *s* 1910 *m*	Hon Arthur M *H B b* 1915
1299	*De Clifford* Edward Southwell Russell *b* 1907 *s* 1909 *M*	Hon Diana *R b* 1909
1851	*De Freyne* Francis Charles French *b* 1884 *s* 1915 *m*	Hon Wm Joseph *I b* 85
1821	*D lamere* Hu h Ch lmondeley *b* 1870 *s* 1887 *u*	Hon Thomas C *b* 1900
1835	*De L Isle & Dudley* Philip Sidney *b* 1853 *s* 1898 *m*	C l Hon A S R A *b* 1854
1838	*De Ma ley* Rev Maurice John George Ponsonby, *b* 1846 *s* 1918 *n*	Hon Hubert Wm *P b* 1878
1834	*Den nan* Thomas Denman I C G C M G K C V O *b* 74 *s* 94 *m*	H n Thomas *D l* 1905
1885	*D ramore* R bert Wilfrid de Yarburgh Bateson *b* 65 *s* 93 *m*	H n Geor e *d e l L l* 1870
1887	*De Ra s y* William Henry Bellowes *b* 1848 *s* 1887 *m*	Ailwyn Edward *I l* 1910
1881	*D vcent* Brian s V Bempde Johnstone *b* 1851 *s* 1916 *u*	C eo Harcourt *I l* 1899
1909	*Desart See* Desart *Irish Earl*	(None to U K Barony)
1831	*D Sauma* Jam s St Vincent Saumarez *b* 1843 *s* 1891 *m*	H n James B S *l* 1889
1905	*D b sh* William Henry Grenfell K C V O *b* 55 1st Baron *m*	H n Ivo G *b* 1898
1910	*De V lue* Charles Percy De Villiers *b* 1871 *s* 1914 *m*	H n Arthur P *D l* 1911
1919	*D e u* Thomas I ert D wa r *b* 1864 1st Baron	(None)
1620 I 1765	*D g y* (Edward Kenelm Digby D S O M C (*Brt Baron Digby*) *l* 1894 1920 *m*)	Hon Robert Hy *D b* 1903
1609 S	**Dingwall see* Lords *Lyl Baronies* (Scott title the earlier)	(As English)
1880	*Donington* Gilbert Thecphilus Clifton Hastings Campbell *b* 1859, *s* 1920	(None)
1615	*D rmer* Charles J s h Tha leus Dormer R N C B E, *b* 1864 *s* 1920 *m*	H n Chas W J *D b* 1903
1875	*D gl s See* Home *Scott Earl*	(As Scottish)
1917	*D rial* Edward Lattington *l* 1836 1st Baron *u*	Hon Oswald *P b* 1872
1439	*Dudley* Ferdinand Dudley William Lea Smith *b* 1872 *claim tabled* 1916 *m*	Hon Ferdinand) D H *I s b* 1910
1800 I	**D jer n & Clan l l y See* Dufferin and A *U K Marq*	(As U K)
1800 I	†*D nally* Henry O Callaghan Prittie *b* 1851 *s* 1885 *m*	Maj Hon Cornelius O C *P*, D S O *b* 1877
1541 I	*D l l y* Fitz Walter Ge ge Pi lyn Butler *b* 1874 *s* 1913 *m*	Hon Patrick *L b* 1917
1005	*D d* Andrew Graham Murray I C K C V O *b* 49 1st Bn *m*	Hon Ronald *M b* 1875
1897	*D lk ith* Henry Lyle Mulholland *b* 1854, *s* 1895 *m*	Capt Hon Henry Geo H *M* D S O O B E *b* 1886
1331	*D more See* Dunmore *Scott Earl*	(As Scottish)
1869	*D n f See* Roll *Scott Baron* below	(As Scottish)
1462 I	*Dun any* Edward John M Drax Plunkett *b* 1878 *s* 1899 *m*	Hon Randal *P b* 1906
1780	*Dunc n* Walter Fitzgerald Ishys *b* 1873 *s* 1911 *m*	Hon Charles *R b* 1899
1857	*Ell y* Robert Vict r C l sw n *l* 1868 *s* 1918 *m*	Hon Francis *G*, *b* 1883
1859	*Egerton of Tatton* Maur ce Egerton *b* 1874 *s* 1920	(None)
1849	*Elph See* Elphinstone *Scott Earl*	(As Scottish)
1643 S	*Elibank See* Elibank *U K Baronet*	(As U K title)
1802	*Ellenborough* Cecil Henry Law C B *b* 1849 *s* 1915 *u*	Capt Hon Henry Astell *L*, M C *b* 1889
1510 S 1885*	*Elphinstone* (Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (*U K Baron Elphinstone*) *b* 1869 1893 *m*)	Master of Elphinstone, *b* 1914
1874	*Emly* Thomas William Gastrell Monsell *b* 1858 *s* 1894 *m*	(None)
1911	*Emmott* Alfred Emmott P C C M G G B E *b* 1858 1st Bn *m*	(None)
1919	*Emle* Rowland Edmund Prothero P C M V O, *b* 1852 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1806	*Erskine* Montagu Erskine *b* 1865 *s* 1913 *m*	Hon Donald *E*, *b* 1899
1872	*Ettrick See* Napier *Scott Baron* below	(As Scottish)
1906	*Eversley* George John Shaw Lefevre P C, *b* 1832 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1627 S	†*Fairfax of Cameron* Albert Kirby Fairfax, *b* 1870 *s* 1900	Hon Charles E *F b* 1876
1897	*Fairlie See* Glasgow, *Scott Earl*	(As Scottish)
1916	*Faringdon*, Alexander Henderson C H, *b* 1850, 1st Baron, *w*	Lt Col Hon Harold G *H*, C V O, *b* 1875
1756 I	†*Farnham*, Arthur Kenlis Maxwell D S O, *b* 1879 *s* 1900, *m*	Hon Somerset *M*, *b* 1905
1893	*Farrer*, Thomas Cecil Farrer *b* 1859 *s* 1899 *m*	Hon Cecil *F*, *b* 1893
1876	*Fermanagh See* Erne *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1856 I	*Fermoy*, Edmund Maurice Burke Roche *b* 1885 *s* 1920	Hon Fras G *R*, *b* 1885
1798 I	*French*, Charles Austin Thos R. J. French, *b* 68, *s* 93, *m*	Hon John *F*, *b* 1872
1831	*Fingall See* "Fingall, *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1909	*Fisher*, Cecil Vavasseur Fisher *b* 1868 *s* 1920, *m*	(None)
1790	*Fisherwick See* "Donegall *Irish Marq*	(As Irish)
1906	*Fitzmaurice* Edmond Geo Petty Fitzmaurice, P C, *b* 46, 1st Baron	(None)
1776	*Foley*, Gerald Henry Foley, *b* 1898 *s* 1918	Cyril Pelham, *F*, *b* 1868
1445 S	†*Forbes* Atholl Laurence Cunyngham Forbes, *b* 1888, *s.* 1916 *m*	Master of Forbes *b* 1918

Created	Title Name &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1821	*Forester*, George C Beaumont Weld Forester, *b* 1867, *s* 1917 *m*	Hon Cecil G *W-F*, *b* 1899
1633 s	**Forester** *See* Verulam *Earl*	(As English)
1920	*Forster*, Henry William Forster, PC, GCMG, *b* 1866, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1917	*Forteviot*, John Alexander Dewar, *b* 1856, 1st Baron *m*	Capt Hon John *D*, MC, *b* 1885
1815	*Foxford* *See* Limerick, *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1790	*Gage* *See* "Gage, *Irish Peer*	(As Irish)
1917	*Gainford*, Joseph Albert Pease, PC, *b* 1860, 1st Baron *m*	Hon Joseph *P*, *b* 1889
1800 I 1806 s	*Gardner* (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	
1818 I	*Garvagh*, Leopold E Stratford Geo Canning *b* 1878 s 1915, *m*.	
1876	*Gerard* Frederic John Gerard *b* 1883, *s* 1902 *m*	Hon Robt Wm *G* *b* 1918
1824	*Gifford*, Edgar Berkeley Gifford *b* 1857 s 1911 *m*	Charles *G* *b* 1899
1917	*Glenborough*, Richard Godolphin Walmesley Chaloner *b* 1856 1st Baron *m*	Hon Thos W P L *C*, *b* 1889
1918	*Glanely*, William James Latem, *b* 1868 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1899	*Glanusk*, Joseph Henry Russell Bailey, CB, CBE, DSO, *b* 1864 *s* 1906, *m*	Maj Hon Wilfred *B*, DSO, *b* 1891
1918	*Glenarthur*, Matthew Arthur *b* 1852, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon James Cecil *A*, *b* 1883
1911	*Glenconner*, Edward Priaulx Tennant, *b* 1859, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Christopher *T*, *b* 1899
1916	*Glentanar*, Thomas Coats *b* 1894 s 1918	(None)
1909	*Gorell* Ronald Gorell Barnes CBE MC *b* 1884, s 1917	(None)
1868	*Gormanston* *See* "Gormanston *Irish Peer*	(As Irish)
1806	*Granard* *See* "Granard *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1782	*Grantley* John Richard Brinsley Norton, *b* 1855 s 1877 *m*,	Hon Richard *N*, *b* 1892
1794 I	*Graves*, Clarence Percy Rivers Graves *b* 1871 s 1914 *m*	Henry A C G, *b* 1877
1902	*Grenfell*, Rias W Grenfell PC, GCB GCMG *b* 41, 1st Bn *u*	Hon Pascoe *G*, *b* 1905
1869	*Greville*, Charles Beresford Fulke Greville OBI, *b* 1871 1909 *m*	Hon Ronald *G*, *b* 1912
1324	*Grey de Ruthyn*, Cecil Talbot Clifton, *b* 1862 *s* 1912	(Co heirs)
1886	*Grimthorpe*, Ralph William Ernest Beckett, *b* 1891, s 1917, *m*	Hon Christopher *B*, *b* 1915
1815	*Grinstead* *See* "Enniskillen *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1880	*Haldon* Lawrence William Palk, *b* 1869, *s* 1903, *m*	Hon Laurence *P*, *b* 1896
1886	*Hamilton of Dalzell*, Gavin George Hamilton, KT CVO, MC, *b* 1872, *s* 1900 *m*	John *H*, *b* 1911
1874	*Hampton* Herbert Stuart Pakington, DSO, *b* 1883 s 1906	Hon Humphrey *P*, RN, *b* 88
1910	*Hardinge of Penshurst* C Hardinge KG, PC, GCB GCSI, GCMG, GCIE GCVO (Cham), ISO, *b* 1858 1st Baron, *u*	Hon Alexander H L. *H*., MC, *b* 1894
1869	*Hare* *See* "Listowel" *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1876	*Harlech*, Geo Ralph Charles Ormsby Gore TD, *b* 1855 s 1904, *m*	Hon Wm G A *O G*, MP, *b* 1885
1815	*Harris* George R C Harris CCSI, CCIE, CB, TD, *b* 1851 1872, *m*	Capt Hon Geo St V *H*, MC, *b* 1889
1866	*Hartismere* *See* Henniker "*Irish Peer* below	(As Irish)
1295	*Hastings*, Albert Edward Delaval Astley, *b* 1882, s 1904, *m*	Hon Edward *A*, *b* 1912
1835	*Hatherton* Edward Geo P Littleton CMG, *b* 1842, *s* 1888, *m*	Hon Edward *L*, *b* 1868
1776	*Hawke*, Martin Bladen Hawke *b* 1860 s 1887, *m*	Rr Adm Hon Stanhope *H*, *b* 1863
1711	*Hay* *See* "Kinnoull *Scott Earl*	(As Scottish)
1797 I	*Headley*, Rowland George Allanson Winn *b* 1855 *s* 1913, *u*	Hon Rowland *A-W*, *b* 1901
1906	*Hemphill* Fitzroy Hemphill, *b* 1860 s 1919 *m*	Hon Martyn *H* *b* 1901
1896	*Hindlip*, Edward Henry Allsopp, PC, *b* 1840 1st Baron *m*	Hon George E *H*, *b* 1866
1799 I	**Henley**, Frederic Henley (*U K Baron, Northington*), *b* 1849 s 1898, *u*	Hon Anthony *H*, *b* 1858
1800 I	**Henniker**, Chas Henry Chandos Henniker Major (*I A Baron, Hartismere*) *b* 1872, *s* 1902	Hon Gerald *H M*, *b* 1872
1886	*Herschell* Richard Farrer Herschell GCVO *b* 1878 s 1899, *m*	(None)
1828	*Heytesbury*, Leonard Holmes a Court *b* 1863 s 1903 *r*	Hon William *H a C* *b* '06
	Hillingdon, Arthur Robert Mills *b* 1891 s 1919 *r*	Hon Algernon H *M* *b* 1856
1886	*Hindlip*, Charles Allsopp OBI *b* 1877 s 1897 *m*	Hon Charles *A* *b* 1906
1908	*Holden*, Ernest Illingworth Holden, *b* 1867, s 1912 *m*	Hon Angus *H* *b* 1898
1912	*Hollenden* Samuel Hope Morley *b* 1845, 1st Baron *m*	Hon Geoffrey *M*, *b* 1885
1897	*Holm Patrick* Hans Wellesley Hamilton DSO, MC, *b* 1886 s 1898	(None)
1782 I	**Hood** *See* "Hood, *Brit Peer*	(As British)
1919	*Horne* Henry Sinclair Horne, GCB, KCMG, ADC, GFN, *b* 1861 1st Bn	(None)
1797 I	*Hotham*, Frederick William Hotham *b* 1863 s 1907, *u*	Henry I *H*, *b* 1899
1881	*Hothfield* Henry James Tufton, *b* 1844, 1st Baron, *m*	Maj Hon John S R *T*, DSO, *b* 1873
1597	*Howard de Walden*, Thomas Evelyn Scott Ellis *b* 1880, s 1899 *m*	Hon John *S E*, *b* 1912
1869	*Howard of Glossop*, Francis E Fitzalan Howard, *b* 1859, *s* 1883 *m*	Hon Bernard *F H* *b* 1885
1796 I	*Huntingfield*, Wm C Arcedeckne Vanneck, *b* 1883, s 1915, *m*	Hon G C Arcedeckne *V*, *b* 1915
1866	*Hylton*, Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, *b* 1862, s 1899 *m*	Hon William *J*, *b* 18

Created	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1910	*Ilkeston* Balthazar Stephen Sargant Foster, *b* 1867, *s* 1913 *m*	(None)
1911	*Inchcape*, James Lyle Mackay, GCMG, KCSI, KCIE, *b* 1852, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Kenneth *M*, *b* 1887
1543 I	†*Inchiquin*, Lucius William O Brien, *b* 1864, *s* 1900, *m*	Hon Donough *O B*, *b* 1897
1897	*Inverclyde*, John Alan Burns, *b* 1897, *s* 1919	(None)
1919	*Inverforth*, Andrew Weir, PC, *b* 1865, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Andrew *W b* 1897
1910	*Islington*, John Poynder Dickson Poynder, PC, GCMG, DSO, *b* 1866, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1906	*Joicey* James Joicey *b* 1846, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Arthur *J*, *b* 1880
1831	*Kenlis* *See* "Headfort," *Irish Marq*	(As Irish)
1856	*Kenmare* *See* "Kenmare, *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1866	*Kenry* *See* "Dunraven *Irish Earl*	(None to U K title)
1776 I 1886*	*Kensington*, {Hugh Edwardes, CMG, DSO (*U K Baron, Kensington*), *b* 1873, *s* 1900 *m*	Hon William *F b* 1904
1788	*Kenyon*, Lloyd Tyrell Kenyon KCVO TD, *b* 1864, *s* 1869 *div*	Hon Lloyd *A b* 1917
1821	*Ker* *See* "Lothian *Scott Marq*	(As Scottish)
1909	*Kilbracken* Arthur Godley GCB, *b* 1847 1st Baron *m*	Hon Hugh *G b* 1877
1900	*Killanin* Martin Henry FitzPatrick Morris, PC, *b* 1867, *s* 1901	Michael *M b* 1914
1789 I	†*Kilmaine* John Edward Deane Browne *b* 1878 *s* 1907 *m*	Hon Jno F A *b b* 1902
1831	*Kilmarnock* *See* "Erroll, *Scott Earl*	(As Scottish)
1172 I	*Kingsale*, Michael Constantine de Courcy *b* 1855, *s* 1895 *m*	{Capt Hon Michael *de C* DSO, *b* 1882
1682 S 1860*	*Kinnaird* {Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird (*U K Baron, Kinnaird*), KT *b* 1847 *s* 1887 *m*	Master of Kinnaird *I* 1880
1902	*Kinross* Patrick Balfour *b* 1870 *s* 1905, *m*	Hon John *B b* 1904
1838	*Kintore* *See* "Kintore, *Scott Earl*	(As Scottish)
1905	*Knaresborough* Hy Meysey Meysey Thompson *b* 1845 1st Bn *m*	(None)
1917	*Lambourne*, Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood, PC, CVO, *b* 1847, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1880	*Lamington*, Charles Wallace Alex Napier Cochrane Baillie GCMG GCIE, TD *b* 1860 *s* 1890 *m*	Hon Victor *C B* MC, *b* 1896
1800 I	*Langford*, John Hercules William Rowley *b* 1894 *s* 1919	Hon Wm C *R*, *b* 1849
1431	*Latymer*, Francis Burdett Thomas Coutts Nevill, *b* 1852, abeyance terminated 1912, *m*	Hon Hugh *Money Coutts*, *b* 1876
1869	*Lauriston* Alexander Graham Lawrence, *b* 1878 *s* 1913, *m*	Hon John *L*, *b* 1908
1859	*Leconfield*, Charles Henry Wyndham *b* 1872 *s* 1901, *m*	Hon Hugh A *W b* 1877
1918	*Lee of Fareham*, Arthur Hamilton Lee, PC, GBE, KCB, *b* 1868 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1839	*Leigh*, Francis Dudley Leigh, *b* 1855 *s* 1905 *u*	Rupert W D *L*, *b* 1908
1905	*Leith of Fyvie*, Alexander John Forbes Leith, *b* 1847, 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1917	*Leverhulme* William Hesketh Lever, *b* 1851, 1st Baron *u*	Hon Wm Hulme *L b* 1888
1797	*Lilford*, John Powys *b* 1863 *s* 1896 *m*	Hon Stephen *P*, *b* 1869
1900	*Lindley*, Nathaniel Lindley PC *b* 1828 *u*	(Life peerage)
1758 I	*Lisle*, John Nicholas Horace Lysaght *b* 1903 *s* 1919 *M*	Hon Horace *L b* 1908
1895	*Loch*, Edward Douglas Loch, CB, CMG, DSO, MVO *b* 1873 *s* 1900, *m*	Hon Geo Hy *C L b* 1916
1801	*Loftus* *See* "Ely," *Irish Marq*	(As Irish)
1541 I	*Louth*, Randal Pilgrim Ralph Plunkett *b* 1868 *s* 1883 *m*	Hon Otway *P b* 1892
1464 S 1837*	*Lovat*, Simon Joseph Fraser KT KCMG, KCVO CB DSO (*U K Baron, Lovat*), *b* 1871, *s* 1887, *m*	Master of Lovat, *b* 1911
1762	*Lovel & Holland* *See* "Egmont, *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1897	*Ludlow*, Henry Ludlow Lopes, *b* 1865, *s* 1899, *m*	(None)
1839	*Lurgan*, William Brownlow, KCVO, *b* 1858, *s* 1882 *u*	Hon William *B b* 1902
1914	*Lyell*, Leonard Lyell, *b* 1850 1st Baron, *m*	Chas Antony *L b* 1913
1859	*Lyveden*, Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon, *b* 1857, *s* 1900, *m*	Hon Robert *V*, *b* 1892
1776 I	*Macdonald*, Ronald Archibald Macdonald, *b* 1853 *s* 1874 *m*	Alex Godfrey *M*, *b* 1909
1908	*MacDonnell* Antony Patrick MacDonnell, PC, GCSI, KCVO, *b* 1844, 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1887	*Magheramorne*, Dudley Stuart M'Garel Hogg *b* 1863 *s* 1903	Hon Ronald *M G H b* 65
1807	*Manners* John Thomas Manners, *b* 1852 *s* 1864 *u*	Hn Francis H *M* MC *b* 97
1908	*Marchamley*, George Whiteley, PC, *b* 1855, 1st Baron, *u*	Hon William *W*, *b* 1886
1891	*Masham* John Cunliffe Lister, *b* 1867, *s* 1917, *m*	(None)
1776 I	*Massy*, Hugh Somerset John Massy, *b* 1864, *s* 1915, *m*	Hon Hugh Hamon *M b* 94
1815	*Meldrum* *See* "Huntly, *Scott Marq*	(As Scottish)
1794	*Mendip* *See* "Clifden, *Irish Visct*	(As Irish)
1866	*Meredyth* *See* "Athlumney," *Irish Baron*, above	(None to peerage)
1911	*Merthyr*, Herbert Clark Lewis *b* 1866, *s* 1914, *m*	Hon William *L*, *b* 1901
1919	*Meston*, James Scorgie Meston, KCSI, *b* 1865 1st Baron *m*	Hon Dougall *M b* 1894
1838	*Methuen*, Paul Sanford Methuen, GCB, GCMG, GCVO, *b* 1845, *s* 1891, *m*	Hon Paul *M*, *b* 1886
1905	*Michelham*, Herman Alfred Stern *b* 1899, *s* 1919, *m*	Hon Jacque H *S*, *b* 1903
1712	*Middleton*, Digby W Bayard Willoughby, VD, *b* 1844, *s* 1877, *m*	Hon Godfrey *W*, *b* 1847
1821	*Minster* *See* "Conyngham," *Irish Marq*	(As Irish)
1866	*Monck* *See* "Monck" *Irish Visct*	(As Irish)

Created	*Title Name &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1887	*Monckton See* "Galway *Irish Visct*	(As Irish)
1874	*Moncreiff* James Arthur FitzHerbert Moncreiff *b* 1872 *s* 1913 *m*	Hon Harry R W *M b* 1915
1884	*Monk Bretton* John William Dodson C B *b* 1869 *s* 1897	(None)
1885	*Monkswell* Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier *b* 1875 *s* 1909 *w*	Hon Gerard *C b* 1879
1728	*Monson* Augustus Debonnaire Jno Monson *b* 1868 *s* 1900 *m*	Hon John *M b* 1907
1885	*Montagu of Beaulieu* John Walter Edward Douglas Scott Montagu K C I E C S I V D *b* 1866 *s* 1905 *m*	(None)
1806	*Montfagle See* Sligo *Irish Marq*	(As Irish)
1839	*Monteagle* Thomas Spring Rice K P *b* 1849 *s* 1866 *w*	Hon Thomas A *R b* 1883
1918	*Morris* Edward Patrick Morris P C K C M G *b* 1859 1st Bn *m*	Hon Michael W *M b* 1903
1831	*Mostyn* Llewelyn N V Ll yd Mostyn *b* 1856 *s* 1884 *m*	Hon Edward *Ll M b* 1885
1912	*Moulton* John Fletcher Moulton P C G B E K C B (*Lord of Appeal*) *b* 1844 *w*	(Life peerage)
1891	*Mount Stephen* George Stephen G C V O *b* 1829 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1911	**Mountgarret See* Mountgarret *Irish Visct*	(None)
1283	*Mowbray Segrave* (1283) (Stourton (1448) Charles Botolph Joseph Stourton *b* 1867 *s* 1893 *m*	Hon William S *b* 1895
1915	*Muir Mackenzie* Kenneth Augustus Muir Mackenzie G C B *b* 1845 1st Baron *w*	(None)
1767 I	**Mulgrave See* Normanby *U K Marq*	(As U K)
1781 I	†*Muskerry* Hamilton M T F M Deane Morgan *b* 54 *s* 68 *m*	Hon Robt *D M b* 1874
1681 S	**Nairne See* Lansdowne *Brit Marq*	(As British)
1868	*Napier of Magdala* Robert William Napier *b* 1845 *s* 1890 *m*	Col Hon James P *N b* 1849
1627 S	**Napier* (*of Merchistoun*) Francis Edward Basil Napier (*U K Baron Ettrick*) *b* 1876 *s* 1913 *m*	Master of Napier *b* 1900
1776 I	*Newborough* Thomas John Wynn *b* 1878 *s* 1916 *m*	Robt Vaughan *W b* 1877
1898	*Newlands* James Henry Cecil H ner *b* 1851 *s* 1906 *s*	(None)
1892	*Newton* Thomas Wodehouse Legh P C *b* 1857 *s* 1898 *m*	Hon Richard *L b* 1888
1554	*Northi* William Henry John N rth T D *b* 1836 *s* 1884 *m*	Hon Wm F J N *b* 1860
1884	*Northbourne* Walter Henry James *b* 1846 *s* 1893 *m*	Hon Walter J *J b* 1869
1885	*Norton See* Henley *Irish Bar* above	(As Irish)
1878	*Norton* Charles Leigh Adderley *b* 1846 *s* 1905 *m*	Hon Ralph *A b* 1872
1906	*Nunburnholme* C H Wellesley Wilson C B D S O *b* 1875 *s* 1907, *m*	Hon Charles I *W b* 1904
1870	*O Hagan* Maurice Hbt T Towneley O Hagan *b* 1882 *s* 1900 *m*	Hon Thos A F *T O H b* 17
1868	*O Neill* Edward O Neill *b* 1839 *s* 1883 *m*	Shane F R O N *b* 1907
1836 I	†*Oranmore & Browne* Geoffrey H Browne Browne *b* K P 1861 *s* 1900 *m*	Hon Dominick *B b* 1901
1821	*Oriel See* Massereene and F *Irish Visct*	(As Irish)
1858	*Ormathwaite* Arthur Henry John Walsh G C V O *b* 1859 *s* 1920 *m*	Hon William *W* M V O *b* 1863
1821	*Ormonde See* Ormonde *Irish Marq*	(As Irish)
1841	*Orsenfoord See* Stair *Scott Earl*	(As Scottish)
1914	*Parmoor* Charles Alfred Cripps P C K C V O *b* 52 1st Baron *m*	Hon A H Seddon *C b* 1882
1866	*Penrhyn* Edward Sholto G Douglas Pennant *b* 1864 *s* 1907 *m*	Hon Hugh *D F b* 1894
1909	*Pentland* John Sinclair P C G C S I G C I E *b* 60 1st Baron *m*	Hon Henry S *b* 1907
1603	*Petre* Joseph William Lionel Petre *b* 1914 *s* 1915 *M*	Francis William *P b* 1847
1918	*Phillimore* Walter George Frank Phillimore P C *b* 1845 1st Baron *m*	Hon Godfrey W *P b* 79
1906	*Pirrie* William James Pirrie P C K P *b* 1847 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1892	*Playfair* George James Playfair C V O *b* 1849 *s* 1898 *m*	(None)
1919	*Plumer* Herbert Charles Onslow Plumer G C B G C M G G C V O *b* 1857 1st Baron *m*	Capt Hon Thos Hall Rokeby *P* M C *b* 1890
1827	*Plunket* Terence Conyngham Plunket *b* 1899 *s* 1920	Hon Brinsley P *b* 1903
1831	*Poltimore* George Wentworth Warwick Bampfylde *b* 82 *s* 18 *m*	Hon Coplestone W *B b* 14
1690 S	*Polwarth* Walter George Hepburne Scott C B E V D *b* 1864 *s* 1920 *m* *m*	Master of Polwarth *b* 1890
1749	*Ponsonby See* 'Bessborough *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1912	*Pontypridd* Alfred Thomas *b* 1840 1st Baron	(None)
1885	*Powerscourt See* Powerscourt *Irish Visct*	(As Irish)
1918	*Queenborough* Almeric Hugh Paget *b* 1861 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1800 I	*Radstock* Granville George Waldegrave C B E *b* 1859 *s* 1913	Hon Montagu *W b* 1867
1852	*Raglan* George FitzRoy Somerset G B E C B *b* 1857 *s* 1884 *m*	Hon FitzRoy *S b* 1885
1875	*Ramsay See* Dalhousie *Scott Earl*	(As Scottish)
1826	*Ranfurly See* "Ranfurly *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1914	*Ranksborough* John Fellden Brocklehurst C B C V O *b* 1852 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1916	*Rathcreedan*, Cecil William Norton *b* 1850 1st Baron *m*	Hon Charles P *N b* 1905
1868 I	†*Rathdonnell*, Thos Kane McClintock Bunbury, *b* 1848, *s* 79, *m*	Capt Hon Thomas *McC B* M B E, *b* '82
1821	*Ravensworth*, Gerald Wellesley Liddell *b* 1869 *s* 1919 *m*	Hon Robert *L*, *b* 1908
1919	*Rawlinson*, Henry Seymour Rawlinson, G C B, G C V O K C M G, *b* 1864, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1821	*Rayleigh* Robert John Strutt, *b* 1875, *s* 1919, *m*	Hon John A *S*, *b* 1908
1628 S 1881*	*Reay*, {Donald James Mackay, P C, K T, G C S I, G C I E (*U K Baron, Reay*), *b* 1839, *s* 1876, *w*	{Baron Eric *M*, *b* 1870 (None to U K title)
1902	*Redesdale*, Algernon David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman Mitford *b* 1878, *s* 1916, *m*	Hon Thos David *F M*, *b* 1909
1806 I	*Rendlesham*, Frederick Archibald Charles Thellusson *b* 1868 *s* 1911, *m* *m*	Hon Percy *T b* 1874
1885	*Revelstoke*, John Baring P C G C V O, *b* 1863 *s* 1897	Hon Cecil *B*, *b* 1864
1797	*Ribblesdale*, Thomas Lister P C *b* 1854 *s* 1876 *m*	(None)
1920	*Riddell*, George Allardice Riddell *b* 1865 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1905	*Ritchie*, Charles Ritchie, *b* 1866 *s* 1906 *m*	Hon Philip *R b* 1899
1913	*Rochdale* George Kemp, *b* 1866 1st Baron, *m*	Hon John D *K b* 1906
1782	*Rodney*, George B Harley Guest Rodney *b* 1891, *s* 1909 *m*	Hon George W *R b* 1918
1917	*Roe* Thomas Roe, *b* 1832 1st Baron *u*	(None)
1651 S	**Rollo*, William Charles Wordsworth Rollo, C B (*U K Baron Dunning*) *b* 1860, *s* 1916, *m*	Hon Eric Norman *R*, *b* 1861
1866	*Romilly*, William Gaspard Guy Romilly *b* 1899 *s* 1905, *M*	(None)
1896	*Rosmead*, Hercules Arthur Temple Robinson *b* 1866 *s* 1897 *m*	(None)
1796 I 1838*	*Rossmore* {Derrick Warner Wm Westenra (*U K Baron Ross more*) *b* 1853 *s* 1874 *m*	Hon William *W b* 1892
1910	*Rotherham*, William Henry Holland *b* 1849 1st Baron *m*	Hon Stuart *H b* 1876
1885	*Rothschild*, Lionel Walter Rothschild *b* 1868 *s* 1915	Hon N Charles *R b* 1877
1916	*Rowallan*, Charles Edward Hungerford Atholl Colston, *b* 1854, 1st Baron, *m*	{Bt Gen Hon Edward Murray *C* C M G M V O D S O, *b* 1880
1911	*Rowallan* Archibald Cameron Corbett *b* 1856 1st Baron *m*	Hon Godfrey *C*, *b* 1895
1919	*Russell of Liverpool*, Edward Frederick Langley Russell M C, *b* 1895, *s* 1920 *m*	(None)
1651 S 1919*	*Ruthven* Walter James Hore Ruthven (*U K Baron Ruthven*) *b* 1838, *s* 1864, *w*	Master of *R*, C B C M G D S O *b* 1870
1876	*Sackville*, Lionel Edward Sackville West, *b* 1867, *s* 1908, *m*	{Maj Gen Hon Charles J S *W*, C M G, *b* 1870
1911	*St Audries* Alexander P Fuller Acland Hood, *b* 1893 *s* 1917	Hon Arth *F A H*, *b* 06
1559	*St John of Bletso*, Moubray St A Thornton St John *b* 1877, *s* 1920, *w*	Hon John St *J b* 1917
1852	*St Leonards* Frank Edward Sugden, *b* 1890 *s* 1908	Frank *S b* 1852
1887	*St Levan* JohnTownshend St Aubyn C B C V O, *b* 1857 *s* 1908 *m*	Francis Cecil *St A b* 1895
1885	*St Oswald* Rowland George Winn *b* 1893, *s* 1919, *m*	Hon *W*, *b* 1916
1796	*Salterisford* *See* "Courtown *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1445 S	†*Saltoun*, Alexander Wm Fredk Fraser C M G *b* 1851 *s* 1886 *m*	Master of Saltoun M C *b* 86
1905	*Sanderson*, Thos H Sanderson G C B K C M G, I S O, *b* 41 1st Baron	(None)
1802	*Sandys*, Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, *b* 1855 *s* 1904 *m*	{Capt A B G S *Hill*, *b* 1837
	Savile, John Savile Lumley Savile, K C V O, *b* 1854 *s* 1896, *m*	{Hon George H *L S*, *b* 1919
1603	*Saye & Sele*, Geoffrey C T Wykeham Fiennes, *b* 1858, *s* 1907, *m*	Hon Geoffrey *T W F*, [*b* 1884
1761	*Scarsdale* *See* ' Curzon of Kedleston *Earl*	
1839	*Seaton*, John Regd U Eliott Drake Colborne, *b* 1854, *s* 1888, *m*	Hon Francis *C* M V O, *b*
1831	*Sefton* *See* "Sefton ' *Irish Earl*	(As Irish) [1855
1489 S	†*Sempill*, John Forbes Sempill, *b* 1863 *s* 1905, *m*	Master of Sempill *b* 1893
1918	*Shandon*, Ignatius John O Brien P C *b* 1857 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1916	*Shaughnessy*, Thomas George Shaughnessy, K C V O, *b* 1853, 1st Baron *m*	Hon William J S *b* 1883
1909	*Shaw*, Thomas Shaw, P C (*Lord of Appeal*), *b* 1850 *m*	(Life peerage)
1783 I	*Sheffield*, Edward Lyulph Stanley (*U K Baron, Stanley of Alderley*), P C, *b* 1839, *s* 1909 *m*	Hon Sir A L *S* K C M G, *b* 1875
1627 I	*Sherard*, Philip Halton Sherard, *b* 1851, *s* 1902	Col Ralph S *b* 1860
1784	*Sherborne*, James Huntly Dutton D S O, *b* 1875, *s* 1920	Hon Charles *D b* 1911
1880	*Shute* *See* "Barrington, *Irish Visct*	(As Irish)
1902	*Shuttleworth*, Ughtred J Kay Shuttleworth, P C, *b* '44, 1st Bn, *m*	{Hon Richard U P *K S*, *b* 1913
1821	*Silchester* *See* "Longford, ' *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1449 S	†*Sinclair*, Charles William St Clair, *b* 1831, *s* 1880, *m*	{Capt Master of Sinclair, M V O *b* 1875
1919	*Sinha of Raipur*, Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, P C, K C, *b* 1864 *m*	Hon Aroon S, *b* 1887
1916	*Somerleyton*, Savile Brinton Crossley, P C, K C V O, *b* 1857, 1st Baron *m*	Capt Hon Francis Savile *C*, *b* 1889
1784	*Somers* Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, D S O, M C, *b* 1887, *s* 1899	Rev Henry L S *C b* 1862
1873	*Somerton* *See* "Normanton," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1780	*Southampton*, Charles Henry Fitzroy, O B E, *b* 1867, *s* 1872, *m*	Hon Charles *F*, *b* 1904
1917	*Southborough*, Francis John Stephens Hopwood, P C, G C B, G C M G, G C V O, K C S I, *b* 1860, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Spencer *H*, *b* 1888
1910	*Southwark*, Richard Knight Causton, P C, *b* 1843, 1st Baron *m*	(None)

Created	*Title, Name &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1640	*Stafford*, Francis Edward Fitzherbert Stafford D S O, *b* 1859 *s* 1913, *m*	Hon Basil *Fitzherbert*, *b* 1861
1886	*Stalbridge*, Hugh Grosvenor, *b* 1880, *s* 1912, *m*	Hon Hugh *G*, *b* 1904
1911	*Stamfordham*, Arthur John Bigge, P C G C B, G C I E, G C V O, K C S I, K C M G, I S O *b* 1849, 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1839	*Stanley of Alderley* *See* ‘ Sheffield *Irish Baron* above	(As Irish)
1893	*Stanmore* George Arthur Maurice Hamilton Gordon *b* 1871, *s* 1912	(None)
1918	*Sterndale*, William Pickford P C, *b* 1848, 1st Baron, *u*	
1796	*Stewart of Garlies* *See* ‘ Galloway *Scott Earl*	(As Scottish)
1318	*Strabolgi*, Cuthbert Matthias Kenworthy, *b* 1853 *claim established* 1916 *m*	Lt Com Hon Joseph *K*, R N M P *b* 1886
1911	*Strachie* Edward Strachey P C, *b* 1858 1st Baron *m*	Hon Edward S *b* 1882
1914	*Strathclyde*, Alexander Ure, P C, G B E *b* 1853, 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1836	*Stratheden & Campbell* (1841) Alastair Campbell, *b* 1899 *s* 1918	Gavin *C*, *b* 1901
1884	*Strathspey* Trevor Ogilvie Grant *b* 1879, *s* 1915, *m*	Hon Donald *G*, *b* 1912
1796	*Stuart of Castle Stuart* *See* Moray *Scott Earl*	(As Scottish)
1916	*Stuart of Wortley*, Charles Beilby Stuart Wortley, P C, 1st Baron, *b* 1851 *m*	(None)
1838	*Sudeley* Chas Douglas R Hanbury Tracy, P C *b* 1840, *s* 1877, *m*	Hon Charles *H T* *b* 1870
1884	*Sudley* *See* Arran *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1786	*Suffield* Charles Harbord C B M V O *b* 1855 *s* 1914 *m*	Hon Victor *H* *b* 1897
1913	*Sumner*, John Andrew Hamilton I C G C B (*Lord of Appeal*) *b* 1859, *m*	(Life peerage)
1893	*Swansea*, Ernest Ambrose Vivian *b* 1848 *s* 1894	Hon Odo V M V O *b* 1875
1907	*Swaythling* Louis Samuel Samuel Montagu *b* 1869 *s* 1911, *m*	Hon Stuart *S M*, *b* 1898
1919	*Swinfen*, Charles Swinfen Eady *b* 1904 *s* 1919 *M*	(None)
1913	*Sydenham* George Sydenham Clarke G C S I G C M G, G C I E G B E *b* 1848 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1831 I	*Talbot of Malahide*	Richd Wogan Talbot *b* 1846 *s* 1883 *m*	Hon James B *T* *b* 1874
1856*	*Talbot de Malahide*		
1797 I	*Teignmouth*, Henry Noel Shore, *b* 1847 *s* 1916 *m*	Hon Hu h A S *b* 1881
1831	*Templemore* Arthur Henry Chichester, *b* 1854 *s* 1906 *m*	Maj Hon Arthur C D S O O B E *b* 1880
1884	*Tennyson*, Hallam Tennyson P C G C M G *b* 1852 *s* 1892 *m*	Hon Lionel *T* *b* 1889
1827	*Tenterden*, Charles Stuart Henry Abbott *b* 1865 *s* 1882 *u*	Hon Charles *A* *b* 1909
1918	*Terrington*, James Thomas Woodhouse *b* 1852 1st Baron *m*	Hon Harold J S W *b* 1877
1616	*Teynham*, Henry John P S Roper Curzon, *b* 1867 1892 *u*	Hon Chris A C *b* 1896
1792	*Thurlow* Rev Charles Edward Cumming Bruce *b* 69 *s* 1916 *m*	Hon Charles *C B* *b* 1910
1876	*Tollemache*, Bentley Lyonel J Tollemache, *b* 1883 *s* 1904 *u*	Hon Denis *T* D S O, *b* 1884
1564 S	*Torphichen* John Gordon Sandilands *b* 1886 *s* 1915 *m*	Master of Torphichen, *b* 1917
1859	*Tredegar*, Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan O B E, *b* 1867 *s* 1913 *m*	Hon Evan *M*, *b* 1893
1917	*Treowen* Ivor John C Herbert, C B, C M G *b* 1851, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1880	*Trevor*, Arthur William Hill Trevor, *b* 1852 *s* 1894 *m*	Hon George *H T* *b* 1859
1462 I	*Trimlestown*, Charles Aloysius Barnewall *b* 1861 *s* 1891 *u*	Hon Charles *B*, *b* 1899
1881	*Tweeddale* *See* Tweeddale, *Scott Marq*	(As Scottish)
1881	*Tweedmouth*, Dudley C Marjoribanks, C M G, D S O, M V O, *b* 1874, *s* 1909 *m*	Hon Coutts *M*, *b* 1860
1786	*Tyrone* *See* Waterford *Irish Marq*	(As Irish)
1523	*Vaux of Harrowden* Hubert Geo Chas Mostyn *b* 1860 *s* 1883 *m*	Three co heiresses
1800 I	*Ventry*, Frederick Rossmore Wauchope Eveleigh de Moleyns D S O, *b* 1861 *s* 1914	Hon Arthur *L de M* *b* 1864
1762	*Vernon*, Francis W L Venables Vernon *b* 1889 *s* 1915 *m*	Richard Hy *V V* *b* 1885
1841	*Vivian*, George Crespigny Brabazon Vivian D S O, *b* 78 *s* 93 *m*	Hon Anthony *V* *b* 1906
1905	*Waleran*, William Hood Walrond, P C, V D, *b* 1849 1st Baron *m*	William G H W *b* 1905
1780	*Walsingham*, John Augustus de Grey, *b* 1849 *s* 1919, *m*	Col Hon G *de G* D S O *b* 1884
1792 I	*Waterpark* Charles Frederick Cavendish *b* 1883 *s* 1912	Henry S H *C*, *b* 1876
1919	*Waverlee*, William Hall Walker, *b* 1856 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1906	*Weardale*, Philip James Stanhope *b* 1847 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1918	*Weir* William Douglas Weir, P C, *b* 1877, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Jas Kenneth W, *b* 1905
1821	*Wemyss* *See* ‘ Wemyss and March *Scott Earl*	(As Scottish)
1839	*Wenlock*, Rev Algernon George Lawley *b* 1857 *s* 1918 *m*	Hon Sir A L G C S I *b* 1860
1861	*Westbury*, Richard Tuttrell Pilkington Bethell *b* 1852 *s* 75, *m*	Hon Richard *B*, *b* 1883
1776 I*	*Westcote* *See* Cobham, *Brit Peer*	(As British)
1919	*Wester Wemyss*, Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss, G C B, C M G, M V O, *b* 1864, 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1548	*Wharton* Charles Theodore Halswell Kemeys Tynte, *b* 1876, *claim established* 1916, *m*	Hon Chas John *K T*, *b* 1908
1912	*Whitburgh*, Thomas Banks Borthwick, *b* 1874, 1st Baron	(None)
1826	*Wigan* *See* “ Crawford, *Scott Earl*	(As Scottish)
1910	*Willingdon*, Freeman Freeman Thomas, G C S I, G C I E, G B E, *b* 1866, 1st Baron *m*.	Hon Inigo *F T*, *b* 1899
1491	*Willoughby de Broke*, Richard Greville Verney, *b* 1869, *s* 1902, *m*	Hon John *V*, M C, *b* 1896

Created	*Title Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1918	*Wittenham* George Denson Faber C B, *b* 1852 1st Baron *m*	(None)
1869	*Wolverton*, Frederic Glyn *b* 1864 *s* 1888, *m*	Hon Geo Carr *G*, *b* 1896
1915	*Wrenbury* Henry Burton Buckley, P C *b* 1845 1st Baron *m*	Hon Bryan *B*, *b* 1890
1835	*Wodehouse* *See* Kimberley *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1838	*Wrottesley*, Victor Alexander Wrottesley *b* 1873 *s* 1910	Hon Walter B *W*, *b* 1877
1919	*Wyfold* Robert Trotter Hermon Hodge, *b* 1851, 1st Baron, *m*	Lt Col Hon Roland *H H*, D S O, M V O, *b* 1880
1829	*Wynford*, Philip George Best D S O, *b* 1871 *s* 1904, *m*	Hon Samuel J *B* *b* 1874

BARONESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT—*Style* The Right Hon Lady —— *Address as*, My Lady

1309	*Beaumont* Mona Josephine I Fitzalan Howard *b* 1894 *s* 1896 *m*	Hon Miles F *F H*, *b* 1915
1421	*Berkeley* Eva Mary Duzbaridge Foley *b* 1875 *s* 1899 *m*	Two co heiresses
1368	*Bertaud* (*Countess of Loudoun* and *Viscount St Davids*, co heiresses)	
1397	*Boyle* Nellie Jessie Bailhe *b* 1873 *s* 1909 *m*	Hon George E M *B*, *b* 1894
1628	*Clifton* Elizabeth Adeline Mary Leigh *b* & *s* 1900	Earl of Darnley, *q v*
1490	*Cromwell* (Claimed by Lady Bewick Copley)	
1332	*Darcy de Knauth*, Violet (*Countess of Powis*) *b* 1865 *m*	*See* Powis Earl of
1264	*De Ros*, Mary Frances (*Countess of Dartrey*), *b* 1854 1907 *m*	Three co heiresses
1899	*Donaldson* Henrietta Anne Carleton *b* 1846 1st Baroness *m*	Hon Dudley *C*, *b* 1876
1295	*Fauconberg* (*Conners* (1509), Marcia (*Countess of Litchfield*), O B E *b* 1863, *m*	*See* Yarborough, Earl of
1295	*Fermoy*, Mary Frances Katherine Agar *b* 1900 *s* 1913 *m*	(None)
1444	*Gray* Ethel Evelcen Gray Campbell *b* 1866, *s* 1919 *m*	Master of Gray, *b* 1894
1490	*Herries* Gwendolen (*Duchess of Norfolk*), *b* 1877 *s* 1908 *m*	Duke of Norfolk, *q v*
1602	*Kinloss* Mary Morgan Grenville C I, *b* 1852 *s* 1889 *u*	Master of Kinloss, *b* 1889
1663	*Lucas* Nan Ino Cooper, *b* 1880 1916, *m*	Hon — *C*, *b* 1919
1900	*Strathcona* (*Mount Royal*), Margaret Charlotte Howard *b* 1854 *s* 1914 *m*	Hon Donald *H*, *b* 1891
1529	*Wentworth* Judith Anne Dorothea Lytton, *b* 1873 *s* 1917, *u*	Hon Noel *L*, *b* 1900
1308	*Zouche of Haryngworth*, Mary Cecil Frankland *b* 1875 *s* 1917 *m*	Hon Thos W A *F*, *b* 1902

Courtesy Titles borne by Eldest Sons of Dukes, &c.

From this list it will be seen that Lord Aberdour *is the heir to the* Earldom of Morton (*see* p 128) *and that* Viscount Curzon, M P, *is the eldest son of* Earl Howe (*see* p 127)

Aberdour—*Morton*
Abingdon—*Lindsey*
Aboyne—*Huntly*
Acheson—*Gosford*
Altamont—*Sligo*
Althorp—*Spencer*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Apsley—*Bathurst*
Ardee—*Meath*
Arundel—*Norfolk*
Ashley—*Shaftesbury*
Ava—*Dufferin and Ava*
Balniel—*Crawford*
Bective—*Headfort*
Belfast—*Donegall*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Blandford—*Marlborough*
Borodale—*Beatty*
Bowmont—*Roxburghe*
Brackley—*Ellesmere*
Brecknock—*Camden*
Brooke—*Warwick*
Broome—*Kitchener*
Burford—*St Albans*
Burghersh—*Westmind*
Burghley—*Exeter*
Campden—*Gainsboro'*
Cardigan—*Ailesbury*
Cardross—*Buchan*
Carlow—*Portarlington*
Carlton—*Wharncliffe*
Carmarthen—*Leeds*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Cassillis—*Ailsa*
Castlereagh—*Londndy*
Castletosse—*Kenmare*
Chelsea—*Cadogan*
Chewton—*Waldegrave*
Clifton—*Darnley*
Clive—*Powis*
Clonmore—*Wicklow*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Coke—*Leicester*
Compton—*Northampton*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Cranborne—*Salisbury*
Cranley—*Onslow*
Curzon—*Howe*
Dalkeith—*Buccleuch*
Dalmeny—*Rosebery*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Dangan—*Cowley*
Dawick—*Haig*
De Grey—*Ripon*
Deerhurst—*Coventry*
Douglas & Clydesdale—*Hamilton*
Doune—*Moray*
Douro—*Wellington*
Drumlanrig—*Queensberry*
Dumfries—*Bute*
Duncan—*Camperdown*
Duncannon—*Bessboro'*
Dunglass—*Home*
Dunluce—*Antrim*
Dunmore—*Mallet n*
Dunwich—*Stradbroke*
Ebrington—*Fortescue*
Ednam—*Dudley*
Elcho—*Wemyss & March*
Elmley—*Beauchamp*
Eltham—*Cambridge*
Elveden—*Iveagh*
Encombe—*Eldon*
Ennismore—*Listowel*
Erleigh—*Reading*
Errington—*Cromer*
Erskine—*Warr & Kellie*
Euston—*Grafton*
Falconer—*Kintore*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fincastle—*Dunmore*
Fitz Harris—*Malmesbury*
Folkestone—*Radnor*
Forbes—*Granard*
Garioch—*Warr*
Gallies—*Galloway*
Garmoyle—*Cairns*
Gilford—*Clanwilliam*
Glamis—*Strathmore*
Glerawley—*Annesley*
Graham—*Montrose*
Granby—*Rutland*
Grandison—*Jersey*
Greenock—*Cathcart*
Grimston—*Verulam*
Grosvenor—*Westminster*
Guernsey—*Aylesford*
Haddo—*Aberdeen*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hartington—*Devonshire*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Hillsborough—*Downshire*
Hinchingbroke—*Sandwich*
Hinton—*Poulett*
Hobart—*Buckinghamshire*
Holmesdale—*Amherst*
Hopetoun—*Linlithgow*
Hyde—*Clarendon*
Ikerrin—*Carrick*
Ingestre—*Shrewsbury*
Jedburgh—*Lothian*
Jermyn—*Bristol*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Kelburne—*Glasgow*
Keiry—*Lansdowne*
Kilconnel—*Clancarty*
Kildare—*Leinster*
Killeen—*Fingall*
Kilmarnock—*Erroll*
Kilwarlin—*Downshire*
Kingsborough—*Kingston*
Knebworth—*Lytton*
Kynnaird—*Newburgh*
Lascelles—*Harewood*

Leslie—*Rothes*
Lewes—*Abergavenny*
Lewisham—*Dartmouth*
Lincoln—*Newcastle*
Loughborough—*Rosslyn*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Macduff—*Fife*
Madeley—*Crewe*
Maidstone—*Winchilsea*
Maitland—*Lauderdale*
Malden—*Essex*
Mandeville—*Manchester*
Manners—*Granby*
March—*Richmond*
Marsham—*Romney*
Medina—*Milford Haven*
Milton—*Fitzwilliam*
Molyneux—*Sefton*
Montgomerie — *Eglinton*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Moreton—*Ducie*
Mount Charles — *Conyngham*
Mulgrave—*Normanby*
Newark—*Manvers*
Newport—*Bradford*
Newtown Butler — *Lanesborough*
Norreys—*Abingdon*
North—*Guilford*
Northland—*Hanburly*
Ockham—*Lovelace*
Ormelie—*Braedalbane*
Ossory *Ormonde*
Osulston—*Tankerville*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Percy—*Northumberland*
Petersham—*Harrington*
Pollington—*Wexboro*
Porchester—*Carnarvon*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Raynham—*Townshend*
Rocksavage—*Cholmley*
Ronalushay—*Zetland*
Rosehill—*Northesk*
Sackville—*De La Warr*
St Cyres—*Iddesleigh*
Sandon—*Harrowby*
Scone—*Mansfield*
Seymour—*Somerset*
Somerton—*Normanton*
Stafford—*Sutherland*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stavordale—*Ilchester*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*
Sudley—*Arran*
Sundale—*Donoughmore*
Tamworth—*Ferrers*
Tavistock—*Bedford*
Titchfield—*Portland*
Tiverton—*Halsbury*
Trafalgar—*Nelson*
Trematon—*Athlone*
Tullibardine—*Athole*
Uffington—*Craven*
Uxbridge—*Anglesey*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Walpole—*Orford*
Weymouth—*Bath*
Willoughby de Eresby —*Ancaster*
Windsor—*Plymouth*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
Wolmer—*Selborne*
Worcester—*Beaufort*
Worsley—*Yarborough*
Yarmouth—*Hertford*

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles.

Abbott—*Tenterden*
Abney Hastings—*Loudoun*
Acheson—*Gosford*
Adderley—*Norton*
Addington—*Sidmouth*
Agar—*Lurnivall*
Agar—*Normanton*
Agar Robartes *Clinden*
Aitken—*Leaerbrook*
Akers Douglas—*Chilston*
Alexander—*Caledon*
Alexander—*Cobham*
Allanson Winn—*Head*
Allsopp—*Hindlip* [ley
Annesley—*Valentia*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Arthur—*Glenarthur*
Ashley Cooper—*Shaftesbury*
Astley—*Hastings*
Bailey—*Glanusk*
Baillie—*Burton*
Baillie Hamilton—*Haddington*
Balfour—*Kinross*
Bampfylde—*Poltimore*
Baring—*Ashburton*
Baring—*Cromer*
Baring—*Northbrook*
Baring—*Revelstoke*
Barnes—*Gorell*
Barnewall — *Trimlestoun*
Bateman Hanbury — *Bateman*
Bathurst—*Bledsloe*
Beauclerk—*St Albans*
Beaumont—*Allendale*
Beckett—*Grimthorpe*
Bennet—*Tankerville*
Benson—*Charnwood*
Beresford—*Waterford*
Bernard—*Bandon*
Bertie—*Abingdon*
Bertie—*Bertie of Thame*
Bertie—*Lindsey*
Best—*Wynford*
Bethell—*Westbury*
Bethune—*Lindsay*
Bigge—*Stamfordham*
Bingham *Mersey*
Bingham—*Clanmorris*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Birch—*Clifton*
Bligh—*Darnley*
Blunt Mackenzie — *Cromartie*
Bootle Wilbraham — *Lathom*
Borthwick—*Whitburgh*
Boscawen—*Falmouth*
Bourke—*Mayo*
Bowes Lyon — *Strathmore*
Boyle—*Cork*
Boyle—*Glasgow*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brabazon—*Meath*
Brand—*Hampden*
Brett—*Esher*
Bridgman *Bradford*
Brocklehurst — *Rank brough*
Brodrick—*Midleton*
Brooks—*Crawshaw*
Brougham — *Brougham & Vaux*
Browne—*Kenmare*
Browne—*Kilmaine*
Browne—*Oranmore*
Browne—*Sligo*
Brownlow—*Lurgan*
Bruce—*Aberdare*
Bruce—*Balfour of Burleigh*
Bruce—*Elgin*
Brudenell Bruce—*Aylesbury*
Bryan—*Bellew*
Buchan—*Carthness*
Buckley—*Wrenbury*
Burns—*Inverclyde*
Butler—*Carrick*
Butler—*Dunboyne*
Butler—*Lanesborough*
Butler—*Mountgarret*
Butler—*Ormonde*
Butler Massey—*Clarina*
Byng—*Strafford*
Byng—*Torrington*
Cambridge—*Athlone*
Campbell—*Argyll*
Campbell *Breadalbane*
Campbell *Cawdor*
Campbell—*Stratheden*
Cannington—*Garvagh*
Capell—*Essex*
Carleton—*Dorchester*
Carnegie—*Northesk*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Cary—*Falkland*
Caulfeild—*Charlemont*
Cavendish—*Chesham*
Cavendish—*Devonshire*
Cavendish—*Waterpark*
Cavendish Bentinck — *Portland*
Cecil—*Amherst of Hackney*
Cecil—*Exeter*
Chaloner *Gisborough*
Chetwynd Talbot — *Shrewsbury*
Chichester—*Donegall*
Chichester — *Templemore*
Child Villiers—*Jersey*
Cholmondeley — *Delamere*
Churchill—*Marlborough*
Clarke—*Sydenham*
Clegg Hill—*Hill*
Clements—*Leitrim*
Clifton—*Gresley de Rothwell*
Coats *Glentanar*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Cochrane Baillie *Lamington*
Cocks *Somers*
Coke—*Leicester*
Cole *Enniskillen*
Collier—*Monkswell*
Colston—*Roundway*
Colville—*Colville of Culross*
Compton — *Northampton*
Cooper—*Lucas*
Corbett—*Rowallan*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Coutts Nevill—*Latymer*
Crewe Milnes—*Crewe*
Crichton—*Erne*
Crichton Stuart—*Bute*
Cripps—*Parmoor*
Crossley—*Somerleyton*
Cubitt—*Ashcombe*
Cuffe—*Desart*
Cumming Bruce *Thurlow*
Cunliffe Lister—*Masham*
Curzon—*Curzon of Kedleston*
Curzon *Howe*
Curst—*Durham*
Dalberg Acton *Acton*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Daly—*Dunsandle*
Dalzell *Carnwath*
Dawnay—*Downe*
Dawson—*Dartrey*
Dawson — *Dawson of Penn*
Dawson—*De Ros*
Dawson Damer — *Portarlington*
De Courcy—*Kingsale*
De Grey *Walsingham*
De Montmorency — *Frankfort*
De Montmorency — *Mountmorres*
De Yarburgh Bateson—*Deramore*
Deane Morgan — *Muskerry*
Denison *Londesborough*
Devereux—*Hereford*
Dewar—*Forteviot*
Dickson Poynder — *Islington*
Dillon—*Clonbrock*
Dillon Lee—*Dillon*
Dodson—*Monk Bretton*
Douglas—*Morton*
Douglas *Queensberry*
Douglas Campbell Douglas—*Blythswood*
Douglas Hamilton *Hamilton*
Douglas Home—*Home*
Douglas Pennant—*Penrhyn*

Douglas Scott Montagu —*Montagu of Beaulieu*
Drummond—*Melfort*
Drummond—*Perth*
Duff—*Fife*
Duncombe—*Feversham*
Dundas—*Melville*
Dundas—*Zetland*
Dutton—*Sherborne*
Eaton—*Cheylesmore*
Eden—*Auckland*
Edgcumbe — *Mount Edgcumbe*
Edwardes—*Kensington*
Egerton—*Ellesmere*
Egerton—*Wilton*
Elliot—*St Germans*
Elliot—*Minto*
Elliott Drake Colborne —*Seaton*
Erskine—*Buchan*
Erskine—*Mar*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Evans Freke—*Carbery*
Eveleigh de Moleyns—*Ventry*
Faber—*Wittenham*
Fane—*Westmorland*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fellowes—*De Ramsey*
Finch—*Aylesford*
Finch Hatton — *Winchilsea*
Fitzalan Howard — *Beaumont*
Fitzalan Howard — *Herries*
Fitzalan Howard — *Howard of Glossop*
Fitzalan Howard — *Norfolk*
FitzClarence—*Munster*
FitzGerald—*Leinster*
Fitzherbert Stafford — *Stafford*
Fitzmaurice—*Orkney*
FitzPatrick — *Castletown*
FitzRoy—*Grafton*
Fitzroy—*Southampton*
Fletcher Moulton — *Moulton*
Flower—*Ashbrook*
Foley—*Berkeley*
Folyambe—*Liverpool*
Forbes—*Granard*
Forbes Leith—*Leith of Fyvie*
Forbes Sempill—*Sempill*
Foster—*Ilkeston*
Fowler—*Wolverhampton*
Fox Strangways — *Ilchester*
Frankland—*Zouche*
Fraser—*Lovat*
Fraser—*Saltoun*
Freeman Mitford — *Redesdale*
Freeman Thomas—*Willingdon*
Fremantle—*Cottesloe*
French—*De Freyne*
Fuller Acland Hood—*St Audries*
Gardner—*Burghclere*
Gascoigne Cecil—*Salisbury*
Gathorne Hardy—*Cranbrook*
Gibbs—*Aldenham*
Gibson—*Ashbourne*
Giffard—*Halsbury*
Giustiniani—*Newburgh*
Glyn—*Wolverton*
Godley—*Kilbracken*
Goodeve Erskine—*Mar*
Gordon—*Aberdeen*
Gordon—*Huntly*
Gordon Lennox—*Richmond*
Gore—*Arran*
Gough Calthorp — *Calthorpe*
Graham—*Atholstan*
Graham—*Montrose*
Graham Toler—*Norbury*
Grant—*Seafield*
Grant—*Strathspey*
Gray Campbell—*Gray*
Grenfell—*Desborough*
Grey—*Grey of Fallodon*
Grey—*Stamford*
Grimston—*Verulam*
Grosvenor—*Ebury*
Grosvenor—*Stalbridge*
Grosvenor—*Westminster*
Guest—*Wimborne*
Guinness—*Iveagh*
Gully—*Selby*
Gurdon—*Cranworth*
Haldane Duncan—*Camperdown*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hamilton—*Belhaven*
Hamilton — *Holm-Patrick*
Hamilton—*Sumner*
Hamilton Gordon — *Stanmore*
Hamilton Russell — *Boyne*
Hamilton Temple Blackwood—*Dufferin*
Hanbury Tracy *Sudeley*
Handcock—*Castlemaine*
Harbord—*Suffield*
Hare—*Listowel*
Harmsworth — *Northcliffe*
Harmsworth — *Rothermere*
Harris—*Malmesbury*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Hay—*Erroll*
Hay—*Kinnoull*
Hay—*Tweeddale*
Heathcote Drummond Willoughby—*Ancaster*
Hely Hutchinson—*Donoughmore*
Henderson—*Faringdon*
Henniker Major—*Henniker*
Hepburn Scott — *Polwarth*
Hepburn Stuart Forbes Trefusis—*Clinton*
Herbert—*Carnarvon*
Herbert — *Darcy de Knayth*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Herbert—*Powis*
Herbert—*Treowen*
Hermon Hodge—*Wyfold*
Hervey—*Bristol*
Hewitt—*Lifford*
Hicks Beach—*St Aldwyn*
Hill—*Downshire*
Hill Trevor—*Trevor*
Hobart Hampden Mercer Henderson—*Buckinghamshire*
Holland—*Knutsford*
Holland—*Rotherham*
Holmes a Court—*Heytesbury*
Holroyd—*Sheffield*
Hood—*Bridport*
Hope—*Linlithgow*
Hopwood — *Southborough*
Hore Ruthven—*Ruthven*
Horsley Beresford—*Decies*
Howard—*Carlisle*
Howard—*Effingham*
Howard—*Norfolk*
Howard—*Strathcona*
Howard—*Suffolk*
Howard—*Wicklow*
Hozier—*Newlands*
Hubbard—*Addington*
Innes Ker—*Roxburghe*
Irby—*Boston*
Isaacs—*Reading*
Jackson—*Allerton*
James—*Tibbourne*
Jervis—*St Vincent*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Jolliffe—*Hylton*
Kaye Shuttleworth — *Shuttleworth*
Kearley—*Devonport*
Keith Falconer—*Kintore*
Kemeys Tynte—*Wharton*
Kemp—*Rochdale*
Kennedy—*Ailsa*
Kenworthy—*Strabolgi*
Keppel—*Albemarle*
Kerr—*Lothian*
King—*Lovelace*
King Tenison—*Kingston*
Kitson—*Airedale*
Knatchbull Hugessen—*Brabourne*
Knight Causton—*Southwark*
Knox—*Ranfurly*
Lambart—*Cavan*
Lambton—*Durham*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Law—*Ellenborough*
Lawless—*Cloncurry*
Lawley—*Wenlock*
Lawson—*Burnham*
Le Poer French—*Clancarty*
Lea Smith—*Dudley*
Leese—*Dartmouth*
Legh—*Newton*
Leith—*Burgh*
Leslie—*Rothes*
Leslie Melville—*Leven*
Lever—*Leverhulme*
Leveson Gower—*Granville*
Lewis—*Merthyr*
Liddell—*Ravensworth*
Lindsay—*Crawford*
Lister—*Ribblesdale*
Littleton—*Hatherton*
Lloyd Mostyn—*Mostyn*
Lockwood—*Lambourne*
Lottus—*Ely*
Lonsdale—*Armaghdale*
Lopes—*Ludlow*
Lowry Corry—*Belmore*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Loyd Lindsay—*Wantage*
Lubbock—*Avebury*
Lumley—*Scarbrough*
Lumley Savile—*Savile*
Lygon—*Beauchamp*
Lysaght—*Lisle*
Lyttelton—*Cobham*
Lytton—*Wentworth*
McClintock Bunbury—*Rathdonnell*
McDonnell—*Antrim*
McGarel Hogg—*Magheramorne*
Mackay—*Inchcape*
Mackay—*Reay*
Mackworth—*Rhondda*
McLaren—*Aberconway*
Maitland—*Lauderdale*
Manners—*Rutland*
Manners Sutton—*Canterbury*
Mansfield—*Sandhurst*
Marjoribanks — *Tweedmouth*
Marsham—*Romney*
Maude—*Hawarden*
Maxwell—*Farnham*
Maude—*Clandillam*
Meysey Thompson — *Knaresborough*
Milles—*Sondes*
Mills—*Hillingdon*
Molyneux—*Sefton*
Monckton Arundell — *Galway*
Monsell—*Emly*
Montagu—*Manchester*
Montagu—*Sandwich*
Montagu Douglas Scott —*Buccleuch*
Montagu Stuart Wortley Mackenzie—*Wharncliffe*
Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Moreton—*Ducie*
Morgan Grenville—*Kinloss*
Morley—*Hollenden*
Morris—*Killanin*
Mostyn—*Vaux*
Mountbatten — *Carisbrooke*
Mountbatten — *Milford Haven*
Mulholland—*Dunleath*

Munro Ferguson—(*Title not yet announced*)
Murray—*Dunedin*
Murray—*Dunmore*
Murray—*Elibank*
Murray—*Mansfield*
Needham—*Kilmorey*
Nevill—*Abergavenny*
Neville—*Braybrooke*
Nicholson—*Carnock*
Noel—*Gainsborough*
Noel Hill—*Berwick*
North—*Guilford*
Northcote—*Iddesleigh*
Norton—*Grantley*
Norton—*Rathcreedan*
Nugent—*Westmeath*
O Brien—*Inchiquin*
O Brien—*Slandon*
O Grady—*Guillamore*
Ogilvy—*Airlie* [spelt
Ogilvie Grant *Strath*
Orde Powlett—*Bolton*
Ormsby Gore—*Harlech*
Osborne—*Leeds*
Paget—*Anglesey*
Paget—*Queensborough*
Pakenham—*Longford*
Pakington—*Hampton*
Palk—*Haldon*
Palmer—*Selborne*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Parker—*Morley*
Parnell—*Congleton*
Parsons—*Rosse*
Partington—*Derwentdale*
Paulet—*Winchester*
Pearson—*Cowdray*
Pease—*Gainford*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Pelham—*Faucenberg*
Pelham—*Yarborough*
Pelham Clinton—*Newcastle*
Pellew—*Exmouth*
Pepys—*Cottenham*
Perceval—*Egmont*
Percy—*Northumberland*
Pery—*Limerick*
Petre—*Jurnhall*
Petty Fitzmaurice—*Fitzmaurice*
Petty Fitzmaurice—*Lansdowne*
Phipps—*St Davids*
Phipps—*Normanby*
Pickford—*Sterndale*
Pierrepont—*Manvers*
Pleydell Bouverie—*Radnor*
Plunkett—*Dunsany*
Plunkett—*Fingall*
Plunkett—*Louth*
Pomeroy—*Harberton*
Ponsonby—*Bessborough*
Ponsonby—*De Mauley*
Powys—*Lilford*
Pratt—*Camden*
Preston—*Gormanston*
Primrose—*Rosebery*
Prittie—*Dunalley*
Prothero—*Ernle*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Reid—*Loreburn*
Rhys—*Dynevor*
Rice—*Monteagle*
Roberts—*Clwyd*
Robinson—*Kapunda*
Robinson—*Rosmead*
Roche—*Fermoy*
Rolls—*Llangattock*
Ropel Curzon—*Temple*
Rous—*Stradbroke* [*hanger*
Rowley—*Langford*
Russell—*Ampthill*
Russell—*Belford*
Russell—*De Clifford*
Ryder—*Harrowby*
Sackville—*De La Warr*
Sackville West—*Sackville*
St Aubyn—*St Levan*
St Clair—*Sinclair*
St Clair Erskine—*Rosslyn*
St John—*Bolingbroke*
St Leger *Doneraile*
St Maur—*Somerset*
Samuel Montagu—*Swaythling*
Sandilands—*Torphichen*
Saumarez—*De Saumarez*
Savile—*Mexborough*
Scarlett—*Abinger*
Sclater Booth—*Basing*
Scott—*Clonmell*
Scott—*Eldon*
Scott Ellis—*Howard de Walden*
Scudamore Stanhope—*Chesterfield*
Seymour—*Heytesbury*
Shaw Lefevre—*Eversley*
Shirley—*Ferrers*
Shore *Teignmouth*
Sidney *De L'Isle*
Sinclair—*Caithness*
Sinclair—*Pentland*
Skefflington—*Massereene*
Smith—*Birkenhead*
Smith *Colwyn*
Smith—*Hambleden*
Smith Barry—*Barrymore*
Somerset—*Beaufort*
Somerset—*Raglan*
Somerville—*Athlumney*
Spencer—*Churchill*
Spencer Churchill—*Marlborough*
Stanhope—*Harrington*
Stanhope—*Weardale*
Stanley—*Ashbourne*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stanley—*Sheffield*
Stapleton Cotton—*Combermere*
Stephen-Mount *Stephen*
Stern—*Wyndham*
Stewart—*Galloway*
Stewart Murray *Athole*
Stonor—*Camoys*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stourton—*Mowbray*
Strachey—*Strachie*
Stuart—*Belper*
Strutt—*Rayleigh*
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*
Stuart—*Moray*
Stuart Wortley—*Stuart of Wortley*
Stuart—*Alington*
Sugden—*St Leonards*
Sutherland Leveson Gower *Cromartie*
Sutherland Leveson Gower *Sutherland*
Sutton Lady—*Sunderland*
Talbot—*Shrewsbury*
Talbot—*Talbot de Malahide*
Talbot—*Glanely*
Taylour—*Headfort*
Temple Gore Langton—*Temple of Stowe*
Tennant—*Glenconner*
Thellusson—*Rendlesham*
Thesiger—*Chelmsford*
Thomas—*Pontypridd*
Thynne—*Bath*
Tollemache—*Dysart*
Townshend O'Hagan—*O'Hagan*
Trench—*Ashtown*
Trollope—*Kesteven*
Tufton—*Hothfield*
Tumour—*Winterton*
Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes—*Saye & Sele*
Tyrrell Kenyon *Kenyon*
Tyrwhitt Wilson—*Berners*
Upton—*Templetown*
Ure—*Strathclyde*
Vanden Bempde Johnstone—*Derwent*
Vane *Barnard*
Vane Tempest Stewart—*Londonderry*
Vanneck *Huntingfield*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Venables Vernon—*Vernon*
Verelst *Gort* [*Broke*
Verney—*Willoughby de*
Verney Cave—*Braye*
Vernon—*Lyveden*
Vesey—*De Vesci*
Villiers—*Clarendon*
Villiers—*Jersey*
Vincent—*D'Abernon*
Vivian—*Swansea*
Waldegrave—*Radstock*
Walker—*Wintertree*
Wallop—*Portsmouth*
Walpole—*Orford*
Walrond—*Waleran*
Walsh—*Ormathwaite*
Ward—*Bangor*
Ward—*Dudley*
Warren—*De Tabley*
Watson Armstrong—*Armstrong*
Wemyss—*Inverforth*
Weld Forester—*Forester*
Wellesley—*Cowley*
Wellesley—*Wellington*
Wemyss—*Wester Wemyss*
Wemyss Charteris—*Wemyss & March*
Wentworth Fitzwilliam—*Fitzwilliam*
Westenra—*Rossmore*
White—*Annaly*
Whiteley—*Marchamley*
Williamson—*Ashton*
Willoughby—*Middleton*
Wilson—*Nunburnholme*
Windsor—*Wales*
Windsor—*York*
Windsor Clive—*Plymouth*
Wingfield—*Powerscourt*
Winn—*St Oswald*
Woodhouse—*Kimberley*
Wood—*Halifax*
Woodhouse—*Terrington*
Wyndham—*Leconfield*
Wyndham Quin—*Dunraven*
Wynn—*Newborough*
Wynn Carrington—*Lanconshire*
Yarde Buller—*Churston*
Yorke—*Hardwicke*

Companions of Honour.—CH

Barnes, Rt Hon G N, MP
Burnham, The Viscount
Carruthers, Mrs (Miss Violet Markham).
Chetwynd, The Viscount.
Davies, William John.
Farington, The Lord.
Gosling, Henry
Haldane, Miss Elizabeth
Keogh, Lt-Gen Sir Alfred
Kerr, Philip Henry
Lansdowne, The Marchioness of, CBE, RRC
Layton, Walter Thomas, CBE
Parker, James, MP
Perrott, Col Sir Herbert Charles, Bt
Provis, Sir Samuel Butler
Quinan, Kenneth B
Royden, Sir Thomas, Bt, MP.
Ripper, Prof. William, DSc
Sedgwick, James Andrew, MP
Smith, Sir H Babington, GBE, KBE, CB
Smuts, Lt-Gen Rt Hon J Christiaan, KC
Strutt, Hon Edward
Swettenham, Sir Frank A
Tennant, Mrs Margaret Edith.
Wardle, George James
Wilkie, Alexander, MP

H R H the Prince of Wales 1920
H R H the Duke of Connaught 1871
H R H Prince Arthur of Connaught 1920
The Archbishop of Canterbury 1903
The Lord High Chancellor—Lord Birkenhead 1921
The Archbishop of York 1909
The Prime Minister—David Lloyd George 1905
The Lord President—Arthur James Balfour 1885
The Speaker of the House of Commons—James William Lowther 1898
The Lord Privy Seal—(if of Baronial rank)
The Dukes of Devonshire 1905, Manchester 1906, Marlborough 1899 Portland 1886
The Marquesses of Aberdeen 1886 Breadalbane 1880, Cholmondeley 1901, Crewe 1892 Huntley 1881 Lansdowne 1895, Lincolnshire 1881, Milford Haven 1914 Salisbury 1903, Zetland 1889
The Earls Beauchamp 1906 Brownlow 1887, Buxton 1905 Chesterfield 1894, Coventry 1877 Crawford 1916 Curzon of Kedleston 1895 Dartmouth 1885 Derby 1903, Desart 1913, Donoughmore 1918 Ducie 1859 Dudley 1902 Durham 1912 Granard 1907 Halsbury 1885, Kintore 1886 Liverpool 1917 Lorburn 1905 Lytton 1919 Midleton 1897, Plymouth 1891 Reading 1911, Rosebery 1881, Sefton, 1906, Selborne 1900 Spencer 1892, Waldegrave 1897 Yarborough 1890
Lord Richard Cavendish 1912 Lord Claud Hamilton 1917 Lord George Hamilton 1878, Lord Walter Gordon Lennox 1891 Lord Henry Somerset 1874, Lord Edmund Talbot 1918
The Viscounts Allendale 1907 Bryce 1892, Cave 1915 Chaplin 1885 Chilston 1891, Cowdray 1917 Devonport 1909, Farquhar 1907 Finlay 1905 French of Ypres 1918 Gladstone 1894, Grey of Fallodon 1902 Haldane 1902, Harcourt 1905, Knollys 1910 Mersey 1909 Milner 1901 Morley of Blackburn 1895 Peel 1919, Rothermere 1917, St Davids 1914, Sandhurst 1907, Wimborne 1910
Lord Hugh Cecil 1918 Lord Robert Cecil 1915 Lord Arthur Hill 1885
The Bishop of London, 1901
Lords Aberconway 1908, Ashfield 1916, Atkinson 1905 Balfour of Burleigh 1892, Beaverbrook 1918 Buckmaster 1915 Burghclere 1892 Cairnock 1905 Cawley 1916 Chelmsford 1916 Colebrooke 1914 D'Abernon 1920 Denman 1907 Dunedin 1896, Emmott 1908, Ernle 1916 Eversley 1880 Fitzmaurice 1908 Forster 1917 Gainford 1908, Hardinge of Penshurst 1904, Heneage 1886, Inverforth 1919, Islington 1911 Lambourne 1905, Lee of Fareham 1919 Lindley 1881, MacDonnell 1902, Marchamley 1907, Morris 1911, Moulton 1906, Newton 1915 Parmoor 1914, Pentland 1905, Phillimore 1913 Pirrie 1918, Reay 1906 Revelstoke 1902, Ribblesdale 1892, Shawcf Dunfermline 1906 Sheffield 1920, Shuttleworth 1886 Sinha of Raipur 1919 Somerleyton 1902 Southborough 1912, Southwark 1906 Stamfordham 1910 Sterndale, 1913, Strachie 1912, Strathclyde 1909 Stuart of Wortley 1896 Sudeley 1886, Sumner, 1912, Tennyson 1905 Waleran 1899, Weir 1918, Wrenbury 1906
The Hon Sir Francis Hyde Villiers 1919.

Abraham William 1911
Acland Sir Arthur H Dyke Bt 1892
Acland Francis Dyke 1915
Adamson William 1918
Addison, Christopher 1916
Allbutt Sir T Clifford 1920
Allen Charles Peter 1912
Ameer A I Syed 1909
Asquith Herbert Henry 1892
Atkin Sir John Richard 1910
Baker Harold Trevor 1915
Baldwin Stanley 1920
Balfour Gerald William 1900
Banbury Sir Frederick G Bt 1916
Pankes Sir John Eldon 1915
Parnes George Nicoll 1916
Birrell Augustine 1905
Bond Sir Robert 1902
Borden Sir Robert Laird 1912
Boscawen Lt Col Sir A S T Griffith 1920
Bowerman Charles William 1915
Brace William 1916
Bridgeman William Clive 1920
Buchanan Sir George William 1910
Bull Sir William James 1918
Burns John 1905
Burt Thomas 1906
Caldwell James 1910
Carson Sir Edward Henry 1905
Cartwright Sir Fairfax L 1908
Cassel Sir Ernest Joseph 1902
Cecil Evelyn 1917
Chamberlain Joseph Austen 1902
Channell Sir Arthur Moseley 1914
Charles Sir Arthur 1903
Churchill Winston L Spencer 1907
Clarke Sir Edward George 1908
Clyde James Avon 1916
Clynes John Robert 1918
Collings Jesse 1892
Cook Sir Joseph 1914
Craik Sir Henry 1918
Crooks William 1916
Dalziel Sir James Henry Pt 1912
Darling Sir Charles John 1917
Davies Sir Louis Henry 1919
de Lunsen Sir Maurice W I Bt 1906
Dickinson Sir Willoughby H 1914
Dickson Charles Scott 1903
Doherty Hon Charles Joseph 1909
Duff Lyman Poore 1919
Duke Sir Henry Edward 1915
Durand Sir Henry Mortimer 1901
Dyke Sir William Hart Bt 1880
Edge Sir John 1908
Elliot Sir Charles N E 1911
Evans Sir L Worthington Bt 1918
Fellowes Hon Sir Ailwyn E 1905
Ferens Thomas Robinson 1912
Ferguson Sir Ronald C Munro 1910
Fisher Andrew 1911
Fisher Herbert Albert L 1916
Fitzpatrick Sir Charles 1908
Foster Sir George Eulas 1916
Fry Lewis 1901
Geddes Sir Auckland Campbell 1917
Geddes Sir Eric Campbell 1917
Goddard Sir Daniel Ford 1916
Goldie Sir George D Taubman 1898
Goschen Sir Wm Edward Bt 1905
Goulding Sir Edward A Bt 1918
Graham Sir George Dixon 1920
Greene Sir William Conyngham 1912
Greenwood Sir Hamar Bt 1920
Griffith Sir Ellis J Ellis Bt 1914
Guest Hon Fredk E 1920
Halsey Sir Thomas F Bt 1901
Hardinge Sir Arthur Henry 1913
Hardy Laurence 1911
Harris Frederick Leverton 1916
Henderson Arthur 1915
Hewart Sir Gordon 1918
Hobhouse Sir Charles E H Bt 1909
Hobhouse Henry 1902
Hodge John 1916
Horne Sir Robert Stevenson 1919
Howard Sir Esme William 1919
Hughes William Morris K C 1916
Illingworth Albert Holden 1916
Innes Hon Sir James Rose 1915.

Jackson Frederick Huth 1911
Jenkins Sir Lawrence Hugh 1916
Jones Sir David Brynmor 1912
Jones Leifchild Stratten 1917
Jordan Sir John Newell 1915
Joyce Sir Matthew Ingle 1916
Kellaway Frederick Geo 1920
Knox Adrian 1920
Lambert George 1912
Lascelles Sir Frank Cavendish 1894
Law Andrew Bonar 1911
Lewis John Herbert 1913
Lloyd Sir Wm Frederick 1918
Long Walter Hume 1895
Lough Thomas 1908
Lugard Sir Frederick 1920
Macartney Sir W G Ellison Bt 1900
Mccurdy Charles Albert 1920
Macdonald John Archibald M 1916
McKenna Reginald 1907
Maclay Sir Joseph Paton Lt 1916
Maclean Sir Donald 1916
Macnamara Thomas James 1911
Macpherson James Ian 1918
Malan Hanç is S 1920
Mallet Sir Louis du Pan 1912
Marshall Sir Horace Brooks 1919
Massey William Ferguson 1914
Masterman Charles Fredk G 1912
Maxwell Sir Herbert E Bt 1897
Meighen Arthur 1920
Merriman John Xavier 1909
Mildmay Francis Bingham 1916
Milner Sir Frederick G Lt 1900
Mond Sir Alfred Moritz Bt 1913
Montagu Hon Edwin Samuel 1915
Moor Sir Frederick Robert 1907
Morison Thomas Bash 1920
Munro Robert 1913
Murray Sir George Herbert 1910
Norman Sir Henry Bt 1918
Paget Sir Ralph Spencer 1919
Parker Sir Gilbert Bt 1916
Pease Herbert Pike 1917
Pollock Sir Frederick Bt 1911
Ponsonby Sir Frederick E G 1914
Pretyman Ernest George 1917
Primrose Sir Henry William, 1912
Pulbyn Sir Dighton M 1901
Richards Thomas 1918
Ridley Sir Edward 1917
Roberts George Henry 1917
Robertson John Mackinnon 1915
Rodd Sir James Rennell 1908
Rumbold Sir Horace G M Bt, 1920
Runciman Walter 1908
Samuel Sir Harry Simon 1916
Samuel Sir Herbert Louis 1908
Sanders John Satterfield 1905
Satow Sir Ernest Mason 1906
Scott Sir Charles Stewart 1878
Scrutton Sir Thomas Edward 1916
Seely John Edward Bernard 1909
Seymour Sir Edward Hobart 1909
Shortt Edward 1918
Sifton Arthur L 1919
Simon Sir John Allsebrook 1913
Smith James Parker 1904
Smuts Lieut Gen Jan C 1917
Spicer Sir Albert Bt 1912
Spicer Sir Edgar Bt 1909
Swain Sir Charles Ernest Bt 1911
Tennant Harold John 1914
Thomas James Henry 1917
Trevelyan Sir George Otto Bt 1882
Walters Sir J Tudor 1919
Ward Sir Joseph G Bt 1907
Warrington Sir Thomas Rolls 1915
Wason Eugene 1907
Watt William Alex 1920
West Sir Algernon Edward 1894
White Sir Wm Thomas 1920
Whitley John Henry 1911
Wilks Thomas 1917
Williamson Sir Archibald Bt 1918
Wilson Sir G D A Fleetwood 1914
Wilson John William 1911
Wood Thomas McKinnon 1911
Younger Sir Robert 1919

Members of the Privy Council are addressed as The Right Honourable

*** For list of the Privy Council in Ireland, see Irish Section

England Great Britain, U K, and 58 Ireland (marked I).

Baronets.

(Exclusive of such as are Peers)

Scotland or Nova Scotia (87 marked S)

Abdy *Capt* Sir Anthony C S 1850
Abercromby *Lt Col* Sir Geo W I s1636
Acland Rt Hon Sir Arthur Herbert Dyke 1645
Acland *Adm* Sir Wm A Dyke CVO 1890
Adair Sir Robert Shafto 1838
Adam Sir Charles Elphinstone 1882
Adam Sir Frank Forbes CIE 1917
Affleck Sir Robert 1782
Agnew Sir Andrew Noel s1629
Agnew Sir George William 1895
Ainsworth Sir John S 1916
Aird Sir John 1901
Albu Sir George 1912
Alexander, Sir Lionel C W, DSO 1809
Alexander Sir Claud 1886
Alison Sir Archibald 1852
Allan Sir Henry S M Havelock 1858
Alleyne *Lt-Com* Sir John Maynell ISO 1769
Amory Sir Ian M Heath oat CBE 1874
Anderson Sir Kenneth S KBE MC 1919
Anderson Sir Robert 1911
Anderson Sir John 1920
Anson Sir Edward Reynell 1831
Anstruther Sir Ralph Wm TD s1694
Anstruther Sir Windham Carmichael (Gt B 1798) s1700
Antrobus Sir Cosmo G 1815
Arbuthnot *Brig Gen* Sir Dalrymple CMG DSO 1823
Armstrong *Capt* Sir Andrew H 1841
Armstrong Sir Geo Elliott CM 1892
Armytage Sir George A 1738
Arnott Sir John Alexr 1896
Arthur Sir George C A MVO 1841
Austin Sir William M Byron 1894
Aylroyd Sir William Hy 1920
Aylmer Sir Arthur P F I 1662
Backhouse Sir Edm Trehawny 1901
Bacon Sir Hickman Beckett *(Premier Baronet)* 1611
Bagge Sir William Francis 1867
Bailey Sir Abe KCMG 1919
Baillie Sir Adrian W Maxwell 1823
Baird Sir Wm James G s1696
Baird *Capt* Sir David MVO 1809
Baird *Maj* Sir John I MC, DL MP 1897
Baker His Hon Sir George S 1796
Baker *Lt Col* Sir Randolf L DSO 1802
Balfour Sir Robert, MP 1911
Ball Sir Charles Arthur K MD 1911
Banbury Rt Hon Sir Fredk Geo MP 1903
Bannerman *Maj* Sir Alexander s1628
Barclay Sir Robert Cecil de B s1666
Baring Sir Godfrey 1911
Barling *Lt Col* Sir Harry Gilbert CB MB 1919
Barlow *Col* Sir Hilaro W Wellesley CB, CMG, RA 1803
Barlow Sir Thomas, KCVO 1902
Barlow Sir John Emmott 1907
Barnewall, Sir John Robert I 1623
Barran Sir John N 1895
Barratt Sir Francis Layland 1908
Barrie Sir James Matthew 1913
Barrington Sir Charles B 1831
Barlow, Sir Francis L J 1835
Barry Sir Edward Arthur 1899
Bartlett Sir Herbert Henry 1913
Barton Rt Hon Sir Dunbar P 1918
Barttelot Sir Walter de S 1875
Barwick, Sir John Storey 1912
Bass *Capt* Sir Wm Arthur H 1882
Bates Sir Percy Elly, GBE 1880
Bathurst *Maj* Sir Frederick Edwd Wm Hervey DSO 1818
Baxter Sir G Washington IID 1918
Baynes Sir Wm Edwd Colston 1801
Bazley Sir Thomas Stafford 1869
Beale Sir W Phips n KC 1912
Beardmore Sir William 1914
Beauchamp Sir Edward MP 1911
Beauchamp *Maj* Sir Frank B 1918
Beauchamp Rev Sir Montague Henry Proctor 1745
Beaumont *Maj* Sir Geo A H 1661
Becher Sir E W W Wrixon 1831
Bedingfeld Sir Hy F Paston 1661
Beecham Sir Thomas 1914
Beevor Sir Hugh Reeve 1784
Bell Sir (Thomas) Hugh CB 1885
Bell Sir James CB 1895
Bell Sir John Charles 1908
Bell Sir Henry 1909
Bell *Capt* Sir C W Morrison 1905
Bellew Sir Hy C Grattan 1838
Bellingham Sir A Henry 1796
Benn Sir Ion Hamilton, CB DSO, MP 1920
Benn Sir John W 1914
Berney *Capt* Sir Thos Reeve ham MC 1602
Berthell Sir John Henry MP 1911
Bethune Sir Alex M Sharp s1683
Beyn n Sir John Wyn ham 1920
Biddulph Sir Theophilus G 1664
Bigge Sir Lewis A Selby KB 1919
Bilsland Sir William 1907
Bingham *Lt Col* Sir Albert E 1903
Birchenough, Sir John Hy, KBE MC 1920
Birdwood *Gen* Sir William R GCMG KBE KCSI KCMG, IE ISO 1919
Birkin Sir Thomas Isaac 1905
Black Sir Alexander 1918
Blackett Sir Hugh Douglas 1673
Blackwood *Capt* Sir Fras RN 1814
Blair Rev Sir D O Hunter 1786
Blake Sir Thomas P U J H I 1622
Blake Sir Patrick J Graham 1772
Blake Sir Francis D B MP 1907
Blaker Sir John George 1919
Blakiston Sir Horace N 1763
Blennerhassett Sir Marmaduke C H G 1809
Blois *Capt* Sir Ralph B M 1686
Blomefield Sir Th s W P CB 1807
Blosse *Maj* Sir Robert Lynch I 1622
Blount Sir Walter Aston 1642
Blunden Sir William I 1766
Blunt *Capt* Sir John Harvey 1720
Bootey Sir Fras H Crawley 1784
Boulcau Sir Maurice C 1838
Bonham Sir George Francis 1852
Boord Sir William Arthur 1896
Boot Sir Jesse 1916
Booth Sir Alfred Allen 1916
Booth, Sir Josslyn A R Gore I 1760
Boothby Sir Charles Francis 1660
Boreel Sir Jacob W Gustaaf 1645
Borrowes *Lt C* Sir Kildare D I 1646
Borwick Sir Robt Hudson 1916
Boswall Sir T R Houstoun 1836
Boteler Sir Edgar C Boehm 1889
Boughey, Rev Sir Robert 1798
Boughton Sir W St A Rouse 1641
Boulton *Capt* Sir Harold E, CVO CBE 1905
Bowater, Sir T Vansittart 1914
Bowden, Sir Frank 1925
Bowman Rev Sir Paget (Mervyn) 1884
Bowyer, Sir George Henry 1660
Boxall Sir Alleyne A 1919
Boyd Sir Walter Herbert 1916
Boyle Sir Edward Gurney 1904
Boynton Sir Griffith Henry 1618
Bradford Sir Edward M A 1902
Bradstreet Sir Edward S V I 1759
Brady *Maj* Sir Wm Longfield 1869
Brinckman *Col* Sir Theodore I CB 1831
Brisco Sir Hylton Ralph 1782
Briscoe Sir Alfred Leigh 1910
Broadbent Sir Jno Francis H 1893
Broadhurst, Sir E Total 1918
Brocklebank Sir Aubrey 1885
Brocklehurst Sir Philip Lee 1903
Brodie Sir Benjamin V S 1834
Bromhead *Col* Sir Benj P CB 1806
Brooke Sir Richd Christopher 1662
Brooke Sir Arth R de Capell 1803
Brooke *Capt* Sir Basil Stanlake MC 1822
Brooke Sir George Frederick 1903
Brooke Sir Robt W DSO MC 1919
Brooksbank Sir Edward C 1919
Brotherton *Col* Sir Edward Allen MI 1918
Broughton *Maj* Sir Henry J Delves 1661
Broun Sir James Lionel s1686
Brown Sir Melville Richmond 1863
Brown Sir Alex Hargreaves 1903
Brownrigg *Capt* Sir Douglas Egremont Robert (C) RN 1816
Bruce Sir Michael W S s1629
Bruce *Maj* Sir Hervey R 1804
Brunner Sir Jno F I 1895
Brunton Sir Tas S Tauder 1908
Buchanan Sir Alex W Leith 1775
Buchanan Sir Eric Alexander 1878
Buchanan Sir James 1920
Bulkeley Sir Rd H Williams CB 1661
Buller *Lt Col* Sir Mervyn E Manningham 1866
Bullough Sir George 1916
Bunbury Sir Henry C J 1661
Bunbury Sir Mervyn Wm Richardson I 1787
Burbidge Sir Woodman CBE 1916
Burdett *Capt* Sir Francis 1619
Burdett Sir Charles Grant 1665
Burgoyne *Col* Sir John M 1641
Burke *Capt* Sir Gerald Howe I 1797
Burnett *Col* Sir Thomas s1626
Burnett Sir David 1913
Burrard Sir Harry Paul 1769
Burrell *Maj* Sir M Raymond 1774
Burton Sir Fras C E Denys 1813
Butcher Sir John George KC MP 1918
Butler *Maj* Sir Richard Pierce I 1628
Buxton Sir T Fowell 1840
Cain Sir Wm Ernest 1920
Cameron, Sir Charles 1893
Campbell *Capt* Sir Chas Ralph s1628
Campbell *Lt Col* Sir J Bruce S DSO (Bar) s1804
Campbell Sir John Hume s1665
Campbell Sir John Alex C s1668
Campbell Sir Archibald S L 1808
Campbell *Lt Col* Sir Guy T 1825
Campbell Sir A T Cockburn 1821
Campbell *Capt* Sir William Andrewes Ava MC 1831
Campbell Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas, CVO 1831
Campbell Rt Hon Sir Jas H M 1916
Carden Sir John Craven I 1787
Carden *Maj* Sir Fredk H W 1887
Carew, Sir Henry Palk 1661
Cargill, Sir John Traill 1920
Carlile, Sir E Hildred, CBE 1917

Carnac, Sir Claude J. Rivett- 1836
Cassel, Sir Felix 1920
Cave, Sir Genille C.-Browne-.. 1641
Cave, Sir Charles Daniel 1896
Cayley, Sir Kenelm H. E..... 1661
Cayzer, Sir Charles William .. 1904
Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. E. 1828
Champneys, Sir Francis H., M.D. 1910
Chance, Sir William 1900
Chapman, Sir Thos. R. T..... 1782
Chaytor, Sir Edmund Hugh.. 1831
Chetwode, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir P. Walhouse, K.C.B. (*m.*), K.C.M.G., D.S.O. 1700
Chetwynd, Sir George Guy .. 1795
Cheyne, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P... 1908
Chichester, Sir Edwd. Geo. .. 1641
Child, Sir Coles 1919
Child, *Br.-Gen.* Sir (Smith) Hill, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.P. 1868
Chisholm, Sir Samuel..... 1903
Cholmeley, Sir Hugh J. F. S. 1806
Christison, Sir Robt. Alexander 1871
Chubb, Sir Cecil H. E. 1919
Chubb, Sir George Hayter .. 1900
Church, Sir Wm. Selby, K.C.B. 1901
Churchman, *Col.* Sir Arthur C. 1917
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J.R. Andrew, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S. 1883
Clark, Sir George Smith 1917
Clark, *Col.* Sir John Maurice, M.B.E., V.D. 1886
Clark, Sir John Stewart- 1918
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E.H. St.L., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1804
Clarke, *Gen.* Sir Chas. Mansfield, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. 1831
Clarke, Hon. Sir Rupert T. H. 1888
Claughton, Sir Gilbert Henry 1912
Clay, Sir Arthur T. F. 1841
Clement, Sir A. P. Ashburnham- 1661
Clerk, Sir George James Robert s 1679
Clerke, Sir Wm. Francis 1660
Clifford, Sir Geo. Hugh C..... 1887
Coates, *Maj.* Sir Edward F., M.P. 1911
Coats, Sir Thomas Glen-, C.B... 1894
Coats, Sir Stuart A., M.P. 1905
Cochrane, Sir Ernest C..... 1903
Cochrane, Sir Stanley 1915
Cockburn, Sir Robert ..... s 1671
Codrington, *Maj.* Sir Wm. R. 1721
Codrington, Sir Gerald W. H. 1876
Coghill, Sir Egerton Bushe .. 1778
Cohen, Sir Herbert B. 1905
Collet, Sir Mark Edmann .. 1888
Colleton, *Br.-G.* Sir R. A.W., C.B. 1661
Colman, Sir Jeremiah 1907
Colquhoun, *Maj.* Sir Ian, D.S.O. 1785
Colt, Rev. Sir Dutton..... 1694
Colthurst, Sir George St. J... 1744
Cook, Sir Herbert Frederick 1886
Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. W. 1661
Cooper, Sir Chas. N. P. Paston- 1821
Cooper, Sir William Charles.. 1863
Cooper, Sir George Alex. 1905
Cooper, Sir Richd. Ashmole, M.P. 1905
Cooper, Sir Edward Ernest .. 1920
Coote, Sir Ralph Algernon .. 1621
Coote, Sir Ralph A. 1774
Cope, *Col.* Sir Anthony 1611
Cope, Sir Thomas 1918
Corbet, Sir Gerald Vincent .. 1808
Corbett, Sir Fras. E. G. Astley- 1821
Cornewall, Sir Geoffrey 1764
Cornwall, Sir Edwin A., M.P... 1918
Corry, Sir William 1885
Cory, Sir Clifford John, M.P... 1907
Cory, Sir James Herbert, M.P. 1919
Cotter, Sir James Laurence .. 1763
Cotterell, Sir Jno. R. Geers .. 1895
Couper, Sir Ramsay Geo. Hy. 1841
Craig, Sir Henry Thos. Gibson- 1831
Craig, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James, M.P. 1918
Craufurd, Sir Chas. W. F. 1781
Crewe, Sir Vauncey Harpur- 1626
Crisp, Sir Frank Morris 1923

Critchett, Sir Anderson, K.C.V.O. 1908
Croft, Sir James Herbert 1671
Croft, Sir Fredk. Leigh 1818
Crofton, *Maj.* Sir Morgan G., D.S.O. 1801
Crofton, Sir Malby 1838
Crosbie, Sir William E. D. .. 1630
Crosfield, Sir Arthur Henry.. 1915
Cross, Sir William Coats 1912
Crossley, Sir Kenneth Irwin.. 1909
Cuffe, Sir O. F. L. Wheeler-.. 1800
Cumming, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. G. Gordon-..... 1804
Cunard, Sir Bache E..... 1859
Cuninghame, Sir Wm. Edward Fairlie-..... 1630
Cuninghame, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. A. A. Montgomery-, D.S.O 1672
Cunliffe, Sir Robt. Neville H. 1759
Cunyngham, Sir Wm. Stewart Dick-..... 1669
Cunynghame, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy F., O.B.E. 1702
Currie, Sir Fredk. Reeve 1847
Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir.... 1910
Curtis, Sir Roger C. M. 1794
Curtis, Sir Edgar Francis E... 1802
Cust, *Capt.* Sir Charles L., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E. .. 1876
Cuyler, Sir George Halifax .. 1814
Dale, Sir J. Backhouse 1895
Dalrymple, Sir Walt Hamilton- 1697
Dalrymple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Napier Elphinstone-, D.S.O. 1828
Dalrymple, Sir David Chas. H. 1887
Dalyell, Sir Jas. B. Wilkie- .. 1685
Dalziel, Sir Davison Alex 1919
Dalziel, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Henry, M.P. 1918
Dancer, Sir Thomas J. 1662
Darell, *Maj.* Sir Lionel Edwd. H. M., D.S.O. 1795
Dashwood, *Capt.* Sir Geo. J. E. 1684
Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay 1707
David, Sir Sassoon J..... 1911
Davie, *Maj.* Sir W. Ferguson- 1847
Dawson, Sir A. Trevor 1920
De Bathe, Sir Hugo Gerald .. 1801
De Bunsen, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice W. E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. 1919
DeCrespigny, Sir C. Champion- 1805
De Hoghton, *Maj.* Sir James 1611
De la Pole, Sir Fredk. Arundell 1628
De la Rue, Sir Evelyn Andros 1898
Denny, Sir (Robert) Arthur .. 1782
Denny, Sir Archibald 1913
De Robeck, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. 1919
Dering, *Maj.* Sir Henry Edwd. 1627
Des Vœux, Sir Fredk. Hy. A. 1787
De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F. 1841
Devitt, Sir Thos. Lane 1916
Dewey, Sir Thomas Charles .. 1917
Dilke, Sir Fisher Wentworth 1862
Dillon, Sir John Fox 1801
Dimsdale, Sir John H. 1902
Dixie, Sir Alex. B. C. 1660
Dixon, Sir Alfred Herbert.... 1918
Dixon, Sir George 1919
Dixon, Sir Thomas James 1903
Dodsworth, Sir Matt B. Smith-, O.B.E. 1784
Domvile, Sir Compton M. 1815
Domville, *Capt.* Sir Cecil L., M.C. 1814
Donner, Sir Edward 1907
Douglas, Sir James Stewart .. 1777
Douglas, Sir George Brisbane 1786
Douglas, Sir Kenneth..... 1831
Doyle, Sir Everard H. 1828
D'Oyly, Sir Warren Hastings 1663
Drummond, Sir James H. Williams- 1828
Dryden, Sir Arthur 1733
Duckworth, Sir Dyce, M.D..... 1909
Du Cros, Sir Arth. Philip, M.P. 1916
Duff, Sir Chas. M. R. V. 1911

Duke, Sir James..... 1849
Dunbar, Sir William C., C.B... 1694
Dunbar, Sir Geo. A. Drummond 1698
Dunbar, Sir Archibald E., M.C. 1700
Dunbar, *Maj.* Sir Geo. Duff-Sutherland-, I.A. 1706
Dunbar, Sir Fredk. Geo. 1824
Dunbar, *Maj.* Sir C. Dunbar Hope-..... 1664
Duncan, Sir Frederick William 1905
Duncombe, *Maj.* Sir E. Pauncefort-, D.S.O. 1859
Duncombe, Sir George Aug.... 1919
Dundas, Sir George W. Melville 1821
Dundas, *Capt.* Sir Henry H. P., M.V.O. 1898
Dunlop, Sir Thomas, G.B.E. .. 1916
Dunn, Sir William Henry.... 1917
Duntze, Sir George Alex..... 1774
Durand, Sir Edward P. M..... 1892
Durrant, Sir Wm. Henry E... 1784
Dyer, Sir J. L. Swinnerton .. 1678
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart 1677
Earle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, D.S.O. 1869
East, Sir G. Aug. Clayton- .. 1732
Echlin, Sir Henry Fredk. 1721
Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert.... 1672
Edgar, Sir Edward Mackay.... 1920
Edmonstone, Sir Archd., C.V.O. 1774
Edwards, Sir Jno. H. P. C..... 1866
Edwards, Sir Francis 1907
Egerton, Sir Philip H. B. Grey- 1617
Elliott, Sir Arthur Boswell .. 1666
Ellerman, Sir Jno. Reeves.... 1905
Elliot, Sir Thomas Hy., K.C.B. 1917
Elphinstone, Sir Howard G... 1816
Elton, Sir Ambrose..... 1727
Erskine, Sir Thos. W. H. J., D.S.O. 1821
Esmonde, Sir Thos. H. G..... 1629
Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington-, M.P. 1916
Evans, Sir Murland de Grasse 1902
Evans, Sir Walter Harry 1920
Evans, Sir William Gwynne- 1913
Everard, *Col.* Sir Nugent Talbot 1911
Every, *Maj.* Sir Edwd. Oswald 1641
Ewart, Sir Robert Heard 1887
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Peter, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1910
Ewing, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Norman Archd. Orr-, D.S.O. 1886
Fagge, Sir John Charles..... 1660
Fairbairn, Sir Thomas Gordon 1869
Falkiner, Sir Terence E. P. .. 1778
Falle, *Maj.* Sir Bertram Godfray, M.P. 1916
Farquhar, Sir Peter Walter .. 1796
Farquhar, Sir Robert Townsend- 1821
Farrington, Sir Henry A..... 1818
Fayrer, *Lt.-C.* Sir Jos., C.B.E... 1896
Feilden, Sir William Henry .. 1846
Ferguson, Sir Jabez E. Johnson- 1906
Fergusson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. 1703
Fergusson, Sir Jas Ranken .. 1866
Fetherston, Rev. Sir Geo. R. . 1776
Fiolkes, Sir Wm. Everard B... 1774
Fiennes, *Maj.* Hn. Sir Eustace 1916
Firth, Sir Algernon Freeman 1909
Fison, Sir Frederick W..... 1905
Fitzgerald, Sir Jos. C. Judkin- 1801
FitzGerald, *Capt.* Sir John P. G. M. (Knt. of Kerry), M.C. 1880
Fitzgerald, Sir Edward 1903
FitzHerbert, Sir Hugo M..... 1783
Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue, M.P. 1904
Flavelle, Sir Joseph Wesley .. 1917
Fletcher, Sir John Samuel .. 1919
Fletcher, Sir Lancelot Aubrey- 1782
Floyd, Sir Henry R. K. 1816
Fludyer, Sir Arthur John.... 1759
Forbes, Sir Chas. H. Hepburn-Stuart- 1626
Forbes, Sir Charles Stewart .. 1823
Ford, Sir Francis C. R. 1793
Forrest, Sir W. Charles..... 1838

Forster, Sir Fras. Villiers 1874
Forster, Sir R. Collingwood .. 1912
Forwood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dudley Baines, C.M.G. 1895
Foster, Sir Augustus Vere .. 1831
Foster, *Col.* Sir William Yorke, C.B.E. 1838
Foulis, Sir Charles Jas. Liston- s 1634
Fowke, Sir Fredk. F. Conant .. 1814
Fowler, Rev. Sir Montague .. 1890
Frank, Sir Howard Geo., K.C.B. 1920
Frankland, Sir Fredk. W. F. G. 1660
Fraser, *Maj.* Sir Keith A., M.P. 1806
Freake, Sir Thomas Geo. 1882
Frederick, *Capt.* Sir C. E. St. J. 1783
Freeling, Sir Clayton P. 1828
Frere, *Maj.* Sir Bartle, D.S.O... 1876
Fry, Sir John Pease 1894
Fuller, Sir JohnG. H. Fleetwood 1910
Furness, Sir Christopher 1913
Gallwey, *Maj.* Sir John Payne- Gamble, Sir David 1897
Garthwaite, Sir William 1919
Geary, Sir William N. M. 1782
Gethin, Sir Richard C. P..... 1 1665
Gibbes, Sir Edwd. Osborne- .. 1774
Gibbons, Sir Alexr. Doran.... 1752
Gilbey, Sir H. Walter 1893
Gilmour, *Col.* Sir Jno., D.S.O., M.P. 1897
Girprasad Madhavlal, Sir 1913
Gladstone, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John R. 1846
Glover, Sir Ernest William .. 1920
Glyn, Sir Gervas Powell..... 1759
Glyn, *Capt.* Sir Richard F., D.S.O. 1800
Godfrey, Sir William Cecil .. 1 1785
Godlee, Sir Rickman John, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. 1912
Goff, Sir Herbert Wm. Davis- Goldney, Sir G. Prior, C.B., C.V.O. 1880
Gooch, Sir Thos. Vere S. 1746
Gooch, Sir Daniel Fulthorpe .. 1866
Goodhart, Sir Ernest Fredc... 1911
Goold, Sir (James) Stephen .. 1802
Gordon, Sir Home S. C. M. .. s 1631
Gordon, Sir Robert Chas. .... s 1706
Gordon, Sir Cosmo E. Duff- .. 1813
Gordon, Sir Lionel E. Smith- 1838
Gore, Sir Ralph St. George C. 1 1622
Goring, Sir Forster Gurney .. 1627
Goschen, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Edwd., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. 1916
Goulding, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward A., M.P. 1915
Goulding, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. J. 1904
Graaff, Sir David P. De V. .. 1911
Grace, Sir Valentine R..... 1795
Græme, Sir G. E. W. Hamond- 1783
Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart 1629
Graham, *Capt* Sir Reginald Hy. 1662
Graham, Sir Richard Jas..... 1783
Graham, Sir John Hatt N. .. 1906
Grant, Sir Ludovic James.... s 1688
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arth., D.S.O. s 1705
Grant, Sir George McPherson- 1838
Gray, Sir William Cresswell .. 1917
Green, Sir Edward 1886
Green, *Maj.* Sir Francis Haydn 1901
Greenall, Sir Gilbert, C.V.O. .. 1876
Greene, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter, D.S.O., M.P. 1900
Greenway, Sir Charles 1919
Greenwell, *Maj.* Sir Bernard E. 1906
Greenwood, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar, K.C., M.P. 1915
Gresley, Sir Robert..... 1611
Grey, Sir John Foley 1711
Grierson, *Maj.* Sir Robt. G. W. s 1685
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard J. Waldie-, T.D. 1898
Griffith, Rt. Hon. Sir Ellis J. Ellis-, K.C. 1918
Grogan, *Col.* Sir E. Ion B., D.S.O. 1859
Grove, Sir Walter John 1874
Guinness, Sir Algrn. A. St. L. L. 1867
Guise, Sir Anselm William .. 1783
Gull, Sir (William) Cameron, O.B.E. 1872
Gunning, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Charles Vere, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G. 1778
Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon .. 1901
Hadfield, Sir Robert Abbott, F.R.S. 1917
Haggerston, Sir Edwd. C. de M. 1643
Hall, *Capt.* Sir Douglas B..... 1919
Hall, *Col.* Sir John Richard .. s 1687
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Fredk. 1920
Hamilton, *Maj.* Sir Robt. C. .. s 1646
Hamilton, Sir Wm. Stirling- s 1673
Hamilton, Sir Chas. Edward A. 1776
Hamilton, Sir Charles E. 1892
Hammick, *Col.* Sir St. Vint. A. 1834
Hampson, Sir George F. 1642
Hanham, Sir John Ludlow .. 1667
Hanmer, *Maj.* Sir Wyndham C. H. 1774
Hanson, Sir Charles A, M.P. .. 1918
Hanson, *Capt.* Sir Grld. Stanhope 1887
Hardinge, Sir Edmund S. 1801
Hardy, Sir Reginald 1876
Hare, Sir George R. Leigh 1818
Hare, Sir Thomas Leigh, M.V.O. 1905
Harington, Sir Richard..... 1611
Harmsworth, Sir R. Leicester, M.P. 1918
Harrison, Sir Heath 1917
Hart, Sir Bruce 1893
Hartopp, Sir Chas. E. Cradock- Hartwell, Sir Brodrick C. D. A. 1805
Harty, Sir Lionel Lockington 1831
Harvey, Sir Charles..... 1868
Harvey, Sir Robert G..... 1868
Hatch, Sir Ernest F. G., K.B.E. 1908
Hawkins, Rev. Sir Jno. Cæsar 1778
Hawley, Sir Henry Cusac W. 1795
Haworth, Sir Arthur A 1911
Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn .... s 1635
Hay, Sir Lewis John Erroll .. s 1663
Hay, Sir William Henry .... s 1703
Hay, Sir William Archibald Dalrymple- 1798
Hazlerigg, Sir Arthur Grey .. 1622
Head, Sir Robert Pollock S... 1838
Healey, Sir Gerald E. C. Chadwyck-, C.B.E. 1919
Heath, Sir James 1904
Heathcote, Rev. Sir Wm. A. 1733
Heaton, Sir John Henniker .. 1912
Henry, Sir Edward Richd. G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (*c*), C.S.I. 1918
Hepburn, Sir Archd. Buchan- 1825
Herschel, Rev. Sir John Charles W. 1838
Hesketh, Sir Thos. G. Fermor- 1761
Hewett, Sir Harald G. 1823
Heygate, Sir Frederick G..... 1831
Heywood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Graham Percival, D.S.O. 1838
Hibbert, Sir Henry Flemming 1919
Hicking, Sir William Norton 1917
Hickman, *Capt.* Sir Alfred Edward 1903
Hicks, Sir William Joynson-, M.P. 1919
Hill, Sir A. Norman 1919
Hill, *L.-Col.* Sir H. Blyth, D.S.O. 1 1779
Hill, Sir James 1917
Hoare, Sir Sydney J. O'B..... 1 1784
Hoare, Sir Henry H. A..... 1786
Hoare, Sir Samuel J. G., C.M.G., M.P. 1899
Hobart, Sir R. H., K.C.V.O., C.B. 1914
Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Edward Henry 1812
Hodson, Sir Robert A. 1 1789
Hogg, Sir Lindsay Lindsay-.. 1905
Holden, Sir Harry Cassie 1909
Holden, Sir John Henry 1919
Holder, Sir John Charles 1898
Holderness, Sir Thomas Wm., G.C.B., K.C.S.I. 1920
Holland, Sir Alfred R. Sothern 1917
Hollins, Sir Frank 1907
Holt, Sir Edward 1916
Home, Sir James ..... s 1671
Honywood, Sir Courtenay John 1660
Hope, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. Augustus, M.P. ..... s 1628
Horlick, Sir James 1914
Hornby, Sir William H 1899
Horsfall, Sir John Donald .. 1909
Hort, Sir Arthur Fenton 1767
Hoskyns, Sir Leigh 1676
Houldsworth, Sir Henry H.... 1887
Hughan, *Br.-Adm.* Sir Arthur J. Henniker- 1813
Hughes, Sir A. Collingwood .. 1773
Hulse, Sir Hamilton John .. 1739
Hulton, Sir Wm. Rothwell .. 1905
Hunter, *Maj.* Sir Chas. R. .. 1812
Hunter, Sir Wm. B. Hughes- 1906
Huntington, Sir Charles P. .. 1906
Ingilby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William H. 1866
Ingram, Sir William Jas. 1893
Innes, Sir James Bourchier .. s 1628
Isham, *Capt.* Sir Vere 1627
Jackson, Sir Robt. Montresor 1815
Jackson, Sir Hy. M. Mather-, C.B.E. 1869
Jackson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Dare, D.S.O., M.V.O. 1902
Jackson, Sir Thos Graham, R.A. 1913
Jaffray, Sir William Edmund 1892
James, Sir Jno. Kingston F... 1823
Jardine, Sir Alexander ..... s 1672
Jardine, Sir Ernest 1919
Jardine, Sir Robt. W. Buchanan 1885
Jardine, Sir John Eric R. 1916
Jehangir, Sir Jehangir Cowasji 1908
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee 1857
Jenkinson, Sir Anthony B ... 1661
Jenner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir W. K. W., D.S.O. 1868
Jerningham, Sir H. Wm. Stafford 1622
Jervis, *Col.* Sir John Henry Jervis-White- 1 1797
Jervoise, Sir Dudley A. L. Clarke- 1813
Jessel, Sir Charles James 1883
Jessel, *Col.* Sir Herbert Merton, C.M.G. 1917
Jodrell, Sir Alfred 1784
Johnson, Sir E. Gordon..... 1755
Johnson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir H. A. W., C.B. 1818
Johnston, Sir George ..... s 1626
Johnston, Sir Charles..... 1910
Johnstone, Sir Geo. Fredc T. T. s 1700
Jones, Sir Lawrence J. 1832
Jones, Sir Evan Davies, M.P... 1917
Jones, Sir Frederick John .. 1919
Jones, Sir John B. Bowen- .. 1911
Jones, Sir Philip Burne- 1894
Jones, Sir John Prichard 1910
Jones, *Col.* Sir Edward Pryce- 1918
Kaye, Sir John Pepys Lister- . 1812
Keane, *Maj.* Sir John, D.S.O... 1801
Kelk, Sir John William..... 1874
Kellett, Sir Henry de Castres . 1801
Kemp, *Col.* Sir Kenneth H., C.B.E. 1642
Kennard, Sir Coleridge A. F.. 1891
Kennaway, *Capt.* Sir John .. 1791
Kennedy, Sir Jno. Charles .. 1836
Key, Rev. Sir Jno. Kingsmill.. 1831
Keyes, *R.-Adm.* Sir Roger J. B., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1919
Kimber, Sir Henry 1904
Kinahan, Sir Edward H. Hudson- 1887
King, *Capt.* Sir Geo. Hy J. Duckworth- 1792
King, Sir George Adolphus .. 1815
King, Sir Charles Simeon .. 1821
King, Sir John Westall..... 1888
Kinloch, *Br.-Gen.* Sir David A., C.B., M.V.O. ..... s 1686
Kinloch, Sir George, O.B.E. .. 1873

Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas S. .... s 1685
Kleinwort, Sir Alex. Drake .. 1909
Knightley, Sir Chas Valentine 1798
Knill, Sir John 1893
Knott, Sir James 1917
Knowles, Sir Francis Howe S. 1765
Knowles, Sir Lees, C.V.O., O.B.E. 1903
Lacon, *Lt.-Col* Sir G. H. C., D.S.O. 1818
Lake, Sir Arthur Johnstone . 1711
Lakin, Sir Michael Henry.... 1909
Laking, Sir Guy Fras. W 1902
Lamb, *Maj.* Sir Archibald .. 1795
Lambart, Sir Gustavus F. W., C.V.O. 1911
Lamont, Sir Norman 1910
Lampson, Sir Curtis G 1866
Lane, Sir W. Arbuthnot, M.B.(*m*), F.R.C.P. 1913
Langham, Sir Herbert C. A .. 1660
Langman, Sir John L 1906
Langrishe, Sir Hercules Robt. 1777
Lascom, *Maj.* Sir T. P., D.S.O. 1868
Latham, Sir Thomas Paul .. 1919
Latta, Sir John 1920
Lauder, Sir George Wm. D. Dick- .... s 1690
Laurie, *Col.* Sir Claude, C.B. (*c*), D.S.O. 1834
Lawrence, Sir Alexander W .. 1858
Lawrence, Sir Wm. M. Trevor 1867
Lawrence, *Col.* Sir W. Roper, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*m*) 1906
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid 1831
Lawson, Sir Henry Joseph .. 1841
Lawson, *Capt* Sir Digby 1900
Lawson, Sir Peter Grant 1905
Lea, Sir Sydney 1892
Lechmere, Sir Edmund A. .. 1818
Leeds, Sir Edward T 1812
Lees, Sir Arthur Hy. James .. 1834
Lees, *Lt Col* Sir John Victor E., M.C. 1897
Leese, Sir Wm Hargreaves .. 1908
Le Fleming, Sir Andrew F. H 1705
Legard, Sir Algernon W 1660
Leicester, Sir Peter F. F 1 1671
Leigh, Sir John 1918
Leighton, Sir Richard T. 1693
Leith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alex., M.C 1919
Le Marchant, Sir Denis 1841
Lennard, Sir Thomas Barrett- 1801
Lennard, Sir Hy. A. H. F 1880
Leon, Sir Herbert Samuel .. 1911
Leslie, *Lt. Col.* Sir Norman R. A. D., C.B.E. .. .. .. s 1625
Leslie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John 1876
Lethbridge, *Capt* Sir Wroth 1804
Lever, Sir Arthur Levy 1911
Lever, Sir Samuel Hardman 1920
Levinge, Sir Richard V. H .. 1 1704
Levy, Sir Maurice 1913
Lewis, Sir Frederick Wm.... 1918
Lewis, Sir George James G... 1902
Lewis, Sir Frederick Orr 1920
Ley, Sir Henry Gordon 1905
Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor- 1895
Lighton, Sir Christopher R. .. 1 1791
Lipton, Sir Thomas J., K.C.V.O. 1902
Llewelyn, Sir Jno T. Dillwyn- 1890
Lloyd, Sir Marteine Owen M 1863
Lockhart, Sir Robt D. Sinclair- s 1636
Locock, Sir Charles Bird 1857
Loder, Sir Giles Rolls..... 1887
Longman, Sir Hubert Harry . 1909
Lopes, Sir Hy. Yarde Butler.. 1805
Loraine, Sir Percy Lyham.... 1664
Louis, Sir Charles 1806
Low, Sir James 1908
Lowe, Sir Francis Wm., M.P... 1918
Lowther, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. B., D.S.O. 1824
Lucas, Sir Edward Lingard .. 1887
Lucy, *Maj.* Sir H. W. Ramsay-Fairfax..... 1836
Lushington, *Maj.* Sir Arthur P. D. 1791
Lyle, Sir Robert Park 1915

McAlpine, Sir Robert 1918
Macartney, Sir Charles Wright .. 1911
Macartney, Sir John 1 1799
McConnell, Sir Robert J 1900
Macdonald, Sir A. W. M. Bosville s 1625
McFarland, Sir John 1914
MacGregor, *Commod* Sir Malcolm, C.B., C.V.O., R.N 1795
Macgregor, Sir Cyril P. MacC 1828
McGrigor, *Capt* Sir James R. D 1831
Mackenzie, Sir Arthur G. R . s 1673
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Jno s 1703
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Dgls s 1703
Mackenzie, Sir Robert Henry Muir 1805
Mackenzie, *Maj.* Sir Victor Andley Falconer, D.S.O., M.V.O 1890
Mackie, Sir Peter Jeffrey ... 1920
Mackworth, *Capt* Sir Humphrey 1776
Maclay, Rt Hon Sir Jos Paton 1914
Maclean, *Col* Sir Hitz R. D., K.C.B s 1631
Maclure, *Col* Sir John E. S .. 1898
McMahon, Sir Lionel .. 1815
McMahon, *Maj* Sir Horace W., D.S.O 1817
Macnaghten, Sir Edward Harry 1836
Madden, *Adm* Sir Charles E., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. .. 1919
Madge, Sir William Thomas .. 1919
Magnay, *Capt* Sir Christopher B. Wm., M.C. 1844
Magnus, Sir Philip, M.P. 1917
Mahon, *Col* Sir William Hy., D.S.O. 1819
Mainwaring, Sir Harry S 1804
Maitland, Sir Jno Nisbet . 1818
Maitland, Sir Arthur H. D. Ramsay-Steel-, M.P. 1917
Makgill, Sir George ..... s 1627
Makins, Sir Paul A 1903
Malcolm, Sir James Wm .. .. s 1663
Malet, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry Chas. 1791
Mander, Sir Charles Tertius .. 1911
Mann, Sir Edward 1905
Mansel, Sir Courtenay Cecil .. 1622
Mappin, Sir Wilson.. 1886
Markham, Sir Charles 1911
Marling, *Col* Sir Percival S., D.S.O., C.B 1882
Marr, Sir James, C.B.E. 1919
Marriott, Sir Wm H. Smith-. 1774
Mason, Sir Wm. Jas. Peake . 1918
Matheson, Sir Alex. Perceval 1882
Mathias, Sir Richard ... 1917
Maxwell, Rt Hon Sir Herb E s 1681
Maxwell, Sir Jno M. Stirling s 1682
Ditto ....G.B. 1707
Maxwell, Sir Ivor W. Heron-. s 1683
Maxwell, Sir William F 1804
Medlycott, Sir Hubert M 1808
Menteth, Sir James Stuart-.. 1838
Meredith, Sir Henry Vincent 1916
Meredyth, Sir Henry B 1 1795
Metcalfe, Sir Chas H T 1802
Methuen, Sir Algernon M. M. 1916
Meyer, Sir Carl Ferdinand .. 1910
Meyrick, Sir George A. E. Tappe-Gervis- 1791
Meyrick, *Col* Sir Thos. Charlton, K.C.B. 1880
Middlemore, Sir John T. 1919
Middleton, Sir Arthur E 1662
Milbank, *Capt* Sir Powlett F.R. 1882
Milbanke, Sir Jno. Peniston C. 1661
Milburn, Sir Leonard John .. 1905
Mildmay, Sir Gerald A. Shaw-Lefevre-St John- 1772
Miles, *Capt* Sir Charles W .. 1849
Millais, Sir Geoffrey Wm.... 1885
Miller, *Capt* Sir Charles Jno. H. 1705
Miller, Sir Wm. Frederic 1788
Milman, Sir Francis John.... 1800
Milne, *Admiral* Sir Archibald Berkeley, G.C.V.O., K.C.B..... 1876
Milner, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. G. 1717
Mitchelson, Sir Archibald 1920
Mon Sir Ernest William 1916
Molyneux, Rev Sir John Chas 1 1730
Moncreiffe, *Col.* Sir Robt D., C.M.G., V.D., A.D.C. .... .. s 1685
Mond, Rt Hon. Sir Alfred Moritz, M.I. 1910
Monson, Sir Maxwell W. E. J. 1905
Montenore, Sir Elias Abraham 1886
Montgomery, Sir B. T. Graham 1801
Montgomery, Sir Alexander Cecil 1808
Moon, Sir Arthur Wilfred G 1855
Moon, Sir Cecil Ernest 1887
Moore, Sir Norman, M.D. 1919
Moore, Sir Thos. O'Connor .. 1 1681
Mordaunt, Sir Osbert L'E. .. 1611
Morris, Sir Robt Armine.... 1806
Morris, Sir Henry 1909
Mosley, Sir Oswald 1781
Moss, Sir Jno E. Edwards- .. 1868
Mostyn, *Capt.* Sir Pyers George J., M.C. 1670
Mowbray, Sir George Robert.. 1880
Muir, Sir Alexander Kay 1892
Munro, *Col* Sir Hector, A.D.C s 1634
Munro, Sir Thomas Torquil A. 1825
Muntz, Sir Gerard Albert.... 1902
Murphy, Sir James..... 1903
Murphy, Sir Michael 1912
Murray, Sir John ..... s 1628
Murray, *Lt.-Col* Sir E. R., D.S.O s 1630
Murray, *Capt* Sir Patrick K s 1673
Musgrave, Sir Richard Geo .. 1611
Musgrave, Sir Richard Jno .. 1 1782
Naesmyth, Sir Jas Tolmé.... s 1706
Nairn, Sir Michael 1904
Nairne, Sir John Gordon 1917
Napier, *Capt* Sir Alex. Lennox s 1627
Napier, Sir Joseph W. Lennox 1867
Neave, Sir Thomas L. H. ... 1795
Need, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Audley D., C.B., M.V.O. 1859
Nelson, Sir William 1912
Nepean, Sir Chas. E. M. Y .. 1800
Neumann, Sir Cecil G. J..... 1912
Newman, Sir Robt H. S. D. L., M.P. 1836
Newnes, Sir Frank Hillyard.. 1895
Newton, Sir Alfred James .. 1900
Nicholson, Sir Chas Archd .. 1859
Nicholson, Sir John N 1912
Nicolson, Sir Arthur J. F. W. s 1629
Nightingale, Sir Ed Manners 1628
Nivison, Sir Robert 1914
Nixon, *Maj* Sir Christopher W., D.S.O. 1906
Noble, Sir George John Wm 1908
Norman, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy., M.P 1915
Nugent, Sir Charles 1 1705
Nugent, Sir Edmund Chas .. 1806
Nugent, Sir John 1831
Nugent, Sir Walter R. 1831
Nussey, Sir Thomas Willans.. 1909
Nutting, *Capt* Sir Harold S... 1903
Oakeley, Sir Chas John 1790
Oakes, Sir Reginald L 1825
O'Brien, *Maj* Sir Timothy C. 1849
Ochterlony, Sir David F 1823
O'Connell, Sir Maurice Jas. A., M.C. 1869
Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K. ..... s 1626
Ogle, *Capt* Sir Hy Asgill, R.N. 1816
Ohlson, Sir Eric Olaf 1920
O'Loghlen, Sir Michael 1838
Onslow, Sir Roger Warin B .. 1797
Orde, Sir Arthur J. Campbell- 1790
Osborn, Sir Alg. Kerr Butler 1862
Osborne, Sir Francis 1 1629
Outram, Sir James 1858
Owen, Sir John Arthur..... 1813
Owen, Sir Hugo Cunliffe 1920
Oxenden, Sir Percy Dixwell.. 1678
Paget, Sir Jno Ralfere, K.C.. 1871
Paget, Sir Richard Arthur S. 1886
Paget, Sir George Ernest 1897
Palmer, Sir Edward G. B..... 1660
Palmer, Sir Fredk. Archdale 1791
Palmer, Sir Alfred Molyneux 1886

Palmer, Sir Samuel Ernest 1916
Parker Rt Hon Sir H Gilbert 1915
Parker Rev Sir Wm Hyde 1681
Parker Sir William Lorenzo 1844
Parkyns Sir Thos M F 1681
Parsons *Col* Sir Herbert J F 1918
Pasley *Maj* Sir Thomas F Sabine 1794
Paul Sir Robert J Shuri 1794
Paul Sir Aubrey F H Dean 1821
Pearson Sir Cyril Arthur B F 1916
Pease Sir Alfred Edward 1882
Pease Sir Arthur Francis 1920
Pechell *Lt Col* Sir Augustus A Brooke, R A M C 1797
Peek *Capt* Sir Wilfrid D S O 1874
Peel Sir Robert 1800
Pearse Sir Hy M De la Poer Beresford 1814
Pelly Sir Harold 1840
Pender Sir James 1897
Perks Sir Robert William 1908
Perring Rev Sir Philip 1808
Perrott *Col* Sir Herbert C C B C B 1716
Petit Sir Dinshaw M 1890
Peto Sir Henry 1855
Petrie Sir Edward Lindsay H 1918
Peyton Sir Algernon Thomas 1776
Philipps Sir Laurence R 1919
Philipps Sir Charles F G 1887
Phillips Sir Lionel 1912
Phillips Sir George Faudel Faudel C I E 1897
Piers Sir Charles Pigott 1661
Pigot Sir George 1764
Pigott Sir Berkeley 1808
Pile Sir Thomas Devereux 1900
Pilkington *Col* Sir Thomas Edwd Milborne Swinnerton 1635
Pocock Sir Charles G C 1821
Poe *Lt Col* Sir William Hutcheson C B 1912
Pole Sir Cecil P Van Notten 1791
Pollen Sir Richard H 1795
Pollock Rt Hon Sir Frederick 1866
Pollock Sir M F Montagu 1872
Poore *Admiral* Sir Richard K C B C V O 1795
Portal Sir Wm Wyndham 1901
Porter Sir Wm Henry 1889
Porter Rt Hon Sir Andrew M 1902
Pound Sir John Lulham 1905
Powell Sir R Douglas K C V O 1897
Power Sir George 1836
Power Sir Thomas Talbot 1841
Poynter Sir Ambrose M 1902
Praed Sir H B Mackworth 1905
Prescott *Capt* Sir Geo I L B 1794
Preston *Lt Col* Sir Edward Hulton D S O M C 1815
Prevost Sir Charles T K 1805
Price Sir Charles Rugge 1804
Price Sir Fras C Rose 1815
Price Sir Robert Hy Green 1874
Primrose Sir John Ure 1903
Pringle Sir Norman H 1683
Pryse Sir Lewes T Lloyd-en 1866
Quilter Sir Eley Cuthbert 1897
Radcliffe Sir Joseph Edward 1813
Ralli Sir Lucas E 1912
Ramsay Sir James Henry 1666
Ramsay Sir Herbert 1826
Ramsden Sir John F 1689
Rankin Sir James R L T D 1898
Raphael, *Maj* Sir Herbert H 1911
Rasch, *Capt* Sir F Carne 1903
Rashleigh Sir Colman B W 1831
Reade Sir George 1661
Reckitt Sir James 1894
Redwood Sir Thomas Boverton 1911
Rees, Sir John David, K C I E, C V O, M P 1919
Reid Sir James, G C V O, K C B 1897
Remnant, Sir James F M P 1917
Renals Sir James Herbert 1895
Renshaw, Sir Charles S Bine 1903
Rhodes Sir George Wood 1919
Rich *Lt Col* Sir Almeric E F 1792
Richardson Sir Ian R H Stewart 1630
Ricketts Sir Fredk Wm R 1828
Riddell Sir J W Buchanan 1628
Ripley *Capt* Sir Henry W A 1880
Ripley Sir Frederic Hugh 1897
Ritchie Sir James Wm M B E 1903 [new patent 1918]
Roberts Sir Samuel M P 1919
Roberts Sir T L Howland 1809
Roberts Sir James 1909
Robertson *Field Marshal* Sir William R G B G M C K C V I S O 1919
Robinson *Capt* Sir Fredk V L 1660
Robinson Sir Ern William 1823
Robinson Sir John B 1854
Robinson Sir J S Benjamin 1908
Robinson Rt Hon Sir Henry A K B 1920
Roche Sir Standish O'Grady 1838
Rolls *Capt* Sir John C E Shelley 1806
Rolleston *Col* Sir Robert V D 1904
Rose Sir Francis Cyril 1872
Rose Sir Philip Humphrey V 1874
Rose Sir Charles Henry 1909
Ross Sir Charles H A F L 1672
Ross Hon Sir John 1919
Rowley *Col* Sir J Shuttl V D 1786
Rowley *Lt Col* Sir Geo C E 1836
Rowlands Sir Thomas H M P 1905
Rumbold Sir Horace G M K C M G M V O 1779
Runciman Sir Walter 1906
Rushout Sir Charles H 1809
Russell Sir George A C 1812
Russell Hon Sir Charles 1916
Rutherford *Col* Sir J Hay M I 1916
Ryan Sir G Hemmingen 1919
Ryecroft *Maj* Sir Rd Nelson 1784
St Aubyn *Capt* Sir Hugh M Ilesworth 1689
St George Sir J John 1766
Salomons Sir David L Goldsmid Stern 1869
Salt *Lt Col* Sir Jn Wm Titus 1869
Salt *Lt Col* Sir Thos Alderdon, I S O 1899
Samuel Sir Edward Levien 1898
Samuel Sir Marcus 1903
Samuel Sir S Montagu 1912
Samuelson Sir Henry B 1884
Sanders *Lt Col* Sir Robert A M I 1920
Sanderson Sir Frank Bernard 1920
Sassoon *Maj* Sir Philip A G D C M G M I 1890
Sassoon Sir Edward Elias 1909
Savory Sir Wm Boxall 1890
Sawle Sir Joseph 1891
Sawle *Lt an Adj* Sir Chas J Graves M V 1836
Scarisbrick Sir T mT Legh 1909
Schuster Sir Felix 1906
Scott Sir Douglas Edwd 1806
Scott Sir Fras M Sibbald 1806
Scott Sir Samuel Edward M P 1821
Scott Sir John 1907
Scott Sir Samuel Haslam 1909
Scott *Admiral* Sir Percy M, K C B K C V O 1916
Scourfield Sir Owen H P 1873
Seale Sir John Carteret 1838
Sebright Sir Guy Thomas S 1626
Seely Sir Charles Hilton 1896
Seton *Col* Sir Bruce G C B 1663
Seton Sir John Hastings 1683
Seymour *V Adm* Sir Michael Culme, K C B, M V O 1809
Seymour Sir Albert V F 1865
Shakerley, *Col* Sir W G, T D 1838
Sharp Sir Milton Sheridan 1920
Shaw Rev Sir Chas J Monson 1665
Shaw, *Col* Sir Fredk W, D S O 1821
Shaw Sir Charles Edward 1908
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley D G 1756
Shelley Sir John 1611
Shiffner Sir Henry Burrows 1818
Shuckburgh Sir G E Stewkley 1660
Simeon, Sir John Walter B 1815
Simpson, Sir James W M 1866
Sinclair, *Col* Sir Jno R G I S 1704
Sinclair *Capt* Sir Arch H M 1786
Sitwell Sir George R 1808
Skinner, Sir Thomas 1912
Skipwith Sir Grey H d E 1622
Slade Sir Alfred Fotheringham 1831
Sleight Sir George Frederick 1920
Smiley Sir John 1903
Smith Sir T Berry Cusack K M G 1799
Smith Sir Drummond C 1804
Smith Sir Wm Sydney W 1809
Smith Sir T Rudolph H B E M R 1897
Smith Sir Prince 1911
Smith Sir Richard Vassall 1917
Smith Sir Herbert 1920
Smith Sir William Reardon 1920
Smyth *Lt Col* Sir Alfred J Bowyer 1661
Smythe Sir J Walter 1661
Soame Sir Chas Buckworth H 1698
Spearman Sir J S L F 1840
Speelman Jonkheer Sir C J 1686
Spencer Rt Hon Sir Edgar 1906
Spicer Rt Hon Sir Albert 1908
Spiers *Col* Sir Alex C M M 1918
Stafford Pt Hon Sir Th Joseph B E R C S 1914
Stainer *Lt Col* Sir Lovelace 1809
Stainer *Capt* Sir Beville M 1917
Staples Sir John M 1628
Stapleton Sir Miles Talbot 1679
Stephen Sir Herbert 1891
Stewart Sir Douglas A Set 1815
Stevenson Sir Daniel M 1914
Stevens Sir James 1917
Stewart Sir Harry J L 1623
Stewart Sir H Shaw B( ) 1667
Stewart *Brig Gen* Sir Hugh H 1803
Stewart Sir Jno Henderson 1920
Stewart *Maj Gen* Sir Norman R bert 1881
Stewart *Col* Sir Mark Mackenzie V D 1892
Stirling *Lt Col* Sir Geo D S O 1666
Stirling Sir (Walter) George 1800
Stockenstrom Sir Andries 1840
Stonhouse Sir Ernest Hy 1628
Stott Sir Phillip Sidney 1920
Stow Sir Elliot Philipson 1907
Strachey *Maj* Sir Edward P 1818
Strickland Sir Walter W 1641
Stronge Sir James Henry 1802
Stuart Sir Simeon H J 1660
Stuckey Sir Edward Arthur G 1859
Sturdee *Adm* Sir Fredk Chas Doveton K B K C M G V O 1916
Style Sir Fredk Montague 1627
Sullivan Rev Sir Frederick 1804
Sullivan Sir Edward 1881
Suttie Sir George Grant 1702
Sutton, Sir Arthur Edwin 1772
Sutton Sir George Aug 1919
Swann, Rt Hon Sir C E 1906
Swinburne Sir Hubert 1660
Sykes Sir Arthur 1781
Sykes Sir Mark Tatton 1783
Sykes, *C* Sir Alan John, M 1917
Synge *Maj* Sir Francis R M 1801
Tancred *Maj* Sir T S Lawson 1662
Tangye, Sir H Lincoln 1912
Tate, Sir William Henry 1898
Taylor, Sir Frederick M I 1917
Taylor Sir H W Worsley, K nple, *Col* Sir Richard C B (c) C I E 1917
Terry Sir Henry M Imbert 1917
Thomas Sir Godfrey J V C V O 1894
Thomas, Sir George Alan 1766

Thomas, Sir Robert J, M P. .. 1918
Thomas, Sir Wm James 1919
Thompson, *Maj* Sir T R L. 1866
Thompson, Sir Matthew W... 1890
Thompson, Sir Henry F Herb. 1899
Thomson, Sir Wm Mitchell-, K B E, M P 1900
Thornhill, Sir A J Compton- 1895
Thorold, Sir John Henry ... 1642
Throckmorton, Sir Rich C... 1642
Thursby, Sir John O S 1887
Tichborne, Sir J H B Doughty- 1621
Todd, Sir Wm P Wilson- ... 1903
Todd, Sir Joseph White 1913
Touche, Sir George Alex, M P 1920
Trelawny, Sir J. W Salusbury- 1628
Treloar, Sir William Purdie . 1907
Trenchard, *Air Marshal* Sir Hugh M, K C B, D S O 1919
Trevelyan, Sir Walter J ... 1662
Trevelyan, Rt Hon Sir George Otto, O M 1874
Treves, Sir Fredk, G C V O, C B 1902
Tritton, Sir (Alfred) Ernest 1905
Trollope, Sir William Henry . 1642
Troubridge, Sir Thos H C .. 1799
Truscott, Sir George Wyatt .. 1909
Tuck, Sir Adolph 1920
Tuite, Sir Morgan H P 1622
Tupper, Sir Charles Stewart.. 1888
Turing, Sir James Walter .. 1641
Twisden, Sir John Ramskill.. 1666
Twysden, *Lieut* Sir R T, R N 1621
Tyrwhitt, *Rear Adm* Sir Reginald Y, K C B, D S O 1919
Usher, Sir Robert 1899
Vane, Sir Fras P Fletcher-.. 1786
Vavasour, Sir Leonard Pius.. 1828
Verdin, Sir Joseph. 1896
Verner, Sir Edward W 1846
Verney, *Lt.-Col* Sir Harry C W, D S O 1818
Vernon, Sir Bowater, G H... 1885
Vernon, Sir John Herbert .. 1914
Vestey, Sir William 1913
Vincent, Sir Francis Erskine 1620
Vyvyan, *Col*. Sir C. B, C B., C.M G 1645
Waechter, *Col* Sir Harry, C M G. 1921
Wake, *Br-Gen*. Sir Hereward, C M G, D.S O 1621
Wakefield, Sir Charles Cheers 1917
Wakeman, Sir Offley . . 1828
Walker, *Maj* Sir G F Forestier- 1835
Walker, Sir Francis E 1856
Walker, *Maj*. Sir Robt Jas M 1868
Walker, Sir I Peter Andrew M. 1886
Walker, Sir Alexander Arthur 1906
Waller, Sir William Edgar .. 1780
Waller, Sir Wathen A 1825
Walsh, Sir Hunt H A Johnson- 1775
Walsham, Sir John S 1831
Walton, Sir Joseph, M P 1910
Ward, *Col* Sir Edwd W D, G B E, K C B, K C V O 1914
Ward, Rt. Hon Sir J, K C M G 1911
Warde, *Col* Sir C Edw, O B E. 1919
Waridlaw, Sir Henry 1631
Waring, Sir Samuel James .. 1919
Warmington, Sir M Denham 1908
Warner, *Col* Sir T C, C B, M P 1910
Warren, Sir Aug G D J B 1784
Warrender, Sir Victor A. G.A., M.C. 1715
Waterlow, Sir Philip H 1873
Watson, Sir Charles Rushworth 1866
Watson, Sir Derrick Wm. I... 1895
Watson, Sir Thomas E 1918
Watson, Sir William George.. 1912
Wauchope, Sir Jno D Don-.. 1667
Webb, *Lt-Col* Sir Henry ... 1916
Webster, Sir Aug F W. E .. 1703
Wedderburn, *Maj*. Sir John A. Ogilvy 1803
Welby, Sir Chas G Earle, C B 1801
Weldon, Sir Anthony Edwd W. 1723
Wernher, Sir Derrick Julius.. 1905
Wheeler, Sir Arthur 1920
Whelen, Sir Trevor Wood 1660
Whichcote, Sir George 1660
White, Sir Archibald W. 1802
White, Sir George Stanley ... 1904
Whitehead, Sir George Hugh 1889
Whiteley, Sir Herbert J. Huntington-.. 1918
Wigan, Sir Roderick Grey.... 1898
Wiggin, Sir Charles R Hy .. 1892
Wigram, Sir Edgar Thomas.. 1805
Wilbraham, Sir Philip W Baker- 1776
Williams, Sir Wm Willoughby 1798
Williams, *Capt* Sir Fredk Law 1866
Williams, Sir John, C V O, M D. 1894
Williams, Sir Arthur Osmond- 1909
Williams, *Lt.-Col* Sir Rhys, D S O., R C, M.P 1918
Williams, *Col* Sir Robert, M P. 1915
Williamson, Sir Hedworth .. 1642
Williamson, Rt Hon Sir Archibald, M P 1906
Wills, Sir Gilbert A H, O.B.E., M P 1897
Wills, Sir Edward Chaning .. 1904
Wiltshire, Sir Gerard Arthur Maxwell- 1841
Wilmot, Sir Arthur Ralph .. 1759
Wilmot, Sir Robert R 1772
Wilmot, Sir John Eardley- .. 1822
Wilson, *Fuld - Marshal* Sir Henry Hughes, G.C.B., D S O 1919
Wilson, Sir Spencer P Maryon- 1662
Wilson, *Maj* Sir M. Bromley- 1757
Wilson, *Adm of the Fleet* Sir Arthur Knyvet, G C B, O M, G C V O 1858
Wilson, *Lt-Col* Sir Mathew R H, C S I D S O., M P 1874
Wilson, Sir James Robertson.. 1906
Wilson, Sir David 1920
Wingate, *Gen*. Sir Reginald, G C B, G.C V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D S O. 1920
Winnington, Sir Fras S 1755
Wiseman, *Lt-Col*. Sir Wm G. Eden, C B (c) 1628
Wittewronge, Sir John B Lawes- 1882
Wolseley, Sir Capel C. 1745
Wolseley, Sir Charles M. .. 1628
Wombwell, Sir Henry Herbert 1778
Wood, Sir John, M.P. 1918
Wood, Sir John Stuart Page 1837
Wood, Sir Arthu N Lindsay 1897
Worsley, Sir Wm Hy A 1838
Wraxall, Sir Chas F Lascelles 1823
Wrey, Sir Philip Bourchier S 1628
Wright, Sir Arthur C Cory-.. 1903
Wright, *Col* Sir John Roper.. 1920
Wrightson, Sir Thomas 1900
Wygram, *Maj* Sir Henry H. 1805
Wynn, *Col* Sir Herbert L W. Williams-, C B, T D 1688
Yarrow, Sir Alfred Fernandez 1916
Young, Sir William L. 1769
Young, Sir George 1813
Young, Sir Wm M Need 1822
Younger, Sir George, M P..... 1911
Younger, Sir William..... 1911

Registrar of Baronetage, Harry B. Simpson, C B, Home Office, S W.
Asst do, R F Reynard, 1 S O

Order of the British Empire—LADY RECIPIENTS.

DAMES GRAND CROSS. (G.B.E.)

Airlie, The Dowager Countess of.
Ampthill, The Lady, C.I.
Becker, Dame Ethel Hope, R.R.C.
Bhopal, The Begum of, G C.S I.
Browne, Dame Sidney Jane, R R C.
Buxton, The Viscountess
Chelmsford, The Lady, C.I.
Dawson, Lady Aimée Evelyn.
de Saumerez, Dame Annie
Ferguson, Lady Helen H Munro-.
Furse, Dame Katherine.
George Dame Margaret Lloyd.
Harcourt, The Viscountess.
Lansdowne, The Marchioness of, V.A, C I, C.H.
Lawley, Hon. Lady.
Liverpool, The Countess of.
McCarthy, Dame Emma Maud, R.R C
Mond, Dame Violet.
Montrose, The Duchess of.
Northcliffe, The Viscountess.
Paget, Lady Louisa.
Pearson, Dame Ethel.
Reading, The Countess of.
Reid, Dame Flora.
Swift, Dame Sarah Ann, R R C
Waterford, The Marchioness of
Winchester, The Marchioness of.

DAMES COMMANDERS. (D.B E.)

Anstruther, Hon Dame Eva.
Arnott, Lady Caroline.
Atholl, The Duchess of.
Bell, Lady Florence E. Eleanore.
Bevan, Hon. Dame Maud Elizabeth.
Burnett, Dame Maud.
Bute, The Marchioness of.
Byron, The Lady.
Chisholm, Dame Alice
Crowdy, Dame Rachel Eleanor, R R C
Darnley, Countess of
Davidson, Lady Margaret Agnes.
Donner, Lady Anna M.
Dorrien, Lady Olive Crofton Smith-.
Dufferin & Ava, C I, The Dowager Marchioness of.
Eglinton and Winton, The Dowager Countess of, L L D.
Godman, Dame Alice Mary.
Gosford, The Countess of.
Harrowby, The Countess of
Henderson, Lady Henrietta Caroline
Hennessy, Dame Una Pope-.
Hunt, Dame Catherine
Jekyll, Lady Agnes Lowndes.
King, Dame Ethel Locke-.
Leach, Dame Florence E Victoria.
Lees, Dame Sarah Anne.
Leicester, The Countess of.
Lennox, Lady Blanche Gordon-.
Livingstone, Dame Adelaide.
Londonderry, The Marchioness of.
Lugard, Lady Flora.
Lyttelton, Hon Dame Edith.
Melba, Dame Nellie.
Monro, Hon Lady
Mount Stephen, The Lady.
Northcote, Alice Lady, C I.
O'Dwyer, Lady
Oliver, The Lady, R.R C.
Oram, Dame S E, R R C.
Pentland, The Lady.
Reid, Dame Clarissa.
Rhondda, the Dowager Viscountess.
Rice, Dame Margaret Ker Pryse-.
Ridley, The Viscountess.
Roberts, The Countess.
Rumford, Dame Clara Butt-.
Samuel, Dame Louise.
Sclater, Lady Edith Harriet.
Shakespear, Dame Ethel, D sc.
Talbot de Malahide, The Baroness.
Talbot, Dame Meriel Lucy.
Vaughan, Dame H C L Gwynne-.
Waldegrave, The Countess.
Webster, Dame May.
Willingdon, The Lady, C.I.
Wills, Dame Janet Stancomb.
Wingate, Dame Catherine.
Wints, Dame Sophia Gertrude.

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



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

THE SOVEREIGN

Ladies of the Garter—H M Queen Mary, H M Alexandra, the Queen Mother

'Heir Majesties—The King of Italy, the King of Norway, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, King Manuel of Portugal, the Emperor of Japan, the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians

'Heir Royal Highnesses—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Aosta, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia

Dukes—Bedford, Devonshire, Marlborough, Portland, Richmond and Gordon, Rutland, Wellington

Marquesses—Bath, Bredalbane, Crewe, Lansdowne, Lincolnshire, Londonderry, Salisbury

Earls—Beauchamp, Chesterfield, Curzon of Kedleston, Derby, Dunham, Rosebery, Selborne, Spencer

Viscount—Grey of Fallodon

Baron—Hardinge of Penshurst

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.

Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford

Registrar, The Dean of Windsor

Gentleman Principal Knight Usher, Sir Henry Farnham Burke, K C V O, C B, F S A

Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut Gen Sir William P Pulteney K C B K C M G D S O

Secretary, Lieutenant, Col Sir D Dawson, G C V O, C B, C M G

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

Ribbon, Green *Motto* Nemo me impune lacessit *(No one provokes me with impunity)*

THE SOVEREIGN

Their Royal Highnesses—The Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught

Dukes—Atholl, Buccleuch, Montrose, Roxburghe.

Marquesses—Aberdeen and Temair, Zetland

Earls—Elgin, Haddington, Mar and Kellie, Rosebery

Viscount—Halifax

Baron—Balfour of Burleigh, Hamilton of Dalzell, Kinnaird, Lovat, Polwarth

Chancellor, The Duke of Montrose

Dean, Right Rev Andrew Wallace Williamson, C V O, D D

Secretary, Major Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart

Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, C V O

Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Brig Gen Robert G Gordon Gilmour, C B, V O, D S O

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1788)—K P

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

THE SOVEREIGN

Grand Master, The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland

His Royal Highness—The Duke of Connaught

Earls—Annesley, Bandon, Carysfort, Cavan, Desart, Donoughmore, Dunraven, Enniskillen, Gosford, Granard, Iveagh, Listowel, Mayo, Meath, Shaftesbury

Viscounts—French, Midleton, Powerscourt

Barons—Castletown, Monteagle of Brandon, Oranmore and Browne, Pirrie

Chancellor, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant

Ulster King of Arms, Maj Sir Nevile R Wilkinson, C V O, F S A

Secretary, Sir C Francis W Lambart, Bart, C V O

Gentleman Usher, Sir H Funshin Burke K C V O, C B

Usher of the Black Rod, Samuel Murray Power, C B

THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O M

Ribbon, Blue and Crimson

This Order confers no precedence but authorises the holders to place its designating initials next after those denoting membership of Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. It is designed as a special distinction for eminent men in war or science without in itself conferring a knighthood. The Order is limited in numbers to 24 with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds Military and Civil the badge of the former having crossed swords and the latter oak leaves. Membership is designated by the suffix O M which is ruled to follow the first class of the Order of the Bath and to precede the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the remaining Orders of knighthood.

O M Civ

O M Mil

Military Members

Admiral of the Fleet Rt Hon Sir Edward Hobart Seymour G C B, G C V O

Admiral of the Fleet Sir A Knyvett Wilson Bt, V C, G C B, G C V O

Field Marshal Rt Hon Viscount French, K P, G C B, G C V O

Admiral of the Fleet Rt Hon Viscount Jellicoe, G C B, G C V O

Field Marshal Rt Hon Earl Haig, K T, G C B, G C V O, K C I E

Admiral of the Fleet Rt Hon Earl Beatty, G C B, G C V O, D S O

Civil Members

Rt Hon Viscount Morley of Blackburn, F R S

Rt Hon Viscount Bryce, F B A, F R S

Professor Henry Jackson, Litt D

Thomas Hardy, Litt D, L L D

Rt Hon Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart

Sir Edward Elgar, Mus Doc

Sir Joseph John Thomson, F R S

Sir Archibald Geikie, K C B, F R S

Rt Hon Viscount Haldane, K T

Rt Hon Arthur James Balfour

Rt Hon David Lloyd George

Honorary Members

Field Marshal Prince Yamagata

Admiral Count Togo

Field Marshal (Marshal of France) Ferdinand Foch

Marshal Joseph Jacques Césaire Joffre, G C B

Secretary and Registrar, C C Sir Henry Charles Legge, K C B

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399)

Ribbon, Crimson *Tria juncta in uno* (Remodelled 1725 and 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since)

G C B. Mil C C B Civ Mil C B Mil

The Sovereign, *Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross*, H R H the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K G, K T, K P, G C S I, G C M G, G C I E, G C V O, *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster, *Bath King of Arms, Admiral of the Fleet* Sir George Astley Callaghan, G C B., G C V O,

Registrar and Secretary, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department St James's Palace, S W —for the time being Col Sir Douglas Dawson, G C V O, C M G, *Genealogist*, Sir H Farnham Burke, K C V O, C B, *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod* Col Sir Charles Wyndham Murray, K C B, *Chancery*, The Lord Chamberlain's Office —G C B, Knight Grand Cross, K C B, Knight Commander, C B, Companion—each marked (*m*) or (*c*) for Mil or Civ Division

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

Ribbon Light Blue with White Edges *Heaven's Light our Guide*

Sovereign, The King Emperor, *Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander*, Viceroy and Gov Gen of India *Secretary* (in India), John B Wood, C S I, C I E *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St James's Palace, S W —for the time being Col Sir Douglas Dawson G C V O, C M G—G C S I, Knight Grand Commander, K C S I, Knight Commander, C S I, Companion

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST GEORGE (1818),

Ribbon Saxon Blue with Crimson Centre *Auspicium melioris ævi*

The Sovereign *Grand Master*, H R H the Prince of Wales, K G, C M B E, M C *Prelate* Rt Rev Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, D D, *Chancellor*, The Rt Hon Earl Buxton P C C M G, *Secretary*, Sir George Fiddes, G C M G C B *King of Arms*, Sir M F Ommanney, G C M G, K C B T S O, *Registrar*, H C M Lambert, C B *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod* Sir Reginald L Antrobus K C M G C B, *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S W —G C M G, Knight Grand Cross, K C M G, Knight Commander, C M G, Companion

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1878)

(Since enlarged five times) *Ribbon* Purple *Imperatricis auspiciis*

Sovereign The King Emperor *Grand Master* The Viceroy and Governor General of India for the time being *Secretary* (in India) John B Wood C I E The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department —G C I E, Knight Grand Commander, K C I E, Knight Commander, C I E, Companion

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896)

Ribbon Blue with Red and White Edge

The Sovereign, *Chancellor* The Lord Chamberlain *Secretary* The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse *Registrar* Francis M Bryant C B E M V O T S O—G C V O Knight Grand Cross, K C V O Knight Commander C V O Commander, M V O Member, marked 4th or 5th Class

G C V O K C V O

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917)

Ribbon Purple (Civil Division), Purple with Red Centre Stripe (Military Division)

The Sovereign *Grand Master*, H R H the Prince of Wales *Prelate* Rt Rev the Bishop of London *King of Arms* Gen Rt Hon Sir Arthur H F Paget G C B, K C V O *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Dept (*ex officio*), *Secretary* The Permanent Under Sec of State for Home Dept (*ex officio*) *Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod*, Sir Frederic G Kenyon, K C B For services rendered to the Empire, whether at home or abroad open to both men and women C B E, Knights Grand Cross or Dames Grand Cross K B E, Knights Commander D B E Dames Commanders C B E Commanders, C B E, Officers M B E Members The Order was divided into *Military* and *Civil* divisions in Dec, 1918

ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (1917)—C H.

Ribbon, Crimson with Gold Edges

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title or precedence but ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, i e Kts Grand Cross (Mil and Civ Div) The number of awards is limited and is open to both sexes

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D S O

Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges

Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy Army and Royal Air Force The members are Companions only and rank immediately after the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902 enlarged 1912)—I S O

Ribbon Crimson, with Blue Centre

Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service and consists of the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 700, of whom 250 may belong to the Home Services 200 to the Indian (100 European and 100 Indian) and 250 to the services of Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V A

Ribbon, White Moiré

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no fresh conferments are now made

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C I

Instituted 1878 *Ribbon*, Light Blue, with White Edges

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

Ribbon, Black

The Order had its origin in Jerusalem and Acre, as an international lay confraternity for the relief of crusaders, and was later sovereign in Rhodes and in Malta, where its Knights kept galleys and galleons, to attack the Barbary Corsairs and to prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Mediterranean, from 1530 till 1798 The work of the British Order is the control of the St John's Ambulance and Brigade, and of the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem *Sovereign Head and Patron*, H M King George V, *Grand Prior*, H R H Duke of Connaught, and Strathearn *Chapter*, 350 knights of two degrees "Knights of Justice" and "Knights of Grace" There are also "Ladies of Justice," "Ladies of Grace," and Esquires. These distinctions are notified in the *London Gazette*, but do not confer any rank or title

ST MICHAEL & ST GEORGE, INDIAN EMPIRE, ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER AND BRITISH EMPIRE

(EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE HOLDING HIGHER RANK AS PEERS, BARONETS, OR KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER, THISTLE, AND ST PATRICK, *q v*) *For Knights Bachelor, see* pp 165–169

Abbas Ali Baig, Sir KCIE, CSI
Abdul Qaiyum, Nawab Khan Bah, Sir, KCIE
Abell Sir Westcott S, KBE
Abney, *Capt* Sir William de Wive le lie, KCB (c)
Abraham son, Sir Martin A KBE
Adam *General* Sir William T, KCB (m)
Adams *Lt Col* Sir Arthur Robert, KBE( ), VD
Adams, *Col* Sir Henry E F Goold, KBE, CB (m) CMG
Adams, *Maj Gen* Sir Robert Bel low, VD, KB (m)
Admison Sir Harvey, KCSI
Adye, *Maj Gen* Sir John, KCMG, CB (m)
Aga Khan, H H Sir Aga, GCSI, GCIE
Aglen, Sir Francis A, KBE
Agnew, Sir Patrick D KBE
Ajaigarh, H H Maharaja of, KCIE
Alderson, *Lt Gen* Sir Edwin Alfred H, KCB (m)
Alexander, *Brig Comm* Sir Wm, KBE, CB (m), MC, DSO, TD
Ali Imam, Syed Hon Sir, KCSI
Alladyce, Hon Sir Wm Lamond, KCMG
Allbutt, Rt Hon Sir T Clifford, KCB (c)
Allen, *Col* Hon Sir James, KCB (c)
Alston Sir Beilby F KCMG CB
Altham, *Lt Gen* Sir Edward A, KCB (m), KCIE, CMG
Alton, *Pilot Capt* Sir Francis C, KBE (m), CB (c), CMG, RN
Alwar, *It Col* H H the Maharaja of GCIE KCSI
Amarsinhji Banesinhji, Raj Sahib Sir KCIE
Anderson Sir Alan Garrett, KBE
Anderson *Lt Gen* Sir Charles Alex, KB (m)
Anderson, Sir John, KCB (c)
Andrews *Brig Gen* Sir Robert Murray M, KCMG
Annesley, *Lieut Gen* Sir Arthur L Lyttelton KCVO
Anson *Maj Gen* Sir Archibald E H, KCMG
Anstice *Col* Sir Arthur, KCB (c), VD
Anstice *Col* Sir Robert Henry, KB (c)
Antrobus Sir Reginald L, KCMG CB ( )
Appan Rao Sitole, *Lt Col. Sardar*, Sir KBE, CIE
Apsey Sir John, KBE
Archer Sir Geoffrey I, KCMG
Archer, Sir John, KBE
Arundel Sir Arundel Tagg, KCSI
Ashdown Sir Geo Hy KBE 1910
Asser, *It Gen* Sir Joseph John, KCMG KCVO, CB (m)
Aston, *Maj Gen* Sir Geo Grey, KCB (m), RMA
Atkins, *Maj Gen.* Sir Alban R C, KCB (m) CMG
Atkins *Col* Sir John, KCMG, MB
Atkinson Sir John N, KCSI
Austin Sir Herbert, KBE, MI
Aylesworth, Hon Sir Allan B, KCMG, KC
Aylmer, *Lt-Gen* Sir Fenton John, KCB, KCB (m)
Babington, *Lt Gen* Sir James Melville, KCB (m), KCMG.
Bacon, *Adm* Sir Reginald Hugh Spencer, KCB (m), KCVO, DSO
Badock, Sir Henry Walter, KBE, CSI
Bahram Khan, Nawab Sir, KCIE, KBE
Baikie *Brig Gen* Sir Hugh A D Simpson KCMG CB (m)
Baillie, Sir Frank, KBE
Bainbridge, *Maj Gen* Sir Edmond G T, KCB (m)
Baker, Sir Thomas KBE
Baldeo Singh, *Maj* Raja Sir KCIE
Balfour, *Brig Gen* Sir Alfred G, KBE (m), CB (m)
Balfour Sir Isaac B, KBE, FRS
Ballance, *Col* Sir Chas A, KCMG CB (m), MVO (4th), AMS
Ballance, *Brig Gen* Sir Hamilton Ashley, KBE, CB
Balrampur, Maharaja of, KCIE KBE
Balfour, Sir David Miller, KCSI, KCMG
Barclay, Sir Geo H, KCSI, KCMG, CVO
Barker *Maj Gen* Sir Geo, KCB (m)
Barlow, Sir Clement A M, KBE, MI
Barnard, His Honour Sir Frank S, KCM
Barnes Sir Geo Stapylton, GCSI KCB (c)
Barnes Sir Hugh S, KCSI, KCVO
Barnes, *Maj Gen* Sir Reginald W R, KCB (m), DSO
Baroda, Gaekwar of, H H Maharaja, GCSI, GCIE
Barradough, *Lt Col* Sir Samuel H F, KBE
Barrett *Gen* Sir Arthur A, GCB (m), CSI, KCVO, ADC, Gen, IA
Barrett, Sir Jas Wm, KBE, CB (m) CMG, MD
Barrington, Hon Sir William Augustus Curzon, KCMG
Barron, *Maj Gen* Sir Harry, KCMG, CVO
Barrow, *Gen* Sir Edmund G GCB (m), GCSI
Barrow *Maj Gen* Sir George de S KB (m), KCMG
Barstow, Sir George Lewis, KCB
Barter, *Lt Gen* Sir Charles St Leger, KCB (m), KCMG, CVO
Barton, *Maj Gen* Sir Geoffry, KCVO, CB (m), CMG
Barwani *Capt* H H Rana of, KCIE
Batemun, Sir Alfred L, KCMG
Bates *Brig Gen* Sir Chas Loftus, KCMG CB (m) DSO
Bayley, Sir Charles Stuart, GCIE, KCSI 1910
Bayley *Capt* Sir Henry D Readett KBE
Bayley, Sir Steuart C, CCSI, CIE
Bayly *Maj Gen* Sir Alfred Wallum Lambart KCB (m), KCMG, CSI DSO
Bayly *Adm* Sir Lewis, KCB (m) CB (c), CVO, KCMG
Baynham, *Capt* Sir Walter de M, KBE RD
Beale Sir John F, KBE (c)
Beattie, Sir James KBE
Beatson, *Col* Sir Geo T, KCB (c), KBE, MD, VD
Beaumont, *Admiral* Sir Lewis A, GCB (m), KCMG
Becker, Sir Walter Liddk, KBE
Bedford, *Maj Gen* Sir Walter G A, KCMG, CB (m), AMS
Beeton, Sir Mayson M, KBE
Bell Sir Otto John KCMG
Belfield, Sir Henry Conway KCMG
Belfield, *Lt Gen* Sir Herbert E, KCB (m), KCMG, KBE (m), DSO
Bell, *Maj Gen* Sir Arthur L Lynden, KCB (m), KCMG
Bell, Hon Sir Francis Hy D, KCMG
Bell, Sir H Hesketh, KCMG
Bell, *Maj Gen* Sir J Alexr KCVO
Bell, Sir Nicholas D Beatson, KCIE CSI
Bell, Sir Thomas, KBE
Benares H H Maharaja of, GCIE
Bengough *Maj Gen* Sir Harcourt Mortimer KCB (m)
Benn Sir Arthur Shirley, KBE, MP
Bennett Sir William H KCVO
Bentinck, *Lt Adm* Sir Rudolf W, KCMG CB (m)
Benton Sir John, KCIE
Beresford, Lord Marcus de la-Poer, KCVO
Bernard, *Col* Sir Edgar E, KBE (c), CMG
Berridge, Sir Thos Hy Devereux, KBE
Berry, Sir Walter Wheeler KBE
Best, Hon Sir R Wallace, KCMG
Bethell *Adm* Hon Sir Alexander Edward, CCM, KCB (m)
Bethune, *Lt Gen* Sir Edward C, KCB (m), CVO
Beveridge Sir William H, KCB (c)
Bevnon, *Maj Gen* Sir William G L, KCIE, CB (m), DSO
Bhairon Singh, Sir, Maharaj, KCSI
Bhim Shum Shere Jung, Sir, KCSI, KCVO
Bhopal, The Begum of, GCSI, GCIE, GBE, CI
Bhopal Singh, Maharaj Kunwar, of Udaipur KCIE
Biddle, *Maj Gen* John, KCB (m), (Hon), DSO
Bijawar, H H the Maharaja of, KCIE
Bikanir, *Maj Gen* H H the Maharaja of, CB (m), CCSI, GCIE, GCVO KCB, ADC
Bilhotti Sir Alfred, KCMG, CB (c)
Bingham, *Maj Gen* Hon Sir Cecil E KCM CB (m), CVO
Bingham *Maj Gen* Hon Sir Francis R, KCMG CB (c)
Bingley, *Maj Gen* Sir Alfred H, KCIE CB (m)
Birch, Sir Ernest W, KCMG
Birch, *It Gen* Sir Jas Liddk, KCMG CB (m) ADC, RA
Birkbeck, *Maj Gen* Sir William Hy KB (m) CMG
Black, Sir Frederick William KB (c), blackwell Sir Finley Robertson H KCB ( )
Blake, Sir Arthur Ernest, KBE
Blake Sir Ernest Edward, KBE
Blake, *Capt* Sir H Acton KCMG, KCVO RNR
Blankenberg Sir Reginald Andrew, KBE
Bliss *Gen* Tasker H MC (USA)
Block Sir Adam S Iris KCMG
Blomfield, *Rear Adm* Sir Richard Massey, KCMG
Blood *Gen* Sir Bindon, GCB (m)
Bois, *Maj Gen* Sir Louis J, KCB (m), KCM, DSO
Bond, *Maj Gen* Sir Francis G, KBE (m) B (m), CMG
Bond, Rt Hon Sir Robert, KCMG
Bonython, Sir J Langdon, KCMG

Booth, *Rr.-Adm* Sir Francis F. Haworth, KCMG
Borden, Rt Hon Sir Robt Laird, GCMG
Bosanquet, *Admiral* Sir Day H, GCMG, GCVO, KCB (*m*)
Bosanquet, Sir Oswald V, KCSI, CIE
Bose Sir Bipin Krishna KCIE
Bourke, *Maj Gen* Sir George D, KCMG, CB (*m*)
Bourne, Sir Alfred G, KCIE, FRS
Bourne, Sir Henry R M, KBE, CMG
Bowater, Sir Fredk Wm, KBE
Bower, Sir Edmund E Nott KCB (*c*)
Bowet, *Comm* Sir Graham J, KCMG, RN
Bowet, *Maj Gen* Sir Hamilton KCB (*m*)
Bower, *Capt* Sir J William Nott KCVO
Bowlby, *Maj Gen* Sir Anthony A, KCB (*m*), KCMG, KCVO, FRCS, KHS
Bowring, Sir Chas Calvert, KBE (*m*) CMG
Bovce, *Maj Gen* Sir William G B, KCMG, CB (*m*), DSO
Bovs, Sir Francis T, KBE (*c*)
Brabazon, *Maj Gen* Sir John Palmer, KCB (*m*), CVO
Bradbury Sir John S, GCB (*c*)
Braddon, Hon Sir Hy Yule KBE
Brade, Sir Reginald H, GCB (*c*)
Bradford, *Adm* Sir Edward Eden KCB (*m*), CVO
Bradford, *Maj -Gen* (*temp*) Sir John Rose KCMG, CB (*m*) CBE (*m*) MD
Bradshaw, *Surgeon Major General* Sir Alex Frederick, KCB (*m*) KHP
Bragg, Sir Wm Hy, KBE, FRS
Braithwaite, *Lt Gen* Sir Walter P, KCB (*m*)
Bramston, Sir John, GCMG, CB (*c*)
Brancker, *Maj Gen* Sir William S KCB (*m*), AFC
Brand, *Flight Lieut* Sir C J Q, KBE (*c*), DSO, MC, DFC
Brand, *Rr Adm* Hon Sir Hubert G, KCMG, CB (*m*), CVO
Bray, *Maj Gen* Sir Claude A, KCMG, CB (*m*)
Bridge, *Br Gen* Sir Charles Henry KCMG, CB (*m*)
Bridge, *Admiral* Sir Cyprian A G, GCB (*m*)
Bridgeman, *Admiral* Sir Francis Bridgeman, GCB (*m*) GCVO
Bridges, *Lt Gen* Sir George T M, KCMG, CB (*m*), DSO
Briggs, *Lt Gen* Sir Charles Jas, KCB (*m*), KCMG
Briggs, *Adm* Sir Charles J, KCB (*m*)
Brindley Sir Harry S B, KBE
Brise, Sir Evelyn J Ruggles, KCB (*c*)
Brise, Sir Harold G Ruggles, KCMG, CB (*m*), MVO (4th)
Brittain, Sir Harry, KBE, MP
Brock, *Adm* Sir Fredc Edward E, KCB (*c*), KCMG
Brock, *V Adm* Sir Osmond De B, KCB (*m*), KCMG, KCVO
Brock, Sir Thomas, KCB (*c*), RA
Brockman, Sir Edwd Lewis, KCMG
Brooke, *Capt* Sir Harry Vesey KBE
Brooke Sir William R KCIE
Brooking, *Maj Gen.* Sir Harry T, KCB (*m*), KCSI, KCMG
Brookman Sir George, KBE
Brooks, Sir Arthur David, GBE
Brooks Sir James Henry, KCB
Brown, Sir Arthur Whitten, KBE (*m*)
Brown, *Col* Sir G McLaren, KBE (*m*)
Brown, Sir Herbert, KBE
Brown, *Maj* Sir R Hanbury, KCMG
Browne Hon Sir Albert, KBE, CMG, ISO
Browne, *Lt Gen* Sir Arthur G F, KCB (*m*) DSO
Browne, *Lt Col* Lord Arthur Howe, KBE (*m*)
Browning, *Adm* Sir Montague L, GCMG, KCB (*m*), MVO
Bruce, Sir Charles, GCMG
Bruce, *Maj Gen* Sir David, KCB (*m*), CB (*c*), MB
Bruce *Rear Adm* Sir Henry Harvey KCB (*m*) MVO
Bruce *Adm* Sir James A T, KCMG
Brunker, *Maj Gen* Sir James, KCMG
Brunyate, Sir Jas Bennett, KCSI, CIE
Brunyate Sir Wm Edwin KCMG
Buchanan, Sir George C, KCIE
Buchanan, Rt Hon Sir George W, GCB (*c*) GCMG, GCVO
Buchanan, *Lt Col* Sir Walter Jas KCIE, MD, IMS
Buckland, *Maj Gen* Sir Reginald U H, KCMG CB (*m*)
Budd Sir Cecil L, KBE (*c*)
Bulfin, *Lt Gen* Sir Edward S, KCB (*m*) CVO
Buller *Br Gen* Hon Sir Henry Yarde, KBE (*m*), CB (*m*), DSO MVO (4th)
Bullock, *Lieut General* Sir George Mackworth, KCB (*m*)
Bunbury Sir Henry Noel KCB
Bunbury, *Maj Gen* Sir Herbert Napier, KCB (*m*)
Bundi, H H the Maharao Raja of (CSI, GCIE, CCVO
Burdwan, Maharajadhiraj of, KCSI, KCIE
Burke, Sir Hy Farnham, KCVO, CB (*c*)
Burn Sir Joseph, KBE
Burnet, Sir Robt Wm, KCVO MD
Burnett, Sir Edwd N, KBE (*c*) MD
Burney, *Adm* Sir Cecil, GCMG KCB (*m*)
Burns, *Col* Hon Sir James KCMG
Burrard, *Col* Sir Sidney G, KCSI, FRS
Burstall, *Maj Gen* Sir Henry E, KCB (*m*), KCMG, DSO, ADC (*Can*)
Butt Sir Hy Parsall, KCIE
Burtchaell, *Lt Gen* Sir Charles H, KCB (*m*) CMG, MB
Bush, *Adm* Sir Paul W, KCB (*m*) MVO (4th)
Bushman, *Maj Gen* Sir Henry Augustus, KCB (*m*)
Butcher, *Maj Gen* Sir George Jas, KCMG, CB (*m*)
Butler, Sir Cyril Kendall, KBE
Butler, Sir Geoffrey, KBE (*c*)
Butler, *Maj Gen* Sir Richard Hute K, KCB (*m*), KCMG
Butler, Sir S Harcourt KCSI, CIE
Butler Sir Fredk G A KCMG CB
Butler, *Capt* Sir Thomas Dacres KCVO
Byatt, Sir Horace Archer, KCMG
Byrne *Br Gen* Sir Joseph A, KBE CB (*m*)
Byrne, Rt Hon Sir William Patrick KCVO, CB (*c*)
Cadman, Sir John, KCMG, DSC
Caine, Sir Hall, KBE
Caird, Sir Andrew, KBE
Callaghan, *Admiral of the Fleet*, Sir George Astley, GCB (*m*), GCVO
Callwell, *Maj Gen* Sir Charles E, KCB (*m*)
Calthorpe, *Adm* Hon Sir Somerset A. Gough, GCMG, KCB (*m*), CB (*c*), CVO
Cameron, Sir Douglas C, KCMG
Cameron, Sir Edward John, KCMG
Cameron, *Maj* Sir Maurice A, KCMG
Campbell, *Maj Gen* Sir David G M, KCB (*m*)
Campbell, *Gen* Sir Frederick, KCB (*m*), DSO
Campbell, Sir Gordon Huntly, KBE
Campbell, Sir John Stratheden, KCSI, CIE
Campbell, *Col* Sir Robt Neil, KCMG, CB (*m*), CIE
Campbell, *Maj Gen* Sir Walter, KCB (*m*), KCMG, DSO
Campbell, *Lt Gen* Sir William Pitcairn, KCB (*m*)
Campbell, *Maj Gen* Sir B Douglas, KCB (*m*), CVO
Canthe, Sir James, KBE, MB
Cappel Sir Albert J I, KCIE
Capper, *Maj Gen* Sir John E, KCB (*m*)
Carden, *Adm* Sir Sackville Hamilton, KCM
Cardew, Sir Alex Gordon, KCSI
Cardew, *Col* Sir Frederic, KCMG
Carew, *Lt Gen* Sir Reginald Pole, KCB (*m*), CVO
Carlyle Sir Robert W, KCSI, CIE
Carmichael, Sir George, KCSI
Carnegie, Hon Sir Lancelot Douglas, GCVO, KCC
Carroll Hon Sir James KCMG
Cathruthers, Hon Sir Joseph Hector, KCMG
Cautley Sir Edgar Bonham KCMG CIE
Carter, *Maj Gen* Sir Evan E, KCMG, CB (*m*), MVO (4th)
Carter, Sir George John, KBE
Carter, Sir Gilbert Thomas, KCMG
Carter, *M Gen* Sir John T, KCMG
Carter, Sir Maurice Bonham, KCB (*c*), KCVO
Cartwright, Rt Hon Sir Fairfax L, GCMG, GCVO
Cartwright, Sir (W) Chauncy KCMG
Cashin, Hon Sir Michael Patrick, KBE
Cassel, Rt Hon Sir Ernest J, GCB (*c*), GCMG, GCVO
Cave, *Col* Sir Thomas Sturmy, KCB (*c*), CBE, VD
Cawston, Sir John W KCB (*c*)
Cayley, *Maj Gen* Sir Walter S, KCMG, CB (*m*)
Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie Dalzell, KCB (*c*) CSI
Chamberlain, *Col* Sir Neville F F, KCB (*c*) KCVO
Chambers, Sir Theodore B, KBE
Chance, Sir Frederick Wm KBE
Chancellor, *Lt Col* Sir John Robt, KCMG, DSO
Chaplin, Sir Francis D P, KCMG
Chapman, *Gen* Sir Edward F, KCB (*m*)
Chapman Sir Sydney J KCB CBE
Chapple, *Pymr in Ch* Sir John H G, KCB (*c*), CB (*m*) CVO, RN
Chukhari, H H the Maharaja of, KCIE
Charles, *Capt* Sir James T W, KBE, CB (*m*), RD, RNR
Charles, *Lt Col* Sir Richard H, GCVO
Charlton, *Vice Adm* Sir Edward F. B, KCMG, CB (*c*)
Chatfield, *Rear Adm* Sir Alfred E Montacute, KCMG, CB (*m*), CVO
Chauvel, *Lt Gen* Sir Henry Geo, GCMG, KCB (*m*)
Chave, *Capt* Sir Benjamin KBE
Chaytor, *Maj Gen* Sir Edward W C, KCMG, KCVO, CB (*m*)
Cheatle, *Surg Gen* Sir George Lenthal, KCB (*c*), CVO, FRCS, RN.

Cheetham, Sir Milne, K C M G
Chermside, *Lt Gen* Sir Herbert C, G C M G, C B (c)
Chichester, *Maj Gen* Sir Arlington A, K C M G, C B (m), D S O
Childs, *Maj Gen* Sir B E Wyndham, K C M G, C B (m)
Chitty, Sir Arthur, K C M G
Christie, Sir William Henry Mahoney, K C B (c)
Clark, *Vice-Adm* Sir Bouverie F, K C B (m)
Clark, Sir Wm Henry, K C S I, C M G
Clarke *Capt* Sir Arthur W, K B E
Clarke, Sir Fredk Jas, K C M G
Clarke, *Lt Gen* Sir Travers Edward, K C B (m), K C M G
Clarkson, *Br Adm* Sir William, K B E, C M G, R A N
Clayton, *Lt Gen* Sir Frederick Thos, K C B (m), K C M G
Clayton, *Br Gen* Sir Gilbert F, K B E (m), C B (m), C M G
Clegg, Sir Robert Bailey, K C I E
Cleland, Sir Chas John, K B E, M V O (4th)
Clement, Sir Thomas, K B E (c)
Clerk, Sir Dugald, K B E
Clerk, Sir Geo Russell, K C M G, C B (c)
Clery, *Maj Gen* Sir (C) Francis K C B (m), K C M G
Cleveland, Sir Charles Ratt, K C I E, K B E
Clifford, Sir Hugh Charles, K C M G
Close, Sir Charles F, K B E, C B (c) C M G
Cobb, Sir Cyril S K B E, M V O M I
Cobbe, *Lt Gen* Sir Alex Stanhope, V C, K C B (m) C S I, D S O, I A
Cochin, H H the Raja of, G C I E
Cockburn, Hon Sir John A, K C M G
Codrington, *Lt Gen* Sir Alfred Edward, K C V O, C B (m)
Coghlan, Sir Timothy A, K C M G, I S O
Cohen, Sir Robert Waley, K B E
Coke, *Adm* Sir Charles Hy, K C V O
Colefax, Sir Hy Arthur, K B E, K
Collet, Sir Wilfrid K M G
Collingwood Sir William, K B E
Collins, Sir Godfrey P, K B E, C M G M P
Collins, Sir Wm Job K C V O, M D
Colville, *Adm* Hon Sir Stanley Cecil James, G C M G, G C V O, K C B (m), Prin A D C
Colvin, Sir Elliot Graham, K C S I
Colver, Sir J F, K B E
Congreve, *Lt Gen* Sir Walter N, V C, K C B (m), M V O (4th)
Connell, Sir Robert Lowden, K B E
Cooch Behar, H H the Maharaja of, K C S I
Cook, Sir Chas Archer, K C B (c)
Cook, Rt Hon Sir Joseph, G C M G
Cooke, Sir Clement Kinloch, K B E (c), M P
Cooke, Sir E Marriott, K B E, M B
Cooper, Hon Sir Pope Alexander, K C M G
Cooper, Sir Robert Elliott, K C B (c)
Copley, *Br Gen* Sir Robert C A Bewicke, K B E (m), C B (m)
Corbett, Sir Vincent E H, K C V O
Coryndon, Sir Robert T, K C M G
Cotta, Sir William D M, K B E (c)
Couchman Sir F D K.B.E. C.I.E.
Couper, *Maj Gen* Sir Victor A, K C B (m).
Cowan, *R Adm* Sir Walter H, K C B (m), D S O, M V O (4th)
Cowans, *Lt-Gen* Sir John S, G C B (m), G C M G, C B (c), M V O (4th)
Cox, Sir Charles Thos, K C M G
Cox, Sir Edward Owen, G.B.E.
Cox, *Lt-Gen* Sir Herbert V, K C B (m), K C M G, C S I
Cox, *Lt Col* Sir Percy Z, G C I E, K C S I K C M G
Craddock, Sir Reginald Hy, K C S I
Craig, *Maj* Sir Algernon T, K B E (c)
Crait, Rt Hon Sir Hy, K C B (c), M P
Cranston, *Br Gen* Sir Robert, K C V O, C B (c), C B E, V D
Creedy, Sir Herbert J, K C B (c), C V O
Creagh, *General* Sir G O Moore, V C, G C B (m), G C S I
Creswell, *Rear Adm* Sir William Rooke, K C M G, K B E (m)
Crewe, *Br Gen* Hon Sir Chas Preston K C M G, C B (m)
Crichton, *Col* Hon Sir Henry George Louis K C B (c), T D, A D C
Croft, Sir Alfred W, K C I E
Crookshank, *Col* Sir Sydney D, K C M G, C B (m), C I E, D S O, M V O (4th)
Crosbie, Hon Sir John C, K B E (c)
Crowe, Sir Eyre, G C M G, K C B (c)
Crutchley, *Maj Gen* Sir Charles, K C B (c), K C V O
Cubitt Sir Bertram B K C B (c)
Cullen Sir Wm Portus, K C M G
Cumming, Sir Jno Ghest, K C I E C S I
Cumming, *Capt* Sir Mansfield G Smith, K C M G, C B (c), R N
Cuningham Sir William J, K C S I
Cunningham, Sir Alex F D, K C I E
Cunynghame, Sir Hy H S, K C B (c)
Currie, *Gen* Sir Arthur W, G C M G, K C B (m)
Currie, Sir James, K B E, C M G
Currie, Sir James T, K C B (c)
Curtis, *Maj Gen* Sir Regd. Salmond, K C M G, C B (m), D S O
Curtis, Sir Richard J, K B E (c)
Cust, *Adm* Sir Herbert E Purev K B E, C B (c)
Custance, *Admiral* Sir Reginald N G C B (m), K C M G, C V O
Daljit Singh, Raja Sir, K B E, C S I
Dalrymple *Col* Sir William K B E
Dalton, Rev Canon John Neale K C V O, C M G
Daly, *L C* Sir Hugh, K C S I, K C I E
Dane, Sir Louis W, G C I E, C S I
Dane Sir Richd Morris, K C I E
Daniell, *Maj Gen* Sir John F, K C M G
Daniels, Sir Percy, K B E (c)
Darbhanga, Maharaja of, G C I E, K B E
Dare, *Adm* Sir C Holcombe, K C M G, C B (m), M V O (4th)
Darwin, Sir Horace, K B E, F R S
Datia, H H Maharaja of, K C S I
David Sir Tannatt W E K B E C M G D S O, F R S
David Sir William E, K B E, C M G, D S O, F R S
Davidson, *Col* Sir Arthur, K C B (c), K C V O C B (m)
Davidson, *Maj Gen* Sir John H, K C M G, C B (m), D S O, M P
Davidson, Sir Walter E, K C M G
Davidson, Sir Wm Edwd, K C M G C B (c)
Davies, Sir Alfred, K B E, C B (c)
Davies, *Lt Gen* Sir Francis John K C B (m), K C M G, K C V O
Davies, Sir Joseph, K B E, M P
Davies, Rt Hn Sir Louis H, K C M G
Davison, Sir William Hy, K B E, C B (m), M P
Davy, *Col* Sir Henry M, K B E (m), C B (m), M D
Dawson, *Brig-Gen.* Sir Douglas F R G C V O, C M G
De Bartolome, *R-Adm.* Sir Charles M, K C M G, C B (c)
De Brath, *Lt Gen* Sir Ernest, K C B (m), C I E
De Chair, *V Adm* Sir Dudley R S, K C B (m), C B (c), M V O (4th)
D Egville, Sir Howard, K B E
De Horsey, *Adm* Sir Algernon F R, K C B (m)
Delamain, *Lieut Gen* Sir Walter, K C M G
Delevigne, Sir Malcolm, K C B (c)
De Lisle, *Lt Gen* Sir Henry De B, K C B (m), K C M C, D S O
Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, K B E.
Dennis, Sir Alfred, K B E
Dennis, Sir Raymond Herbert, K B E
Dennys, *Lt Col* Sir Hector T, K B E (c), C I E
Densham, Sir Harry P, K B E.
Dent, Sir Alfred, K C M G
Denton, *Capt* Sir George C, K C M G
Dering, Sir Herbert G, K C M G, K C I E, M V O (4th)
Des Graz, Sir Charles Louis, K C M G
Devonshire, Sir James Lyne, K B E
De Waal, Hon Sir Nicolaas F, K C M G
Dewas, H H. Maharaja of (Junior), K C S I
Dewas, H H the Senior Maharaja of, K C S I
Dewrance, Sir John, K B E
D Eyncourt, Sir E H Tennyson, K C B (c)
Dhar, H H the Maharaja of, K C S I
Dhrangadhra, H H Maharaja of, K C S I
Diack, Sir Alex Henderson, K C I E C V O, C B E
Diamond, Sir William Henry, K B E
Dick, *Col* Sir Arthur Robert, K B E (m), C B (m), C V O, I A
Dickinson, Rt Hon Sir Willoughby H, K B E
Dixon, *Br Gen* Sir Hy G, K C B (m)
Dobell *Lt Gen* Sir Chas Mac pherson, K C B (m), C M G, D S O
Dodds, Sir James Miller, K C B (c)
Domvile *Admiral* Sir Compton D, C B (m) G C V O
Dow Sir William K B E
Donald, Sir J Stuart K C I E, C S I
Donop, *Maj Gen* Sir Stanley B von, K C B (m), K C M G
Donovan, *Surg Gen* Sir William, K C B (m)
Dorman, Sir Arthur, K B E
Dorrien, *General* Sir Horace L Smith G C B (m), G C M G, D S O
Dorward, *Maj Gen* Sir Arthur R F K C B (m), D S O
Dougherty, Rt Hon Sir James Brown, K C B (c), K C V O
Douie, Sir James McCrone, K C S I
Down, *Comm* Sir Charles Edwd, K B E, R N R
Drummond, Hon Sir J Eric, K C M G, C B (c)
Du Boulay, Sir James Houssemayne, K C I E, C S I
Du Cane, *Lt Gen* Sir John Philip, K C B (m)
Duck, *Vet Col* Sir Francis, K C B (m)
Duckham, Sir McDougal, K C B (c)
Duff, *Vice Adm* Sir Alexander L, K C B (m)
Duff, Sir Evelyn M Grant, K C M G
Duff, *Lt-Col* Sir Hector L, K B E, C M G
Duke, Sir Fredk Wm, G C I E, K C.S I
Dukes, Sir Paul, K B E
Dundas of Dundas, *Vice Adm* Sir Chas, K C M G
Dungarpur, H H the Maharawal of, K C I E
Dunne, *Gen* Sir John H, K C B (m)
Dunnell, Sir Robert F, K C B (c)
Durand, Rt Hon Sir Mortimer,

Durnford Sir Walter K B E (c) LI D V I
Duthie Sir J hn K B E
Dyer Sir Wm Turner Thiselton K M G C I E F R I
Eagle me Sir John Fgan K C M G
Earle Sir Archdale K S I K I E
Earle Sir Lionel K B (c M G
Edgerley Sir Stevning W K S I C I E
Edis Col Sir R bert W K B E (m) B( ) V D
Edwards Maj Gen Sir Alfred H M K B E C B M V O
Edwards It Gen Sir J Bevan K B (m) K M
Egerton Sir Lum K C I I
Egerton Ad Marsh Sir Charles Comyn, G C B (n) D S C
Egerton Adm Sir George Le Clerc K C B (m)
Egerton Sir Walter K C M G
Eliot Sir Chas N E K M C C B (c)
Elles Lt Gen Sir Edmund R 3 C I E K B (r)
Elles Maj Gen Sir Hugh J K M G B (r) D S
Ellenborough Air Vice Marshal Sir Edward Leonard K B (m) C M B E
Elliot It Gen Sir Edward I K B (m) K I E I S O
Elliot Sir Francis J H G C M G C V O
Elliot Sir James Duncan K B E
Elliott Sir Bignell G K B E
Ellis Sir Chas F K B E (c) K C B (c)
Ellis Real Adm Sir Edward H J Heaton K B E C B M V
Elliston Sir William H
Ellison Maj Gen Sir Gerald F K C M G C B (n)
Elphinstone Sir George K B K B
Englehart Sir John G D K B ( )
English, Col Sir Thos Cusk K C M P R S A M S
Erskine of Cardross Sir Henry David K V
Escott Sir Ernest B Sweet K C M G
Esplen Sir John K B E
Fuste Maj Gen Sir Fras J W K I ( )
Evans Sir F K M G K V O B E
Evans Col Sir Horace Mule
Evatt Maj Gen Sir George J H K ( ) M I
Eve Sir Herbert T K B E
Everett Rr Adm Sir Allan I K M B (c)
Everett Maj Gen Sir Henry T K M B (n)
Ewart Maj Gen Sir Richard Hy M B ( ) I E D S
Ewart It Gen Sir John Spencer K I C I
Ewing Sir Jas Alfd K C B (c) F R S
Eyles Sir Alfred K B ( ) K B E ( )
Falconer Sir R bt A K M I I
Fane Maj Gen Sir Vere B K C I E (m)
Farnhawe, Adm of the Fleet Sir Arthur D G C B (m) G V O
Fanshawe Sir Arthur Upton K C I E C S I C V
Fanshawe Lt Gen Sir Edward A K C B (m)
Fanshawe Maj Gen Sir Robert I ( ) I
Faridoonji Jamshidji Sir K C I E
Farquhar Admiral Sir Arthur M, K C B (m) C V O
Faussett, Capt Sir Bryan G Godfrey, K C V O, C M G, R N
Hawkes Admiral Sir Wilmot H C B (n) K C V O
Feilding Maj Gen Sir Geoffrey I I K I ( ) K C V O C M G D S O
Fell Sir Godfrey B H K C I E C S I
Fellowes Lt Hon Sir Ailwyn, K C V O K B E
Fellowes Rr Adm Sir Thomas H ms n Butler K C B (m)
Fergusson Sir Michael Wm K C S I
Ferrers Sir G Townsend K C M G
Fergusson Rt Hon Sir R C M
Fergusson Sir John K B E
Fergusson Rear Adm Sir James Andrew K C M G C B
Fiddes Sir George Vandeleur C M G K C B (c)
Fidler Adm Sir A Mostyn K C B (c) D S O
Fielding Sir Charles Wm K B E
Fildes Sir Luke K C V R A
Filose Sir Michael K C I E
Findlay Hon Sir John George K M G I L D
Finlay Sir John Ritchie K B E
Findlay Sir Mansfeldt de Cardonnel K M C B (c)
Finlay Hon Sir Wm K B E K C
Firth Col Sir Robert K B E (m) B (n)
Fisher Adm Sir Frederick W K C V O
Fisher Sir N F Warren K C B (c)
Fisher Capt Sir Thomas K B E R N
Fitch Sir Cecil Edwin K B E
FitzGerald Rear Adm Sir Adolphus A L K
FitzGerald Col Sir Augustus C F C B ( )
FitzHerbert Vice Adm Hon Sir Lionel Stafford K B (m)
Fitzpatrick Rt Hn Sir Chas J C M G
Fitzpatrick Sir (J) Percy K M
FitzRoy Sir Almeric Wm K C B ( ) K V
Fitzwilliam Capt Hon Sir (W) Charles Wentworth K C V O
Fleming Sir Francis K M
Fletcher Sir Walter M K B E M D
Flint Sir (J) Albert K B (c)
Foote Adm Sir Randolph F O K B ( ) M
Forbes Brig Gen Sir Arthur Wm K I E (m ( )
Forbes Sir George Stuart K S I
Ford Maj Gen Sir Reginald K M I (m I S
Ford Maj Gen Sir Edward Wm K M B (m) I
Forestier Capt Hon Sir Seymour K V O M I
Forster Sir Wm Biwer K B E
Foster Rt Hon Sir Geo Eulas M
Fothergill Sir George K I (
Fowke It Gen Sir George Henry, K C I E
Fowler Sir Henry H K B E (c)
Fowler Col Sir James Kingston, K V M I
Fowler Maj Gen Sir John Sharman K M ( ) I S
Fraser Sir D Drummond K B E
Fraser Sir Everard D H K C M G
Fraser Sir Stuart M K S I C I E
Fraser Maj Gen Sir Thomas K C B (m) C M G
Fraser Hon Sir William K V O
Freeland Maj Gen Sir Henry F K C I E B M V
Freeman, Sir Philip Horace K B E
Fremantle Adm Hon Sir Edmund R C B (m), C M G
Fremantle Vice Adm Sir Sydney R K C B (m) M V O (4th)
French Maj Gen Sir Geo A., K C M G
French Sir John Russell K B E
French Sir Somerset R K C M G
Freyer Surg Lt Col Sir Peter, K C B (n) I M S
Friend Maj Gen Rt Hon Sir Lucius B K B E (m) C B (m)
Fripp Sir Alfred D K C V O B (c)
Fry Sir Frederick M K C V O (c)
Fryer Maj Gen Sir William K C V O
Fryer Sir Frederic W P K C S I
Fuller Sir Francis C B D K B E (c), C M
Fuller Hon Sir George W K C M G
Fuller Maj Sir J Bampfylde, K S I I E
Furse Lt Gen Sir William Thos, K B (c) D S O
Gait Sir Edward A K C S I C I E
Galloway Sir James K B E C B (m), M D
Galwey Maj Gen Sir Thomas J, K M C, C B (m) M D
Galway Lt Col Sir Henry Lionel, K M G I S O
Gamble Adm Sir Douglas A K C V O
Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis Sir, K I E
Garnsey Sir Gilbert Francis K B E
Garran Sir Robert Randolph K C M G
Garratt Brig Gen Sir Francis Ludlow K C M G C B (m) I S O
Garrod Col Sir Archd E, K C M G, A M S
Gaustin Sir Wm E G C M G G B E
Gaunt Sir Richard C G B E
Gascoigne Maj Gen Sir Wm Julius, K C M G
Gataere M G Sir John K C B (m)
Gates Sir Frank C K C I E C S I
Gaunt Vice Adm Sir Ernest F A, K C B (m) C M
Gaunt Rr Adm Sir Guy R A, K M C B (m)
Gaw Maj Gen Sir Arthur Wm, K M C C B (m) I S O
Geddes Rt Hon Sir Auckland C, K P (m) M I
Geddes Rt Hon Sir Eric C, G C B (c), B E K B (m M I
Geikie Sir Archib O M K C B (c) F R S
Gellibrand Maj Gen Sir John, K B (m) D S
German Maj Sir James K B E
Ghan shyamsinhji Anjtsinhji H H, Thakur Sahib of Dhrangadhra K S I
Ghulam Muhammad Ali Prince,
Gibb Brig Gen Sir Alexander G B E I (n) R M
Gibbons Sir William K I (c)
Gibbons Lt Col Sir Walter K B E
Gibbs Sir Philip Hamilton K B E
Gibson Sir Henry James K C B (c)
Gibson Sir Herbert K B E (c)
Gibson Col Sir John Morris K C M G
Gibson Sir Robert K B E
Gidhaur Maharaja Bahadur of, K I E
Gillan Sir Robt Woodburn K C S I
Gillman Maj Gen Sir Webb, K M B (m), I S O
Gimlette Surg Gen Sir Thomas Desmond K C B (m) R N
Girouard Maj Gen Sir E Percy C, K C M G D S O
Glazebrook Sir Richard Tetley, K C B F R S
Glasgow, Maj Gen Sir Thomas W, K B (m, C M G D S O
Gleichen, Maj Gen Lord Edward, K C V O, C B (m) C M G, D S O
Glubb, Maj Gen, Sir Frederic M, K C M G, C B (m), D S O
Goadby Sir Kenneth, K B E

Godley, *Lt Gen* Sir Alex. J, K C B (*m*), K C M G
Goldfinch, Sir Arthur H, K B E
Goldie Rt Hon Sir George Dashwood Taubman, K C M G
Gondal, Thakur Sahib of, G C I E
Goode, Sir William A M, K B E
Goodenough, *Vice Adm* Sir William E, K C B (*m*), M V O (4th)
Goodrich, *Adm* Sir James E C, K C V O
Goodwin, *Engr Vice Adm* Sir George G, K C B (*c*)
Goodwin, *Lt Gen* Sir Thomas H J C, K C B (*m*), D S O, K H S
Gordon, Sir Chas Blair, C B E
Gordon, *May Gen* Hon Sir Frederic, K C B (*m*), D S O
Gordon, *Lt Gen* Sir Alex Hamilton, K C B (*m*)
Gore, Sir Francis Charles, K C B (*c*)
Gorges, Sir Edmond H L, K C M G, M V O (4th)
Goringe, *Lt Gen* Sir George Fredk, K C B (*m*) K C M G D S O
Goschen, Hon Sir William Hy, K B E
Goschen, Sir Wm Hy Neville, K B E
Gough, *Gen* Sir Hubert de la Poer G C M G, K C B (*m*), K C V O
Gouin, Hon Sir Lomer, K C M G
Gould, Sir Alfred Pearce, K C V O
Graaff, Hon Sir Jacobus A C, K C M G
Gracie, Sir Alex, K B E M V O (4th)
Graham, *Maj Gen* Sir Edward Ritchie C, K C B (*m*) K C M G
Graham, Sir Frederick, K C B (*c*)
Graham, Sir Henry J L, K C B (*c*)
Graham, Sir John James, K C M G
Graham, Sir Ronald Wm, K C M G, C B (*c*)
Graham, *Maj Gen* Sir Thomas K C B (*m*)
Grahame Sir George D, K C V O
Grant, Sir A Hamilton, K C I E, C S I
Grant *Rear Adm* Sir Edmund P P, K C V O, C B (*m*)
Grant Sir James Dundas K B E
Grant, *Vice Adm* Sir Heathcoat S, K C M G, C B (*m*)
Grant, *Adm* Sir Wm Lowther, K C B (*m*)
Gray Sir Albert K C B (*c*), K C
Gray, *Lt Col* Sir Henry McI W, K B E (*m*) C B (*m*) C M G M B
Grayson, *Lt Col* Sir Henry Mulleneux, K B E, M P
Greame, *Maj* Sir Philip Lloyd, K B E, M C, M I
Greaves *Gen* Sir Geo R, G C B (*m*), K C M
Green *Engr Rear Adm* Sir Donald P K M C, C B (*m*)
Green, Sir Frederick K B E (*c*)
Green, *Rear Adm* Sir John F E K C M C C B (*m*)
Greene, Rt Hon Sir W Conyngham, C M G, K C B (*c*)
Greene Sir Wm Graham, K C B (*c*)
Greville, Sir George, K C M G
Greville, Hon Sir Sidney R, K C V O, C B (*c*)
Grey, *Lt Col* Sir Raleigh, K B E (*c*, C M G, C V O
Gridley, Sir Arnold Babb, K B E
Grierson, Sir George Abraham, K C I E
Griffiths, *Lt Col* Sir John Norton, K C B (*c*), D S O, M I
Grigg *Lt Col* Sir Edward W M K C V O, C M G, D S O, M C
Grover, *Gen* Sir Malcolm H S, K C B (*m*), K C I E
Grubbe, *Adm* Sir Walter J Hunt, G C B (*m*)
Gubbins, *Lieut Gen.* Sir William Launcelotte, K C B (*m*), M V O, A M S
Guillemard, Sir Laurence N, K C B (*c*)
Guthrie, Sir Connop, K B E
Gwalior, *Maj. Gen* H H the Maharaja Scindhia of, G C S I, G B E
Gwatkin, *Maj Gen* Sir Willoughby G K C M G C B (*c*)
Hadden, *Maj Gen* Sir Chas F, K C B (*c*)
Haggard, Sir H Rider, K B E (*c*)
Haggard, Sir William Henry Dovetton, K C M G, C B (*c*)
Haking, *Lt Gen* Sir Richd Cyril Byrne, K C B (*m*), K C M G
Hadcock, *Lt Col* Sir Albert G, K B E, T D, D S O
Haldane *Lt Gen* Sir J Aylmer L, K C B (*m*), D S O
Hall, *Admiral* Sir George Fowler King, K C B (*m*), C V O
Hall, *Adm* Sir Herbt G King K C B (*m*), C V O, D S O, A D C, *gen*
Hall Sir Alfred D K C B (*c*), D S O
Hall, *Lt Col* Sir Frederick K B E, D S O M P
Hall, *Rr Adm* Sir Wm Reginald, K C M G, C B (*c*), M P
Hulsey, Sir Lawrence E, K B E (*c*)
Halsey *Rr Adm* Sir Lionel, G C V O K C M G B (*m*)
Hambro, Sir C Eric, K B E (*c*)
Hambro, Sir Everard A K C V O
Hamilton, *Gen* Sir Bruce M, C B (*m*) K C V O
Hamilton *Maj Gen* Sir Edward Owen Fisher K C B (*m*)
Hamilton Rt Hon Lord G I C S I
Hamilton, *Maj Gen* Sir Henry K C B (*m*)
Hamilton, *Gen* Sir Ian S M, G C B (*m*) C M G, D S O
Hammick Sir Murray K C S I, C I E
Hands, Sir Harry, K B E (*c*)
Handyside, *Surg Rear Adm* Sir Patrick B K B E (*m*) C B (*m*)
Hankey *Lt Col* Sir Maurice A P, G C B (*c*)
Hardinge, Sir Arthur H, G C M G K C B (*c*)
Hare Sir Lancelot, K C S I C I E
Hare, *Maj Gen* Sir Steuwart W, K C M G, C B (*m*)
Harington *Lieut Gen* Sir Charles H, K C B (*m*) D S O
Hari Singh Raja, Sir, K C I E
Harman Sir Chas A K C M G
Harman Sir Sidney F K B E, F R S
Hamam Singh Raja Sir, K C I E
Harper, *Lt Gen* Sir George M, K C B (*m*), D S O
Harrel, Rt Hon Sir David, G C B (*c*), G B E, K C V O I S O
Harrington *Lt-Col* Sir John Lane, K C M G, K C V O C B (*c*)
Harris Sir Arthur H K B E
Harris Sir Austin Edward K B E
Harris Sir Charles, C B E, A D C (*c*)
Harris, Sir Charles Alex, K C M G, C B (*c*), C V O
Harris, *Col* Sir David K C M G, V D
Harris, Sir Henry Percy, K B E, M P
Harris, *Adm* Sir Robt H, K C B (*m*), K C M G
Harrison, Sir Cecil R, K B E
Harrison, *Gen* Sir Richard, G C B (*m*) C M G
Hart Sir George Sankey, K B E C I E
Hart, *Gen* Sir Reginald C, K C B (*m*), K C V O, V D
Harvey, Sir Ernest Maes, K B E
Harvey, Sir Ernest Musgrave, K B E
Harvey, *Col* Sir George S A, *Pasha*, K B E, C M G
Harvey, Sir Henry P, K C M G, C B (*c*)
Hawkes, *Maj Gen* Sir Henry Montague Pakington, K C B (*m*), C S I
Hay, *Col* Sir George Jackson, K C B (*c*), C M G
Hay, Sir James Shaw, K C M G
Hayes, *Capt* Sir Bertram Fox, K C M G, D S O, R N R
Hayter Sir William Goodenough K B E
Hazen, Hon Sir John Douglas, K C M G
Hearn, Sir Walter Risley, K B E
Hearst, Hon Sir William Howard, K C M G
Heath, *May Gen* Sir Charles Ernest, K C B (*m*), C B (*c*), C V O
Heath, *May Gen* Sir Gerard M, K C M C, C B (*m*) D S O
Heath, Sir Hy Frank, K C B (*c*)
Heath, *Adm* Sir Herbert L, K C B (*m*), M V O (4th)
Heath, Sir Thomas Little, K C B (*c*), K C V O
Hedley, *Col* Sir Walter C, K B E (*m*), C B (*m*), C M G
Heffernan, *Ch Insp Mach* Sir John Harold, K C B (*m*)
Hehir, *May Gen* Sir Patrick, K C M G, C B, C I E I M S
Helme, *Col* Sir George C, K C B (*c*), C M G
Henderson, *Br Gen* Sir Brodie H, K C M G, C B (*m*)
Henderson, *Lt Gen* Sir David, K C B (*m*), K C V O, D S O
Henderson, Sir Frederick Ness, K B E
Henderson, *Adm* Sir Regd F H, G C B (*m*)
Henderson, *May Gen* Sir Robert S B, K C M G C B (*m*), M B
Hendrie, *Lt Col* Hon Sir John S, K C M C, C V O
Heneker, *May Gen* Sir William G C, K C B (*m*), D S O
Henley, Sir Thomas K B E
Henn, Sir Sydney H H, K B E
Henriques Sir Philip G, K B E
Herbert, Sir Alfred L, K B E
Herbert, Sir Arthur J, C V O
Heron, *Br Gen* Sir Thomas, K B E (*m*), C B (*m*)
Herries Hon Sir William Herbert K C M G
Herringham, *May Gen* Sir Wilmot, K C M G, C B (*m*), M D
Hertslet, Sir Cecil, K B E
Hewett, Sir John P, G C S I, K B E, C I E
Hext *Rear Adm* Sir John K I E
Hickie, *May Gen* Sir Wm Bernard, K C B (*m*)
Hickson, *May Gen* Sir Samuel, K B E (*m*) C B (*m*), A M S
Higgins, Sir John Michael, K C M G
Higginson, *Gen* Sir George W A, G C B (*m*)
Highmore, Sir Nathaniel Joseph, C B E, K C B (*c*)
Hiley, Sir Ernest V, K B E
Hill, Sir Claude H A, K C S I, C I E
Hill, *Surg Vice Adm* Sir Robert, K C M G, C B (*m*), C V O
Hill, *Col* Sir William Alexander, K C B (*c*)
Hillier, Sir Walter C, K C M G, C B (*c*)
Hirtzel, Sir F Arthur, K C B (*c*)
Hobbs, *May Gen* Sir Joseph J T, K C B (*m*), K C M G, V D (*Aust*)
Hodgson, Sir Frederick M, K C M G,
Hodgson, *Maj Gen.* Sir Hy West, K C M G, C B (*m*), C V O
Hodsdon, *Maj* Sir James W B K B E, M D
Hogg, Sir Frederick R, K C I E, C S I
Holbrook, *Col* Sir Arthur R, K B E, V D
Holden, *Br. Gen.* Sir Henry Capel L, K C B (*c*), F R S

Holdich, *Col* Sir T Hungerford, KCMG, KCIE, CB (*m*)
Holford, *Lt Col* Sir George Lindsay, KCVO, CIE
Holland, *Lt Gen* Sir Arthur E A, KCB (*m*), KCMG, DSO, MVO (4th)
Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, KCSI, KCIE
Holman, *Maj-Gen* Sir Herbert C, KCB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Holmden Sir Osborn G, KBE
Holmes, Sir George Charles Vincent, KCB (*c*), KCVO
Holt, *Maj Gen* Sir Maurice P C, KCB (*m*), KCMG, DSO, KHS
Holt, Sir Vesey G M, KBE
Hood, Hon Sir Alexander Nelson, KCVO
Hooper, *Col.* Sir Wm R, KCSI, KHS
Hope, Sir Edwd Stanley, KCB (*c*)
Hope, *Rr Adm* Sir Geo P Webley, KCMG, CB (*m*)
Hopkins, Sir Richard V N, KCB (*c*)
Horne, *Lt Col* Rt Hon Sir Robt Stevenson, GBE, KC, RE., MP
Horner, Sir John F F, KCVO
Horrocks, *Col* Sir William H, KCMG, CB (*m*), AMS
Hoskins, *Maj Gen* Sir Arthur R, KCB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Hotham *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Charles F, GCB (*m*), GCVO
Houston, Sir Alexander C, KBE, CVO, MB, DSC
Howard Rt Hon Sir Esmé William, KCB (*c*), KCMG, CVO
Howard, *Maj General* Sir Francis, KCB (*m*), KCMG
Howard, Sir Henry, GCMG, KCB (*c*)
Howorth, Sir Henry Hoyle, KCIE
Howse, *Maj Gen* Sir Neville R Hutt, KCB (*m*), KCMG
Hudson, *Lt Gen* Sir [illegible]lock, KCB (*m*), CIE, IA
Hudson, Sir Robert A, CBE
Hughes, *Lt Gen* Hon Sir Samuel, KCB (*c*)
Humphreys, *Engr Rr Adm* Sir Henry, KCMG, CB (*m*)
Hunter, *Gen* Sir Archibald, GCB (*m*), GCVO, DSO, ADC Gen, MP
Hunter Sir George B, KBE, DSO
Hunter, Sir John, KBE
Hurst, Sir Cecil J B, KCB (*c*), KC.
Hutchings, Sir Alan KBE
Hutchins, Sir Philip P, KCSI
Hutchison, *Brig Gen* Sir Robert KCMG, CB (*m*), DSO
Hutton, *Lt Gen* Sir Edward T H, KCB (*m*), KCMG
Hyderabad, *Lt-Gen* H E H the Nizam of, GCSI, GBE
Idar, *Lt Col* the Maharaja of KCSI
Ilbert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine, GCB (*c*), KCSI, CIE
Im Thurn, Sir Everard F, KCMG, KBE, CB (*c*)
Indore, H H Maharaj Holkar of, GCIE
Inglefield, *Rr Adm* Sir Edward [illegible], BA (*m*)
Inglefield, *Admiral* Sir Frederick Samuel, KCB (*m*)
Innes, Rt Hon Sir Jas R, KCMG
Ironside, Sir Henry O Bax, KCMG
Ironside, *Maj-Gen* Sir Wm Edmund, KCB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Irvin, Sir John Hannel, KBE
Irvine, Hon Sir Wm Hill, KCMG
Irving, Sir Henry T, GCMG
Irwin, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Jas. Murray, KCMG, CB (*m*).
Jackson, Sir Cyril, KBE
Jackson, Sir Fdk J, KCMG, CB (*c*)
Jackson, *Adm of the Fleet* Sir Henry B GCB (*m*) KCVO, FRS
Jackson, Sir Herbert S, KBE, FRS
Jackson *Col* Sir Herbert Wm, KBE CB (*c*)
Jackson, *Maj Gen* Sir Louis C, KBE, CB (*c*), CMG
Jackson, *Br Gen* Sir Robt Whyte M KCMG, KBE (*m*), CB (*m*)
Jackson, *Adm* Sir Thomas S, KCVO
Jacob, *Lt Gen* Sir Claude W, KCB (*m*) KCMG
Jacob, Sir Lionel M, KCSI
Jaipur, *Maj Gen* H H Maharaja of, GCSI, GCIE, GCVO, GBE
Jaisalmer, H H Maharawal, KCSI
James, Sir Henry E M, KCIE, CSI
Jamkhandi, Chief of, KCIE
Jammu and Kashmir—*see* Pratap Singh (2)
Janjira, H H Nawab of, GCIE
Jaora, H H the Nawab of, KCIE.
Japp, Sir Henry, KBE
Jarondy, Sir Eustace KBE
Jekyll, *Col* Sir Herbert, KCMG
Jenkins, Rt Hon Sir Lawrence H, KCIE
Jenkinson, Sir Edward G, KCB (*c*)
Jennings *Gen* Sir Robt M, KCB (*m*)
Jerram, *Adm* Sir Thos H M, GCMG, KCB (*m*), CB (*c*)
Jeudwine, *Maj Gen* Sir Hugh S, KCB (*m*)
Jhalawar, H H Maharaj Rana of, KCSI
Jind H H Sir Ranbir Singh, *Rajendra Bahadur*, KCSI, KCIE
Jitendra Narajan Bhup Bahadur, H H Maharaja, KCSI
Jodhpur—*see* Pratap Singh (1)
Johnson, Hon Sir Wm Elliott, [illegible]
Johnston, *Col* Sir Duncan A, KCMG, CB (*c*), CBE
Johnston, Sir George L, KBE
Johnston Sir Harry H, GCMG, KCB (*c*)
Johnstone, Hon Sir Alan, GCVO
Johore, H H Sultan of, GCMG, KBE (*m*)
Jones, Sir Bertram Hyde, KBE
Jones, Sir Edgar Rees, KBE, MP
Jones, *Maj Gen* Sir Robert, KBE (*m*), CB (*m*), MD
Jones Sir Roderick, KBE
Jones, Hon Sir William Hall KCMG
Jones, Sir William John KBE (*c*)
Jordan, Rt Hon Sir John Newell, GCMG, GCIE, KCB (*c*), KCMG
Just, Sir Hartmann Wolfgang, KCMG, CB (*c*)
Kagal, The Senior Chief of, KBE, CSI, CIE
Kahlur, H H the Chief of, KCIE, CSI
Kapurthala, H H the Maharaja of, GCSI
Karauli H H Maharaja of, GCIE
Kashi Rao Holkar, Sir KCSI
Kashmir—*see* Pratap Singh (3)
Kasimbazar, Maharaja of, KCIE
Kaul Sir Daya Kishan KBE CIE
Kavanagh, *Lt Gen* Sir Charles T M, KCB (*m*), CVO, DSO
Keary, *Lt Gen* Sir Hy D Urban, KCB (*m*), KCIE, DSO
Keen, *Lt Gen* Sir John Lindsay, KCB (*m*)
Kekewich, Sir George W, KCB (*c*).
Kell, *Col* Sir Vernon G W, KBE (*m*), CB (*m*)
Kemball, *Maj Gen* Sir George V., KCMG
Kemp, Hon. Sir Albert E, KCMG
Kempe, Sir John Arrow, KCB (*c*).
Kenderdine, Sir Charles H, KBE.
Kennedy, *Maj Gen* Sir Edward C W Mackenzie, KBE (*m*), CB (*m*)
Kennedy, Sir Robert John, KCMG
Kent, Sir Stephenson KCB (*c*)
Kenyon Sir Fredc G, KCB (*c*), TD
Keogh, *Lt Gen* Sir Alfred, GCB (*m*), GCVO, CH, MD
Keppel, *Adm* Sir Colin Richd, KCIE, KCVO, CB (*m*) DSO
Keppel, Hon Sir Derek GCVO, CMG CIE VD
Keppel, *Lt Col* Sir G Olaf Roos-, GCIE, KCSI
Kerr, *Adm of the Fleet* Lord Walter Talbot, GCB (*m*)
Kershaw, Sir Noel Thos KCB (*c*)
Khairpur H H the Mir of, GCIE
Khelat Khan of, GCIE
Kiggell, *Gen* Sir Lancelot Edward, KCB (*m*), KCMG
Kilpin, Sir Ernest F, KCMG
Kindersley, Sir Robert M, GBE.
King, Sir Alexander F, KCB (*c*)
King, Sir Henry Seymour, KCIE.
Kinnear, Sir Walter S, KBE
Kirk, Sir Hy Alexr, KCIE
Kirk, Sir John, GCMG, KCB (*c*), MD
Kirkpatrick, *Lt Gen.* Sir Geo Macaulay, KCB (*m*), KCSI
Kishan Parshad, Maharaja, GCIE
Kishangarh, *Lt Col* H H Maharaj Dhiraj of, KCSI, KCIE
Kitson, *Maj Gen* Sir Gerald Charles, KCVO, CB (*m*) CMG
Knaggs, Sir Samuel Wm KCMG
Knight, *Maj Gen* Sir Wyndham Charles, KCIE, CB, DSO
Knollys, *Col* Sir Henry, KCVO
Knowles, *Maj Gen* Sir Charles B, KCB (*m*)
Knox, *Maj Gen* Sir Alfred W K, KCB (*m*) CMG
Knox, *Lt Gen* Sir Chas E, KCB (*m*)
Knudsen, Sir Karl Fredrik, KBE
Kolhapur, *Col* H H Maharaja of, GCSI, GCIE, GCVO
Kotah, *Lt Col* H H Maharao of, GCSI GCIE, GBE
Krishna Gobinda Gupta, Sir, KCSI
Kutch, H H the Maharao of, GCSI, GCIE
Lagden, Sir Godfrey [illegible], KCMG
Lahej (Al Hauta), Sultan of, KCIE
Lake, *Lt Gen* Sir Percy H N, KCB (*m*), KCMG, CB (*c*)
Lake, Hon Sir Richard S KCMG
Lakhaji Raj Bawaji Raj, Thakur Sahib, KCIE
Lamb, Sir Harry H, KCMG
Lamb, Sir Richard A, KCSI, CIE
Lambagraon, *Lt Col* Raja of, KCIE, CSI
Lambert, *Rear Adm* Sir Cecil F, KCB, (*m*)
Lambert, Sir Henry Chas M, KCMG, CB (*c*)
Lambton *Maj Gen* Hon Sir Wm, KCB (*m*) CMG, CVO, DSO
Landon, *Maj Gen* Sir Frederick W B, KCMG, CB (*m*)
Lane, *Maj Gen* Sir Ronald B, KCB (*m*), KCVO
Lankester, Sir Edwin Ray, KCB (*c*), FRS
La Touche, Sir James J D, KCSI
Laurence, Sir Perceval Maitland, KCMG
Law, Sir W. Algernon, KCMG, CB (*c*)
Lawford, *Maj-Gen.* Sir Sydney T B., KCB (*m*)
Lawley, *Lt-Col* Hon Sir Arthur, GCSI, GCIE, KCMG
Lawrence, *Gen.* Hon. Sir Herbert A, KCB (*m*)
Lawson, Sir Arnold, KBE

Lawson, *Lt Gen* Sir Hy Meyrick K C B (*m*)
Laycock *Br Gen* Sir Joseph Fredk K C M G D S O
Leach *Maj Gen* Sir Edmund K C B (*m*)
Leach *Maj Gen* Sir John K C V O
Leathes Sir Stanley M K C B (*c*)
Leclézio Sir Henry K M G
Lee *Rear Adm* Sir Chas L Vaughan K B E (*m*) C B (*c*)
Lee Sir H Austin K C M G C B (*c*)
Lee *Maj Gen* Sir Richard P K C I E (*m*) M G
Leech Sir Stephen K C M G
Lees Sir John McKie K B E (*c*) K C I E
Lefroy Hon Sir Henry B K M G
Legard *Col* Sir James D K C B (*c*)
Legg *Capt* Sir George E W K B E M V O
Legge *Col* Hon Sir Henry C G C V O
Le Hunte Sir George R G C M G
Leishman *Maj Gen* Sir Wm Boog K C M G C B (*m*) F R S
Lely Sir Frederic S P K C I E C S I
Leslie Sir Bradford K C I E
Leslie Sir Norman A K B E (*c*)
Leuchars *Col* Sir Geo K C M G D S O
Leveson *Vice Adm* Sir Arthur C K C B (*m*)
Levick Sir Hugh Gwynne K B E
Levinge Sir Edward Vere K C I E C S I
Lewis Hon Sir Neil E K C M G
Liddell Sir Fredk Francis K C B (*c*)
Liddell *Maj Gen* Sir William A K C M G C B (*m*)
Limpus *Adm* Sir Arthur Henry K M G C B (*m*)
Lindsay *Maj Gen* Sir Walter F L K C B (*m*) D S O
Lister *Col* Sir Wm Tindall K C M G F R C S
Livesey Sir Harry G B E
Livingstone *Maj Gen* Sir Hubert A A K M G C B (*m*)
Llewellyn Sir William K C V O R A
Llewelyn Sir Leonard W K B E
Lloyd *Lt Gen* Sir Francis C V O K C B (*m*) D S O
Lloyd *Capt* Sir George Ambrose G C I E D S O
Lloyd Sir John H Seymour K B E C B G
Lloyd Rt Hon Sir Wm Fredk K C M G I C L
Lobnitz Sir Frederick K B E
Lockhart Sir James H S K C M G
Lohara Chief of K C I E
Long *Br Gen* Sir Arthur K B E (*m*) M D S
Longley *Maj Gen* Sir Jno Ravnford K C M G C B (*m*)
Longmore *Col* Sir Chas E K C B V I
Lovis *Maj Gen* Sir Frederick O W K C B (*m*) C M G D S
Loughead Hon Sir James Alex K C M G
Lovett Sir Harrington V K C S I
Low Sir Charles E K C I E
Lowndes Sir Joseph K B E
Lowther *Maj Gen* Sir Henry Cecil K M G B (*m*) C V O D S O
Lowther Sir Henry Crofton G C V O K M G
Lowther *Vice Adm* Sir Robert S K B (*m*)
Lucas Sir Charles P, K C B (*c*) K C M G
Luce *Maj Gen* Sir Richard H K C M G C B (*m*) M B
Lugard *Col* Rt Hon Sir Frederick J D G C M G C B (*c*) D S O
Lukin *Maj Gen* Sir Henry T K C B (*m*) C M G D S O (*S A*).
Lumsden, Sir John, K B E, M D
Lunawara Raja of K C I E
Lunham *Hon Col* Sir Thomas Ainslie K B (*c*)
Lyte Sir Henry C Maxwell K C B (*c*)
Lyttelton *General* Rt Hon Sir Neville G C C B (*m*) C V O
MacAlister Sir Donald K C B (*c*) M D
Macardle Sir Thos Clellan K B E
Macartney Sir George K I E
Macartney Rt Hon Sir Wm Grey Ellison K C M G
Macassey Sir Lynden Livingstone K B E K C
Macauley *Br Gen* Sir Geo Bohun K C M G K B E (*m*) B (*m*) R F
MacBeath Sir Wm George K B E
McCallum *Col* Sir Henry E G M C
MacCalmont *Maj Gen* Sir Hugh K B (*m*) C V O
McCay *Maj Gen* Hon Sir James W K C M G K B E (*m*) C B (*m*) (*Aust*)
McClelland Sir Peter H K B E
McCracken *Lt Gen* Sir Fredk W N K B (*m*) D S O
Macdonagh *Lt Gen* Sir George Mark K C B (*m*) K C M G
Macdonald *Maj Gen* Sir James R L K C I E C B (*c*)
Macdonald *Col* Sir Murdoch K M G C B (*m*)
MacDonell *Maj Gen* Sir Archibald C K B (*m*) M G D S O
Macdonell Sir John K B (*c*)
Macdonogh *Lt Gen* Sir George M W K M I B (*m*)
McGowan Sir Harry D K B E
McGrath Hon Sir Patrick T K B E
MacGregor Sir Evan C B (*c*) I S O
McIlwraith Sir Robert M K C M G
McKechnie, Sir James K B E
Mackellar Hon Sir Chas Kinnaird K M
Mackenzie *Col* Sir Alfred R. D K B (*m*)
Mackenzie Sir Alexander K B E (*c*)
Mackenzie *Maj Gen* Sir Colin J K C B (*m*)
Mckenzie *Col* Sir Duncan K C M B (*m*) D S V I
Mackenzie *Col* Sir Robert C K B E (*m*) C B (*c*) V I
Mackenzie Hon Sir Thomas M C
Mackenzie Sir Wm Warrand K I E K
Mackinnon *Gen* Sir (Wm) Henry I (*c*) K V O
Maclagan Sir Edward D K C I E C S I
McLaughlin Sir Henry K B E (*c*)
Maclean Rt Hon Sir Donald K I M I
McLeod *General* Sir Donald J S K B (*c*) I S O
Macleod Sir Frederick L K B E
Macleod Sir John Norman B E
McLeod Sir Reginald K B (*c*)
McMahon *Lt Col* Sir A Henry M C V O K I E S I
McMillan Hon Sir David Hunt K M
McMillan Sir William R C M G
MacMunn *Maj C* Sir George F K B (*m*) K S I D S O
McNeill *Surg Rr Adm* Sir Daniel J P K B E (*m*) C B (*c*) R N
Macnaghten Hon Sir Malcolm M K B E K
Macneal Sir Hector M K B E
Macpherson Sir Arthur G K C I E
Macpherson (*Capt* Sir Ross K B E M C D S C A F C
Macpherson Sir Keith K B E
Macpherson, *Maj Gen* Sir Wm Grant K C M G, C B (*m*) A M S
Macready *General* Sir Cecil F N G C M G, K C B (*m*) C B (*c*)
Magill *Col* Sir James K C B (*m*), A M S
Maher *Maj Gen* Sir James K C M G, C B (*m*)
Mahmudabad Raja of K I E
Mahon *Lieut Gen* Rt Hon Sir Bryan K C B (*m*) K C V O D S O
Makins *Maj Gen* Sir George Henry, G C M G C B (*c*) F R C S
Malcolm Sir Ian *f* K M
Maler Kotla H H Chief *f*, K C S I
Malleson *Maj Gen* Sir Wilfrid K I B (*m*)
Mallet Sir Bernard K C B (*c*)
Mallet Rt Hon Sir Louis G C M G, B (*c*)
Malta Archbp and Bp of K B E
Manby Sir Alan Reeve K C V O M D
Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownagree, Sir K I E
Manifold *Br Gen* Sir Michael G E Bowman K B E (*m*) C B (*m*), C M G, I S
Mann Sir John K B E
Manning *Brig Gen* Sir William H, K M G K B E C B (*m*)
Mansell *Lt-Col* Sir John Herbt, K B E (*c*)
Mansfield Sir Alfred K B E
Mansfield *Maj Gen* Sir Herbert, K C B (*m*)
Manson Sir Patrick G C M G, F R S
Marjoribanks Sir George J K C V O
Marling Sir Charles Murray K C M G, B (*c*)
Marshall Sir Arthur H K B E
Marshall Rt Hon Sir Horace Brooks K C I E
Marshall Sir James Brown K C B (*c*)
Marshall *Lt Gen* Sir Wm Rame, G C M G K C B (*m*), K C S I
Martin *Lieut Gen* Sir Alfred R, K B (*m*)
Martindale Sir Arthur H T K C S I
Marwood Sir William F K B (*c*)
Marriott Sir William S K I E
Mathew *Maj Gen* Sir Charles, M K M C B (*m*) D S
Matthew Sir William K C M G
Mattie Sir Walter K C I E C S I
Maudsley *Col* Sir Henry C K C M G, I (*n*)
Maurice *Maj Gen* Sir Fredk. Bar U K M C B (*r*)
Mayne *Lt Gen* Sir Fredk Ivor, K (*c*) C V O I S O
Maxwell *Gen* Rt Hon Sir John G (*c*) K C M G C V I S O
Maxwell *Lieut Gen* Sir Ronald Clerk K C I (*m*) K V
Maxwell Sir William K C F M V O (4th)
Maxwell *Capt* Sir William K B E (*c*)
May *Surg Gen* Sir Arthur W I B (*c*) K H P
May *Maj Gen* Sir Edward S K I M M
May Sir Francis Henry G C M G
May Sir George Ernest K B E
May *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir William H C C B (*r*) V O
Maylary *Br Gen* Sir Henry P K M C I (*m*)
Mayock Sir Willoughby R D, K M G
Mayhew Sir Basil Edgt K B E
Maynard *Maj Gen* Sir Charles C M K B (*m*) C M G I S
Maynard Sir Hubert John K C I E
Meeks Hon Sir Alfred Wm K B E
Mellis *Maj Gen* Sir Charles John V C K B (*m*) C S I
Melliss *Col* Sir Howard K C S I.
Mellor Sir John Paget, K C B.(*c*)
Melville Sir George K C M G
Mendl Sir Sigismund E, K B E

Mercer, *Maj Gen* Sir Harvey Fredc, K C M F, C B (*m*)
Mercer, Sir Wm Hepworth, K C M G
Merewether, Sir Edward Marsh, K C M G, K C V O
Metcalfe, Sir George, K B E
Meux, *Admiral of the Fleet* Hon Sir Hedworth, G C B (*m*), K C V O
Meyer, Sir Wm Stevenson, G C I E K S I
Micallef, Hon Sir Ricardo, K C M G
Middleton, Sir Thos Hudson, K B E, C B (*c*)
Midville, Sir Walter F K C M G
Miles, *Lieut Gen* Sir Herbert S G, G C B (*m*), G C M G, G B E, C V O
Miller, Sir Denison S K, K C M G
Miller Sir John Ontario, K C S I
Mills, Sir James, K C M G
Milne, *General* Sir George F, G C M G, K C B (*m*), D S O
Mitchell, Sir Edward Fancourt, K C M G K C
Milton, Sir William H, K C M C, K C V O
Miraj, Chief of, K C I E
Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, Sir, K C I E
Molesworth, Sir Guilford L, K C I E
Monash, *Maj Gen* Sir John, G C M G, K C B (*m*) (*Aust*), V D
Moncrieff, *Lt Gen* Sir Geo K Scott, K C B (*m*), K C M C, C I E
Money, *Maj Gen* Sir A Wigram, K C B (*m*) K B E (*m*), C S I
Monro, *Gen* Sir Chas Carmichael, G C B (*m*), G C S I, G C M G, A D C Gen
Monro, Sir Horace Cecil, K C B (*c*)
Monteath, Sir James K C S I
Montgomery, *Maj Gen* Sir Archibald A, K C M G, C B (*m*)
Montgomery, *Maj Gen* Sir Robert A Keir, K C M G, C B (*m*) D S O
Moon, Sir Ernest R, K C B (*c*) K C
Mooney Sir John Joseph, K B E
Moor, Rt Hon Sir Frederick Robert K C M G
Moore, *Adm* Sir Archibald G H W, K C B (*m*), C V O, C B (*c*)
Moore, *Adm* Sir Arthur W, G C B (*m*), G C V O, C M G
Moore Sir CharlesJames Stevenson K C I E, C V O
Moore, *Br Gen* Sir John, K C M G, C B (*m*), A V C
Moore, *Maj Gen* Hon Sir Newton J, K C M G M P
Morant, *Admiral* Sir George D, K C B (*m*)
Moreton, Hon Sir Richd Chas, K C V O
Morgan, Sir Herbert E, K B E
Morgan, *Br Gen* Sir Hill G, K B E (*m*) C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Morison, Sir Theodore, K C S I, K C I E
Morison, *Lt Col* Sir Wm Thomson, K C S I, C M G, C B E
Morland, *Lt Gen* Sir Thomas L N, K C B (*m*), K C M C, D S O
Morris, Sir Daniel, K C M G
Morris, *Commy Gen* Sir Edward K C B (*m*)
Morris, Sir Malcolm Alexr, K C V O
Morris, *Col* Sir William G, K C M G, C B (*m*)
Morrison, *Maj -Gen* Sir Edward W B, K C M G, C B (*m*), D S O
Mortimer, *Col* Sir William Hugh, K C B (*m*)
Morvi, H H Thakur Saheb of, G C I E
Mott, *Lt -Col* Sir Frederick W, K B E (*m*), M D
Moynihan, *Maj -Gen* Sir Berkeley G A, K C M G, C B (*m*), A M S.
Muhammad Ali Beg, *Lt Col* Nawab Mirza Sir, K C I E, M V O (4th)
Muhammad Khan, *Capt* H H Sir Nawab Faiey, Nawab of Palanpur, K C I E
Mulcahy, *Maj Gen* Sir Francis Edward, K C B (*m*)
Mullaly, *Maj Gen* Sir Herbert, K C M G, C B (*m*) C S I
Mulock, Hon Sir William, K C M G
Munro, Sir Thomas, G B E
Murphy, *Lt Col* Sir Shirley F, K B E (*m*) I M S
Murray, *Gen* Sir Archibald J G C M G, K C B (*m*), C V O, D S O
Murray *Col* Sir Chas Wyndham K C B (*c*)
Murray, Sir George K B E
Murray, Sir Geo Evelyn P, K C B (*c*)
Murray Rt Hon Sir George H, G C B (*c*) G C V O I S O
Murray, Hon Sir George John R K C M G
Murray, *Lt Col* Sir Malcolm D K C V O, C B (*c*)
Murray, Sir Oswyn Alex R, K C B (*c*)
Murray, Hon Sir Thos K, K C M G
Murray, *Brig Gen* Sir Valentine, K B E, C B C M G
Murshidabad, The Nawab Bahadur of, K C S I, K C V O
Mysore, *Col* H H the Maharaja of, G S I C I E
Mysore, H H the Yuvaraja of, G C I E
Nance, *Surg Capt* Sir Arthur S K B E (*m*) C B (*c*) R N
Nasrat Khan (of Kharan) Sir, K C I E
Narsingarh, H H Chief of, Sir, K C I E
Nash *Maj Gen* Sir Philip A M, K C M C, C B (*m*)
Nasrullah Khan *Col* Sir N M I C S I
Nathan *Col* Sir Frederic L K B E
Nathan, *Col* Rt Hon Sir Matthew G C M G
Nathan Sir Robert, K C S I C I E
Nawanagar—*see* Ranjitsinhji
Neale Sir Henry J Vansittart K C B (*c*)
Neville *Admiral* Sir George, K C B (*m*) C V O
Newdegate Sir Francis A Newdigate K C M
Newland, *Maj Gen* Sir Foster R K C M G, C B (*m*) M B
Newman, Sir George K C B (*m*), M D
Newsholme, Sir Arthur, K C B (*c*) M D
Newton, Sir Francis Jas, K C M G, C V O
Newton, Sir George D C, K B E (*c*)
Nicholls, *Gen* Sir William Charles K C B (*m*), R M A
Nicholson, Sir Arthur Wm, K C B (*c*)
Nicholson *Maj Gen* Sir Cecil L, K C B (*m*), C M G
Nicholson, *Rr Adm* Sir Douglas R L, K C M G, K C V O
Nicholson, Sir Frederick A, K C I E
Nicholson, *Rr Adm* Sir William C M, K C B (*m*)
Nicol, Sir Thos Drysdale, K B E
Nimmo, Sir Adam, K B E
Nixon, *General* Sir John Eccles, G C M G, K C B (*m*)
Norbury, *Dir Gen* Sir Henry F, K C B (*m*)
Norman, *Surg Gen.* Sir William Hy, K.C B (*m*) R N
Northey, *Maj. Gen.* Sir Edward, K C M G, C B. (*m*).
Notley, *Comm* Sir Frank R S, K B E, R D, R N R.
O'Brien, *Lieut Col* Sir Charles R M, K C M G
O'Callaghan, *Maj Gen* Sir Desmond O D T, K C V O
Conor, Sir John, K B E, M D
O Donnell *Maj Gen* Sir Thomas J, K I E, C B (*m*), D S O, A M S
O Dwyer, Sir Michael Frns, C I E, K C S I
O Farrell, Sir Edward, K B (*c*)
Ogilvie *Col* Sir Andrew M J, K B E, C B (*c*), R F
Ogston, Prof Sir Alex, K C V O, M D
O Keefe, *Maj Gen* Sir Menus Wm, K M G C B (*m*) M D
Oldham *Col* Sir Henry H, K C I O
Oliver, *Vice Adm* Sir Henry Frns, K C B (*m*) K C M C, C B (*c*), M V O (4th)
Olivey, *Col* Sir Walter R, K C B (*c*)
Olivier Sir Sydney Haldane, K C M G, C B ( )
Ollivant Sir Charles, K C I E
Oman Sir Charles W C K B E, F B A, M P
Ommanney, Sir Montagu F, G C M G, K C B (*c*) I S O
Ommanney, *Adm* Sir Robert N, K B E (*m*) C B ( )
O Neill Sir Arthur E K B E
Onslow, *Maj Gen* Sir Wm Henry, K M G, C B (*m*)
Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, K M G
Orum, *Eng Vice Adm* Sir Hy Jno, K C B (*c*)
Orpen *Maj* Sir Wm, K B E R A
Otter, *Maj Gen* Sir William D, K C B (*m*) C V O
Ottley, *Rear Adm* Sir Charles L, K C M C C B (*c*) M V O (4th)
Ottley, *Col* Sir John W, K C I E
Owen, *Gen* Sir John E, K C B (*m*)
Packe, Sir Edwd Hussey K B E
Padma Sham Sher Jung, Para Bahadur *Gen* Sir, G B C S I, C V O, K C I E
Paget, *Gen* Rt Hon Sir Arthur H F, G B (*m*) C V O
Paget, Rt Hon Sir Ralph Spencer, K C M G V O
Pahash Nawab of, K I E, K C V O, C S I, C B E
Pain *Br Gen* Sir George W H, K B E (*m*) B (*m*)
Paine *Air Vice Marshal* Sir Godfrey M, K B (*c*) M V O (4th)
Pakenham, *Vice Adm* Sir Wm Christopher K C B (*m*), K C M C K C V O
Palin, *Maj Gen* Sir Philip Chas, K C M G C B (*m*) C M C
Pales, Sir Bernard K B E (*c*)
Pulis, *Maj Gen* Sir Archibald, K C B (*m*) R M A
Parker, Sir Stephen H K C M G
Parkin Sir George R K C M G
Parry *Rr Adm* Sir John Franklin, K C B (*m*)
Parsons, Hon Sir Charles Algernon, K C B (*c*), D Sc
Parsons, *Maj Gen* Sir Charles S B, K C M G, C B (*m*)
Parsons, *Maj Gen* Sir Harold D E, K C M G, C B (*m*)
Parsons, *Lieut Gen* Sir Laurence W, K C B (*m*)
Patiabgarh, H H the Maharawal of, K C I E
Partridge, Sir Cecil, K B E
Patey, *Adm* Sir George E, K C M G, K C V O
Patiala, *Maj Gen.* H H the Maharaja of, G C I E, G B E
Paton, Sir Alfred V, K B E
Pazhamarneri Sundaram Ayyar, Sir, K C S I, C I E
Peacock, Hon Sir Alex J, K C M G
Pears, *Vice Adm* Sir Edmund R, K B E (*m*), C B (*c*)

Pearson, *Gen* Sir A Astley, K C B (*m*)
Peat Sir William Henry K B E
Pedder Sir John, K B E (*c*), C B (*c*)
Peel, Sir Arthur Robert, K C M G
Pearse, *Adm* Sir Richard H K C B (*m*), K B E, C B (*c*) M V O (4th)
Pender, Sir John Denison, G B E, K C M G
Penson Sir Thomas H, K B E
Penton, Sir Edward Jun, K B E
Perceval Sir Westby B K C M G
Percy *Col* Sir John Samuel Jocelyn K B E C B C M G D S O
Pereira *Maj Gen* Sir Cecil E, K C B (*m*), C M G
Pereira, *Maj Gen* Sir George E, K C B (*m*) C M G
Perley, Hon Sir Geo Halsey, K C M G
Perry, *Maj Gen* Sir Hugh W, M G C B (*m*) C S I
Perry, Sir Percival L D, K B E
Petavel Sir Joseph E K B E, F R
Peters, Sir Lindsay Bvton K B E
Peterson Sir William, K B E
Peterson Sir William K C M G
Peyton *Maj Gen* Sir William Eliot K C B (*m*), K C V O, D S O
Phayre, *Lt Gen* Sir Arthur K C B (*m*)
Phillimore, *V Adm* Sir Richd F, K C B (*m*) K C M G, M V O (4th)
Philipps, *Maj Gen* Sir Ivor, K C B (*c*), D S O, M P
Philipps, Sir Owen Cosby, G C M G, M P
Phillips, Sir Percival, K B E
Philp, Hon Sir Robert K C M G
Piggot, Sir G Bettesworth, K B E (*c*)
Pike, *Maj Gen* Sir Wm Watson K C M G, D S O, A M S
Pilkington, *Maj* Sir Henry K C B (*c*)
Pinching, *Surg Maj* Sir Horace H, K C M G
Pinney, *Maj Gen* Sir Reginald J, K C B (*m*)
Pittar, Sir Thos J, K C B (*c*), C M G
Plender, Sir William, G B E
Plunkett, Rt Hon Sir Horace C, K C V O
Poe, *Admiral* Sir Edmund S, G C V O, K C B (*m*)
Pollock, Sir Ernest M, K B E, K C, M I
Polson *Col* Sir Thomas A, K B E (*c*) C M G
Ponsonby, *Lt Col* Rt Hon Sir Fredk E Grey, K C B (*c*) K C V O
Poole, *Maj Gen* Sir Frederick C, K B E (*m*), C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Pope, Sir Joseph, K C M G, C V O, I S O
Pope, Sir William J, K B E (*c*) F R S
Porter, *Col* Sir Harry E B Bruce K B E (*m*) C M G, A M S
Porter, *Surg Gen* Sir Jas, K C B (*m*) K C M G, M D, R N
Porter, Sir Leslie A S K C S I
Powell, *Maj Gen* Sir Charles Herbt, K C B (*m*), I A
Powell, *Admiral* Sir Fras, K C M G, C B (*m*)
Powell *Lt Gen* Sir Robt Stephenson Smyth Baden K C B (*m*), K C V O
Power, *Lt Col* Sir D'Arcy, K B E (*m*), M B, R A M C
Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattam, Sir K C I E
Pratap Singh, (2) *Lt Gen* H H Maharaja, Sir, Bahadur of Jodhpur, G C B (*m*) G C S I, G C V O, A D C
Pratap Singh, (2) *Lt Gen* H H Sir, Indar Mahindar Bahadur, of Jammu and Kashmir, G C S I, G C I E, G B E
Prendergast *Vice Adm* Sir Robert John K C B (*c*)
Preston, Sir Frederick G P., K B E.
Price, Sir J Frederick, K C S.I.
Price, *Col* Sir Rhys H, K B E, C M G, V D
Primrose, Rt Hon Sir Henry W K C B (*c*), C S I I S O
Pringle, Sir John K C M G, M B
Pringle, *Maj Gen* Sir Robert, K C M G, C B (*m*), D S O
Probyn, *Gen* Rt Hon Sir Dighton M, C C B (*m* & *c*), G C S I, G C V O, I S O, V C
Probyn, Sir Leslie K C M G
Proctor, Sir Phillip B K B E
Prothero Sir George W, K B E
Provis, Sir Samuel B, C M K C B (*c*)
Pryn *Surg Rear Adm* Sir William W K B E (*m*) C B (*c*)
Pudukkottai, H H the Raja of, G C I E
Pulteney, *Lt Gen* Sir William P, C B (*m*) K C M G K C V O, D S O
Purcell Sir J Samuel K C B (*c*)
Raban *Br Gen* Sir Edward, K C B (*c*), K B E (*m*)
Radcliffe *Brig Gen* Sir Charles Delmé, K C M G C B (*m*), C V O
Radcliffe *Maj Gen* Sir Percy de B K C M G C B (*m*) D S O
Rae, *Capt* Sir Jas Robt, K B E
Raeburn Sir Ernest M K B E
Rahim Bakhsh, Mauler Sir, K C I E
Raitt, *Maj Gen* Sir Herbert A, K C I E, C B
Rajendra Nath Mukharji, Sir, K C I E
Rajgarh H H Raja of, K C I E
Rajkot, Thakur Sahib of, K C I E
Ram Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Sir K C I E, I L D
Rama Varma, H H Sir (ex Raja of Cochin), G C S I C I E
Rampal Singh, Raja Sir K C I E
Rampur, *Col* H H the Nawab of, G C I E, G C V O
Ramsay, *Lt Col* Sir John, K C I E, C S I
Ramsay Sir Malcolm G, K C B (*c*)
Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, H H Maharaja of Nawanagar, G B E K C S I
Ratlam, *Col* H H Sajjan Singh, the Raja of, K C S I
Raven, Sir Vincent L, K B E
Read, Sir Herbt J S K C M G, C B (*c*)
Redmayne, Sir Richard A. S, K C B (*c*)
Reed Sir Stanley, K B E (*c*), L L D
Reid *It Col* Sir Archibald D K B E (*m*), C M G, R A M C
Reid, Sir Geo A O B K B E (*c*),
Renwick Sir Harry B K B E
Rew, Sir Robert Henry K C B (*c*)
Rhind, *Lt Col* Sir Thomas D, K B E (*c*)
Rhodes Hon Sir Robert H, K B E
Rice, *Adm* Sir Ernest K C B (*m*)
Rice, *Maj Gen* Sir Spring K C M G, C B (*m*)
Richards Sir Henry Erle, K C S I
Richards Sir Henry G K B E (*c*) K C
Richardson, *It Gen* Sir Geo L R K C B (*m*), C S I, C I E
Richardson, *Col* Sir Wodehouse D K C B (*m*)
Richmond Sir William B, K C B (*c*)
Rickard Sir Arthur K B E
Ridgeway, *Col* Rt Hon Sir J West C B (*c*) C C M K C S I
Ridout, *Maj Gen* Sir Dudley H, K B E (*m*), C B (*m*) C M G
Ridsdale, Sir Arthur E, C B E F R S
Rigby, *Lt Col* Sir Hugh M, K C V O, F R C S, K B E
Rivaz, Sir Charles M, K C S I
Robb, *Lt Gen* Sir Fredk S, K C B (*m*), K C M G, K C V O
Robbins, Sir Edmund, K B E.
Roberts, Sir Arthur, K B E
Robertson, Sir Benj, K C S I, K C M G
Robertson *Lt Col* Sir Donald, K C S I
Robertson Sir Fredk Alex, K B E
Robertson, *Maj Gen* Sir Philip R. K C B (*m*) C M G
Robertson Sir Robert, K B E, F R S
Robin *Br Gen* Sir Alfred Wm, K C M G, C B (*m*)
Robinson, Sir Hary P, K B E
Robinson *Lt Col* Sir Hy Russell K C M G
Robinson *Maj* Sir Thos Bilbe, C B E K C M G
Robinson Sir Thomas, K B E
Robinson Sir William A, K C B (*c*), C B E (*c*)
Roblin Hon Sir Rodmond P, K C M G
Robson, *Lt Col* Sir Arthur W M V O, K B E (*m*) C B (*m*), C V O, F R C S
Robson Sir Herbert T, K B E, C C B (*c*)
Rodd Rt Hon Sir Rennell, G C B (*c*) C C M G, G C V O
Rodman, *Rr Adm* Hugh, K C B (*U S N*)
Rodwell Sir Cecil H, K C M G
Rogers, *Col* Sir John G, K C M G, D S O (*Pacha*)
Rolleston, *Surg Gen* Sir Humphry D K C B (*c*) M D, R N
Rolleston *Col* Sir Lancelot, K C B (*c*), D S O
Rosenthal *Maj Gen* Sir Charles, K C B (*m*) C M G, D S O
Ross Sir Ronald, K C B (*c*) F R C S
Ross *Brig Gen* Sir Walter C, K B E (*m*) C B (*m*)
Ross of Bladensburg *Lt Col* Sir John F G K C B (*c*) K C V O
Rowell Sir Herbert B, K B E
Rowlatt Sir S T K B E
Rowlatt, Hon Sir Sidney A T
Ruck, *Maj Gen* Sir Richard Matthews K B E C B (*c*) M G
Rundle, *General* Sir H M Leslie G C B (*m*) G C M G, G C V O, D S O
Russell *Maj Gen* Sir Andrew Hamilton K C B (*m*) K C M G (*N Z*).
Russell Sir Herbert W H K B E
Russell, *Maj Gen* Sir Michael W, K C M G, C B (*m*), A M S
Ryan Sir Charles L, K C B (*c*)
Ryan, *Hon Surg Gen* Sir Charles S, K B E (*m*), C B (*m*), M B
Rycroft, *Maj Gen* Sir William Hy, K C B (*m*) K C M G
Ryrie *Maj Gen* Sir Granville de L K M G, C B (*m*)
Sadler *Lt Col* Sir J Hayes K C M G, C B (*c*)
Sadler, Sir Michael E, K C S I, C B (*c*)
St John Sir Frederick R, K C M G
Salt Sir Stephen Geo K C I E
Salis Count de, K M G C V
Salmond *Air Vice Marshal* Sir John M K B (*m*) C M G C V O I O
Salmond *Maj Gen* Sir William K C B (*m*)
Salmond *Air Vice Marshal* Sir Wm Geo Hry H K M G C B (*m*) I S O
Salvidge Sir Archibald T J K B E
Sampson *Col* Sir A Wools, K C B (*m*)
Samson Sir Edward M K B E K
Samthar, H H Chief of K C I E
Samuel Rt Hon Sir Herbert Louis G B E
Samuel Sir John S, K B E
Sanders, Sir Charles J O, K B E
Sankey Hon Sir John, G B E
Satow, Rt Hon Sir Ernest M, G C M G
Saunders Sir Charles J R, K C M G
Scallon, *Gen* Sir Robert I, G C B (*m*), K C B, D S O

Schlich, Sir Wilhelm, KCIE
Schooling, Sir William, KBE
Schuster, Sir Claud KCB CVO, KC
Sclater, *Gen* Sir Henry C, GCB (*m*), GBE (*m*)
Scott, *Maj-Gen* Sir Arthur Binny, KCB (*m*), DSO.
Scott, *Col* Sir Buchanan, KCIE
Scott, Rt Hon Sir Charles S, GCB (*c*), GCMG
Scott, Sir J George, KCIE
Seabrooke, Sir James H, KCIE
Semon, Sir Felix KCVO
Seton, Sir Malcolm C C, KCB (*c*)
Settle, *Lt Gen* Sir Hy Hamilton, KCB (*m*), DSO
Seymour, *Adm of the Fleet* Rt Hon Sir Edward H, GCB (*m*), OM, GCVO
Seymour, *Brig Gen* Sir Edward Hamilton, KBE (*m*), CB (*c*) CMG
Seymour, *Gen* Sir Wm, F, KB (*m*)
Shaban Ali Khan, Raja, Khan Bahadur, KCIE
Shackleton, Sir David Jas, KCB (*c*)
Shahpura, Raja of, KCIE
Shams Shah, Nawab Khan Bahadur, KCIE, ISO
Shams ul Huda, Nawab Sir Syed, KCIE
Shamsher Singh, Sardar, Sir, KCIE
Share, *Paym Capt* Sir Hanimet H, KBE, CB, (*m*), RN
Sharpe, Sir Alfred, KCMG, CB (*c*)
Shaw, *Lt Gen* Rt Hon Sir Fredk Chas, KCB (*m*)
Shea, *Maj Gen* Sir John S M KCMG, CB (*m*), DSO
Sheoraj Singh, Rana Sir, KCIE
Sheppard, Rev Canon Edgar, KCVO, DD
Shere Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana *Maj Gen* Sir KBE (*m*)
Sherwood, *Lt Col* Sir Arthur Percy, KCMG, MVO (4th)
Shipley Sir A E CBE FRS
Shone, *Lt Gen* Sir William T, KCB (*m*), DSO
Shuja ul Mulk, Sir Mehtar KCIE
Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur, *Gen* Babar, Sir, KCSI, KCIE
Shute, *Maj Gen* Sir Cameron D, KCB (*m*), KCMG
Sifton, Hon Sir Clifford KCMG
Sillem, *Maj Gen* Sir Arnold F, KCMG CB (*m*)
Simmons, Sir Wm Anker, KBE
Simon, Rt Hon Sir John Allsebrook, KCVO, OBE, KC
Simpson, *Surg Gen* Sir Benjamin, KCIE
Sims, Sir Thomas, KCB (*c*)
Sims, *Vice Adm* William Sowden, GCMG (*U S N*)
Sinclair, *Rear Adm* Sir Edwyn S Alexander, KCB (*m*) MVO (*4th*)
Sinclair, *Lt Col* Sir Walrond A F, KBE
Singer, *Vice Adm* Sir Morgan S, KCVO, CB
Singer, Sir Mortimer, KBE
Sirmur, H H Maharaja of KCSI
Sirohi, H H Maharao of, GCIE, KCSI
Sitamau, H H the Raja of, KCIE
Skevington, Sir Joseph O, KCVO FRCS
Slade, *Adm* Sir Edmond J W, KCIE, KCVO
Sladen, *Comm* Sir Sampson, KBE, RN
Sloggett, *Lt Gen* Sir Arth Thos, KCB (*m*), KCMG, KCVO, KHS
Sloley, Sir Herbert Cecil, KCMG
Sly, Sir Frank George, KCSI
Smartt, Hon Sir Thos Wm, KCMG
Smethurst, Sir Thomas, KBE
Smith, Sir Alan MacGregor, KBE
Smith, *Maj Gen* Sir Charles H, KCMG, CB (*m*)
Smith, *Pymr Capt* Sir Francis H, KCB (*m*), RN
Smith, Sir George, KCMG
Smith, *Maj Gen* Sir Fred, KCMG, CB (*m*), FRCVI
Smith, *Lt Col* Sir Henry, KCB (*c*)
Smith, Sir Hy Babington, GBE CH, KCB (*c*), GSI
Smith, Sir H Llewellyn, GCB (*c*)
Smith, *Maj Gen* Sir Herbert G, KCB (*m*)
Smith, Sir Harry, KBE
Smith, Sir James Joynton
Smith *Lt* Sir Keith Macpherson KBE
Smith, Sir Malcolm KBE
Smith, Sir Ross Macpherson, KBE, MC, DFC
Smith, *Maj Gen* Sir Sydenham C U, KCMG, CB (*m*).
Smith Sir Thomas J, KBE
Smith, Sir William F Haynes,
Smith, *Adm* Sir Nathaniel Bowden, KCB (*m*)
Smith, Sir James E Masterton KCB (*c*)
Smith, *Lt Col* Sir James Robert Dunlop, KCSI, KCVO, CIE
Smith, *Col* Sir Charles B Euan, KCB (*c*), CSI
Smith, Sir Geo B Haddon, KCMG
Smyth, *Maj Gen* Sir Nevill, VC, KCB (*m*)
Snagge, Sir Harold Edward, KBE
Snow, *Lt Gen* Sir Thos D Oyly, KCB (*m*), KCMG
Solomon, Hon Sir Wm Hy, KCSI, KCMG
Sompur, Maharaja of, KCIE
Sparks Sir Ashley, KBE (*c*)
Spencer, Sir Harris, KBE
Spencer, Sir Walter Baldwin, KCMG
Spicer, Sir Howard H, KBE
Spring Sir Fras Edwd, KCIE
Stack, *Maj Gen* Sir Lee O Fitz M, KBE, CMG
Stamp Sir Josiah C, KBE
Standing *Comm* Sir Guy, KBE (*c*),
Stanford, *Col* Hon Sir Walter E M, KBE CB (*m*), CMG
Stanistreet *Maj Gen* Sir Geo Brad shaw, KBE (*m*), CB (*m*) CMG, MB
Stanley, Hon Sir A Lyulph, KCMG
Stanley, Hon Sir Arthur, GBE CB (*c*), MVO
Stanley, Sir John, KCIE, KC
Stanton, *Maj Gen* Sir Henry E, KCMG, CB (*m*), DSO
Startin, *Adm* Sir James, KCB (*m*)
Stavert, Sir William E, KBE (*c*)
Steevens *Maj Gen* Sir Jno, KCB (*m*), KCMG
Stein, Sir M Aurel, KCIE
Stephens, *Lt Gen* Sir Reginald B, KCB (*m*) CMG
Stein, *Lt Col* Sir Albert G, KBE, CMG
Stevenson, Sir Geo A, KCB (*c*), CVO
Stewart, *Lt Col* Sir Edward, KBE
Stewart, Sir Charles John, KBE
Stewart, *Maj Gen* Sir Jas Marshall, KCMG, CB (*m*)
Stewart, *Col* Sir James Purves, KCMG, CB (*m*), MD
Stewart, *Col* Sir Robert King, KBE
Stileman, *Rt Adm* Sir Harry, KBE
Stiles, *Col* Sir Harold J, KBE (*m*), MB
Stirling, Hon Sir Jno Lancelot, KCMG, CBE
Stokes, Sir Fredk W S, KBE.
Stokes, Sir Henry E, KCSI
Stopford, *Lt-Gen* Hon Sir Fredk W, KCMG, KCVO, CB.(*m*)
Stopford, *Maj-Gen* Sir Lionel A M, KCVO, CB.(*m*)
Storey, Sir Thomas James, KBE
Stothert, Sir Percy K, KBE
Stout, Hon Sir Robert, KCMG
Strahan, Sir Aubrey, KBE (*c*), FRS
Strauss, *Rr-Adm* Joseph, KCMG. (*U S N*)
Streatfeild, *Col* Sir Henry, KCVO, CB (*c*)
Strickland, *Maj Gen* Sir Edward P, KCB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Strickland, Sir Gerald (Count della Catena), GCMG
Stronge, Sir Francis William, KCMG
Struthers, Sir John, KCB (*c*)
Stuart, Sir Harold A, KCSI, KCVO
Stuart, *Maj Gen* Sir Andrew M KCMG, CB (*m*)
Stuart, *Maj Gen* Sir Robert Chas O, KCSI, RA
Stuart, *Lt-Col* Sir Campbell, KBE
Stubbs, Sir Reginald E, KCM
Suket, H H Raja of, KCF
Sultan Jan Sadozai, Sir, KCIE
Sutherland, Sir Arthur M, KBE
Sutherland, Sir Thomas, GCMG
Sutherland, Sir Wm, KCB (*c*), MP
Swaine, *Maj Gen* Sir Leopold Victor, KCB (*m*), CMG
Swaish, Sir John, KBE
Swayne *Col* Sir Eric J E, KCMG, CB (*m*)
Swettenham, Sir F A, CCMG, CH
Swettenham, Sir J Alex, KCMG
Sykes, Sir Charles, KBE, MP
Sykes, *Maj Gen* Sir Frederick H, GBE (*m*), KCB (*m*), CMG
Sykes, Sir John Chas G, KCB (*c*)
Sykes, *Br Gen* Sir Percy M, KCIE, CMG
Symon, Sir Josiah H, KCMG
Symonds, Sir Aubrey U, KCB (*c*)
Symonds, Sir Charters J, KBE (*m*) CB (*m*), MD
Symons, Sir R Fox, KBE, MRCS
Tagart, *Maj Gen* Sir Harold A L, KCMG, CB (*m*), DSO
ir James, KBE
Tal *Lt Col* Sir Adelbert C, ACIE
Talbot, *Lt Col* Rt Hon Lord Ed mund B, GCVO, DSO, MP
Talbot, *Maj Gen* Hon Sir Reginald A J, KCB (*m*)
Tasadduk Rasul Khan, Raja Sir, KCSI
Tate, *Maj* Sir Robert Wm, KBE
Tavener, Hon Sir John William, KCMG
Taylor, Sir John Jas, KCB (*c*)
Taylor, Sir William, KBE, CB (*m*)
Taylor, His Honour Sir Wm P Kyffin KBE
Taylor, Sir Wm Thomas, KCMG
Tej Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, *Gen* Sir, KCIE
Tempest, *Col* Lord Herbert Vane, KCVO
Thackeray, *Col* Sir Edward T, VC, KCB (*c*)
Theiler, Sir Arnold, KCMG
Thesiger, Hon Sir Edward Pierson, KCB (*c*)
Thom, Sir William, KBE.(*c*)
Thomas, Sir C Inigo, GCB (*c*)
Thomas, *Gen* Sir Francis William, CB (*m*),
Thomas, *Adm* Sir Hugh Evan, KCB (*m*), KCMG, MVO (4th)
Thomas, Sir J Lynn, KBE.(*m*), CB (*c*), CMG, FRCS

Thomas, Sir Wm Beach, K B E
Thompson, Sir E Maunde, G C B (c), I S O
Thompson, *Maj Gen* Sir Hy Neville, K C M G, C B (m), D S O, M B
Thompson, Sir Percy, K B E, C B
Thompson, Sir William Hy, K B E, M D
Thomson, Sir Basil H, K C B (c)
Thomson, *Col* Sir Courtauld, K B E, C B (c).
Thomson, Sir Graeme, K C B (c)
Thomson, Sir James, K C S I
Thomson, *Lt Col* Sir Jas Wishart, K B E (c).
Thomson, *Br Gen* Sir Hugh D White, K B E (m), C B (m), C M G, D S O
Thomson, *Maj Gen* Sir Wm Montgomerie, K C M G, C B (m), M C
Thomson, Sir Wm Rowan, K B E
Thorburn, *Lt Col* Sir William, K B E (m), C B (m) M D
Thornhill, *Lt Col* Sir Hy Beaufoy, K C I E, C M G
Thornton, *Lt Col* Sir Edward N, K B E (m) (& *Afr*)
Thornton, *Lt Col* Sir Hy Worth, K B E (m), R E
Thornycroft, Sir John Edward, K B E
Threlfall, Sir Richard, K B E, F R S
Thring, Sir A Theodore, K C B (c)
Thuillier, *Col* Sir Hy Ravenshaw K C I E
Thursby, *Adm* Sir Cecil Fiennes, K C B (m), K C M G
Thurston, Sir Thomas G O, K B E
Thwaites, *Maj Gen* Sir William, K C M G, C B (m)
Thynne, *Maj Gen* Sir Reginald T, K C B (m)
Tighe, *Maj Gen* Sir Michael J, K C M G, C B (m), C I E, D S O
Tilley, Sir John A C, K C M G, C B (c)
Toker, *Maj-Gen* Sir Alliston C, K C B (m)
Tomasson, *Capt* Sir Wm H, K B E, M V O
Tonk, H H the Nawab of, G C S I, G C I E
Tothill, *Rr Adm* Sir Hugh H Darby, K C M G, C B (m)
Tower, Sir Regd T, K C M G C V O
Townley, Sir Walter Beaupré K C M G
Townshend, *Maj Gen* Sir Chas. Vere F, K C B (m), D S O
Travancore, H H Maharaja of, G C S I, G C I E
Tregear *Maj Gen* Sir Vincent William, K C B (m)
Treherne, *Maj Gen* Sir Francis Harper, K C M G, A M S
Trevor, *Surg Gen* Sir Francis W, K C S I, C B (m), K H S
Tritton, Sir Seymour B, K B E
Trotter, *Maj Gen* Sir James K, K C B (m), C M G
Troubridge, *Adm* Sir Ernest C T, K C M G, C B (m), M V O (4th).
Troup, Sir C Edw, K C B (c), K C V O
Tucker, *Lieut General* Sir Charles, G C B (m), G C V O
Tudor, *Vice Adm* Sir Fdk Chas. T, K C M G, C B (c)
Tupper, Hon Sir C Hibbert, K C M G
Tupper, *Adm* Sir Reginald G O, K C B (m), C V O
Turner, *Surg Rr Adm* Sir George R, K C B (m), C B (c)
Turner, Sir Joseph, K B E
Turner, *Lt-Gen* Sir Richard E. W., V C, K C M G, C B (m), D S O
Turpin, Sir William G, K C B (c)
Twigg, Sir John, K C I E
Twynam, Sir William C, K C M G
Tyrrell, Sir William Geo, K C M G, K C V O, C B (c)
Udaipur, H H Maharana of, G C S I, G C I E
Udny, Sir Richard, K C S I
Ugyen Wangchuk, H H Maharaja, Sir, K C S I, K C I E
Umar Hayat Khan, *Maj* Sir Malik, K C I E, M V O (4th)
Uniacke, *Maj Gen* Sir Herbert C C, K C M G C B (m)
Valadier, *Maj* Sir Auguste Charles K B E C M G
Van Deventer *Lt Gen* Sir Jacob L, K C B (m), (S *A*).
Van Ryneveld, *Lt Col* Sir H A, K B E (c), D S O, M C
Vicars, Sir Arthur E, K C V O
Villiers, Rt Hon Sir Francis Hyde, G C M G, G C V O, C B (c)
Vincent Sir Wm H Hoare, K C S I
Vivian, *Col* Sir A Pendarves K C B (c)
Wade, Hon Sir Charles Gregory, K C M G, K C
Wake, *Rr Adm* Sir Drury St A, K C B, C B (m)
Walker, Sir Alexander, K B E
Walker, Sir Charles, K C B (c)
Walker, Sir Geo Casson K C S I
Walker *Maj Gen* Sir George T Forestier, K C B (m)
Walker, Sir Herbert, K C B (c)
Walker, Sir James, K C I E
Walker *Maj Gen* Sir Harold B, K C B (m), K C M G, D S O
Wallace, *Maj Gen* Sir Cuthbert S, K C M G, C B (m)
Wallace, *Lt Col* Sir David, K B E, C M G
Wallace, *Col* Sir Johnstone K B E
Wallace, Sir Laurence K B E
Wallers, Sir Evelyn Ashley K B E
Wallington, Sir Edward Wm K C V O, C M G
Walpole, Sir Horatio G, K C B (c)
Walton, Hon Sir Edgar Harris, K C M G
Walton, Sir William K B E
Wapshare, *Lieut Gen* Sir Richard K C I F C B, C S I
Ward, *Capt* Hon Sir John Hubert, K C V O
Ward, Sir William, K C M G C V O
Ware *Maj Gen* Sir Fabian A G K B E C B (m)
Warner, Sir Frank, K B E
Warrack, Sir James H, K B E (c)
Warren, *Gen* Sir Charles, G C M G, K C B (c)
Warren Sir Pelham L, K C M G
Warren Sir Herbert K C V O, D C L
Waterhouse Sir Nicholas E, K B E
Waterlow, Sir William A, K B E (c)
Watkis *Gen* Sir Henry B B K C B (m)
Watson, Sir Alfred William K C B (c)
Watson *Col* Sir Chas Gordon, K B E (m), C M G, F R C S, A M S
Watson *Maj Gen* Sir D, K C B (m) C M G (*Can*)
Watson, *Maj Gen* Sir Harry D, K B E (m), C B (m), C M G, C I E, M V O (4th)
Watt, Hon Sir Thomas, K C M G
Watts, Sir Francis, K C M G
Watts, *Maj Gen* Sir Herbert E, K C B (m), K C M G
Watts, Sir Philip, K C B (c)
Watts, *Col* Sir William, K C B (c)
Weaver, Sir Lawrence, K B E
Webb, *Col* Sir Arthur L A, K B E, C B, C M G
Webb, Sir Arthur Lewis, K C M G
Webb Sir Aston, K C V O, C B (c), F R A
Webb, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Richard, K C M G
Weigall *Lt Col* Sir (William Ernest George) Archibald, K C M G
Welby, *Lt Col* Sir Alfred C E., K B E
Welch, *Surg Rr Adm* Sir George, K C M G, C B (m)
Wemyss, *Capt* Sir Maynard, F C, K B E
West, Rt Hon Sir Algernon E, G C B (c)
West, *Maj Gen* Hon Sir Charles J Sackville, K B E (m), C M G
Western, *Maj Gen* Sir Wm Geo Balfour, K C M G, C B (m)
Westmacott, *Maj Gen* Sir Richard, K C B (m), D S O
Weston, *Lt Gen* Sir Aylmer G Hunter K C B (m), D S O, M P
Wheeler Sir Henry, K C I E, C S I
Whigham, *Maj Gen* Sir Robert D, K C B (m), K C M G, D S O
Whinney Sir Arthur F, K B E (c)
White, *Maj Gen* Sir C Brudenell B, K C M G, K C V O C B (m) D S O
White, Sir Herbert Edw, K C M G
White, Hon Sir Herbert T, K C I E
White, *Col* Sir William Hale, K B E (c), M D
White, Rt Hon Sir William Thos, K C M G
Whitehead, *Maj Gen* Sir Hayward R K C B (m) F R C S
Whitehead Sir J Beethom, K C M G
Whitehouse Sir George, K C B (c)
Whitelegge Sir B A K C B (c) M D
Wilberforce *Br Gen* Sir Herbert W, K B E (m) B (m) M G
Wilkin Sir Walter H K C M G
Wilkinson, *Maj Gen* Sir Percival S, K M C B (m)
Willcocks *Gen* Sir James, G C M G K C B (m) K C S I D S O
Willcocks Sir William, K C M G
Williert Sir Arthur, K B E (c)
Willes, *Adm* Sir Geo L Atkinson, K C B (m)
Williams, *Brig Gen* Sir Arthur J Allen, K B E C M G
Williams, *Maj Gen* Sir Godfrey, K C I E, C B (m)
Williams, *Maj Gen* Sir Hugh B, K C B (m) D S O
Williams, Sir W Ellis Hume K B E K C, M P
Williams, *Lt Gen* Sir John Hanbury K C B (m) K C V O, C M G
Williams, Sir Ralph C K C M G
Willis, Sir Frederick J, K B E, C B
Wilmot, Sir Saint Hill Eardley, K C I E
Wilson, *Maj Gen* Sir Alexander, K C B (m)
Wilson, *Lt Col* Sir Arnold T, K C I E, C S I C M G, D S O
Wilson, Sir David, K C M G
Wilson Sir Henry Francis, K C M G, K B E (c)
Wilson, *Lt Gen* Sir Henry Fuller M K C B (m), K C M G
Wilson, Sir James, K C S I
Wilson, *Surg Gen* Sir William D, K C M G
Wilson, Rt Hon Sir Guy D A Fleetwood, G C I F, K C B (c), K C M G
Wilson, Sir Thos Fleming K B E
Wilson, Sir William Grey K C M G
Wilson Sir Charles Stewart K C I E
Wimble, Sir John B, K B E (c)
Wingate, Sir Andrew K C I E
Winsloe, *Admiral* Sir Alfred Leigh, K C B (m), C M G, C V O
Winterbotham, Sir Hy Martin, K C S I
Wittenoom, Hon Sir E Horne, K C M G
Wodehouse, *Maj* Sir Edwin Fredk, K C B (c), K C V O

Wodehouse, *General* Sir Josceline H., G C B (*m*), K C M G
Wollaston, Sir Arthur Naylor, K C I E
Wollaston, Sir Harry N P, K C M G, I S O, LL D
Wolseley, *Gen* Sir George B, G C B (*m*)
Wood, *Maj General* Sir Elliott, K C B (*m*)
Wood, *Lt Col* Sir Jas Leigh, K B E (*m*), C B (*m*), C M G
Wood, ‖ Sir John Barry, K C I E, C S I
Woodhead, *Col* Sir G Sims, K B E (*m*), R A M C
Woodhouse, *Maj Gen* Sir Tom P, K C M G, C B (*m*)
Woods, Sir James Williams, K B E (*c*)
Woods, *Vice Adm* Sir Hy Felix, K C V O (*Pacha*)
Woodward, *Maj Gen* Sir Edward M, K C M G, C B (*m*).
Woollcombe, *Lt-Gen* Sir Chas Louis, K C B (*m*), K C M G
Woon, *Gen* Sir John Blaxell, K C B (*r*)
Wormald, Sir John, K B E (*c*)
Worthington, *Lt Col* Sir Edward S., K C V O, C M G, R A M C
Wortley, *Maj Gen* Hon Sir Richard Montagu Stuart-, K C M G, C B (*m*), D S O
Wright, Sir *Almroth E*, K B E (*m*), C B (*m*), M D, F R S
Wright, *Col* Sir Wm C, K B E, C B
Wyndham Sir Guy Percy, K C M G, C B (*m*), M V O (4th)
Wynne, *Gen al* Sir Arthur Singleton G C B (*m*)
Wynne, Sir Thevredyn Rashleigh, K C S I, K C I E, V D
Wyon, Sir Albert W, K B E (*c*)
Yapp, Sir Arthur K, K.B E.
Yarr, *Maj Gen* Sir Michael T., K C M G, C B (*m*), A M S
Yawng Hwe, Sawbwa of, Sir, K C I E
Young, Sir A Henderson, G.C.M.G., K B E
Young, Sir Charles Alban, K.C M.G., M V O (4th)
Young, *Lt Col* Sir Frank Popham, K B E, C I E
Young *Capt* Sir Frederick Wm K B E, R N
Young, Sir Wm Douglas, K B E, C M G
Young, Sir Wm Mackworth, K C S I
Younger, Rt Hon Sir Robert, G B E
Younghusband, *Lt Col* Sir Francis E, K C S I, K C I E
Younghusband, *Maj-Gen* Sir Geo John, K C M G, K C I E, C B (*m*).
Zaharoff, Sir Basil, G C B (*c*), G.B E.

Table of Precedency in the United Kingdom.

The Sovereign
The Prince of Wales
Younger Sons of the Sovereign
Grandsons of the Sovereign
Sovereign s Brothers
Sovereign s Uncles.
Sovereign s Nephews
Ambassadors
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord High Chancellor
Archbishop of York
Prime Minister
Lord Chancellor of Ireland
Lord President of the Council
Speaker of the House of Commons
Lord Privy Seal (if of Baronial rank)
Five following State Officers if Dukes
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty)
(2) Earl Marshal
(3) Lord Steward
(4) Lord Chamberlain
(5) The Master of the Horse
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
Five above State Officers if Marquesses
Marquesses in same order as Dukes
Dukes eldest Sons
Five above State Officers if Earls
Earls in same order as Dukes
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal
Marquesses eldest Sons
Dukes younger Sons
Five 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
Five above State Officers if Barons
Secretaries of State if of the degree of a Baron
Barons in same order as Dukes
Treasurer of H M s Household
Comptroller of H M s Household
Vice Chamberlain of Household
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.
Viscounts eldest Sons
Earls younger Sons
Barons eldest Sons
Knights of the Garter if Commoners
Privy Councillors 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 Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire
Knights Commanders of the above Orders
Knights Bachelors
Judges of County Courts and Judges of the City of London Court
Serjeants at law
Masters in Lunacy
Companions of the Bath Star of India St Michael and St George Indian Empire
Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order
Commanders of the British Empire
Companions of the Distinguished Service Order
Members 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order
Officers of the British Empire
Companions of the Imperial Service Order
Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers
Baronets eldest Sons
Eldest Sons of Knights in order of their Fathers.
Members 5th Class of the Royal Victorian Order
Members of the British Empire
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers
Baronets younger Sons
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Naval, Military and other Esquires by Office

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers, but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers and before their younger brothers wives Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedency as that of their husbands, thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness Merely official rank on the husband s part does not give any similar precedence to the wife *

There are three Orders confined to Ladies The Order of Victoria and Albert the Crown of India and the Royal Red Cross but members are entitled to no special precedence The Order of the British Empire is open to Ladies the two highest classes being styled Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders

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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, Sheriffs, Chief Officers and Livery At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

* For fuller tables (and for *Scottish and Irish Precedency*) see Introduction to "Whitaker's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage and Companionage," a companion volume, price 32s net.



Knights Bachelor.



The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood The Register of Knights Bachelor instituted by James I in the 17th century lapsed and in 1908 a voluntary association under the title of The Society of Knights (now 'The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor' by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1857 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight An annual Knightage is published from information supplied by the authorities and can be obtained on application The Officers of the Society are —*Principal* Sir Henry Pellatt Kt, *Vice President* Sir William Bull Kt MP *Hon Registrar*, Sir Harry North, *Clerk*, H Whelbourn *Secretary and Library* 2 Mitre Court Temple E C 4

A LIST OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD

(Exclusive of such as have afterwards received the higher honour of K C B *etc, q v)*

Abdur Rahim Hon Sir
Aeland Sir R B Dyke K C
Acton Hon Sir Edward
Adams Sir John Coode
Adams Sir Robert Stewart
Adkins Sir Ryland K C M P
Affleck Sir J Ormiston M D
Aikins Sir James A M
Aird Sir John
Aitken Sir Robert
Alcazar Sir Hy Albert K C
Alexander Sir Sidney R
Allan Sir H Montagu C V O
Allen Sir Harry B M D
Allen Sir Hugh P M B D
Allen Sir Thomas Wm
Allison Sir Robert Andrew
Allom Sir Charles
Amalavanar Kanagasabai Sir
Amos Sir Herbert Brown
Anderson Sir Arthur Robt I E B P
Anderson Sir George
Anderson Sir John
Anderson Sir Robert N
Anderson Sir R Rowand
Anderson Sir Wm M A M V O 4th
Andrews Prof Sir Fredk William F R S
Angier Sir Theodore V S
Anthony Sir John
Arbuthnot Sir Geo Gough
Archibald Sir William R A
Armstrong Sir Charles H
Arthur Sir Allan
Ashburnham Sir Cuthbert George
Ashley Sir W J
Ashton Sir Ralph P
Ashutosh Chaudhuri Hon Sir
Atkinson Sir C T I E
Atkinson Sir Wm Nicholas S I L D
Avery Hon Sir Horace F
Aylmer Hon Sir Wm Bock
Baddeley Sir John James
Bailey Sir Rowland C B (c) I O M V O (5th
Balfour Sir Graham
Ballantyne Sir Henry
Bam Sir Pieter Canzius van Homestem Steward O B E
Banatvala *Col* Sir Hormasjee Eduljee C S I
Bancroft Sir Squire B
Bandaranaike Sir Solomon Dias C M G
Bankes Rt Hon Sir Jno Eldon
Banner Sir J S Harmood M P
Barber Sir Edward F
Barclay Sir Thomas I L B
Barclay Sir Thomas
Barker *Capt* Sir D Wilson
Barker Sir Francis H
Barker *Col* Sir Evelyn W J
Barker Sir Fredk F
Barnard Sir Herbert
Barnes Sir Frederic Corell
Barnsley *Br Gen* Sir John V D
Barr Sir James C B E M D
Barran Sir Rowland H
Barrett Sir Wm Fletcher F R S
Barrett Sir Wm Scott
Barrie Sir Charles
Bartlett Sir Herbert Holgerstrom I S O
Barton Sir John George C B
Barton Sir William M I
Batchelor Sir Stanley L
Baxter Sir George W
Beachcroft Sir Melville
Beaman Sir Frank C O
Bean Sir George
Beard Sir Lewis
Beardsell Sir William A
Beattie Sir Andrew
Beattie Sir John Cairnthers
Beauchamp Sir Sidney
Beaufort Sir Lucius ester P
Beaumont Hon Sir William Henry
Beck Hon Sir Adam
Beck Sir A Cecil P M I
Beck Sir Raymond
Belford *Lt Col* Sir Charles H L D I M S
Begbie Sir James
Beharrel *Lt Col* Sir John Geo D S O
Behrens Sir Charles
Beilly Sir George Ph S F R S
Bell Sir James V O
Bennett Sir Courtenay W I S
Bennett Sir Edward Sowerby
Bennett Sir Wm Fletcher
Benson Sir Frank R
Benson Sir Wm Hawtrey M D
Berry Sir Geo Andreas M B
Berry Hon Sir Wm Tisset
Bertram *Brig Gen* Sir Alexander
Bertram Sir Anthony K C
Bethell Sir Thomas Robert
Bezonji Dadabhoy Mehta Sir
Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar Sir
Biggs *Maj* Sir Arthur W
Biles Sir John Harvard
Binning Sir Arthur Wm
Binod Chandra Mitra Sir
Bipin Krishna Basu Sir Rai Bahudur C I E
Bird Sir Alfred Fredk M P
Bird Sir Henry Busby
Bird Sir James
Bird Sir William B M
Birkett Sir Thomas W
Birkmyre Sir Archibald C B E
Biron Sir Hy Chartres
Black Sir Arthur Wm
Blades Sir Geo Rowland M P
Blair Sir Robert
Blomfield Sir Reginald T
Bodkin, Sir Archibald
Bois Sir Stanley
Bond Sir Walter McGeough
Bosanquet Sir Fredk A K C
Boscawen *Lt Col* Rt Hon Sir A S T Griffith M P
Bourne Sir Frederick Samuel A C M G
Bovell Sir Henry Alleyne
Bowater Sir William Henry
Bower Sir Alfred L
Bowring Hon Sir Edgar R
Bowron Sir Edward
Boyson Sir John Alex
Bryton Sir James
Brabrook Sir Edward W C B
Brabrell Sir Thomas de M L
Bradford Sir James
Bradley *Col* Sir A Montague T I
Brain Sir Francis W T
Bramston Sir Thomas A M I
Brand His Honour Sir Edward
Brayley *Br Gen* Sir Edward High
Bray Hon Sir Reginald M
Brett Sir Cecil M W C S I
Brett Sir Charles Henry
Brewitt Sir Horatio
Brickdale Sir Fortescue
Brickwood Sir John
Bridge Sir Frederick C V O
Briggs Hon Sir Henry
Bright Sir Charles
Brockman Sir H W Drake
Brocklebank Sir Edmund
Broom Sir Thomas
Brown Sir Frank
Brown Sir John
Brown Sir Joseph
Brown Sir J McLeavy C M G
Brown Sir Robert Chas M B
Brown Sir Wm Slater
Browne Sir Edmund
Browne Sir Jas Crichton
Bruce Sir Archibald Carmichael
Bruce Sir Robert
Bruce Sir Robert C B (c)
Bruton Sir James M P
Bryant Sir Francis Morgan C B E M V O I S O
Bryceson Sir Arthur Benj
Buchanan Hon Sir (Fred) Jno
Buchanan Sir W Clarke
Buckell Sir Robert
Buckham Sir George E F
Buckingham Sir Hy Cecil R E
Bucknill Sir John Alex S
Budge Sir E A Wallis I T T D
Bull Rt Hon Sir William J M P
Burge Sir Charles Henry
Burls Sir E Grant C S I
Burn Sir George
Burnet Sir John James
Burton *Maj* Sir Gerald A F
Bury Sir George
Busk Sir Edward Henry
Butler Hon Sir Richard
Butt Sir Alfred
Butterworth Sir Alex Kaye
Cable Sir Ernest
Caillard Sir Vincent Hy P
Callaghan Sir Alfred J
Callender Sir Thomas O
Cameron Sir Chas A C B (c)
Cameron Sir Hector Clare C B E M D
Campbell Sir James
Campbell Hn Sir Marshall
Carkeek Sir Arthur
Carmichael Sir Duncan
Carr Sir Emsley
Carr Sir William St John
Carson *May Gen* Sir James W C B (c
Carson Rt Hon Sir Edward H K C M P
Carter Sir Frank W C I E C B E
Carter Sir William
Carter Sir Wm Morris C B E
Cartmel Sir Harry
Cassels Hn Sir Walter C P
Cave Sir Thomas Cave Browne C B
Chadwick Sir R Burton M P
Chalmers Sir Alfred J G
Chalmers *Col* Sir Charles
Chamberlin Sir George M
Chamberlain Sir R Newman
Chantler Sir Edward M Des Champs
Chance Sir Arthur
Chandler Sir Wm Kellman M C
Channell Rt Hon Sir A M
Chapman Sir Arthur W
Chapman Sir Samuel
Charles Rt Hn Sir Arthur
Chater Sir Catchick P M
Chatterton Sir Alfred H E
Chetti Garu Diwan Bahadur Sir Pitti Thayagaraya
Chettur Sankaran Nayar Sir C I E
Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad Sir
Chirol Sir Valentine
Chitty Sir Chas Wm
Chitty Sir Thos Willes
Churchman Sir Wm Alf
Clare Sir Harcourt Everard
Clark Sir Ernest C B E
Clark Sir Wm Owens
Clarke Sir Edgar Chatfeild
Clarke Rt Hn Sir Edwd K C
Clarke Sir Ernest
Clarke Sir Ernest M
Clarke Sir Fielding
Clarke Sir Frederick W A
Clarke Sir Wm Henry
Clegg Sir William F M E
Clemmy Sir William Henry
Clough Sir John
Cobbett Sir William
Cockburn Sir George J
Coghlan Sir Charles P I C I I Hon Sir Anthony Michael
Collard Sir George
Collie Sir R John C M G M D
Collins *Capt* Sir Robt H Muirhead C M G
Collins Sir Stephen
Collins Sir Thomas
Colvin Sir Sidney D Litt
Combe Sir Ralph Molyneux
Connell Sir Isaac
Connolly Sir Jas Daniel
Conway, Sir Martin M I
Conyngham *Col* Sir Gerald P Lenox R E
Cook Sir Henry W S
Cook Sir Theodore A

Cooke Sir Henry Paget
Cooper *Col* Sir William D CIE
Coote Sir Eyre
Cope Sir Arth Stockdale BA
Corbett Sir Julian
Corke Sir John Henry
Cotes Sir Merton Russell
Cotterill *Lt Col* Sir Joseph M CMG FRCS
Couch Sir Arthur T Quiller
Court Sir Josiah MD
Courtis Sir John W
Couzens Sir George Edwin
Cowan Sir John
Cowan Sir William Hy MP
Coward Sir John Charles Lewis KC
Cowen Sir Frederic Hymen
Cowley Hon Sir Alfred S
Cox Sir W H Lionel
Craggs Sir John Geo MVO
Craig, His Hon Sir John Walker KC
Cramp Sir Wm D ISO
Crawford Sir Homewood
Crawford Sir William
Croom Sir J Halliday MD
Crossman Sir William
Cruickshank Sir W D CIE
Crum Sir Walter Erskine OBE
Crump Sir William John
Crundall Sir William Hy
Cullinan *Maj* Sir Thos Major DSO (*S A*)
Cunliffe Sir Robert Ellis
Cure Sir Henry Capel
Dale Sir Alfred Wm W
Dalziel *Col* Sir T Kennedy
Dannreuther Sir Sigmund CB (*c*)
Danson Sir Fras Chatillon
Darling Rt Hon Sir Chas J
Darwin Sir Francis FRS
Davidson Sir Charles
Davidson Hon Sir Chas Peers
Davis Sir Colin Rees
Davies Sir David S MP
Davies Sir George Edmund
Davies Sir Henry CB (*c*) ISO
Davies Sir W Howell MP
Davies Sir Wm Rees
Davis Sir Charles Henry
Davis Sir Mortimer B
Dawson Sir Edward Rae
Dawson Sir Chas Simon
Dawkins, Sir W Boyd FRS
Dawson Sir Philip
Deane Sir Thos Manly
Deba Prosad Sarbadikari Sir CIE ILD
De Freece Sir Walter
Delafaye Hon Sir Louis Victor
Denby Sir Ellis
Dent Sir Francis Hy CVO
De Sausmarez Sir H Walter
Dewar Sir James FRS
Dibbs Sir Chas Allwright
Dibdin Sir Lewis T KC
Dickinson, Sir Arth Lewes
Dickinson Sir John
Dill Sir Samuel LLD
Dinshah Edalji Vachha Sir
Dobbie Sir James J FRS
Dobbie Sir Joseph
Dobbin Sir Alfred Graham
Dockrell Sir Maurice K MP
Dolby *Maj* Sir George Alexander
Donaldson Sir George
Donkin Sir H Bryan M.D
Doolette Sir George P
Dorabji Jamshadji Tata, Sir
Doran Sir Henry
Dowdall, Sir Laurence C CB (*c*)
Downes Sir Arthur H., M.D
Downes Sir Joseph
Doyle Sir A Conan MD
Drayton Hon Sir Hy Lumley
Duff uc Hon Sir Joseph
Dulgeon Sir Chas John
Duke Rt Hon Sir Henry Edward
Dumayne Sir Frederick G
Dunbar Sir Lorraine Geddes
Duncan Sir David
Duncan Sir James Hastings
Dunning Sir Edwin Harris
Dunning Sir Leonard
Dupree *Col* Sir W Tios VD
Durrant Sir Arthur I CBE MVO (4th)
Duveen Sir Joseph
Dyson Sir Frank W FRS
Dyson Sir Frederick
Eaton Sir John Craig
Edgcumbe Sir Robt Pearce
Edge Rt Hon Sir John
Edge, Sir Knowles
Edridge Sir Frederick T
Edwards Hon Sir W Bassett
Egan Sir Henry K
Egerton Sir Regd Arth. CB
Eggar Sir Henry C MVO
Elgar Sir Edward OM
Elliot Sir Whately
Elliot *Maj* Sir Edmd H MVO (4th)
Elliott Sir Geo Saml MP
Ellis Sir Thomas Ratcliffe Ratcliffe
Elverston Sir Harold
Emerson Sir Wm FRIBA
Essex Sir Richd Walter MP
Evans Sir Arthur J FRS
Evans Sir E Vincent
Eve Hon Sir H Trelawny
Eves Sir Charles
Fagan Sir John FRCSI
Faire Sir Samuel
Falconbridge Hon Sir (W) Glenholme
Farley Sir Edwin W T
Farmer Sir Francis M
Fay Sir Sam
Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim Sir CBE
Fell Sir Arthur MP
Fenwick Sir George
Ferrier Sir David MD FRS
Finlay Sir Campbell K
Finney Sir Stephen CIE
Fisset *Surg Gen* Sir Eugene CMG DSO MD
Fisher Sir Walter Newton.
Fithian, Sir Edwd Wm.
Fitzgerald Sir John
Fitzmaurice Sir Maurice CMG FRS
Fleming Sir James
Flemming Sir John
Fletcher Sir Banister F
Fletcher Hon Sir Ernest F
Fletcher *Com* Sir E Lionel RNR
Fletcher *Col* Sir Henry A CVO
Fletcher Sir Lazarus FRS
Flitcroft Sir Thos Evans
Flower Sir Ernest
Follett Sir Charles J CB (*c*)
Forbes *Lt Col* Sir William Nordheim Sir (H) George
Forget, Sir Rodolphe
Forrest Sir Geo Wm CIE
Forrest Sir William Croft
Foster Sir Harry Seymour
Foster Sir Norris Tildasley CBE
Foster Sir Thomas Gregory
Foster Sir W E FSA
Fowler Sir George Jefford
Fox Sir Charles Edmund
Fox Sir Douglas
Fox, Sir Francis
Fox Sir Robt. Eyes.
Frampton Sir George RA
Fraser Sir Charles Fredk
Fraser Sir Edwd Henry
Fraser Sir Gordon
Fraser Sir Hugh LLD
Fraser Sir Hugh Stein
Fraser Sir John Foster
Fraser Sir John George
Fraser *Capt* Sir John Malcolm RNR
Frazer Sir Jas Geo FRS
Fiere Sir Bartle H T KC
Friswell Sir Charles
Frizelle Sir Joseph
Frost Sir John Meadows
Fry Sir Henry Jas Wakely CIE
Fry Sir William
Fryer Sir Chas Edwd ISO
Fulton Sir Forrest KC
Fulton Sir Robert Fulton
Gage Sir William James
Gales Sir Robert Richard
Gallagher Sir James
Gallagher Sir William ISO
Galsworthy Sir Edwin H
Gamble Sir Reginald A
Gardner Sir Jas T Agg MP
Gardner Sir Robert
Garforth Sir Wm Edward
Garland Sir S Archibald
Garneau Sir (J) George
Garth Sir William KC
Gastrell *Lt Col* Sir Wm Houghton CMG
Gatty Sir Stephen H
Gavey Sir John CB (*c*)
Gauvain Sir Henry John MD
Gelder Sir Alfred
Gentle Sir William B
George Sir Ernest ARA
Gibb Sir George Steginann
Gibbs Sir Charles Hy
Gibson Sir Walter Matthew CVO ISO
Giffard Sir Henry Alexander KC
Glenfield *Maj* Sir Robert Henry
Goddard Rt Hon Sir Daniel Ford
Godfrey Sir Geo Cochrane
Godfrey Sir Joseph E MB
Godsell Sir William
Godwin Sir J Arthur
Goff Sir Park MP
Gold *Maj* Sir Archibald G
Gold Sir Charles
Gollancz Prof Sir Israel LITT D
Goode Sir Charles Henry
Goodman Sir Gerald Aubrey
Goodman Sir Wm Meigh
Goodson Sir Alfred L
Goodwin Sir William V S Gladwell
Gordon Hon Sir Jno H
Gould *Lt Col* Hon Sir Albert John VD
Gould Sir Francis Carruthers
Gower Sir Robt Vaughan OBE
Graham Sir Cecil W N
Graham, Sir Claverhouse
Graham Sir Robert
Graham Hon Sir Thos Lynedoch
Granet Sir (W) Guy
Gray Sir Reginald
Greaves, Hon Sir Wm H
Green Sir John Little OBE
Greenhill Sir A George FRS
Greenwood Sir George
Greer Sir Francis Nugent CB KC
Greer Hon Sir Frederick A
Gregg Sir Henry
Gregory Sir Richd Arman
Greig Sir Robert B., LL.D.
Grice Sir John
Griesbach Sir Philip J H
Griffin *Capt* Sir Henry Daly
Griffith Sir John Purser
Griffith Sir W Brandford
Grill Sir Howard FRS
Grundy Sir Cuthbert O
Gurbakhsh Singh Jeda Sir CIE
Gurney Sir Eustace
Gurney Sir Walter Edwin
Guthrie Sir James
Haining Sir James
Haliburton Sir William H RE MUS D
Hallane Sir William S
Hall Sir F Marshall KC
Hall Sir Henry ISO
Hall Sir Henry James
Halliday *Maj* Sir Fredk John CIE MVO (4th)
Hamilton Sir Henry Herbt
Hamilton Sir Daniel M
Hamilton Sir R Beat Wm
Hanson Sir Philip H, CB
Hanbie *Lt Col* Sir David MD IAMC
Harding Sir Charles O Brien
Hare Sir John
Harper Sir Edgar Josiah
Harrington Rt Hon Sir Stanley
Harris Sir Matthew
Harris Sir Walter Henry M
Harrison Sir J Humphreys, CV
Harrison Sir John
Hartley Sir William P
Hartnoll Sir Henry S
Harvey Sir Robert
Haslam Sir Alfred Seale
Hastings Sir George MD
Hatt Sir Harry Thomas
Haultain Hon Sir Fredk Wm Gordon
Haward Sir Henry F
Hawkins Sir Anthony Hope
Hay Sir Robert Hay Drummond CM
Haycraft Sir Thomas W
Hayden Sir Henry H CSI CIE
Haysom Sir George
Heaton Hon Sir Joseph J
Hegarty Sir Daniel
Helme Sir Norval W
Henderson Prof Sir James P
Henderson Sir Robert H IS
Henderson Sir Thomas
Hennell *Col* Sir Reginald V IS
Hennessy Sir D Valentine
Henry Sir J Hy S
Henry *Col* Sir William D CIE VD
Henschel Sir Geo MUS DOC
Hepburn Sir Harry Frank Lind
Heppel *Col* Sir Harry A L
Herchenroder Sir Percy Alf
Hewett Rt Hon Sir Geo Dn KC MP
Hewat *Lt Col* Sir John MB
Hewitt *Col* Sir Joseph
Hewitt Sir Thomas KC
Heyman Sir Hermen M
Hicks, *Lt Col* Sir Maxwell CMR
Higgins Sir Sidney Geo CBE
Highet Sir Robt Swan, CBE
Hill, Hon Sir Maurice KC
Hinchcliffe Sir James P
Hitching Sir Thos Brooke
Hogg Sir Malcolm N
Hogg, Sir Stuart Saunders
Ho Kai Sir CMG
Holden Sir Edward Thos

Holiday Sir Frederick C
Holland Sir Arthur
Holland Sir Thos Erskine K C
Holloway Sir Harry
Holmwood Sir Herbert
Holt Sir Herbert Samuel
Hood *Hon* Sir Joseph Henry
Hope Sir Harry M I
Hopkinson Sir Alfred K C
Horder Sir Thomas Jeeves M D
Hordern Sir Samuel
Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia Sir
Horne Sir Andrew John
Horne Sir Jas Allan
Horridge Hon Sir Thos G
Horwood Hon Sir William Hy
Hosie Sir Alexander
Ho Tung Sir Robert
Hoy *Col* Sir William Wilson C B (*m*)
Hughes Hon Sir Thomas
Hughes Sir Thomas
Hughes Sir Thomas John
Hughes Sir Walter C C I E
Hulett Hon Sir Jas Liege
Humphery Sir John
Hunter Sir Wm Barnes
Hussey Sir George
Hutchins Sir David Ernest
Hutchinson Sir G Thompson
Hutchinson Sir Joseph T
Hutchinson Sir Sydney H C
Hyde Sir Clarendon G
Hyett Sir Francis Adams
Hyslop Sir Robert Murray
Ibrahim Rahimtoola Sir C I E
Inglis Sir Albemarle P M V O (4th) I S O
Inglis *Col* Sir Robert Wm
Innes His Hon Judge Sir Patrick Rose K C
Ironside Sir Wm Allan
Irwin Sir Alfred M B C S I
Irwin Sir John
Jackson Sir Charles Jas F S A
Jackson *Dep Surg Gen* Sir Robt Wm C B (*m*)
Jaffé Sir Otto
Jaffray Sir Thomas
Jagadish Chandra Bose Sir C S I C I E
Jamal Sir Abdul Karim Abdul Shakur C I E
James Sir Edward B
James Hon Sir Walter K C
Jeans Sir Alexander G
Jernyn Sir Alfred
John Sir Wm Goscombe R A
Johnson Sir Benjamin S
Johnson Sir Louis S M I
Johnston Sir Christopher N K C (Lord Sands)
Johnston Rt Hon Sir Jas
Johnstone Hn Sir Donald C
Johnstone Sir Robert S
Jones Rt Hon Sir Brynmor K C
Jones Sir Henry
Jones Sir Henry (*Tasmania*)
Jones Sir James L
Jones Sir John Morris
Jones Sir W H Hyndman
Jones Sir Robt Armstrong M D
Jones Sir Wm H Quayle
Jones Sir William S Glyn
Jones Sir Wm G Yarworth
Joyce Rt Hon Sir M Ingle
Jugmohandas Varjivandas Sir
Jury Sir William F
Juta Hon Sir Henry H K C
Kadoorie Sir Ellis
Kailash Chandra Basu Sir Rai Bahadur C I E O B E
Kay Sir Robert Newbald
Kearney Sir Francis Edgar
Keightley Sir Samuel R
Keith Sir Henry S
Kelly Sir Henry Greene
Keltie Sir John Scott F R G S
Kemp Sir Alfred J
Kennedy Sir Alexr B W
Kennedy Sir John
Kenrick Sir Geo Hamilton
Kesteven Sir Charles Hy
King Sir Charles Albert B (*c*)
King *Br Gen* Sir C Wallis C B (*m*) C M G M V O (4th
King Sir Lucas W C S I
Kingsmill *Ad* Sir Chas L
Kinsey Sir Joseph Jas
Kirby Sir Horace Woodburn
Kirk Sir John
Kirkwood Sir Walter G C
Knox Hon Sir George F I S O
Knox Sir James
Komnal Sir James F R S F
Kotze Hon Sir John Gilbert
Kotze Sir Robert Nels n
Kyd Sir David Hope L L D
Lacoste Hon Sir Alexander
Lamb Sir Ernest H C M G
Lancaster Sir William J
Lang Hon Sir Frederic W
Lange Hon Sir Johannes H
Langerman Sir Jan W S
Laporte Hon Sir Hormisd s
Larmor Sir Joseph M I F R S
Lascelles Sir Alfred Geo
Lauder Sir Harry
Lavery Sir John R A
Law Sir Archd FitzGerald
Lawless *Surg Lt Col* Sir Warren R (Crooke C B (*m*) C I E C B E M D
Lawrence Hon Sir Alfd T
Lawrence Hon Sir P Ogden
Le Bas Sir Hedley Francis
Leclézio Sir Eugène P J
Ledgard Sir Henry
Lee Sir Sidney
Lee Hon Sir Walter Hy
Leetham *Lt Col* Sir Arthur C M G R E
Leggett Sir Edward H M D S O
Leishman Sir James
Lemieux Hon Sir François X
Lemon Sir James
Lennard Sir Thos Joseph
Le Sage Sir John Merry
Levison Sir Leon
Lewis Sir Henry
Lewis Sir Thomas Williams
Lewis Sir Walter Llewellyn
Liddell Sir Robert M
Lindsay Sir John
Lister Sir Frelk Spencer
Lister Sir Robt Ashton C B E M P
Lithiby Sir John C B (*c*)
Lloyd Sir Horatio
Lo h Sir Chas Stewart
Lockhart Sir Robt C
Lodge Sir Oliver F R S
Lodge Prof Sir Richard
Long Sir James
Longhurst Sir Hy Bell C V O
Lorimer Sir Robert S A R A
Lorimer Sir William
Low Sir Sidney James
Lucas Sir Arthur
Lucy Sir Henry William
Lunn Sir George
Lunn Sir Henry S M D
Luscombe Sir John Henry
Lush Hon Sir Montague
Lutyens Sir Edwin L R A
Lynch Sir John Patrick
Lyon Sir Alexander
Maasdorp Sir Andries F S
MacAlister Sir John Young W F S A
McBride Hon Sir Peter
McCardie Hon Sir Henry Alfred
M Clure Sir John David
MacCormick Sir Alex M D
McCormick Sir William Symington
McCrae *Lt Col* Sir George D S O V D
M Cruth Sir William Jas
McCullagh Sir Crawford
MacDonald Hon Sir Hugh J K C
M Ewen *Surg Gen* Sir Wm B (*c*) F I S
M Fadyen Sir John
Ma Farland Sir John Hy I L I
McGrath Sir Joseph L L D
McIver *Maj* Sir Charles
Mackenzie Sir A C M U S I
Mackenzie Sir James M D
Mackenzie Sir William
Mackenzie Sir Wm Leslie M D
Mackie Sir Richard
Mackinder Sir Halford J M P
Mackinnon Sir Lachlan Chas
Macklin Sir James
McLaughlin Sir Henry
McLeod Sir Chas C m) ell
McLeod Sir Ezekiel
Macleod Hon Sir Norman C
Macmillan Sir Frederick O
McMillan Hon Sir R bt J
McMillan *Maj* Sir Wm N
Macnaghten Sir Melville Leslie C B (*c*)
Macpherson *Maj* Sir Andrew N M I
Macpherson Sir Duncan J C I E
Macrae Sir Colin C rge
Mallen Hon Sir Frank
Maguire Sir Alexander Herbt
Maitland Sir Herbert L
Major Hon Sir Charles Hy
Malins Sir Edward J I
Mallet Sir Charles Edward
Mallet Sir Charles C C V
Mance Sir Henry C C I E
Manheberg Sir G Charles
Manifold Hon Sir Walter S
Mann Sir Donald Daniel
Mann Sir T Duncombe
Manners *Maj* Sir George E J
Manton Sir Henry John
Marks Sir G Croydon C B E M I
Marsden Sir Thos R C B E
Marshall Sir John H C I E I Litt
Martin Sir Ernest
Martin Sir James
Mason Sir Thomas
Martin Sir William F S A
Matheson Rt Hon Sir Robert E
Matthews Sir A H Hlt
Matthews Sir John B K C
Matthews Sir Thomas
Maule Sir Robert
Mawson Sir Douglas D Sc
Maxwell Sir Frederic Mackenzie
Maxwell Sir William
Mears Hon Sir Grimwood
Meldon Sir Albert
Mellor Sir James R
Menendez *Maj* Sir (M) Raymond
Meredith Sir Wm Ralph
Michell Hon Sir Lewis C V O
Middlebrook Sir William M P
Middleton Sir John Page
Miers Sir Henry Alexr
Miles Sir John Charles
Miller Hon Sir Edward
Miller Sir Francis Henry
Miller Hon Sir Frederick Dawson K C
Miller Sir Leslie C
Milligan Sir William M D
Molteno Hon Sir James Tennant K C
Money Sir Leo Chiozza
Moneypenny Sir Frederick W C B E M V O
Monteath Sir Ruthven C
Moody Sir Jas M M R
Moody *Maj Gen* Sir Jn M
Moore Sir Fredk William
Moore Sir John Wm M D
Morgan *Maj* Sir David H
Morris Sir Samuel M
Morton Sir Alpheus C
Mountain Sir Edward M
Myers Sir George
Muhammad Yusuf Haji Sir
Muir Sir Richd B David
Muir Sir Thomas C M
Mules Sir Horace C C S I M V O O B E
Mullick Sir Basanta Kumar
Munro Sir Henry
Munroe Sir Harry Count hope K C
Murison Sir James W
Murray Sir David R A
Murray Sir George S
Murray Sir James
Murray Sir Robert
Murton Sir Walter C B.
Myles Sir Thos C B (*m*) M D
Nairne Sir Perceval A
Nanton Sir Augustus M
Naoroji Pestanji Vakil Bah Sir C I E
Napier Sir Walter J D C L
Narayan Ganesh Chanda varkar Sir
Nash Sir Vincent.
Naudi Sir Salvatore C M G
Needham Sir Christopher T
Needham Sir Fredk M D
Needham Sir George Wm
Neill Sir Thomas
Nevill Sir Walter P
New Sir Henry Francis
Newbolt Sir Francis George K
Newbolt Sir Henry J D Litt
Newson Sir Percy Wilson
Newton Sir Henry Francis
Newton *Maj* Sir Lewis Arthur
Newton Sir William
Nicholas Sir Walter Powell
Nicholl *Comm* Sir Edward R N R M P
Nicholls Hon Sir Herbert
Nicholson Sir Arthur
Nicolson Sir John Rumney M
Nicoll Sir Wm Robertson L L
Nicholl Sir Herbert K C M P
Nicolson Sarkar Sir M I
Nicolle Sir William
Norman Sir Fredk John
Norris Sir Hy George L P
North *Maj* Sir Harry
North Sir Jonathan
Oakley Sir John Hubert
Oldeveckere Sir S l mon C
O Connell Sir John Rolt
O Connell Sir Peter
Oddy Sir J James
O Donohoe Sir James
Ogilvie Sir Francis Grant
Oliffe l Sir Rich Chas
Oliver Sir Mark
Oliver Sir Thomas M D
O Malley Sir Edwd L
Orange Sir Hugh W, C B C I E
Orde Sir Julian Walter
Ormond Sir Herbert John
Ormsby Sir Lambert
O Shea Sir Henry
Osler Sir Edmund Boyd

Otter Sir John Lonsdale
Outerbridge Sir Joseph
Owen Sir Jamsetjee M D
Owen Sir James G
Owens *Lt Col* Sir Chas J C B (c)
Painter Sir Fredc George
Paish Sir George
Park Sir Maitland H
Parker Sir George Phillips
Parkington *Col* Sir Roger
Parkinson Sir Thos W M D
Parratt Sir Walter C V O
Parrott Sir J Edward
Paton Sir James Wallace
Paul Sir George Morison
Paul Sir John Balfour C V O
Paulin Sir David
Payton Sir Chas Alfred M V O (4th)
Peacock Sir Peter
Peacock Sir Robert M V O
Pearce Sir Robert
Pearce Sir William M I
Pearson Sir Edward Ernest
Peat Sir Wm Barclay
Peck Sir William
Pellatt *Col* Sir Hy M C V O
Penfold *It Col* Sir Stephen
Perry *Lt Col* Sir Allan M D
Perry, Sir Erwin Cooper
Perry Sir Wm Pame S
Peters Sir George
Peterson Hon Sir Arthur F
Petheram Sir Wm Comer
Petrie Sir Charles
Pettigrew, Sir Andrew Hislop
Philip *Lt Col* Sir R b t Wm
Phillips Sir Claude
Phillips Sir John M D
Phipps Sir Edmd B M C
Piggott Sir Jas Taylor
Pigott Sir Thos Digby
Pilditch Sir Philip E M P
Pilter Sir John
Pinero Sir Arthur Wing
Pink Sir Harold Rufus
Pink Sir Thomas
Pitcock Sir Stanley J
Pitman Sir H Isaac
Platt Sir Tatton Hall Hulme
Plummer Sir Alexander Annandalam Sh
Porter Sir Alexander
Powell Sir Robt Leonard
Power Sir James A
Prafulla Chandra Roy Sir C I E
Prain *It Col* Sir David M C C I E
Pramada Charan Banerji Sir
Prendergast Hon Sir James
Prestige *Maj* Sir John Theodore
Price Sir Keith Wm
Price Sir Robert
Price Sir William
Priestley Sir Walter S
Priestley Sir Arthur
Priestley Sir Wm E B
Prince Sir Alex W...
Procter Sir Hy J K B E
Prolyat Kumar Tagore Maharaja Bahadur Sir
Purcell Sir Gilbert K I
Purman Sir Thomas
Pyne Sir Thos Salter C S
Quick Hon Sir John
Quin Sir Stephen B
Quinn Sir Patrick M V O
Rabindranath Tagore Sir
Rae Sir Alexander
Raeburn Sir Wm H R
Raleigh Sir Walter
Ramsay Sir William M D D
Randall Sir Henry F
Randles Sir John S M P
Ranger, Sir Alfred W G D C L
Rash Behari Ghose, Sir C S I, C I E
Rason Hon Sir Cornthwaite H
Raynor Sir Wm Pick
Read Sir Alfred Henry
Read Sir C Hercules P S
Redford Sir Edward P W C B (c)
Redmond Sir J Michael M D
Rees Sir Milsom C V O F R C S E
Rees Sir W Beddoe
Reichel Sir Harry
Reid Sir Arthur Hay S
Reid Sir John
Reid Sir Marshall Lelk I F
Reid Sir William Duff
Reuben Hen Sir A Wood
Reynolds Sir Alfred Jas
Reynolds Sir Frank Lushington
Reynolds *Col* Sir James Philip I S O
Richards Hon Sir Richard Withams
Richardson Sir Albion H
Ridgeway Sir Wm Pitt
Ridley Rt Hon Sir Edward
Rigg Sir Edward C B (c) C V I S O
Ritchie Sir George
Robbins Sir Alfred
Roberts *It Col* Sir James Reid C I E I M S
Roberts Sir John M C
Roberts Sir Owen Edwards
Roberts Sir Thomas Lee
Roberts Hon Sir Hy Leyer
Robertson Sir Johnston Forbes
Robertson Sir William
Robinson Sir Hugh Malcolm C B I S C
Robinson Sir John
Robinson Sir Rd Atkinson
Robinson Sir Thomas C B E M I
Robinson Sir Thos Wm
Robinson Sir Wm Henry
Roche Hon Sir Alex Adair
Rogers Sir George
Roddick Sir Thos Geo M D
Rolleston Sir Robert Hudson
Rose Sir Chas Arthur
Roffey Sir George Walter
Roger Sir Alexander K P
Rogers Sir Hallewell M P
Rogers *It Col* Sir Leonard C I E M D
Rogers Sir Robert H
Rollit Sir Albert Kaye
Roney Sir Ernest
Rose *Lt Col* Sir Hugh A I S O
Rose Sir Thos Kirke
Rosling Sir Edward
Ross Sir Edward Denison C I E Ph D
Rotton Sir Francis K C
Rowland Sir Leonard Bromfield
Royle Sir George
Runtz Sir Jno Johnson
Ruthen Sir Chas Tamlin O B E
Rutherford Sir Ernest F R S
Rutherford Sir Wm Watson M D
Rutledge Hon Sir Arthur
Rymer Sir Joseph Sykes
Simond Sir John Wm K C
Salter Hon Sir A Clavell
Saltmarsh Sir J George
Samuel Rt Hon Sir Harry S
Sanders Sir Edgar C.
Sanderson Hon Sir Lance Ibt K C
Sands Sir James Patrick
Santley, Sir Charles
Sargant, Hon Sir Charles Hy
Savage Sir George Henry
Scarisbrick Sir Charles
Scarth Sir Charles
Schafer Sir Ed A Sharpey
Schofield Sir Henry
Schuster Prof Sir Arthur F R S
Scott Hon Sir Basil
Scott Sir Benjamin
Scott Sir James
Scott Sir John Harley
Scott Sir Robert F I S O
Scovell Sir Augustus Chas
Scrutton Rt Hn Sir Thos E
Seager Sir William H M P
Seaman Sir Owen
Selfe Sir Robert Carr
Selfe His Hon Sir Wm I
Semple *It Col* Sir David
Serjeant *Col* Sir W C B (c)
Seth Sarupchand Hukum chand Sir Rai Bahadur
Shackleton Sir Ernest C V O
Shah Sir Lallabhai Asharan
Shann Sir T Thornhill
Sharkey Sir Seymour J M D
Shaw Sir Alexander W
Shaw Sir Archibd McInnes C B (c)
Shaw Sir Geo Watson C S I
Shaw Sir Wm Napier F R S
Shead Sir Samuel G
Sherman Hon Sir Montague
Shirtall Sir Ernest
Shepherd Sir Horatio Hy
Sherburn Sir John
Shields Sir Douglas
Shipley Sir William
Short Sir Frank
Shortall Sir Patrick
Simpson Sir Clement B
Simpson Sir Jas
Simpson Sir James Hope
Simpson Sir R Russell W S
Sims Sir Thomas C B
Sinclair Sir John R bt
Skinner Sir Henry Ross
Slingo Sir William
Smalley Sir Herbert M D
Smillman Sir Hy George
Smith Sir Cecil Harcourt C V O
Smith Sir Clarence
Smith Sir Edward
Smith Sir F C Wyllboe
Smith Sir Frederick Wm
Smith Very Rev Sir Geo Adam D D
Smith Sir George John
Smith Sir James
Smith Sir Lindsay
Smith Sir Thomas James K B E
Smith Sir Wm Edward C B
Smith *Col* Sir Wm R Peel M D
Smith Sir Chas Hy Fisher
Smith *Com* Sir Humilt n P Freer C S I R N
Smith Sir Alfred Vin Waterschoolt Lucie
Smithers Sir Alfred Walter M P
Smyly Sir P Crampton
Smyly Sir William J M I
Snell Sir John F C
Soares Sir Ernest J
Soulsby Sir Wm J C C I E C V O
Soundy Sir John Thos C B E
Soward Sir Alfred W C B
Sowden Sir William John
Spear Sir John Ward
Speed Sir Edwin Arney
Spencer Sir J Ernest
Spicer Sir Evan.
Spielmann Sir Isidore, C M G
Sprott Sir Fredk. L.
Spurgeon Sir Arthur
Stanes Sir Robert
Stanford Sir C Villiers M U S D
Stanyon Sir Henry T C I E V D
Starner Sir Chas Walter
Starrh Sir John
Stenning Sir Alex Rose
Stephen Sir Harry Lushington
Stephens, Sir William
Stephenson Sir Albert Fiederick
Stern Sir Edward D
Stevens Hon Sir Jno F
Stevenson Sir Edmond S
Stewart Sir Francis H C I E
Stoll Sir Oswald
Stockman Sir Stewart M R C V S
Stone Sir Charles
Stone Sir Joseph Hy C I E
Stonehouse Sir Edmund
Strangman Sir Thos Joseph
Stuart Sir Robert F
Sullivan Hon Sir W Wilfd
Sutherland Hon Sir Geo H
Sutton Sir Abraham
Sutton Sir John Bland
Swift Hon Sir Rigby
Szlumper Sir Jas W C E
Tacon Sir Thomas Hy
Tagore Sir Rabindranath
Taillon Hon Sir Louis O (*Can*)
Tait Sir Thomas
Tanner Sir Henry C B (c) I S O
Tarak Nath Palit Sir
Tarring Sir Charles Jas
Taschereau Rt Hon Sir H Elzéar
Taylor Sir Allen
Taylor Sir Fredk Williams
Taylor Sir Richd Stephens
Taylor Sir Robert
Teall Sir Jethro J H F R S
Tedder Sir Arthur John C B (c)
Temple Sir Alfred George P S A
Temulji B Nariman Sir
Thane Sir George Dancers F R C S
Thomas Sir (Abraham) Gar rod M D
Thomas *Capt* Sir Brumwell
Thomas Sir Griffith
Thomas *Br Gen* Sir Owen M P
Thompson *Col* Sir Richard J I C M G, D S O
Thompson Sir Robert J
Thompson, Sir William Jno
Thomson Sir Fredk W Whitley
Thomson Sir Joseph J O M D S C
Thomson Sir St Clair
Thorneycroft Sir Jno, F R S
Thorneycroft Sir Wm Hamo R A
Thorpe Sir Thos Edwd C B F R S
Thrift Sir John Edward
Thursfield Sir James Richard
Tilden Prof Sir Wm Aug D S C
Tirrard Sir Nestor J C M D
Tobin His Honour Judge Sir Alfred A K C
Todd Sir Wm A Forster
Tomes Sir Charles S F R S
Toulmin Sir George
Towle *It Col* Sir Francis Wm C B E
Towle Sir William
Townshend Sir Charles Jas.
Towse Sir J Wrench
Tozer Sir Henry
Trevelyan Sir Ernest J
Trevor Sir Charles Cecil C B
Trippel *Maj* Sir Francis

Tritton Sir William A
Trower Sir Walter
Tudor Sir Daniel Thos
Tupper Sir Daniel A A M V O (4th)
Turnbull *Col* Sir Robt M V O (5th)
Turner Sir Montagu C
Turner Sir Samuel
Turney Sir John
Tweedy Sir John F R C S
Twomey Sir Daniel H R
Tyser Sir Charles R
Urquhart Sir James
Urwick Sir Henry
Van Boeschoten Sir Johannes G
Van Cuylenburg Sir Hector Wm
Van der Meulen Sir Fredk A O B E
Van Hulsteyn Sir Willem
Vanston Sir George T B K C
Vasanji Trikamji Mulji Sir
Vaudrey Sir Wm Henry
Veitch Sir Harry James
Vembakam Comandur Desikachariyar Sir
Venning Sir Edgcumbe
Veno Sir William Henry
Vero Sir Joseph Cooke M D
Verey Sir Henry William
Vernon Sir W H Venables
Verrall Sir Thos Jenner LL D
Vine Sir Somers C M G
Vinogradoff Prof Sir Paul D C L
Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Sir
Voules Sir Gordon B
Wadson Hon Sir Thomas John
Waechter Sir Max L
Wainwright Sir James G
Walker Sir Byron E C V O
Walker *Lt Col* Sir Jas C I E
Wallace Sir Matthew G
Wallace Sir Robert K C
Wallis Sir J F Lower
Wallis Sir Whitworth
Walpole Sir Charles Geo
Walston Sir Charles
Walters Rt Hon Sir J Tudor M P
Walters Sir W Howell
Ward Sir Adolphus Wm Litt D
Ward Sir Leslie
Ward Sir Thomas R J C I E M V O
Warner Sir Geo Fredk
Warren Sir Alfred H M P
Warren Sir Norcot H Y
Warrington Rt Hon Sir Thos Rolls
Waterhouse Sir Herbert Firmival M D
Watney Sir John
Watson Sir Francis
Watson Sir Logie Pirie
Watson Sir William LL D
Watt Sir George C I E
Watts Sir F Shadforth
Wayland *Lt Col* Sir Wm Abraham
Weatherlee Sir Robert L
Webster Sir Francis
Wedmore Sir Frederick
Weetman Sir Henry
Weguelin Sir Boshan C M G
Welby Sir Geo Harle C M G
Wells Sir William Hy
Wessels Hon Sir Cornelius H
Wessels Hon Sir Johannes W
West Sir Glynn H
Wheatley Sir Zachariah
Wheeler Sir Wm Ireland De C M D
White Sir C Arnold
White Sir H Arthur C V O
White Sir Henry Milner
Whitla Sir Wm M I M P
Wickham Sir H Alexander
Wild Sir Ernest Edward K C M P
Wilkinson Sir Hiram S
Wilkinson *Maj* Sir Neville R C V O
Wilkinson Sir Wm Henry
Williams Hon Sir Hartley
Williams Sir I Thomas
Williams Sir John E Hodder
Williamson Sir James C B
Willison Sir John S L L D
Wills Sir Frank Wm
Wilmot *Rear Adm* Sir S M Eardley
Wilson Sir Frederick W
Wilson Sir Jas Glenny
Wilson Sir Jeremiah C M G
Wilson Hon Sir John C Dve
Wilson Sir Wemyss Grant
Wilton Sir Thomas
Windle Sir Bertram C A
Winfrey Sir Richd M P
Wingate Sir James Lawton
Winter Sir F Pratt C M G
Winterbotham Sir William Howard
Wolley *Col* Sir Augustus Chas V D
Wood Sir Edward Graham
Wood Sir Henry J
Wood Sir Henry Trueman
Wood Sir H Kingsley M P
Wood Hon Sir Joseph Hy
Woodhouse Sir Percy
Woodhouse Sir Stewart
Woodroffe Hon Sir John G
Woods Sir Robert Hy M P
Wright Sir Robert Patrick
Wright Sir William Shaw
Wynne Sir Henry Arthur I L D
Yeo Sir Alfred Wm M P
Yorke *Lt Col* Sir Horatio A C B (c)
Young Sir Frederick Wm
Young *Col* Sir John Smith C V O
Yoxall Sir Jas Henry
Yule Sir David
Zulfikar Ali Khan Khan Sir

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER

Office Lancaster Place Strand W C 2

Lancaster was erected into a Palatine Duchy by Edward III for his son John of Gaunt in 1359 but in 1399 it became merged in the Crown through the accession of his son as Henry IV

The Revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster was £29 000 in 1847, and amounted to £113 234 in the year ended December 31, 1919 The contributory items are Rents and Profits of Courts £62 987 Royalties and Dues £32 010 Expenditure £10 227 Outlay for the benefit of the Estate £31 297 deducted under various Acts of Parliament, £7 263 Allowances Donations and Charities £2 000 Salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy and £9 738 Expenses of Management The sum of £45 000 was paid (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse

Chancellor Rt Hon Earl of Crawford
Private Sec L F Fergusson
Vice Chancellor R B Lawrence K C
Attorney Gen, Robert Alfred McCall K C
Receiver Gen, Lt Col Sir F Ponsonby K C V O C B
Auditor F W Pixley
Clerk of Council & Registrar, Wm Rose Smith C B C V O
Solicitor Douglas Houstoun
Assistant Solicitor Eliot A C Druce
Surveyor Gen and Deputy Receiver Gen, T Vaughan Prickard
Coroner A M M Forbes
Chief Clerk, H F Mitchell
Registrar, Preston Dist, T B Blackburne
Do Liverpool Dist, Roger W Lowden
Do Manchester Dist, Hubert Winstanley
Constable of Lancaster Castle, Sir Wm Scott Barrett

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL,

Buckingham Gate, S W 1

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales) and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since that time been born Duke of Cornwall

The Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended December 31 1919 was £166 354, and was derived principally from Rents and Profits of Courts £130 969 Annuity in lieu of Tin Coinage Duties £16 217 and Dividends on Stock £7 021 The Payments include £33 086 Outlay for the benefit of the Estate £57 767 Deductions under various Acts £18 457, Allowances Donations and Charities and £14 359 Expenses of Management The sum of £42 000 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales

Prince of Wales's Council

The Lord Balfour of Burleigh K T G C M.G (*Lord Warden of the Stannaries*) The Lord Clinton (*Keeper of the Seal*) The Lord Revelstoke G C V O (*Lieutenant General*) Earl Fortescue Hon Sir Sidney Robert Greville K C V O C B Walter Peacock C V O (*Secretary and Keeper of Records*)

Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall

Auditor L S Halsey
Solicitor R E Tudor
Asst Sec Bernard K R Wilkinson
Deputy Keeper of the Records J C Fisher
Clerk Surveyor W Kirk
Deputy Receiver A F Gillett
Sheriff E G B Lethbridge

EXCLUSIVE OF SUCH COMPANIONS AS HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, *q v.*

The sequence of Companions, &c, is—CB, CSI, CMG, CIE, CVO, CBE, DSO, MVO 4th Class, O.B.E., ISO, MVO 5th Class, M.B.E

For Commanders of the British Empire, Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, Members of the Royal Victorian Order, Officers of the British Empire, and Companions of the Imperial Service Order, see WHITAKER'S PEERAGE

Abbas, Kuli Khan, CMG
Abbott, *Brig Gen* Henry A, CB (*m*)
Abbott, *Col* Leonard H, CMG
Abbott, *Lt Col* Percy P, CMG
Abdul Majid, (Assam) CIE
Abdul Majid, Nawab, CIE
Abdus Samad Khan, Sahibzada CIE
Abdy, *Brig -Gen* Anthony J, CBE, CB (*m*)
Abercrombie *Col* Charles M, CMG, CBE
Abraham, *Capt* Edgar, CB (*c*)
Acheson, *Com* Hon Patrick C G C, DSO, MVO, RN
Acklom, *Com* Cecil R, CB (*c*), CBE
Acland, *Lt Col* Hugh T Dyke, CMG, CBE
Acton, *Capt* Fitzmaurice, CMG RN
Acutt, Ernest Leslie, CMG
Acworth Harry Abuthnot CIE
Adam, *B Gen* Fredk A, CB (*m*)
Adams, *Col* Noel P, CMG
Adamson, *Lt Col* Chas H E, CIE
Adamson, *Col* Henry M, CB (*m*)
Adamson, *Col* John Geo CMG
Addison *Capt* Albert P, MC RN
Addison, *Lt Col* George Hy CMG DSO, RF
Adeane, Charles R W, CB (*c*)
Adlercron, *Brig Gen* Rudolph L CMG, DSO
Adrian, Alfred D, CB (*c*) KC
Agar, *Col* Edward, CMG
Agnew, *Lt Col* Quentin G K MVO, DSO
Ahmad Hussain, Maulvi, CSI
Ahmad Shah, Khan, Bahadur Khan, CIE
Aikman, David W, CIE
Ainslie *Lt Col* Henry S, CMG
Ainsworth, *Col* John, CMG CBE, DSO
Airey, *Paym -Capt* Fredk W I CB (*c*), RN
Airey, *Lt Col* Robert B, CMG DSO
Aitken, *Lt Col* John J, CMG DSO
Aitkin, *Lt -Col* John J, CMG, DSO
Akshoy, Babu, Kumar Mitra, CIE
Alberts, *Col* Johannes J, CMG
Albion Rajkumar Banerji, CIE
Alcock, *Lt Col* Alfred Wm, CIE
Alderman, *Capt* Robt E CIE
Alderman, *Lt Col* Walter W, CMG
Alderson, Edward H, CB (*c*)
Aldrich, *Adm* Pelham, CVO
Aldridge, *Lt Col* Arthur R, CB, (*m*), CMG, CSI
Alexander, *Maj* Dudley H, CMG
Alexander, *Lt Col* Edward C, CIE, DSO
Alexander, *Brig Gen* Ernest W, Wyf, CB, (*m*), CMG
Alexander, *Brig Gen* Henry L, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Alexander, *Lt Col* Maurice, CMG
Alexander, William, CIE
Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur Nawab Saiyid Nawab, CIE
Ali Khan, Asaf Sardar, CIE
Ali Khan, Sardar Bahadur Farman, CIE
Alipura, Jagirdar of, CSI
Allanson, *Lt Col* Cecil J L, CMG, CIE, DSO
Allardyce, *Lt Col* John G B, CMG, DSO
Allason, *Maj -Gen* Richard Bannatyne, CB (*m*) CMG
Allen, *Brig Gen* Alfred J Whitacre, CB (*m*)
Allen, *Fleet Paym* Bertram C, CB (*m* MVO
Allen, Charles Turner, CIE
Allen, *Lt Col* Edward, CMG.
Allen, Geo Thomas, CMG, ISO
Allen, *Lt Col* Hugh Morris, CMG, DSO
Allen, *Capt* John D, CB (*m*), RN
Allen, *Col* John Wooley, CMG
Allen Raymond Cecil, CMG
Allen, *Lt Col* Stephen S, CMG, DSO
Allen, *Maj* William Burnsley, Wyf, DSO, MC
Allenby, *Rear-Adm* Reg Arthur, MVO DSO
Allgood, *Brig -Gen* William H L, CMG DSO
Allhusen, *Maj* Frederick H, CMG, DSO
Allsop, *Lt Col* William G, CMG, DSO
Allwood James, CMG
Almond, *Col* Rev Canon John McP, CMG, CBE
Alston, *Com* Alfred G CMG, RN
Alston, *Brig Gen* Francis G, CMG, DSO
Alston *Capt* Hubert G, CB (*c*), RN
Altham *Capt* Edwd CB (*m*), RN
Amar Nath Rai Sahib Diwan, CIE
Ameer Ali Rt Hon Syed, CIE
Amyot *Lt Col* John A CMG
Anderson, *Maj* Alex Jas, CSI
Anderson, *Col* Austin T CMG
Anderson, *Capt* David M, CMG, MVO, RN
Anderson, *Lt Col* Desmond F, CMG, DSO
Anderson, Rev Frederick I, CMG
Anderson, George, CIE
Anderson, *Gen* Harry C, CB (*m*)
Anderson, Henry Aiken, CSI
Anderson, *Lt Col* Henry Stewart CMG
Anderson, *Lt Col* James, CMG, DSO
Anderson, *Lt Col* John CIE
Anderson, *Lt Col* John H, CMG CBE
Anderson, Jno Wm S, CB (*c*), MVO
Anderson, *Maj Gen* Louis E, CB (*m*)
Anderson, *Brig Gen* Nelson G, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Anderson, Robert, CMG
Anderson, *Lt Col* Rowland J P CMG, DSO
Anderson, *Lt Col* Samuel B, CMG, DSO
Anderson, *Maj* Thos A H, CB (*c*)
Anderson, *Brig Gen* Warren H, CB (*m*)
Anderson, *Lt Col* Wm Beaumont, CMG, DSO
Anderson, *Brig Gen* William C, CMG
Anderson, *Lt Col* W M, CIE
Anderson, *Lt Col* Wm P, CMG
Anderson, *Lt Col* Thomas G Gayer, CMG, DSO
Andrew *Lt Col* Albert W, CMG.
Andrew, *Engr Com* G E, CB (*m*), RN
Andrews, *Maj* Arthur T, CMG, RE
Andrus, *Lt Col* Thos A., CMG
Angus, *Col* William M, CB (*c*)
Anley, *Col* Barnett D. L G, CMG., DSO
Anley, *Brig Gen* Frederick G, C.B (*m*), CMG
Anley, *Col* Henry A, CB (*m*)
Annesley, *Col* Arthur S R, CMG.
Annesley, *Col* Henry A, CB (*m*)
Annesley, *Lt Col* W Henry, CMG, DSO
Anson, *Adm* Charles E, CB.(*c*), MVO
Anstey, *Eng Rr Adm* Wm John, CB (*c*)
Anstruther, Arth Wellesley, CB.(*c*)
Anstruther, *Col* Charles F St C, MVO, DSO
Anstruther, *Vice Adm* Robt H, CMG
Anthonisz, Jas Oliver, CMG
Anthony, Phillip A., CMG
Anthony *Col* Wm Samuel, CMG
Antill, *Br Gen* John M, CB (*m*), CMG
Antrobus, Edward Gream, CMG
Aplin *Lt Col* Stephen L, CSI
Appaji Ganesh Dandekar, Rao Bahadur, CIE
Appelbe, *Brig Gen* Edward B, CB (*m*), CMG
Arbuthnot, *Lt Col* Alex G, CMG, DSO
Arbuthnott John Campbell, CIE
Archdale, *Brig Gen* Hugh J, CB (*m*) CMG
Archer, *Lt Col* Charles, CSI, CIE
Archer *Col* J H Lawrence, CIE
Archer, *Col* Samuel A, CMG
Archer, William John, CMG
Ardron John, CB (*c*)
Armes, *Col* Reginald J, CMG
Armitage *Capt* Cecil H, CMC DSO
Armitage, *Lt Col* Charles C, CMG, DSO
Armitage, *Br Gen* Edward H, CB (*m*)
Armour, *Lt Col* Donald J, CMG
Armstrong, *Lt Col* Bertie H O, CB (*m*) CMG
Armstrong, *Br Gen* Charles J, CB (*m*), CMG
Armstrong, *Lt Col* Edward, CMG, DSO
Armstrong *Col* Geo Eli CMG
Armstrong, *Col* John Alex, CMG, CBE
Armstrong, *Col* John C, CB (*m*), CMG
Armstrong, *B Gen* St George B, CB (*m*) CMG
Armytage, *B Gen* George A, CMG, DSO
Armytage, Percy, CVO
Arnold, Thos Walker, CIE
Arnott, *Col* John Maclean, CMG
Arnott, *Lt Col* William, CMG
Arthur, *Lt Col* John Maurice, CMC, DSO
Ashburner, *Lt Col* Lionel F, MVO, DSO
Ashby, *Col* George A, CB (*m*)
Ashford, Cyril E, CB (*c*), MVO
Ashley, Percy W L, CB (*c*)
Ashmore, *Col* Edwd B., CB (*m*), CMG, MVO
Ashmore, William C, CIE.
Ashton, *B Gen* Ernest C, CMG
Askwith, *Col* Hy. F., CMG.
Aspinall, Algernon E, CMG

Aspinall, *Lt Col* Cecil F, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Asser, *Lt Col* Verney, CMG, DSO
Atcherley, *Maj Gen* Llewellyn Wm, CMG, CVO
Atchley, Chewton, CMG, ISO
Athil, *Maj* Francis R I, CMG
Atkinson, *Br Gen* Ben, CB (*m*), CMG
Atkinson, *Maj Gen* Edwin H de V, CB (*m*), CMG, CIE
Atkinson, *Maj Gen* Francis G, CB (*m*)
Attenborough, *Lt Col* James, CMG
Atthill, *Maj* Anthony W M, MVO, OBE
Austen, *Col* Arthur R, CMG,
Austin, *Br Gen* Herbert H, CB (*m*) CMG, DSO
Austin, *Brig Gen* John G, CB (*m*) CMG
Avery, *Lt Col* Henry E, CMG, DSO
Avery, Thomas, CIE
Axford, *Surg Capt* Walter G, CB (*c*), RN
Aylmer *Col* Edmund K G, CB (*m*)
Aytoun, *Col* Andrew, CMG, CBE, DSO
Babington, *Col* David M, CIE
Babington, *Col* Stafford C, CMG, DSO
Babonau *Maj* Alex Fredk CIE OBE
Backhouse, *Capt* Oliver, CB (*m*) RN
Backhouse, *Capt* Roger R C, CB (*m*) CMG RN
Badan Singh Sardar CSI
Badcock Jasper Capper CB (*c*)
Baddeley *Col* Charles E, CB (*m*) CMG
Baddeley, Vincent W CB (*c*)
Badgerow, *Lt Col Geo* Washington, CMG
Bagge Stephen Salisbury CMG
Bagnold, *Col* Arthur Hy CB (*m*) CMG
Bagshawe, Arthur W G CMG MB
Bagshawe, Edward L IP
Bagshawe *Lt Col* Fredk Wm CIE
Bah Too Maung CIF
Bailey, *Maj* Fredk Marshman CIF
Bailey *Lt Col* Vivian Tchd CMG DSO
Baillie, *Lt Col* Duncan G, CMG DSO
Bain Francis Wm, CIF
Bainbridge *Col* Norman B CB (*m*) CMG DSO
Bainbridge, *Brig Gen* Percy A CB (*m*) CMG
Bainbridge, *Col* Wm F, CMG, CBF DSO
Baird, *Col* Alex W F, CB (*m*) CMG DSO
Baird, *Capt* George H CB (*m*) RN
Baird, *Lt Col* Harry B D, CMG, CIE DSO
Baird *Maj* Jno L CMG ISO MC
Baker *Brig Gen* Arthur S CMG
Baker *Lt Col* Cecil N CIF
Baker, Walter Reginald VO
Baker, *R Adm* L Clinton, CB (*m*), CBE
Bald, *Lt Col* John A, CMG
Baldock, *Maj Gen* T Stanford CB (*m*)
Baldrey, *Lt Col* Frank S H, CMG
Baldwin, *Maj* John Grey, CB (*c*)
Balfour, *Lt Col* Andrew, CB (*m*), CMG, MD
Balfour, *Capt* Charles B, CB (*c*)
Balfour, *Capt* F C C, CIE
Balfour, *Lt Col* John E H, CMG, DSO
Ball, Thomas, CMG
Ballard, *Col* Colin R, CB (*m*), CMG
Ballard, *V Adm* Geo Alex, CB (*c*)
Balwant, Rao Bhaiya Scindia, CVO
Bamford, *Capt* Edward, VC, DSO
Banbury, *Col* Walter E, CMG
Banerji Bahadur, Rai Bansbidhar CIE
Banfield, *Col* Rees J F, CB (*m*)
Bangalore, Perumal Annaswami Mudaliar, Rao Bahadur, CIE
Banister, *Col* Fitzgerald M, CMG
Bankart, *Fleet Surg* Arthur R, CVO, RN
Bannantine, Robert R, CB (*c*)
Bannerman, *Lt Col* Arthur D'A G, CVO, CIE
Bannerman, *Surg Gen* William B, CSI
Banon *B Gen* Fredk L, CB (*m*)
Banshidhar Banerji, Rai, CIE
Barber, Chas Alfred, CIE
Barber, *Col* Geo Walter, CB (*m*) CMG, DSO
Barclay, Colville A de R, CB (*c*), CBF MVO
Barclay, *Col* Henry A, CVO
Barclay *Col* Reginald, CB (*c*)
Barefoot, *Col* Geo Hy, CB (*m*), CMG
Barham *Col* Arthur Saxby, CMG
Baring, *B Gen* Hon Everard, CVO CBF
Barker, Rayner C, CIE
Barker, Wilberforce R, CB (*c*)
Barker, *Lt Col* Wm E, CMG DSO
Barker, *Maj* William G, VC, DSO MC
Barling, *Lt Col* Seymour G, CMG MB
Barnard *Maj* Andrew B, CIF
Barnard Jos Terence Owen CIF
Barnard, *Lt Col* Cyril D V Cury CMG DSO
Barnardo, *Lt Col* Frederick A F CIF CBE, MB
Barnes Herbert C CIF
Barnes, *Maj* J F Ivelyn CMG
Barnes, *Col* Osmond CB (*m*)
Barnett, *Lt Col* Geo Hy, CMG DSO
Barnett *Lt Col* Louis Edwd CM
Barnham Henry Dudley CMG
Barr *Com* James CB (*m*) RNR
Barratt, *Wing Comm* Arthur S, CMG, MC
Barratt, *Col* Herbert J CIF
Barratt *Maj Gen* Wm Cross, CB (*m*) CSI, DSO
Barrett *Capt* Chas C J CIF
Barrett *Capt* E I M, CIF
Barrett *Col* Henry W, CB (*m*)
Barrett, *Brig Gen* Edward Alfred Moulton CB (*m*) CMG
Barron Claude Alexr CIF
Barron *Brig Gen* Netterville G CM, DSO
Barron *Col* Willie N, CMG, MVO RAMC
Barrow *Lt Col* Harold P W, CMG DSO, OBE RAMC
Barrow Oscar T CBE CSI
Barry, *Lt Col* Cecil C S, CIE
Barry, *Col* Stanley L, CMG, CBF, DSO MVO
Bartholomew, *Lt Col* Arthur W CMG CBF, DSO
Bartholomew, *Lt Col* Hugh J CMG DSO
Bartholomew, *B Gen* Wm Hy, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Bartlett, *Capt* Chas Alfred, CB (*m*), RD, RNR
Barton, *Maj* Chas W, CMG, DSO
Burton, *Capt* Francis R, CMG
Barton, Sidney, CMG
Barton, William Pell, CSI, CIF
Barttelot, *Rear Adm* Brian H F, CB (*c*)
Bass, *Col* Philip de Salis, CMG
Bate, *Col* Albert L F, CMG, AMS
Bate, Edward R, CB (*c*)
Bate, *Col* Thos Elwood L, CBE, CIF
Bate, *Lt Col* Thomas R F, CMG
Bateman, *B Gen* Bernard M, CMG, RA
Bates, *Brig Gen* Francis Stewart Montague, CB (*m*) CMG DSO
Batson, *Lt Col* John H, CMG, DSO
Batson, *Col* Herbert, CB (*m*)
Batt, *Fleet Paymr* Charles E CMG, RN
Batt, *Lt Col* Regd C CBE, MVO
Batt, *Lt Col* Wm Elliott, CMG
Batten *Adm* Alexr W Chisholm, MVO, DSO
Batterbee, Harry Fagg, CVO, CMG
Battersby, *Maj Gen* Thos P, CB (*c*)
Bax, *Capt* Robert N, CB (*m*), RN
Bayley, Charles B, CVO
Bayley, *Lt Col* Edwd Charles, CIE, CBE
Bayley, *B Gen* Gerald Edwd, CMG, DSO
Bayley Victor CIE
Bayliffe *Col* Alfred D, CMG
Bayne Charles G CSI CBE
Baynes, Joseph CMG
Beach, *Col* Thos B CMG, CBF
Beach *Brig Gen* Wm H, CB (*m*) MG, DSO
Beadon, *Lt Col* Henry C CIF
Beadon *Col* Lancelot R CMG DSO
Beal *Capt* Alister F CMG RN
Beall *Lt Col* Edwd M M DSO
Beamish, *Capt* Tiuton P H CB (*m*) RN
Bearblock *Eng Capt* Charles W J, CB (*c*), RN
Bearcroft *Col* Edward H, CB (*c*)
Bearcroft, *Adm* John F, CB (*m*), MVO
Beaton, *Maj* Angus J CMC
Beatson, *Col* Chas Hy B (*m*)
Beatson *Maj Gen* Finlay C CB (*m*)
Beattie *Lt Col* Rev Wm MC
Beatty, *Brig Gen* Guy A H CMG, ISO
Beatty *B Gen* Lionel N MC IA
Becke *Au Commodore* John H W, M DSO AFC
Beckett *B Gen* Charles E, CB (*m*)
Beckett *Col* Stephen CB (*m*)
Beckett *Eng Capt* William H, CB (*c*) RN
Beckwith *B Gen* Arthur T CB (*m*) CM DS
Beddington *Lt Col* Edwd H L CMG, DSO MC
Bedly *Lt Col* Percy L, CMG, DSO
Bedwell Horace CMC
Beeman *Eng Com* Robt CMC, RN
Peer *Col* James H F CIF
Beeston *Col* Hon Joseph L, CMG
Beevor, *Col* Walter C, B (*m*) CMG MB
Behari Lal Gupta CSI
Belfield *Maj* William, CMC
Belk *Lt Col* William CMC
Bell *Lt Col* Archibald de M, CMG
Bell Archibald Graeme, CMG
Bell, *Brig Gen* Arthur H, CMG, DSO
Bell, Charles Alfred CMG, CIE
Bell, Charles G H CMG
Bell, *Col* Edward CMG
Bell Ernest A S, CIF
Bell, *Lt Col* Frederick C, CMG
Bell, *Lt Col* Geo John, CMG, DSO
Bell, *Lt Col* Geo J H, CIE, IMS
Bell, Graham Airdrie, CMG
Bell, *Lt Col* Hy Stanley, CMG, DSO
Bell *Lt Col* John W, CMG
Bell, *Lt Col* Maurice H L, CMG
Bell, Robert D, CIE

Bell, Thomas R D, CIE
Bell, William, CIE
Bell, *Col* Edward H L Lynden, CB (*m*)
Bellairs *Comdr* Roger M, CMG, RN
Bellingham, *Lt Col* Edwd H C P CMG, DSO
Bendall, *Lt Col* Frederick W D CMG
Benett, *Maj* Henry C CMG
Benn, *Lt Col* Robert A E, CIE
Bennett, *Lt Col* Alfred J, CMG, DSO
Bennett, Andrew Percy, CMG
Bennett, *Capt* Eugene P, VC, MC
Bennett, *B Gen* Hy Gordon, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Bennett Thomas J, CIE
Bennett, Wm E T, CSI
Benson, Arthur Christopher, CVO
Benson, *Br Gen* Rion P, CB (*m*) CMG
Benson, *Rear Adm* Robt E R, CB (*m*)
Benson, *Maj Gen* Thomas CMG
Benson, *Col* Wm Geo S CB (*m*)
Bent, *Col* Arthur M CMG RF
Bent, *Lt Col* Charles F CM DSO
Bentinck, *Lt-Col* Walter Guy Baron, CMG CBE DSO
Beresford, J Stuart, CIE
Beresford, Marcus Henry De la Poer, CMG, ISO
Berkeley, *Maj* Arthur Mowbray CIE
Berkeley, *Lt Col* Christopher R CMG, DSO, OBE
Berkeley, Ernest J I, CB (*c*)
Berkeley *Maj Gen* J Cavan CIE
Bernal, Frederic CMG
Bernard, *Lt Col* Denis J C K, CMG, DSO
Bernard, *Lt Col* Joseph Francis, CMG
Bernard *R Adm* Vivian H G CB (*m*)
Berrangé, *Br Gen* Christian A L CMG DSO
Berry, Wm J, CB (*c*)
Bertie, *Col* Hon Regd H, CB (*m*)
Bertram, Louis John CMG
Bertram, *Lt Col* Wm R, CMG DSO
Best *Capt* Hon Matthew R, MVO, DSO, RN
Best, Thos A Venus, CMG CBE
Betham *B Gen* R M, CIE, IA
Bethell, *Lt Col* Alfred Bryan CMG, DSO
Bethell, *Col* Edwd H CMG DSO
Bethell, *Col* Hy Arthur CMG
Bethell, *Maj Gen* Hugh K, CB (*m*) CMG, CVO
Bettington *Wing Comm* Arthur V CMG
Betts, William Andrew, CMG, MD
Betty, *Lt Col* Paget K CMG DSO
Beveridge *Brig. Gen* Wilfrid W O, CB (*m*), CBE, DSO, KHP
Beves, *B Gen* Percival S, CB (*m*), CMG
Beville, *Lt Col* Charles H, CB (*m*)
Beville, *Lt Col* Francis G CIE
Bewes, *Lt Col* Arthur E, CMG
Bewley, *Col* Alfred W, CM
Beynon, *B Gen* Henry L N CMG
Bhag Ram, Pandit Rai Bahadur CIE
Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, Rajn

Bhupendra Nath Mitra, CIE, CBE
Bichu Singh, Thakur, CIE
Bickford, *Adm* Andrew K, CMG
Bickford, *B Gen* Edward, CMG
Bickford, *Col* Harold C CMG
Bickford, *Lt Col* Wm Wilfrid, CIE
Biddulph, *Lt Col* Harry, CMG, DSO
Biernacki, Roderick K, CIE, ISO
Biggar *Brig Gen* James L, CMG
Biggs, *Brig Gen* Thos A H, CB (*m*), CMG
Bigham, *Lt Col* Hon Clive, CMG, CBE
Bigham, Hon Frank T, CB (*c*)
Bigsworth, *Wing Comm* Arthur W, CMG, DSO AFC
Bilton, *Lt Col* Lionel L, CMG
Bingham, *Comdr* Alex G, CIE RIM
Bingham, *Lt Col* Chas H M, CMG DSO
Bingham, *Capt* Hon E Barry, VC CBE
Bingham, *Brig Gen* Oswald B B Smith, CMG, DSO
Binnie, Thomas Inglis, CMG
Bir Bikram Singh, *Lt Col* Raj Kunwar, CSI, CIE
Birch *Col* de Burgh CB (*c*), MD
Birch, *Lt Col* Edwd Massy, CB (*m*) CM DSO
Bird Hon Bolton Stafford CMG
Bird, Christopher John CM
Bird, Frederic D, CB (*m*), MD
Bird, Rev John Furnbull CMG
Bird, *Maj Gen* Wilkinson D, CB (*m*) CMG DSO
Birkett *Col* Herbert S CB (*m*)
Birkin, *Lt Col* Chas W, CMG
Birley, Leonard CIE
Birrell, *Col* Edwin T F, CB (*m*) CMG
Birtwistle, *Lt Col* Arthur, CB (*m*), CMG DSO
Biscoe, *Lt Gen* Wm Walters, CB (*m*)
Biscoe, *Col* J D T Tyndale, CB (*m*)
Bisham Das, Rai Bahadur *Col* Dewan CIE
Bishop *Surg Capt* Geo T, CMG RN
Bishop *Lt Col.* Wm Avery, VC DSO
Black *Col* John C L CM
Black, *Col* W C CIE IA
Blackader, *Maj Gen* Charles G CB (*m*) DSO
Blackbourne Rev Jacob CMG
Blackburn *Col* John F CB (*m*)
Blackburne *Col* Robert J, CB (*m*)
Blackett Basil P CB (*c*)
Blacklam *Col* Robert J, CB (*m*) CMG, CIE, ISO
Blacklock *Maj Gen* Cyril A CB (*m*), CB, DSO
Blackwell, *Col* William R, CVO RAM
Blagrove, *Col* Hy John CB (*m*)

Blair *Lt Col* Alex S CM
Blair *Col* Everard McI MC
Blair *Col* Frederick G CB (*m*) MC
Blair, *Lt Col* James M CM DSO
Blair *Maj Gen* Walter Charles Hunter, CB (*m*) CMG
Blake *Br Gen* Wm Alan CM DSO
Blake *Col* Maurice C J CB (*c*)
Blakeney, *Col* Herbert N CM DSO
Blakeney, *Col* Robert B D, CMG
Blakeway *Lt Col* D Brooke CIE
Blakeway, *Col* John P CMG
Blaney *Col* Thomas A, CB (*m*) CMG, DSO
Bland, *Col* Edward H, CB (*m*), CMG
Bland, Robert Norman, CMG
Bland, Wm Archdale, CB (*c*)
Bland, *Br Gen* Wm St C, CB (*m*), CMG
Blane, *Br Gen* Chas F, CMG
Blenkinsop *Maj Gen* Alfred P, CB (*c*) CMG
Blenkinsop Edward R K, CIE
Blenkinsop, *Maj Gen* Layton J, CB (*m*) DSO
Blennerhassett, *Col* B Montgomerie CMG
Blewitt *Maj Gen* William E, CB (*m*), CMG CBE
Bligh Cuthbert V, CIE
Bliss *Col* Ernest W CM, DSO
Blomfield, *Maj Gen* Charles J, CB (*m*) DSO
Blount Austin Ernest CMG
Blumberg *Lt Col* Herbert F CB (*c*)
Blundell, *Col* John E, CB (*m*)
Blundell *Col* Frederick B Moss, MC
Blunt, *Col* Ernest CB (*m*)
Blunt *Lt Col* Walter E O C, CMG
Blyth *Lt Col* Charles F T CMG
Board *Wing Comm* Andrew G,

Board, Peter, CMG
Boardman, *Adm* Fredk R, CB (*m*)
Boardman *Pay Com* John C CMG, RN
Bocquet Guy S, CIE
Bocquet Roland R C CIE
Bodle *Brig Gen* William CMG
Bodwell *Lt Col* Howard L, CM

Body *Lt Col* Kenneth M, CMG, RF
Boileau *Lt Col* Guy H, CB (*m*), MC DSO, RE
Boileau, *Col* Etienne R P, CIE, CB
Bolden John L CVO
Bolster *Surg Com* Francis, CMG, RN
Bolster John, CIE
Bolton Horatio N CSI, CIE
Bompas Cecil H ST
Bonham, Henry Alfred Constant, CMG
Bonnin Edgar, CMG
Bond, *Lt Col* Charles E, CMG,

Bond *Lt Col* Charles John CMG
Bond *Lt Col* Chetwynd R A, IF RF
Bond, *King Com* Ed E CMC, DSO
Bone *Rear Adm* Howard (*c*)
Bonham *Col* John CB (*m*)
Bonney *Col* John T F CB (*m*)
Boome *Brig Gen* Edward H, CB (*m*)
Booth James Rufus CM
Booth Leonard William CMG
Booth *Brig Gen* Hugh Wyndham Sclater, CB CMG
Boots *Capt* Edward L, CB (*m*), MVO RN
Bopp Lucien CIE
Borlase *Lt Col* Thomas H, CB (*m*) RF
Borlen John Wm CM
Borradaile *Col* George W CB (*m*)
Borrett *Adm* George H CB (*m*)
Borrett *Lt Col* Oswald C CMG, DSO
Borthwick *Brig Gen* Francis H,

Bostock, *Group Capt* Amyas E.,

Boston, *Lt Col* Arthur D, VC, CMC DSO
Borton *Col* Charles F CB (*m*)
Bouton Neville T, Pasha, CMG.
Botha, *Brig Gen* Hermanus N W,

Bothamley Arthur Wm, CIE
Bottomley, *Lt-Col* Herbert, CMG
Boudreau, Rodolphe, CMG

Bourchier, *Lt Col* Murray W J, CMG, DSO
Bourke, Edmund, CB (c)
Bourke, *Lt Col* John J, CIE, MB
Bourke, *Lt Com* Roland, VC, DSO, RNVR
Bourke, *Group Capt* Ulick J D CMG
Bourne, *Maj* Alan G B, MVO, DSO
Bousfield, *Lt Col* Henry R, CMG
Bousfield, *Lt Col* Hugh D, CMG, DSO
Boville, Thomas Cooper, CMG
Bowden, *Lt Col* James Hubert Thomas Cornish, CMG, DSO
Bowdler, *Lt Col* Basil W B, CMG, DSO
Bowen, *Col* Herbert Walter, CIE DSO
Bowon, *Capt.* Hildred Edward Webb CMG, DSO
Bowen, *Air Commodore* Tom Ince Webb- CB (m), CMG
Bower, *Maj* Robert L, CMG
Bowers, *Col* P L, CIE
Bowes Frederick CMG
Bowes, *B Gen* William H, CB (m) CMG
Bowhill *Wing Comm* Frederick W CMG DSO
Bowie, *Dep Insp Gen* Robert F, CB (m) RN
Bowker, *Bt Gen* Wm Jas, CMG, DSO
Bowles *Col* Henry, CB (m)
Bowling, *Paym in Ch* Thomas H, CB (m), RN
Bowring, *Col* F T N Spratt, CB (m)
Bowyer, Henry Wm T CB (c)
Boxer, *Paym Com* Herbert M CMG, RN
Boxwell *Maj* Ambrose, CIE
Boyce, *Brig Gen* Harry A CMG, DSO
Boyd *Col* Chas Augustus Rochfort CMG
Boyd *Maj* Francis D, CB (m), CMG, MD
Boyd, *Maj Gen* Gerald F CB (m) CMG, DSO
Boyd *Maj* Hy Alex CMG, DSO
Boyd *Col* J Alex, CB (m)
Boyd *Col* James A Rochfort, CB (m)
Boyes, *Commdr* Hector, CMG, RN
Boyle Alex Geo, CMG, CBE
Boyle, *Rear Adm* Hon Algernon D E H, CB (m), CMG, MVO
Boyle, *Comm* Edward L D, C RN
Boyle, Robert Colquhoun, CIE
Boyle, *Vice Adm* Hon Robert F, CMG MVO
Boyle, *B Gen* Roger C, CB (m), CMG
Boyle, *Capt* William H D, CB (m) RN
Boys, *Brig Gen* Regd H H, CB (m), DSO
Bradley, *Brig Gen* Chas Edward, CB (m)
Bradley, *Lt Col* Frodk G, CMG
Bradley, Herbert, CSI
Bradley, *Maj* Robert A, CMG
Bradney, *Col* Joseph A, CB (c)
Bradshaw, *Maj Gen* Laurence J E CB (m)
Bradshaw, W J, CIE
Braine, *Lt Col* Herbert E R R, CMG, DSO.
Braithwaite, *Capt* Lawrence W, CMG, RN
Braithwaite, *Col* William G, CB (m), C.M.G, DSO.
Brake, *Brig-Gen* Herbert E J, CB (m), CMG, DSO
Brackenridge, *Lt-Col* Fras J., C.M.G.
Bramble, *Pay-in-Ch* James, CB (c), RN
Brand, *Br Gen.* Chas Hy, CB (m), CMG, DSO
Brand, *Col* George Alfred CMG
Brand, Hon Robert Henry, CMG
Brand, *Lt Col* Hon Roger, CMG, DSO
Brander, *Col* Herbert R CB (m)
Brandon, *Maj* Oscar G, CMG, DSO
Brant, Richard Wm, CMG
Bray, Denys de S, CIE, CBE
Bray, *Col* Hubert A, CB (m), CMG
Bray, *Brig Gen* Robt N, CMG DSO
Brebner, Alexander CIE
Bremner, *Col* Arthur G, CMG
Brenan Byron, CMG
Brennan Louis, CB (c)
Brereton, Alfred, CSI
Brereton *Brig Gen* Edward Fitzg, CB (m), DSO
Brereton Reginald Hugh CIE
Brett, *Maj* Hon Maurice V B, OBE, MVO
Brewin, Arthur Winbolt, CMG
Bridgeman, Reginald F O, CMG
Bridges, *Lt Col* Francis D, CMG
Bridges *Lt Col* George CMG DSO
Bridges *Lt Col* Lionel E CMG
Bridgford, *Maj Gen* Robert J CB (m), CMG, DSO
Brierley, *Wing Comm* Geoffrey T, CMG DSO
Briffa, *Col* Alfred, CMG
Briggs *Comm* Harold D CMG RN
Bright, Ernest Hy, CB (c) MVO
Bright, *Brig Gen* Reginald A, CB CBE
Bright *Lt Col* R G Tyndal, CMG
Brighten, *Lt Col* Edgar W, CMG, DSO
Brigstocke, Charles Reginald, CB (c)
Brind, *Lt Col* John E S, CMG DSO
Brinton, *Lt Col* J Chaytor, MVO, DSO
Bristol *Maj* Everett, CMG
Britts, *Br Gen* Courtney J, CB (m)
Brittan, *Col* Charles G CB (c)
Brittlebank, *Lt Col* Joseph W F, CMG
Broadbent, *Lt Col* Edward N, CB (m), CMG, DSO
Broadbent *Col* John E, CB (m)
Broadfoot *Col* Archibald, CB (m)
Broadwood *Lt Col Bt Gen* Arthur CVO
Brock, *Lt-Col* Alec W S, CMG, DSO
Brock, *Col* Henry J, CB (m), CMG, DSO
Brock, Lawrence G, CB (c)
Brockman, *Brig Gen* David Henry Drake, CMG
Brockman, *Lt Col* Edmd A Drake, CB (m), CMG, DSO
Brodhurst, Henry W F C, CMG
Bromhead, *Col* Charles J, CB (m)
Bromilow *Brig Gen* W CBE
Bromley, *Capt* Arthur, CMG, RN
Brooke, *Lt Col* Charles L, CB (c)
Brooke, *Lt Col* Christopher R I, CMG, DSO
Brooke, *Lt Col* Edward W S, CMG, DSO
Brooke, *Col* Hugh F, CB (m), CMG, CBE, DSO
Brooke, John R, CB (c)
Brooke, *Wing Comm* Kennedy G, CMG
Brooke, *Col* Lionel G, CB (m)
Brooke, *Lt-Col* Bertram Norman Sergison, CMG, DSO
Brooker, *Col* Edward P, CB (m), CMG
Brough, *Brig.-Gen* Alan, CMG, CBE, DSO
Broun, John Alexander, CSI
Browell, *Brig Gen* William B, CMG.
Brown, Charles, CIE
Brown, *Capt* Francis C, CB (m), CMG, RN
Brown, *Col* Frederick J, CB (m)
Brown, *Maj* Hy Coddrington, CIE
Brown, *Lt Col* J Sutherland, CMG, DSO
Brown, John Frank, CMG
Brown, Montagu Yeats, OBE CMG
Brown, *Lt-Col* Percy Wilson, CMG DSO
Brown, *Lt Col* Robt T, CMG DSO
Brown, *Lt Col* Walter H, CB (m)
Brown, *Comm* David T Graham, MVO
Browne, *Lt Col* Chas Michael, MC, DSO
Browne, *Lt Col* Cuthbert G CMG, DSO
Browne, *May Gen* Edward G, CB (m), CMG
Browne, George, CMG DSO
Browne *May Gen* George F CB (m), DSO
Browne, *Col* Geo H S CB (m)
Browne, Hamilton Edward CMG
Browne *Lt Col* Jas G MC DSO
Browne *Lt Col* John Gilbert, CMG, DSO
Browne, *Col* Reginald S CB (m)
Browne, *Col* Samuel H IE
Browne, *Br Gen* Sherwood D, CB (m), OBE
Browne, *Surg Gen* William R CIE
Browne *Lt Col* Alfred Joseph Bessell, CB (m) CMG DSO
Browning, *Lt Col* Wimthropp B, CIE
Brownlow *Col* Celadon C, CB (m)
Brownlow *Col* Chas Wm CMG, CBE, IS
Brownlow, *Lt Col* d Arcy C CMG, CIE
Brownlow, *May Gen* Wm Vesey, CB (m)
Bruce *Capt* Alan Cameron CB (m) DSO, RN
Bruce, *Col* Andrew McC CB (m)
Bruce *Maj* Charles F CIE OBE
Bruce, *Br Gen* Hon Charles G, CB (m) MVO
Bruce, *Col* Gerald T, CMG, DSO
Bruce, Henry Jas, CMG, MVO
Bruce, John M CVO, MD
Bruce, Richard I CIE
Bruce, *Col* Thomas CMG, DSO
Bruce Hon Wm Napier CB (c)
Bruche, *Col* Julius H, CB (m), CMG
Bruen, *Rear Adm* Edward F, CB (m)
Brunker, *Br Gen* Capel M, CMG, DSO
Brutnel, *Lt Col* Raymond, CB (m) CMG, DSO
Bruton, *Capt* Chas Wm, CMG, RN
Bryan, *Lt Col* Herbert, CMG, DSO
Bryant, Frederick Beadon, CSI, ISO
Bryant, *Lt Col* Frederick C, CMG, CBE, DSO
Brymner, William, CMG
Buchanan, *Lt Col* George S, CB (m), MD
Buchanan, *Br Gen* Kenneth G, CMG, DSO
Buchanan, *Col* Kenneth J, CB (m)
Buckland, Charles E, CIE
Buckle, *Lt Col* Arthur W B, CMG
Buckle, *May Gen* Christopher R, CB (m), CMG, DSO
Buckley, *Brig Gen* Basil T., CB (m), CMG
Buckley, George Frederick, CIE
Buckley, Llewellyn, E, CSI
Buckley, Robert B, CSI
Budworth, *Maj Gen* Charles E Dutton, CB (m), CMG, MVO

Bust, *Col* Herbert J M, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Buksh Ellahie, Haji, CIE
Bulkeley, *Col* Charles R, CB (*c*)
Bulkeley, *Lt Col* Hy Chas, CMG, DSO
Bullard, Reader Wm, CIE
Buller, *Capt* Hy T, CB (*m*) MVO, RN
Buller *I t Col* John D, CMG DSO
Buller, Ralph B Hughes, CIE
Bullock, *Lt-Col* Edward G Troyte, CMG
Bun Behari Kapur, CSI
Bunbury, Cecil Edwd Francis CB
Bunbury *Br Gen* Vesey T, CB (*m*) CMG, DSO
Bunbury, *Maj Gen* Wm E, CB (*m*)
Burden, *Lt Col* Henry, CIE IMS
Burder, *Brig Gen* Ernest S, CMG
Burdon, *Maj* John A CMG
Burgess, *Lt-Col* William L H, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Burghard, *Col* Frederic F, CB (*m*)
Burmester, *Capt* Rudolf M, CB (*m*), CMG, RN
Burn, *Lt-Col* Hy Pelham, CMG, DSO
Burn, Richard, CSI
Burnage, *Lt Col* Granville J, CB (*m*)
Burne, *Lt Col* Newdigate H M, CMG DSO
Burnett, *Br Gen* Chas Kenyon, CB (*m*), CMG
Burnett, *Lt Col* James L G, CMG, DSO
Burney, *Com* Charles D, CMG, RN
Burney, *Br Gen* Herbert H, CB (*m*), CBE
Burney, *Br Gen* Percy S, CB (*m*), CMG
Burniston, *Surg-Comdr* Hugh S., CMG, RN
Burnham, John Charles CSI
Burrard, *Col* Wm Dutton CMG
Burrowes, *Lt Col* Algernon St Leger CB (*m*)
Burrowes, *Brig Gen* Arnold R CMG, DSO
Burrows, *Col* E Augustine, CMG, CBE
Burrows, Stephen Montagu, CIE
Burt, *Brig Gen* Alfred CB (*m*) CMG, DSO
Burton, *Maj Gen* Benjamin, CB (*m*), CMG
Burton, *Col* Edmund B, CB (*m*)
Bush, *Col* Harry Stebbing CB (*m*), CMG
Bush, *Col* Jas Paul, CMG, CBE
Bush, *Br Gen* John Ernest, CB (*m*)
Bushe, Robert Gervase, CMG
Bushe, *Br Gen* Thomas F, CMG
Buston, *Brig Gen* Philip T, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Buswell, *Col* Ferberd R, CMG
Buta Singh Rai Bahadur, CIE, OBE
Butcher, *Paym Comdr* Reginald, CMG, MVO, RN
Butler, *I t Col* Arthur T, CMG
Butler, *Maj Gen* Ernest R C, CB (*m*), CMG
Butler, Harold B, CB (*c*)
Butler, *Col* Hon Lesley J P, CMG DSO
Butler, Matthew Joseph, CMG
Butler, Montagu S. D, CVO, CB (*c*), CIE
Butler, Richard J, CB (*c*)
Butler, *Col* Stephen S, CMG, DSO
Butler, *Brig-Gen* William J C, CB (*m*)
Butler, *Lt Col* R Fowler, CMG
Butter, *Capt* Archibald E, CMG
Butterworth, Alan, CSI
Butterworth, *Lt Col* Regd. F. A, CMG, DSO
Buxton, *Lt-Col* Geoffrey F, CB (*c*)
Buxton, *Lt Col* John L, CMG, DSO
Buzzard, *Lt Col* Chas N, CMG, DSO
Byass, *Col* Harry N, CMG
Byrne, *Col* Fredk J, CMG
Byrne Jas Patrick, CB (*c*) ISO
Byron, *Paym Rear Adm* Charles E CMG, RN
Byron *Col* John CB (*m*), CMG
Byron, *Brig Gen* Hon John J, CMG, DSO
Caborne, *Comm* Warren F, CB (*c*), RNR
Cabot, *I t Col* Hugh, CMG
Ciccia Antonio M F, CB (*c*), MVO
Caddell, *Lt Col* Henry Mortimer CMG DSO
Caddy, *Lt Col* Hector O, CMG DSO
Cadell Alan, CSI
Cadell, Patrick Robt, CSI, CIE
Cahill, *Maj* William G, CMG
Cahusac, *Col* William F, CMG
Caldecott, *Maj Gen* Eras J, CB (*m*)
Caldwell, *Maj Gen* F C Heath, CB (*m*)
Calica Dass Dutt, Rai Bahadur, CIE
Callaghan, *Lt Col* Cecil A, CMG, DSO
Callender, *Lt Col* David A, CMG
Calley, *Maj Gen* Thos C P, CB (*m*), CBE, MVO
Calverley Joseph E G, CMG
Calvert, *Lt Col* John T, CIE, MB
Cameron, *Br Gen* Archibald R, CB (*m*), CMG
Cameron, *Col* Hon Cyril St C, CB (*m*)
Cameron, Donald Andreas, CMG
Cameron, *Lt Col* Donald Charles CMG, DSO
Cameron Donald Charles CMG
Cameron *Maj Gen* Donald Roderick CMG
Cameron, *Lt Col* Ewan C, CB (*m*)
Cameron, *Lt Col* Ewen A, CMG, DSO
Cameron, *Lt Col* Hugh A, CIE
Cameron, *Capt* John Ewen, CB (*m*), MVO, RN
Cameron, J G P, CIE
Cameron *Col* Kenneth, CMG, AMC
Cameron, *Col* Neville J G, CB (*m*) CMG ADC
Cameron, Wm Lochiel S L, CSI
Cameron of Lochiel, *Col* Donald W, CMG
Campbell, *Lt Col* Alexr, CMG, DSO
Campbell, *Capt* Alexr V, MVO, DSO, RN
Campbell Archibald Y D CIE
Campbell, *Wing Comm* Charles F, CIF, OBE
Campbell Charles Wm, CMG
Campbell, *Br Gen* Douglas, CB (*m*)
Campbell, *Col* Fredrick, CB (*c*)
Campbell, *Col* Geo F Colin, CMG
Campbell, *Capt* George W McCran, CMG RN
Campbell, *Brig Gen* Gunning M, CB (*c*)
Campbell, *Maj* Hector MVO, DSO
Campbell, *V Adm* Henry H, CVO, CB (*m*)
Campbell, *Br Gen.* Herbert M, CB (*m*), CMG
Campbell, *Brig Gen* John, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Campbell, *Brig-Gen* John H, CVO
Campbell, *Br Gen* John Vaughan, *VC*, CMG, DSO, ADC
Campbell, *Br Gen.* Leslie W. Y, CMG
Campbell, *Col* Malcom S C, CB (*m*), CIE
Campbell, *Lt Col* Norman St C, CMG DSO
Campbell Richard H, CIE
Campbell, Ronald Hugh, CMG
Campbell *I t Col* Spurgeon CMG
Campbell *Maj* Wm Lachlan, CIE
Campbell, *Lt Col* Wm MacLaren, CBE, MVO
Campbell *Br Gen.* Wm Nevile, CSI, CMG, DSO
Campbell *Col* G T C Carter, CB (*m*) DSO
Campion *Col* Wm Henry, CB (*c*)
Cannan, *Brig Gen* James H, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Canning, *Col* Albert CMG
Cannot, *Col* Fernand G E, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Cappel Edward L, CIE
Capper, *Col* Wm B, CVO
Carden *Col* Louis Peile, CMG
Cardew, Claude Ambrose, CMG
Cardew, *Lt Col* George A, CMG, DSO
Carey, *Lt Col* Alfred B, CMG, DSO
Carey, *Lt Col* Arthur B, CMG, DSO
Carey *Brig Ge-* George G S, CB (*m*), CMG
Carey, *Br Gen* Harold E, CMG, DSO
Carey, *Col* Herbert Clement, CMG
Carey, Herbert S, CB (*c*)
Carey *Br Gen* Octavius W, CMG
Carey *Lt Col* W L J, CIE
Cargill, Featherston, CMG
Carington, *Lt Col* Hon Rupert C G, CVO, DSO
Carlebach *Col* Philip, CMG
Carles, Wm Richard, CMG
Carleton, *Br Gen* Frank R C, CB (*c*)
Carmichael, *Lt Col* James F H, CMG, CBE
Carnac, *Col* John Hy Rivett-, CIE
Carnegy, *Maj Gen* Philip M CB (*m*)
Carpendale, *Capt* Charles D, CB (*m*) RN
Carpendale, *Maj* F M, CIE
Carpenter, *Lt Col* Charles M, CMG, DSO
Carr *Col* Edward E, CB (*m*), CBE
Carr, *Maj Gen* Howard CB (*m*), MD
Carr, *Lt Col* Christopher D A B S Baker, CMG, DSO
Carr, *Maj* Robert G T Baker MVO
Carroll, *Brig Gen* John William V, CMG, DSO
Carruthers, *Maj* James, MVO, DSO
Carruthers, *Brig Gen* Robert A, CB (*m*), CMG
Carte *Col* Thomas F, CB (*c*)
Carter, *Col* Alfred H, CMG
Carter *Brig Gen* Beresford C M, CB (*m*) CMG
Carter, *Br Gen* Charles H P, CB (*m*) CMG, CBE
Carter, *Col* Duncan C, CB (*m*) CMG
Carter, *Br Gen* Francis C, CB (*m*)
Carter, *Lt Col* Godfrey L, CIE
Carter, *I t Col* Gordon, MVO
Carter, *Brig Gen* Charles Benham, CMG, DSO
Carter, *Lt Col* Robert M, CB. (*m*), IMS
Carter, *Col* Wm Graydon, CMG
Cartwright, *Col* Charles M, CB (*m*), CMG
Cartwright, *Brig Gen* Garnier N, CMG, DSO
Cartwright, *Brig-Gen* George Strachan, CB (*m*), CMG
Cartwright, *Lt-Col* Robert, CMG.
Caruana, *Col* Alfred J, CIE.
Case, *Lt-Col.* Horace A, CMG, DSO
Casgrain, *Maj* Philippe H. du P., CMG

Cass *Lt Col* Walter L H C M G
Cassels *It Col* George H C M G
Cassels *Maj Gen* Robert A C B (*m*) C S I S
Casson Herbert Alexander C B E
Casson, *Brig Gen* Hugh G C B (*m*) C M G
Castle *Lt Col* Reginald W, C M G D S O
Cathcart, Wm Taylor C I E
Catty *It Col* Thomas C C M G D S O
Caulfeild *Br Gen* Chas T C M G
Caulfeild *Br Gen* James E W S C M G
Cauntel *Br Gen* Jas Eales C B E
C B (*m*)
Cavanagh *Paym Com* John D M M G R N
Cavaye *Col* Alex H B C M G
Cave Basil Shilleto C B (*c*)
Cavendish *Brig Gen* Alfred E J M G
Cavendish *Lt Col* Frederick W L S H B (*c*) M G D S O
Cavendish *Col* Rt Hon Lord Richd Frederick C B (*c*) C M G
Cavley *Col* Douglas F C B (*m*) C M G
Cayley *Br Adm* Geo C B (*m*)
Cecil *Col* Lord William V O
Challenor *Lt Col* Edwd Lacy C B (*m*) C M G D S O
Chalmer Arthur Morison C M G
Chalmers *It Col* Frederick I M I S
Chalmers Thos. A C B E
Chamberlain *R Adm* Bertram M C B (*c*)
Chamberlain *Surg Capt* Joseph M G R N
Chamberlain *It Col* Joseph C B (*m*)
Chamier *Maj Gen* Fras E A C B (*c*) I F
Chamier *Wing Comm* John A M D S O R F
Chamney *Maj* Henry C M G
Champion *Br Gen* High I Falconar C M
Chance *It Col* Oswald K C M I S
Chaplin *Col* John W 7 & 8 C B (*m*)
Chapman *Br Gen* Arch J B (*r*) C M G C B E
Chapman *Col* Herbt A B (*r*)
Chapman James Ernest B (*c*)
Chapman *Col* Lawrence J C B (*m*) M G
Chapman *Lt Col* P I C I E M B
Chapman *Lt Col* Robert C M G I S
Chapple Frederic C M C
Charles *It Col* Eric M S M C D S O
Charles *Br Gen* James R F B (*m*) C M C
Charles *It Col* William G C M C I S
Charlesworth *Col* Henry M G
Charlton *Col* Claud E C G C M G S
Charlton *Asst Comm* Lionel F O C I (*m*) C M G D S O
Charrington *It Col* Sydney H M G D S O
Charteris *Br Gen* John C M G I S O
Charteris *Lt Col* Nigel K C M G D S O
Charteris *Lt Col* Alex B C M G D S O
Chatarji, Atul Chandra C I E
Chatfield George E, C I E
Chatham, William C M G
Chatterton *It Col* Frank B M C M G., C B E.
Chatterton *Col* Frank Wm C I E
Chaytor *It Col* D Arcy C M G C B E
Cheape *Brig Gen* George Ronald Hamilton C M I S O
Cheney Edward J C B (*c*)
Cherry *Lt Col* J A C I E I A
Chetwode *Capt* George K C B. (*m*) C B E., R N
Chick Herbert George C I E
Chiene John C B (*c*)
Chilcott *Col* Gilbert H C M
Childe *Col* Ralph B W C B (*n*)
Chirnside *Capt* John I M C O B E
Chisholm *Col* High A M C
Chitty *Col* Walter Willis C M C
Chlingley Norman G df I C S I
Cholmondeley *Br Gen* Hugh C B ( ) C B E
Chopping *Col* Arthur B (*m*) M G
Churchill Hy Jocelyn J B C M G
Chown *Br Gen* Ernest F C B (*m*).
Choyce *Col* Charles C M G C B E M I
Christian *Vice Adm* Arthur H I ( ) M V O
Christian *Br Gen* Gerald C B (*m*) I E I S
Christian *Br Gen* Sydney E C M C
Christie *Capt* Archibald C M D S O
Christi Dugald C M F R F
Christie *Brig Gen* Herbert W A C B (*n*) M G
Christie *Wing Comm* Malcolm G M G I S O
Christopher *Lt Col* C de L C I E
Christopher *Maj Gen* Leonard W B ( )
Christophers *Maj* Saml Rd C I E
Chrystal George William C B (*c*)
Chunilal Hirahal Settlvad Rao Bahadur C I E
Church *Col* Arthur J B M
Churcher *Col* Geo R M F E M G
Churchill *Maj* H I I C I E
Churchill *Col* Arthur G B (*n*)
Churchill Harry Hore C M G
Churchward *Col* Paul R S B (*m*)
Churchward Percy Albert I E
Clark *Capt* Claude J M R N
Clark *Br Gen* Charles W M C
Clark *It Col* Crauford A G M G I S
Clark *Lt Col* Gowan C S I I
Clark *Brig Gen* John A C M G D S O
Clark *It Col* J A M A M
Clark *Brig Gen* Robert I M C
Clark *It Col* Wm Ellis C M I S O
Clark *Maj* A J Stanley M I S O
Clarke *Adm* Arthur C M C I S O
Clarke Edward H S S I F
Clarke *Lt Col* Gerald V M G I S O
Clarke *Col* John J Ian J M G
Clarke Reginald I F
Clarke Reginald G C M C I S O
Clarke *Lt Col* Robert J, M C I
Clarke *Col* Stephenson R C B ( )
Clarke *Col* Thos H M M G C B E I S M B
Clarke *Col* Hy Talbot Stanley I (*m*), C M G D S O
Clarkson *Lt Col* Bertie St J C M G
Clay *Lt-Col.* Bertie G C B (*m*) C M G D S O
Clay *Lt-Col* Herbert H Spender C M G, M C M F
Clayton, *Lt Col* Edward R C M G I S O
Clayton Harold
Clayton *It Col* Wm K C M G
Cleeve *Col* Stewart D C B. (*m*)
Clementi Cecil C M G
Clements *Col* Robert Wm C M G, D S O
Clemow Frank Gerard C M G M D
Clenshaw *Col* Wm Wellesley C I E
Clenston *Br Gen* Wm E C M G D S O
Clerke Charles J F I F B E
Clerk Hugh Edward I F
Clery *Brig Gen* Carleton B L B ( )
Clery *Surg Gen* James A C B (*m*)
Cleveland *Col* Hy Francis C I E
Clibborn *It Col* John I F
Cliff *It Col* Charles C M G
Clifford *It Gen* Robt C R C B (*m*)
Clifton *Maj* Percy R C M C D S
Climo *Maj Gen* Skipton H., C B (*m*) I
Clipperton Charles B Child C M C
Clive *Br Gen* George Sidney B (*m*) C M G D S O
Clive *Lt Col* George Windsor
Clive Robert Henry C M G
Cloete Hendrik C M G
Clogstoun Herbt C I F
Close *Col* Geoffrey D B (*m*), R F
Close Harold Arden C I F
Close *It Col* Lewis Hy C M G
Clough *Col* Alfred H B C B (*m*), M V
Clouston David C I F
Clutterbuck *Maj* Brett M 7 & 8 M
Clowes *Paym Capt* G T, C B (*m*) R N
Clowes *It Col* Peter I C B (*m*)
Clutterbuck Peter H C I F
Coates *Col* William C B (*c* and *r*)
Cobb H V I S I C I F C B E
Cobbe *Col* Hy Hercules C M C
Colbold *Col* Ernest C B (*m*).
Colburn *Brig Gen* Horace W C M G I S O
Cochrane *Capt* Archibald M G R N
Cochrane *Brig Gen* James K C M G
Cochrane *Lt Col* Wm I D C B (*m*)
Cockburn Henry I ( )
Cockell *Lt Col* George K B (*m*)
Cocks Charles Scotter C M G
Cockill William Richd C B E M V O
Coffin *Col* Ibbetson C I E I I
Coffin *Col* Clifford 7 & 8 C B (*m*) I S O V I
Coghill *Col* Charles E M G
Coghlan *Col* Charles E ( )
Coghlan Mark I
Cohen *It Col* Chas Walter C M C
Cohen *It Col* Hy Jacob Walter C M G
Coke *Brig Gen* Edward B C V O
Coke *Col* Edward S D Lewes C M G
Coke *It Col* Reginald D Lewes Fitzgerald C M
Colbeck *Surg Gen* Wm J M ( ) C V S M
Cole *Col* Edward H B (*m*) C M
Cole *It Col* Henry W G S I
Coleridge *Lt Col* John E S D
Cole *Col* Arthur H M C D S O
Coles Charles Edward M G
Coles *Col* Montague C M C
Collard *Maj Gen* Albert S C V O C B (*m*)
Collard *Lt Col* Charles L C B (*m*)
Collen *Lt Col* Edwin H E, C M G D S O
Collier Frank H B (*c*)

Collett, *Lt Col* Ewart J, C M G, D S O
Collett, *Col* Herbert B, C M G, D S O
Collett, *Lt Col* John Hy, C M G
Colley, *Lt Col* Robt Davies, C M G
Collier, George H, C I E
Collingwood, *Col* Clennell Wm, C M G, D S O
Collingwood, *Col* Cuthbert G, C B (*m*)
Collingwood, *Surg Capt* George T, C B (*c*), M V O, R N
Collins, Arthur Ernest C M G
Collins, *Col* Denis Joseph C M G, M D
Collins, Hon Geo Thos C M G
Collins, James Richard, M G
Collins, *Capt* Ralph, C B (*m*) R N
Collins *Lt Col* Hon Richard Henn C M G, D S O
Collins, *Lt Col* Robert John C M G, D S O
Collins, *Brig Gen* Robert Jos, C M G, D S O
Collins, *Col* Hon Wm E M G, M B
Collinson, *Lt Col* Harold, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O, M B
Collis, *Lt Col* Robt H, C M G D S O
Collis *Brig Gen* W J N Cooke, C M G D S O
Collis, *Col* William Cooke, C M G
Collyer, *Brig Gen* John J, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Colmer, Joseph Grose, C M G
Colomb *Col* George H C M
Colquhoun, *Col* Malcolm A M C D S O
Colston, *Maj* Hon Edwd M, C M G D S O, M V O
Colville, *Brig Gen* Arthur E W C B (*m*)
Colvin, *Brig Gen* Cecil H C B (*m*) D S O
Colvin, *Brig Gen* G Lethbridge B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Colvin *Brig Gen* Richard Beale, C B (*m* and *c*), T D
Combe, *Capt* James W M R N
Commissiong, Wm Sayer M G
Commings, *Lt Col* Percy R C C M G, D S O
Compton, *Brig Gen* Charles W, C (*m*) C M G
Compton, *Capt* Walter B M V O D S O, R N
Comyn, Henry Ernest Fitzwilliam, C B (*c*)
Comyn, *Lt Col* Lewis Jas, C M G, D S O
Conally *Maj* Edward M C M G
Congdon, *Col* Arthur E O, M C
Conyngham, *Brig Gen* Frank E C M G, D S O
Connolly, *Col* Benjamin B, C B (*m*)
Connor, *Col* John C, C M G, M B
Consett, *Capt* Montagu W W P, C M G, R N
Conwy, *Capt* Rafe G Rowley, C M G, R N
Coode, *Capt* Chas P S, C B (*m*, R N
Cook, Arthur W, I E
Cook, Edward M, C I E
Cook, Frank Henry, C I E
Cook, *Maj Gen* Henry C B (*m*)
Cook, *Br Gen* H R, C I E
Cook, Basil A Kemball C B (*c*)
Cooke, *Col* Alfred F, C M G
Cooke, *Lt Col* Bertram H H, C M G, C B E, D S O
Cooke, Hy Arthur, C M G
Cooke, *Maj Gen* Herbert F, C B (*m*), D S O
Cookson, *Maj-Gen* George A, C B (*m*), C M G
Cookson, *Col* Philip B, C M G, O B E
Cooper, *Brig Gen* Archibald S, C B (*c*), C M G
Cooper, *Maj-Gen* Charles D, C B (*m*)
Cooper, *Maj-Gen* Edward J, C B (*m*), M V O, D S O.
Cooper, Francis Alfred, C M G
Cooper, *Col* Harry, C M G, C B E
Cooper, *Br Gen* Richard J, C V O, C B (*m*)
Cope, Alfred William, C B (*c*)
Cope, *Brig Gen* Thomas Geo, C M G, D S O
Copeman, *Col* Chas E F, C M G
Copeman, *Lt Col* Hugh Chas, C M G, D S O
Corbet, Eustace K, C M G
Corbett, *R Adm* Charles F, C B (*m*), M V O
Corcoran, John A C B (*c*)
Cordeaux, *Maj* Harry E S, C B (*c*), C M G
Corder, *Maj.* Arthur A, C M G, O B E
Cork, Philip Clarke C M G
Corker, *Maj Gen* Thos M, C B (*m*)
Corkran, *Br Gen* Charles E, C B (*m*), C M G
Corkran, Victor G S, C V O
Corlette, *Lt Col* James R C, C M G D S O
Cormack, *Group Capt* John D C M G, C B E
Corv, *Maj Gen* Geo Norton C B (*m*) D S O
Cory, William Wallace, C M G
Costello, *Br Gen* Edmond W V C M G, C V O, D S O
Cotter, *Lt Col* Henry J, C I E, D S O
Cotterell Cecil B C I E
Cotton *Col* Arthur S, C M G, C B E I S O
Cotton, Charles W E, C I E
Cotton, *Capt* Richard G A W Stapleton, C B E, M V O, R N
Cottrell, *Capt* Wm Hy, C M G, R N R
Coulter, Robert Millar, C M G, M D
Couper, Leslie, C M G
Courroux Geo Aux C V O
Courtenay, *Col* Arthur H B (*m*)
Courtenay, *Col* Edward A W M G C B E
Courtney, *Lt Col* Richard E, C B (*m*)
Coutts Wm Strachan C I E
Coventry, Bernard, C I E
Covernton James Gaginne C I E
Cowan, *Col* James Hy B (*m*)
Cowasji Jehangir C I E
Cowie, *Br Gen* Alex Hugh C M G
Cowie *Col* Charles Hy C B (*m*) I S
Cowie, *Maj Gen* Crombie C B (*m*)
Cowie, William Patrick I S
Cowper, *Maj Gen* Maitland, C B (*m*) C I E
Cowper, *Maj* Sydney, C M G
Cox, Arthur F, C B I
Cox, *Br Gen* Charles F, C B (*m*), C M G D S O
Cox, *Brig Gen* Francis Wm H, C B (*m*), C I E
Cox, H Bertram, C B (*c*)
Cox, John Hugh, C I E
Cox, *Lt Col* St John A, C M G
Coxen, *Br Gen* Walter A, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Coxhead, *Brig Gen* James A, C B (*m*)
Crackanthorpe, Dayrell E M, C M G
Cradock, *Lt Col* Montagu, C B (*m*), C M G
Craig, *Capt* Arth Wm, C B. (*m*), R N
Craig, *Col* John Francis, C M G
Craig, *Lt Col* Robert Annesley, C M G, C B E
Craigie, *Maj* Patrick G, C B (*c*)
Crampton, *Capt* Denis B, C B E, M V O, D S O, R N
Crampton, *Br.-Gen.* Fiennes H., C.B.(*m*), C M G
Craske, *Lt-Col* John, C M G, D S O.
Craster, *Col* Shafto L., C B (*m*), C.I.E
Crauford, *Engr Com* William R, C M G, R N.
Craufurd, *Br Gen.* Geo S G, C B (*m*), C M G, C I E, D S O
Craufurd, *Br Gen* J A. Houlson, C M G, C B E
Crawford, *Col* Archibald, C M G
Crawford, *Lt Col* Gilbert S, C M G
Crawford, Henry Leighton, C M G
Crawford, *Lt Col* John H, C M G
Crawford, *Col* Raymund, C B. (*m*)
Crawley, *Lt Col* Richard P, M V O, D S O
Creagh, *Maj Gen* Arthur G, C B (*m*)
Creagh, *Lt Col* Arthur H D, C.M.G, M V O
Creagh, *Col* George Washington Blazier, C B (*m*), C M G
Creak, *Capt* Ettrick W, C B (*c*), R N
Crease, *Capt* Thos. E, C B (*c*), C B E, R N
Cree, *Maj Gen* Gerald, C B (*m*), C M G
Creighton, Jas G A, C M G, K C
Crerar, James, C I E
Creswell *Col* Geo F A, C V O
Crichton, *Lt Col* Hon Geo Arthur Charles, M V O
Crichton, *Lt Col* Henry C M M, C M G, D S O
Crichton, *Lt Col* Richmond R C I E
Cumming, *Col* John, V C, C B (*m*), C I E
Cripps *Col* Arth Wm, C B (*m*)
Critchley, *Br Gen* Alfred C, C M G, D S O
Crocker George, C B (*c*)
Crocker, *Brig Gen* George Delmaine C B
Crocker, *Maj* Herbert E, C M G D S O
Crocker *Maj Gen* Sydney F, C B (*m*)
Croft, *Br Gen* Hy Page, C M G, M P
Croft, *Br Gen* Wm Denman C M G, D S O
Croker, *Maj Gen* Henry L, C B (*m*), C M G
Crompton *Col* Rookes E B C B (*m*)
Crooke *Lt Col* Charles D P, C M G
Crooke, *Capt* Henry R, C B (*m*) R N
Crooke, William, C I E
Crosbie *Col* Henry C B (*c*)
Crosbie, *Lt Col* James D, C M G, D S O
Crosby, Josiah, C I E, O B E
Crosse, *Lt Col* Chas R, C M G, M V O
Crossley *Lt Col* Arthur W, C M G, C I E
Crossley *Lt Col* H J C I E, R A M C
Crossman, *Lt Col* Geo L, C M G, D S O
Crosthwaite Henry R, C I E
Crow, Francis Edward C M G
Crowe, Edwd Thos Fredk, C M G
Crowe *Br Gen* John Hy V, C B (*m*)
Crowe, *Col* Mordaunt A C, C M G
Crozier, *Lt Col* Baptist B, C M G, D S O
Crozier, *Br Gen* Frank Percy, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Cruddas, *Maj* Hamilton M, C M G, O B E, I M S
Cruickshank Alexander W, C S I
Cruise, Richard R, C V O, F R C S
Crump, Henry Ashbrooke, C S I
Crutchley, *Lieut* Victor A C, V C, D S C, R N
Cubitt, *Maj Gen.* Thomas A., C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Cuffe, *Lt Col* Jas. A F, C M G, D S O
Cullen, *Lt Col* Ernest H S., C M G, D S O, M V O
Cullinan, *Paym-Capt* Wm F., C M G, R N
Culling, *Maj Gen* John C, C B (*m*).
Cuming, *Col* Heller B, C B (*m*)
Cumming, *Lt-Col* Chas C, C B (*m*), M.B.
Cummins, *Maj* Hy. Alfred, C M G

Cummins, *Brig Gen* Harry Ashey Vane, C M G
Cummins, *Col* Stevenson L, C B (*m*), C M G, M D
Cunliffe, *Brig Gen* Fredk H G, C B (*m*), C M G
Cunliffe, *Maj* John Bertram, C I E
Cunningham, Edward C, C B (*c*)
Cunningham, George, C B (*c*)
Cunningham, *Br Gen* G Glencairn, C B (*m*), C B E D S O
Cunyngham, *Lt Col* James Keith Dick, C M G, D S O
Currie, *Br Gen* Arthur Cecil, C B (*m*), C M G
Currie, David, C B (*c*)
Currie, *Lt Col* Patrick, C M G, D S O
Currie, *Col* Thomas C B (*m*)
Currie, *Maj* Wm Leopold, C M G
Curry, *Br -Gen* Montagu C, C B (*m*), C B E D S O
Curtois *Lt Col* Cyril S S C M G, D S O
Curtois, *Br -Gen* Fras Algn, C B (*m*), C M G
Curtis, *Capt* Berwick, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O, R N
Curtis, *Col* Edward G, C M G
Curtis, George Seymour, C S I
Curtoys, *Br Gen* Charles E, C B (*c*)
Cusins *Lt Col* Albert G T, C M G
Cust, Lionel H, C V O
Custance, *Col* Frederic H, C B (*m*)
Cutbill, *Lt Col* Regd H L, C M G, D S O
Cuthbert, *Maj Gen* Gerald James, C B (*m*), C M G
Cuthbert, *Maj* Thos W, C M G, D S O
Cuthbertson, *Col* Edward B, C M G, M V O
Da Costa, *Col* Evan C, C M G
D Aeth, *Capt* Arthur C S H, C B (*m*), R N
Dalbiac *Col* Philip Hugh, C B (*c*)
Dale, Chas Ernest, C M G, C B E
Dale, *Brig Gen* Geo Arthur, C M G
Dale, Harold E, C B (*c*)
Dalgety, *Col* Reginald Wm, C B (*m*)
Dalgliesh, Richard, C B (*c*)
Dallas, *Col* Alex E, C M G, C B E
Dallas *Maj Gen* Alister G, C B (*m*), C M G
Dallas, *Lt Col* Chas Mowbray, C S I
Dalrymple, *Maj* Joseph, C M G, O B E
Dalrymple, *Maj Gen* Wm Liston, C B (*m*)
Dalton *Fleet Surg* Frederick J A C M G, R N
Dalton, *R Adm* H Grant, C B (*m*)
Dalton, *Lt Col* Duncan Grant C M G, D S O
Daly, *Col* Arthur C, C B (*m*), C M G
Daly, *Lt Col* Francis A B, C B (*m*)
Daly, Frank Charles, C I E
Daly, *Col* Patrick J, C M G, D S O
Dalzell, *Br Gen* Hon Arthur E, C B (*m*)
Dampier, *Vice Adm* Cecil F, C M G
Dannreuther, Sigmund, C B (*c*)
Dansey, *Lt Col* Claude E M, C M G
Dansey, *Lt -Col* Francis H, C M G, D S O
Darell, *Brig Gen* Wm H V, C M G, D S O
Darley, Bernard D'O, C I E
Darley, *Lt Col* James R, C I E, D S O
Darling, *Col* Chas Hy, C M G.
Darlington, Edwin, C I E
Darlington, *Lt Col* Henry C, C M G
Darwin, *Col* Charles W, C B (*c*)
Das, Kedah Nath, C I E, M D
Dauntesey, *Lt -Col* Wm B, C B (*c*), C B E
Davenport, *Lt -Col* Wm Bromley C M G, C B E, D S O
Davern, *Lieut* Francis B, O I E
Davey, *Lt -Col* Hon Horace S, C M G
Davey, Rev James Penry, C M G
Davidson, *Br Gen* Charles S, C B (*m*)
Davidson, Colin J, C I E
Davidson, *Col* Edmund, C M G
Davidson, John C C, C B (*c*)
Davidson, *Lt Col* Jonathan R, C M G
Davidson, Lionel, C S I
Davidson, *Lt Col* Percival, C M G,
Davidson, *Col* Sisley R, C M G
Davie, William A Ferguson, C B (*c*)
Davies, *Br Gen* Chas Hy, C B (*m*) C M G, I S O
Davies *Lt -Col* Chas Stewart, C M G
Davies, *Col* George F, C B (*m*) C M G, C B E
Davies, *Lt Col* Henry, C M G.
Davies Henry, C B (*c*), I S O
Davies *Maj Gen* Henry R, C B (*m*)
Davies, Jno Thomas C B (*c*)
Davies *Col* Llewellyn Alberic Emilius Price, V W, C M G, D S O
Davies, *Lt Col* Percy G, C M G
Davies, *Comm* Richard B, D S O, R N
Davies, Richd Humphrey, C B (*c*)
Davies, *Col* Thomas A H, C B (*m*), D S O
Davies, *Br -Gen* Walter P L, C M G, D S O
Davies, *Lt Col* Warburton E, C M G
Davies, William Robert, C B (*c*)
Davies, *Lt Col* Wm T F, C M G, D S O, M D
Davis, Charles Thomas C M G
Davis *Adm* Edward H M, C M G,
Davis, *Col* Evans G, C M G
Davis, *Lt Col* Harold J N, C M G, D S O
Davis, Steuart Spencer, C M G
Davison, *Maj -Gen* Kenneth S, C B (*m*)
Dawson, *Lt Col* Harry Miller, C M G D S O
Davy, *Col* Cecil W, C M G, R E
Davy, *Lt Col* Philip C T, C M G, M B
Dawkes *Maj* C T, C I E
Dawkins, *Br Gen* Henry S C B (*m*)
Dawnay, *Maj Gen* Guy Payan, C B (*m*) C M G, D S O, M V O
Dawnay, *Lt Col* Hon John, C M G, D S O
Dawson, *Br Gen* Harry L, C B (*m*) C V O
Dawson, *Lt Col* Herbert J, C M G, D S O
Dawson *Maj Gen* Robert, C B (*m*)
Dawson, *Maj* Thos Hy, C M G, C B E
Dawson Vernon, C I E
Dawson, *Maj Gen* Vesey J, C V O
Day, Rev Edw Rouviere, C M G,
Day *Maj* Harold E, M V O, D S O
Deacon *Lt Col* Wm T, C B (*m*)
Deadman, Hy Edward C B (*c*)
Deasy, *Brig Gen* John A, C M G C I E D S O
Deane Augustus Hy, C I E
Deane, *Col* George W, C B (*m*)
Deane, *Maj* James, C M G
Deane, Percy Edgar, C M
Deba Prosad Sarbadhikari, C I E, I L D
deBerry, *Col* Philip P E C M G
De Brett, *Br Gen* Harry Simonds, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
le Burgh, *Col* Ulick G C, C B (*c*)
de Candolle, *Br Gen* Raymond, C B (*m*)
De Celles, Alfred Duclos, C M G
de Charal, Pierre Edmond, C M G
de Crespigny, *Lt -Col* Claude Champion, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Deedes, *Lt -Col* P, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Deedes, *Brig -Gen* Wyndham Henry, C M G D S O
de Falbe, *Col* Vigant W, C M G, D S O
De Haviland *Lt Col* Thos L, C M G, D S O
De Joux *Maj* John S, C M G
De la Bere, Henry, C B (*c*)
Delaforce *Col* Edwin F, C B (*m*) C M G
De la Fosse Charles I C I E
Delap *Col* George G C M G, D S O.
Delavoye *Col* Alex Edwin C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
de Lisle, *Col* George de Sausmerez, C M G
De Lisser Herbert George C M G
Delmege, *Dep Insp Gen* Alfred G, M V O, R N
De Lothbinière, *Brig Gen* Alain C de L Joly, C B (*m*), C S I, C I E
de Montmorency Geoffrey I C I E
De Montmorency *Capt* John P,
Dempster *Maj* Francis E C I E
Dene *Lt Col* Arthur Pollard C M G D S O
Denham, Godfrey C, C I E, O B E
Denis n, *Br Gen* Henry, C B (*c*) C B E
Denison *Col* Septimus J A, C M G
Dennis, *Surg Gen* John J, C B (*c*) R N
Dennis *Col* Meade Jas C, C B (*m*)
Denny *Col* Hy Cuthbert, C B (*m*)
Denny, *Col* John McA, C B (*c*)
Dennys *Col* George Wm C I E
Dent *Br Gen* Bertie Coore, C M G, D S O
Dent *Rear Adm* Douglas L, C B (*m*), C M G
Dent John James, C M G
Denver *Capt* Stanley Edward, C M G
D Epinay Charles A P, C V O
De Prée *Col* Hugo D C B (*m*), C M G D S O
Derham *Br Gen* Frank S, C B (*m*)
de Rougemont *Brig Gen* Cecil H, C B (*m*) C M G, D S O M V O
Desanges Urs *Lt Col* I C I E M V O
de Sram John Henricus C M G
De Satge *Lt Col* Hy V B C M G, D S O
De Sausmarez, *Brig Gen* Cecil, C M G D S O
Desbarats George Joseph, C M G
Deshon Edward C M G
de Smidt *Col* Farrell M, C M G
Desmond John C I E
Des Voeux *Lt Col* Henry B, C M G
Des Voeux, *Lt Col* Herbert C S I
Deverell *Maj Gen* Cyril J C B (*m*)
Dew *Lt Col* Armine B C S I C I E
Dewar *Col* Thomas F C B (*m*)
de Wiart *Brig Gen* Adrian Carton, V C C B (*m*), C M G D S O
de Winton *Br Gen* Charles, C M G
de Winton Walter B C I E
Dhanjibhai Rai C I E
Dhirangadhra Dewan of C I E
Dick *Brig Gen* Archibald C D, C B (*m*) M
Dick Geo Paris C I E
Dick *Col* James Adam C M G
Dick *Lt Col* Robt N M G, D S O
Dickens *Capt* Gerald C M G, R N
Dickie *Maj Gen* John I P (*m*), C M G
Dickinson John A F C B (*c*), I S O
Dickson *Brig Gen* Ernest, C M G, C B E
Dickson *Capt* Harold R P, C I E
Dickson, *Maj Gen* J B Ballantyne, C B (*m*) C M G
Dickson *Lt Col* Jos Herbert, C I E
Dickson *Br Gen* Wm E R, C M G, C I E
Diddams, Harry Jno Chas, C M G
Digby, Samuel, C I E.
Digge, *Commde* Neston W, C M G.

Dill, *Brig Gen* John G, CMG, DSO
Dillon, *Lt Col* Eric E, CMG, DSO
Din Muhammad Khan, Sardar, CIE
Dix, *Comm* Charles C, CMG, DSO, RN
Dixon, *Lt Col* Fredk A, CMG, DSO
Dixon, George F, CBE, MVO
Dixon *Eng Rear Adm* Robert B, CB (c)
Dixon, *Lt Col* Wm, CMG
Dobbie, *Lt Col* Wm G S, C DSO
Dobbie, William Herbert, CIE
Dobbie, *Brig Gen* Wm Hugh, CB (m)
Dobbs *Lt Col* Charles Fairlie, CIE, CBE, DSO
Dobbs H R Conway, CSI, CIE
Docker Frank Dudley CB (c)
Dockrill, *Col* W R CIE
Dod, *Br Gen* Owen C Wolley, CB (m) DSO
Dodds *Col* Thos Hy, CMG, CVO, DSO
Dodds, *Br Gen* William O H CMG
Dodgson *Br Gen* Colquhoun S, CB (m) CMG
Dodington, *Brig Gen* Wilfred Marriot CMG
Domvile, *Capt* Barry E, CMG, RN
Donald, *Maj Gen* Colin G, CB (m)
Donald, Douglas CIE
Donald, James CIE
Donaldson *Capt* Leonard A B CMG, RN
Donaldson William CB (c)
Done, *Br Gen* Herbert R, CMG, DSO
Donegan, *Lt Col* James F, CB (m),
Donne *Col* Henry R B, CB (m) CMG
Dooner, *Lt Col* Wm Dundas, CMG, OBE
Doran *Maj Gen* Beauchamp J C, CB (m)
Doran Edwd Anthony CIE
Doran *Maj Gen* Walter R B CB (m) DSO
Dorling *Col* Lionel, CB (m), CMG DSO
Dorman, *Surg Gen* J Cotter CMG
Doughty, Arthur George CMG
Doughty, *Rear Adm* Henry M CB (m), CMG
Douglas, *Col* Archibald P, CMG CBE
Douglas, *Lt Col* Claude G CMG
Douglas, Charles M, CB (c)
Douglas, *Lt Col* Henry E M, VC, CMG, DSO
Douglas, *Capt* Hy Percy CMG RN
Douglas, *Maj Gen* James Archibald CSI CMG, CIE
Douglas, *Lt Col* Montagu W, CSI, CIE
Douglas, *Col* Wm Chas, CB (m), DSO
Douglas, Hon Aretas Akers CMG
Dowding, *Group Capt* Hugh C, CMG
Dowell, *Br Gen* Arthur J W, CB (m), CMG
Dowell, *Col* George C, CMG
Dowell, *Br Gen* Geo Wm, CMG, CBE
Downer, Wm Jas, CB (c), CMG, ISO
Downes, *Maj Gen* Major F, CMG
Downes, *Col* Robert R M, CMG
Downing *Col* Cameron M H, CMG
Drake, *Br Gen* Bernard F, CB (m)
Drake, *Lt Col* William H, CMG
Draper, *Br Gen* Denis C, CMG, DSO
Drayton, Edward Rawle CMG
Dreaper, *Surg Rear Adm.* Geo A, CB (c)
Drew, *Brig Gen* Arthur R H, CIE
Drew, *Group Capt* Bertie C H, CMG, CBE
Dreyer, *Capt* Frederick C, CB (m and c) CBE, RN
Driscoll, *Lt Col* Daniel P, CMG, DSO
Drummond, *Br Gen* Hugh H J W, CMG
Drummond, *Maj Gen* Laurence Geo, CB (m) CBE MVO
Drummond, *Lt Col* Hon Maurice C A CMG DSO
Dryhurst, Frederick John CB (c)
Du Boulay, *Brig Gen* Noel W H, CMG
Duckworth, George H, CB (c)
Duclos Joseph Adolphe, CMG
Dudgeon, *Bg Gen* Fredk. A, CB (m)
Dudgeon, *Col* Leonard S, CMG, CBE
Dudgeon *Col* Robt Fras, CB (c)
Dudley *Col* George de S, CMG
Duff, *Maj* Arthur A, CIE, MVO
Duff, *Capt* Arthur A Morison, CB (m) RN
Duff, *Co* Charles E, CB (m)
Duff, E Mountstuart Grant, CMG
Duff *Col* Geo Mowat CIE, RE
Duffus, *Br Gen* Edward J, CB (m)
Duffus, *Lt Col* Francis F, CMG
Duffy Charles Gavan CMG
Dugan, *Br Gen* Winston J, CMG, DSO
Dugdale, *Col* Arthur CMG
Dugdale *Lt Col* Frank, CVO
Duke *Lt Col* Aug C H, C DSO
Dulanty, John Whelan, CB (c)
Dumaresq *Capt* John S, CB (m), CVO RN
Dumas *Rear Adm* Phillip W, CVO, CB (c)
Duncan *Col* Francis J, CB (m), CMG, DSO
Duncan, *Maj Gen* John, CB (m), CMG DSO
Duncan *Com* John A, CB (c), RN
Duncan *Col* Macbeth M, CMG
Duncan Patrick CMG
Dundas *Capt* Lawrence L, CMG, RN
Dundas, Wm Chas M, CIE
Dundee, *Col* Wm J D, CIE
Dunhill, *Col* Thos Peel CMG
Dunlop, Alexander J CIE
Dunlop, *Lt Col* Henry D Buchanon, CMG, DSO
Dunlop, *Col* James Wm, CB (m), CMG
Dunlop, *Col* Robt W L, CIE, DSO
Dunn *Col* Hy N, CMG, DSO
Dunne *Col* William CB (c), CBE
Dunstan Wyndham Rowland CMG
Dunsterville *Col* Arthur B, CMG, CBE
Dunsterville, *Col* Knightley S, CB (m)
Dunsterville, *Maj Gen* Lionel C, CB (m), CSI,
Durand, *Col* Algernon G A, CB (m), CIE
Durell, *Col* Arthur J V, CB (m)
Durnford, Richard, CB (c)
Durrant, *Lt-Col* James M A, CMG, DSO
Dutton, *Capt* Arthur B S, CMG, RN
Dyas, *Col* James Ridgeway, CMG
Dyce, *Col* George H C, CB (m)
Dyer, *Br Gen* Hugh M, CB (m), CMG, DSO
Eales, Herbert Lovely, CSI
Eames, *Col* Wm L'Estrange, CB (m), (c)
Earle, *Col* Maxwell, CB (m), CMG, DSO
Earle, *Col* Robert G CMG, DSO
Eason, *Lt. Col* Herbert L, CB (m), CMG, MD.
Easse, *Col* Fitzpatrick, CB (m), CMG, DSO
East, *Lt Col* Chas C, CMG.
Eastwood, Benjamin, CMG
Eastwood, *Col* John Chas. B, CB (m), CMG
Edelsten, *Col* John A, CB (c)
Eden, *Col* Archibald J F, CMG, DSO
Eden, *Lt Col* Schomberg H, CMG, DSO
Edge, *Maj Gen* J Dallas, CB (m)
Edmonds, *Brig Gen* Jas Edward, CB (c), CMG
Edmunds, *Surg Gen* Arthur, CB (c) RN
Edulji Dinshaw, CIE
Edwardes, *Br Gen* Stanley M, CB (m), CMG, CSI, DSO
Edwards, *Br Gen.* Christopher V, CMG, DSO
Edwards, *Br Gen* FitzJames M, CB (m), CMG, DSO
Edwards, *Br Gen* Graham T G, CB (m)
Edwards, *Col* Henry Jno, CB (c), OBE
Edwards, *Lt Col* Ivo A E, CMG
Edwards, *Br Gen* John Burnard, CB (m), DSO
Edwards, *Rear Adm* John D, CB (m), RN
Edwards, *Col* Richard F, CMG
Edwards, *Lt Col* Roderick M, CMG
Edwards, Wilbraham T A, CMG
Edwards, *Lt Col* Wm Egerton, CMG
Edwards, *Br Gen* Wm F S, CB (m), CMG, DSO
Edwards *Surg Gen* Wm R, CB (m), CMG
Egan, *Col* Michael Hy CMG, CBE
Egerton, *Maj Gen* Granville G A, CB (m)
Egerton, *Maj Gen*, Raleigh G, CB (m)
Egerton, *Capt* Wilfrid A, CMG, RN
Eknath Hathi CIE
Elder, *Col* John Munro CMG
Elder, *Capt* William Leslie, CMG, RN
Elderton, *Capt* Ferdinand H, CMG, RN
Eley, *Lt Col* Edward Hy, CMG, DSO
Elgood, *Lt Col* Percival G, CMG
Eliot, Laurence S, CMG, ISO
Elliott, *Lt Col* Francis H, CSI
Elkington, *Br Gen* Robt J G, CB (m), CMG, DSO
Elles, *Lt Col* Arthur, CB (m), CMG, DSO
Ellerton, *Capt* Walter M, CB (m), RN
Elliot, *Maj Gen* Harry M, CMG.
Elliot, *Col* William, CB (c)
Elliott, Algernon, CIE
Elliott, *Lt Col* Charles H, CMG, DSO
Elliott, Frank Lewis Dumbell, (c)
Elliott, *Lt Col* Gilbert C E, CMG, DSO
Elliott, *Br Gen* Harold E., CB (m), CMG, DSO
Ellis, *Col* Chas Conyngham, CB (m)
Ellis, *Lt Col* Clarence I, CMG
Ellis, *Eng-Rear Adm* Ernest F, CB (c)
Ellis, Walter Devonshire, CMG.
Ellis, *Col* William M, CIE.
Ellison, *Capt.* Alfred A., CB (m), RN.

Ellison, *Col* Ralph H Carr, C M G.
Elliston, *Col* George S, C B (*c*)
Elmsley, *Maj Gen* James H, C B.(*m*), C M G., D S O
Elmshe, *Brig Gen* Alex M S, C M G
Elmshe, *Br -Gen* Fredk B, C B (*m*), C M G
Elwes, *Col* Fredk Fenn, C I F, M D
Elwes, *Lt -Col* Hy Cecil, D S O, M V O
Embury, *Br -Gen* John F L, C B (*m*), C M G
Embury, *Lt Col* Richard P Robinson C M G
Emdin, *Engr Rear Adm* Archie R, C M G
Emerson, Thomas, C I E
Emery, *Brig Gen* Wm B, C B (*m*), C M G
England, *Lt Col* Abraham, C M G, D S O
English, Alexr Emanuel, C I E
English, *Br Gen* Fredk P, M G, D S O
Ensor, *Col* Howard, C M G, D S O, M B
Enthoven, Reginald Edward C I E
Errington, *Lt -Col* Francis Hy L, C B (*c*)
Erskine, *Col* Hy A, C B (*c*), C M G, C B E
Erskine, *Col* James F, C B (*m*), C M G, M V O
Erskine, *Vice Adm* Seymour E, C B (*m*)
Escombe, *Capt* Harold, C M G, R N
Essell, *Col* Frederick K, C M G
Essery, Wm Joseph C V O
Esson, *Col* James Jacob, C M G
Etherington, *Col* Fredk, C M G
Eustace, *Maj Gen* Alex H, C B (*m*), C B E, D S O
Evans, Chas Barnard, C M G
Evans, *Lt Col* Charles B, C M G
Evans, *Lt Col* Cuthbert, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Evans, *Br Gen* Edward, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Evans, *Capt* Edward R G R, C B (*c*), D S O, R N
Evans, *Col* E Stokes, C B (*m*)
Evans, *Col* George Hy, C I E, C B E
Evans, *Lt Col* Harry Smalley, C M G
Evans, Henry Farrington, C S I
Evans, *Brig Gen* Horatio J, C M G
Evans, John Emrys, C M G
Evans, Hon John William, C M G
Evans, *Lt -Col* Lewis P, V C, C M G, D S O
Evans, *Lt Col* Llewelyn C M G, D S O
Evans, Maurice S, C M G
Evans, *Col* Percy, C M G
Evans, *Maj Gen* T J Penrhys, C B (*m*)
Evans, *Br Gen* Usher W, C B (*m*), C M G
Evans, *Br -Gen* Wilfrid K, C M G, D S O
Evans, *Lt Col* William, C M G, D S O
Evans, *Col* Charles Harford Bowle, C M G
Evans, Rev. Joseph D S Parry, C M G
Even, *Col* George Eusèbe, C B (*m*)
Everett, *Lt -Col* Chas W, C M G
Everett, *Col* Edward, C B (*m*) D S O
Ewan, *Col* Thos Geo, C B (*c*)
Ewbank, *Col* Wm, C B (*m*), C I E
Exham, *Col* Simeon Hardy, C B (*c*)
Fagan, *Brig Gen* Edward A, C S I, C M G, D S O
Fagan, Patrick J, C S I
Faichnie, *Lt -Col* Douglas C, C M G
Fair, *Br -Gen* Frederick K, C B.(*m*)
Fair, *Lt.-Col* James G, C M G, D S O
Fairbrother, W. Tomes, C B (*m*)
Fairclough, *Col* Brereton, C M G, D S O
Fairfax, *Col* Brian C, C M G
Fairfax, *Lt Col* William George Astell Ramsey, C M G, D S O
Fairholme, George Frederick, C M G
Fairtlough, *Maj* Edward C D'H, C M G, D S O
Falkner, *Lt -Col* Eric F, C M G, D S O
Falla, *Lt Col* Norris S, C M G, D S O
Fane, *Lt Col* Cecil, C M G, D S O
Fanshawe, Herbert C, C S I
Fanshawe, *Lt Col* Reginald W, C M G
Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurvala C I E
Farewell, *Com* Michael W, C I F
Fargus, *Br Gen* Harold, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Farie, *Capt* James U, C M G, R N
Farmar, *Br Gen* George J, C B (*m*) C M G
Farmar, *Lt Col* Harold M, C M G, D S O
Farmer, *Lt Col* John, C I F
Farnall, Harry de la Rosa Burrard, C B (*c*), C M G
Farquhar, Joseph, C M G
Farquhar, *Adm* Richd B, C B (*c*)
Farquharson, *Col* Harry D, C M G
Farrington, *Capt* Alex, C M G, R N
Farrington, *Col* Malcolm C, C B (*m*)
Fasken, *Maj Gen* Charles G M, C B (*m*)
Fasken, *Brig Gen* Wm Henry C B (*m*),
Fasson, *Brig Gen* Disney J M, C B (*m*) C M G
Fatch Ali Khan, Nawab, C I E
Faussett, *Brig Gen* Edmund Godfrey Godfrey, C B (*m*), C M G
Faux, *Col* Edward, C M G
Fawcett Edmund A S, C B (*c*)
Fawcett, Henry H, C B (*c*)
Fawcett, *Maj Gen* Wm James, C B (*m*)
Fawcus, *Col* Harold Ben, C M G, D S O
Fazulbhoy Visram, C I E
Feilden, *Maj Gen* Hy B, C B (*m*)
Feilden *Col* H Wemyss C B (*m*)
Feilden, *Col* Wemyss G C, C M G
Feilding, *Col* W G C C M G
Fell, *Air Comm* Matthew H G, C B (*m*), C M G
Fell, *Br Gen* Robt Black, C B (*m*), C B E
Fell, Thos Edwd, C M G
Fellows, *Br Gen* Bertram C, C M G
Fellows, *Col* R Bruce, C B (*c*)
Fendall, *Brig Gen* Chas P, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Fenton, *Br Gen* Alex Bulstrode, C B (*m*)
Fenwick, *Col* Henry T, C M G, D S O, M V O
Fenwick, *Lt Col* Percival C, C M G, M B
Ferard, Hy Cecil, C S I, C I E
Ferguson, Hy Lindo, C M G
Ferguson, *Lt Col* John D, C M G D S O
Ferguson, *Col* Nicholas C, C M G
Fergusson, *Lt Col* Arthur Chas, C M G, D S O
Fergusson, *Maj* Herbert C, C M G
Fergusson, James, C I E
Fergusson, *Col* Wm J S C M G
Fernyhough, *Col.* Hugh C, C M G, D S O
Ferreira, P J, C M G
Ferrier, *Maj -Gen* James A, C B (*m*), D S O
Festing, *Br -Gen.* Francis L., C B.(*m*), C M G
Fetherstonhaugh, *Maj -Gen* Richd S R., C B.(*m*).
Field, *Rear Adm* Fredk L, C B.(*m*), C M G
Fife, *Lt Col* Ronald D'A, C M G,
Filgate, *Lt Col* Townley R, C I E, V D
Finch, *Surg Comm* Ernest J, C M G, R N
Findlay, *Maj* George de C E, V C, M C
Findlay, *Surg -Maj* John, C I F
Findlay, *Lt Col* John, C B (*m*), D S O
Finlaison, *Lt Col* John B, C M G
Finlay, James F, C S I
Finlayson, *Lt Col* Robert A, C M G
Finlayson, *Col* Robert Gordon, C M G, D S O
Finley, *Col* Frederick G, C B (*m*), Can A M S
Finn, *Br Gen* Harry C B (*m*)
Finnis, *Col* Henry C S I, R E
Fisher, *Lt Col* Bertie D, C M G, D S O
Fisher, *Col* Francis T, C B (*c*)
Fisher, *Br Gen* John C B (*m*)
Fisher, *Lt Col* Julian L, C M G, D S O
Fisher, *Adm* Wm Blake C B (*m*)
Fisher, *Capt* Wm W, C B (*m*), M V O, R N
Fitch Chas Francis, C I E
Fitchett Frederick C M G L I D
Fitton, *Col* Guy W, C M G
Fitzgerald, *Lt Col* Brinsley, C B.(*c*)
FitzGerald, *Capt* Hon Evelyn, C B (*c*)
FitzGerald, *Col* Geo A C M G, D S O
FitzGerald, *Lt Col* Gerald J, C V O
FitzGerald *B Gn* Herbert S, C B (*m*)
FitzGerald Percy S V, C S I
Fitzherbert, *Comm* Herbert, C M G, R N
Fitzherbert, *Lt Col* Norman, C M G, C B E
FitzHugh, *Maj Gen* Alfred, C B (*m*)
FitzHugh, *Capt* Terrick C, M V O D S O
Fitzmaurice, Gerald H, C B (*c*) C M G
FitzMaurice, *Capt* Maurice Swynfen, C M G, R N
Fitzpatrick James A O, C I E
Fitzpatrick, Wm Silas Joseph, C M G
Fitzwilliams, *Lt Col* Duncan C L, C M G
Fitzwilliams, *Col* Edwd C L, C M G
Flanagan, *Lt Col* E M Woulfe, C M G D S O
Fleming, Andrew Milroy, C M G
Fleming Rev Herbert J, C M G
Fletcher, *Maj* Alan F, M V O D S O
Fletcher, *Wing Comm* Albert, C M G, C B E
Fletcher, *Lt Col* Henry A, C V O
Fletcher, *Capt* Henry L Aubrey, M V O D S O
Flick, *Lt Col* Chas L, C M G, C B E
Flint, Alexander C B (*c*)
Flint, Joseph, C M G
Flood, *Maj Gen* Arthur Solly, C B (*m*) C M G, D S O
Flood, *Col* Richard E Solly, C M G, D S O
Floud Francis L C, C B (*c*)
Fludyer *Col* Henry C V O
Flux Alfred William C B (*c*)
Flynn, Jno Dillon, C I E
Foley, Ernest J, C B (*c*)
Folger, *Col* Karl C, C M G, D S O
Foot, *Br Gen* Richard M, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Foott, *Lt Col* Cecil Hy, C B (*m*), C M G
Forbes, *Col* Arthur, C B (*m*), C B G
Forbes, *Lt Col* Fredk W D, C M G, D S O
Forbes, H F, C I E
Forbes, *Br Gen* Willoughby E G, C B (*m*)
Ford, *Lt -Col* Charles H, C M G
Ford, *Col* Fredk S L, C M G.

Forde *Lt Col* Bernard, CMG
Forde *Col* Lionel CMG
Forman *Lt Col* Arthur B, CMG, DSO
Forman *Lt Col* Douglas E, CMG
Forrest *Lt Col* James, CMG CBE
Forrest *Col* John V, CB (*m*), CMG, MB
Forrest Rev William, CMG
Forster, *Lt Col* David CMG, DSO
Forster *Maj Gen* John B, CMG
Forster *Capt* Forster Delafield Arnold CMG RN
Forsyth *Lt Col* James A C, CMG, DSO
Forsyth, *Br Gen* John K, CMG
Fortescue *Br Gen* Hon Charles G CB (*t*) CM DSO
Fortescue *Brig Gen* Fras Alexr, CB (*t*) CMG
Fortescue Hon John Wm CVO
Fortescue Laurence CMG ISO
Fosbery *Maj* Widenham F W CMG
Foss, *Lt Col* Charles C, VC DSO
Foster *Lt Col* Alfred Jas, CMG CBE
Foster, Edwd W Porceval, CMG
Foster *Surg Gen* Gilbert L CB (*m*)
Foster *Lt Col* Henry N CMG RF
Foster, *Lt Col* Richard T C, CMG, DSO
Foster William, CIE
Foster, *Lt Col* William J, CB (*m*) CMG DSO
Fotheringham, *Surg Gen* John T CMG
Fouché *Col* Willem D CMG
Foulkes *Br Gen* Chas Howard DSO, RF
Fountain Henry B ( ) CMG
Fowle, *Col* John CB (*m*) CMG
Fowler *Maj Gen* Charles A, CB, CSI DSO
Fowler *Br Gen* Francis J, CB (*m*), DSO
Fowler, George Merrick CMG
Fox, *Capt* Cecil H, CB (*m*), RN
Fox Harry Halton CMG
Fox *Br Gen* Robert L, CB (*m*), DSO
Francis, *Maj* Norton CMG
Franklin, *Lt Col* Harold S E, CMG, DSO
Franks *Maj Gen* George McK, CB (*m*)
Franks *Capt* Norman CIE
Franks Wm Temple CB ( )
Fraser *Wing Comdr* Cecil, CMG, OBE, MC
Fraser, Edward Cleather CMG
Fraser *Lt Col* Geo I CMG, DSO
Fraser, *Col* Hy Francis CMG, DSO
Fraser, James, CMG
Fraser, *Capt* James Wm, CMG, OBE
Fraser, John George, CMG
Fraser, *Brig Gen* Lyons D, CB (*m*) CMG
Fraser, *Maj Gen* Theodore, CB (*m*) CSI CMG
Frazer *Col* Geo Stanley CMG
Freeman *Col* Alfred CMG
Freeman *Col* Ernest C, CMG, MD
Freestun, *Lt Col* Wm. H M, CMG, DSO
Freeth, *Col* Geo Hy B, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Fremantle, Selwyn H, CSI, CI
French, *Gen* Arthur, CB (*m*)
French, *Col* Charles N, CMG
French Edward H, CB (*c*)
French, Francis C, CSI
French, *Col* Geo Arthur, CMG.
French, Henry Leon, CB (*o*)
French, *Capt* Houston, CVO
French, Lewis, CIE, CBE
French, *Capt* Wilfrid F, CMG,
Frend, *Col* George, CB (*c*)
Frevburg, *Lt Col* Bernard C, VC, CMG DSO
Frever *Lt Col* Saml F, CMG
Frith, *Col* Gilbert R, CMG, DSO
Frith *Br Gen* Herbert C., CB (*m*)
Froude, *Lt Comm* Ashley A, CMG, OBE RNVR.
Froude, Robert Edmund, CB (*c*), FRS
Fry *Lt Col* Arthur B CIE, DSO
Fry, *Maj Gen* Chas Irwin, CB (*m*)
Fry *Lt Col* Peter G, CMG, DSO
Fulford Harry English, CMG
Fuller, *Br Gen* Cuthbert G, CMG, DSO
Fuller, *Capt* Cyril T M, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO, RN
Fuller, *Brig Gen* Francis G, CB (*m*) MG
Fullerton, *Col* Andrew, CB (*m*), CMG MD
Fullerton *Capt* Eric John Arthur, CB (*m*) DSO, RN
Fulton *Lt Col* David, CMG, CBE
Furnivall, *Lt Col* Chas H, CMG
Fyler, *Rear Adm* Herbert A S, CB (*n*) ISO
Gabriel *Lt Col* Edmund V, CSI, CMG CVO, CBE
Gaisford, *Br Gen* R. Boileau, CB (*m*), CM
Galbraith, *Lt Col* Wm C, CMG
Gale *Col* Hy Richmond, CMG
Gale Walter Augustus CMG
Gallie *Col* Jas Stuart CMG, DSO
Galloway *Lt Col* Frank L CMG
Gallwey, *Col* Edmund J CB (*m*)
Gamble *Adm* Edward H, CB (*m*)
Gamble, James S, CIE
Gamble, *Br Gen* Richard N, CB (*m*) DSO
Game *Air Commodore* Philip W, CB (*m*), DSO
Ganesh Krishna Sathi, Rao Bahadur, CIE
Ganga Ram, Rai Bahadur, CIE, MVO
Gant Hon Tetley, CMG
Garbett Colin, C, CIE
Gard Wm Hy, CB (*c*), MVO
Gardiner *Lt Col* Bernard C, CB (*m*)
Gardiner, Edward R, CIE
Garforth, *Rear Adm* Edmd St J, CB (*m*)
Garland Patrick Joseph, CMG
Garner, *Col* Cathcart CMG, CBE
Garner *Lt Col* Wm, CMG
Garnett, *Capt* Herbert N, CMG,
Garraway, *Lt Col* Edward C F, CMG
Garstin *Br Gen* Alfred A, CMG
Gascoigne, *Brig Gen* Ernest F O, CMG DSO
Gask *Maj* Geo E, CMG, DSO
Gask, *Fleet Pymr* Walter, CB (*m*), RN
Gaskell, *Flt Surg* Arthur, CB (*m*) CBE
Gatel *Brig Gen* Geo H CMG, DSO
Gates, Walter George, CB (*c*)
Gatt, Lorenzo, CMG
Gaudet, *Col* Frederick M, CMG
Gaudin, *Eng R Adm* Edouard, CI (*c*)
Gauntlett, ___ger F, CIE, CBE
Gaussen, *Lt Col* Jas R., CMG CIE, DSO
Gebbie, Frederick St John, CIE
Geddes, *Lt Col* Geo H, CB (*m*),
Geddes, *Col* R. J, CB (*m*), DSO, MB
Gee, *Lt Col* Fredk Wm CIE.
Gee, *Capt* Robert, VC, MC
Geoghegan *Lt Col* Francis E, CIE
Geoghegan, *Col* Stannus, CB (*m*).
George, Edward C S, CIE
Gerald *Group Capt* Eugene L, CMG, DSO
Gerrard, *Maj Gen* John J, CB (*m*), CMG, MB
Gerrard *Maj* Fredk Wernham, CIE
Gerty, *Paym Comm* Francis H, CMG RN
Gervers *Maj* Francis R S, CIE
Gethin *Lt Col* Richard W St L,
Ghosal, Jyotsnanath, CIE
Gibb, *Col* Alexander, CB (*m*)
Gibb, *Col* Evan CMG, CBE, DSO
Gibbard, *Col* Thos W, CB (*m*), CBE, MB
Gibbon *Col* Chas Monk, CMG
Gibbon *Br Gen* James A, CMG
Gibbon, Thomas M, CIE.
Gibbs, *Lt Col* Jas Alec C, CB (*m*)
Giblin, *Lt Col* Wilfrid W, CB (*m*)
Gibson, *Lt Col* Thomas, CMG DSO
Gibsone, *Lt Col* William W P, CMG, DSO, OBE.
Gideon *Col* James Hy, CB (*m*)
Giffard, *Admiral* George A, CMG
Giffard, *Lt Col* Gerard G, CSI, IMS
Gifford, *Paym in-Ch* Charles E, CB (*c*), RN
Gilbert *Lt Col* L E, CIE, IMS
Gilchrist *Maj* Walter F C CIE
Giles, Bertram, CMG
Giles Edward IE
Giles, *Lt Col* Edwd D, CMG, DSO.
Giles *Col* Peter B, CB (*c*) VD
Giles Robert CIE
Gill *Lt Col* Douglas H, CMG DSO.
Gill *Lt Col* Gordon H, CMG, DSO
Gill Thomas, CMG, ISO
Gill, *Col* W S CB (*c*), VD
Gillam, *Lt Col* Reynold A, CMG, DSO
Gillespie, *Brig Gen* Ernest C F, CB (*m*), CMG
Gillespie, *Lt Col* Rollo St J CIE, OBE
Gillett *Maj* Edwd Scott, CIE
Gillett *V Adm* Owen F, C (*c*)
Gillett, *Maj* William, CIE
Gillson *Br Gen* Godfrey, CMG DSO
Gilmour, *Br Gen* Robert G Gordon, B (*n*) CVO DSO
Gilpin, *Br Gen* Frederick C A, CB (*m*) CBE
Gimlette *Lt Col* George H D, CIE
Gindhu Singh, *Lt Col* CIE
Girdwood, *Col* Austin C, CMG, ISO
Girdwood, *Brig Gen* Eric S, BB (*m*), MC
Gisborne *Lt Col* Lionel G, CMG
Glancy Reginald I R, CIE
Glasfurd *Lt Col* Alex I R, CMG, DSO
Glasgow, *Lt Col* Alfred E, CMG, DSO
Glasgow, *Brig Gen* Wm Jas. T, CM
Glasier *Maj* Frank B, CMG, CBE
Glennie, *Capt* Robert W, CMG, RN
Glossop *Capt* John C T CB (*m*), RN
Gloster *Br Gen* Gerald M, CMG
Glover, *Lt Col* W Reid, CMG, DSO
Glyn, *Col* Geoffrey Carr, CMG, DSO MVO
Glynn, *Lt Col* Thomas G P, CMG, OBE
Goad *Col* Howard, CSI
Godby, *Br Gen* Chas, CB (*m*) CMG
Goddaid, *Brig Gen* Hy A, CMG,
Godding *Insp Gen* Chas C, CB (*m*)
Godfray, *Br Gen* John Wm., CB (*m*), CVO, CBE
Godfrey, *Capt* Harry R., CB (*m*), DSO, RN
Godfrey, *Lt Col* Stuart Hill, CIE.

Godfrey, *Lt Col* William W, CMG
Godley, John C, CSI
Godman, *Col* Arthur F, CB (*c*)
Godman, *Wing Comm* Arthur Low thurn, CMG, DSO
Godwin, *Br Gen* CharlesA C, CMG, DSO
Goff, *Col* Algernon H S, CMG
Goffe Herbert, CMG
Gogarty, *Lt Col* Henry E, CMG, DSO
Goldney, *Lt Col* Geo F B, CMG, DSO
Goldsmith, Herbert Symonds CMG
Goodbody, *Col* Cecil M, CIE, DSO
Goodfellow *Lt Col* N G B CIE
Goodman, *Col* Godfrey D, CMG
Goodridge, *R Adm* Walter S, CIE
Goodwin, *Col* Frank, CIE
Goodwin, *Maj* George A, CMG
Goodwin, *Lt Col* Wm R, CMG, DSO
Gopinath, Rai Bahadur Pandit, CIE
Gordon, Very Rev Daniel M, CMG DD
Gordon, *Lt Col* Edward H H, CMG, DSO
Gordon, *Lt Col* Evelyn B, CMG, DSO
Gordon *Col* George G, CIE
Gordon, *Lt Col* George Hamilton, CMG, DSO
Gordon, *Br Gen* Herbert, CB (*m*), MC, DSO
Gordon, *Lt Col* John CMG
Gordon, *Col* John C F CIE
Gordon, *Br Gen* John L R, CB (*m*)
Gordon, *Br Gen* Joseph M CB (*m*)
Gordon *Maj Gen* Lochinvar A C, CB (*m*) SI
Gordon *Lt Col* Lawrence G F, CB (*m*) DSO
Gordon *Col* Louis A CB (*m*) DSO
Gordon, *Col* Mervyn H, CMG, CBE
Gordon, *Lt Col* Ramsay F C CIE
Gordon, *Group Capt* Robert CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Gordon, Webster B, CIE
Gordon, *Lt Col* Wm Alex, CMG, CIE, DSO
Gordon, *Lt Col* William F Loudoun, CMG, DSO
Gordon, *Col* Lewis Conway CB (*m*)
Gordon, *Col* John Gordon Wolrige CMG
Gore, *Col* St John C, CBE, CB (*m*)
Gorges *Br Gen* Edmund H, CB (*m*) CBE, DSO
Gorton, *Brig Gen* Reginald St G, CMG
Gosse, Edmund, CB (*c*)
Gosset, *Lt Col* Allen Butler CMG
Gosset, *Col* Francis Wm CMG DSO
Gough, *Lt Col* Alan P G, CMG, CBE, DSO
Gough, *Lt Col* Hugh Aug K CIE
Gough, *Lt Col* Henry Worsley Worsley, CMG
Goument, Charles E V, CSI
Gourlay, Wm Robt, CIE
Gow *Lt Col* George, CMG
Gower, *Lt Col* Charles C Leveson, CMG, OBE
Gower *Col* Philip Leveson, CMG, DSO
Gowers, Edwd A, CB (*c*)
Gowers, Wm Fredk, CMG
Gracey, *Col* Thomas, CSI
Graeme, *Lt Col* Lawrence O, CMG
Graff, Stephen J, CB (*c*)
Graham, *Col* Hamilton M C W, CMG
Graham, Rev John A, CIE, DD
Graham, *Lt Col* J D, CIE, IMS
Graham, *Col* Lancelot, CMG
Graham, *Col* Malcolm D, CB (*m*), CMG, CVO
Grainger, *Surg Gen* Thomas, CB (*m*)
Granger, *Lt Col* Thomas A, CMG
Grannum, Edward Allan, CMG
Grannum, Edward Thomas, CMG
Grant, *Col* Edward J, CB (*m*)
Grant, Henry Eugene Walter, CMG
Grant, *Capt* Henry W, CB (*c*), RN
Grant, *Col* Hugh G, CB (*m*)
Grant *Capt* Noel, CB (*m*), RN
Grant, *Maj Gen* Philip Gordon, CB (*m*), CMG
Grant, *Maj* Robert F S, MVO, DSO
Grant, *Col* Samuel C N, CB (*m*), CMG CBE
Grant, *Br Gen* William, CMG, DSO
Grant William, CMG
Granville Alexander, CMG CBE
Grasett *Lt Col* Henry James, CMG
Graves *Capt* Robert W, CMG, OBE
Gray *Lt Col* Clive O V CMG, DSO
Gray, *Col* Fredk W B, CMG, DSO
Gray *Maj* John A S CMG DSO
Gray, *Maj Gen* W Du G, CB (*m*)
Gray, *Col* Wm Lewis, CMG, MB
Grazebrook, *Lt Col* Geo C, CMG, DSO
Greatorex, *Rear Adm* Clement, CB (*c*), MVO
Green *Brig Gen* Arthur Frank Umfreville CMG DSO
Green *Col* Bernard C CMG
Green, *Col* Henry C R, CB (*m*), CMG DSO
Green Rev James CMG
Green *Br Gen* Wilfrith G K, CMG, DSO
Greene *Col* Hon Edward M CMG
Greenley, *Lt Col* Wm Alfred, CMG, DSO
Greenly *Maj Gen* WalterH, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Greenstreet Reginald H, CIE, OBE
Greer *Br Gen* Frederick A, CMG, DSO
Greer *Lt Col* Joseph CMG
Greer, Richard T CSI
Greg *Lt Col* Ernest Wm CB (*m*)
Gregg *Lieut* Milton F, VC, M
Gregory, *Br Gen* Charles L, CB (*m*) CMG
Gregory John Duncan, CMG
Gregson, *Maj* Edward Gelson, CMG CIE
Gregson *Col* Henry G F S CMG
Greig *Maj* Edward D W, CIE
Greig *Col* Fredk J, CMG
Greig *Col* James W CB (*c*), KC
Greig *Maj* John Glennie CIE
Grenfell, *Br Gen* Huold M, CMG, MVO
Grenfell, Wilfred Thomason, CMG
Grenville *Lt Col* Hon Alwyn H F, CVO
Grey, *Lt Col* Arthur CIE
Grey *Col* Leopold J H CSI
Grey, *Maj Gen* Wulff H, CB (*m*), CMG
Gribbon, *Lt Col* Walter H, CMG, OBE
Grice, *Lt Col* Walter T, CIE
Grier, *Br Gen* Harry D, CB (*m*), DSO
Griesbach, *Br Gen* William A, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Griffin, *Lt Col* Christopher J, CMG, DSO
Griffin, Martin Joseph CMG
Griffith, *Brig Gen* Charles R J, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Griffith, *Capt* Ralph E. Hotchkiss, CIE
Griffith, *Lt Col* Thos Wardrop, CMG, MD
Griffiths, *Lt Col* Cyril T, CMG OBE
Griffiths, *Lt Col* George C, CMG
Griffiths, John Geo, CVO.
Griffiths, *Col* Joseph, CMG, MD
Griffiths, *Eng Com* Percy F, CMG, RN
Griffiths, *Lt-Col* Thomas, CMG, CBE, DSO
Grimston, Francis Sylvester, CIE
Grimston, *Brig Gen* Sylvester B, CMG
Grimwade, *Br Gen.* Harold W, CB (*m*), CMG
Grimwood, *Lt Col* James, CB (*c*), DSO, OBE, RSA
Grindle, Gilbert Edmd A, CMG
Grinlinton Frederick Hy, CMG
Gripper, *Lt Col* Hugh Thos, CMG
Grogan, *Brig Gen* Edward G, CB (*m*)
Grogan, *Col* St George W G, VC, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO ADC
Grove, *Br Gen* Edward A W S, CB (*m*) CBE
Grove, *Col* Reginald Parker, CMG
Grove, *Lt Col* Thomas T, CMG, DSO
Groves, *Lt Col* John E. G, CMG
Groves, *Group Capt* Percy R C, CB (*m*) CMG, DSO
Groves, *Br Gen* Robert M, CB (*m*), DSO
Grubb, *Col* Alexander H W, CMG, DSO
Grubb, *Lt Col* Herbert W, CMG, DSO
Gruning John Fredk CIE
Guard *Lt Col* Fredk H W, CMG, DSO
Gubbay, Moses M S, CIE
Gubbins John Haringt n CMG
Guggisberg *B Gen* Frederick G, CMG, DSO
Guider James Adolphus, CIE
Guinness, *Brig Gen* Hn Wm N, CB (*m*)
Gulland *Maj* George L, CMG MD
Gully Hon Edward W K, CB (*c*)
Gundry Richard S, CB (*c*)
Gunn *Brig Gen* John Alex, CMG, DSO
Guidon, *Maj* Bertram E M, CIE, DSO
Gurdon *Lt Col* Phillip R T, CSI
Gurney, Hugh, CMG, MVO
Gurney, Martyn Cecil CMG, MVO
Guy *Lt Comm* Basil J D, VC, DSO RN
Guy, *Lt Col* Robert F, CMG, DSO
Gwatkin, *Col* Frederick S, CB (*m*)
Gwynn, *Br Gen* Chas Wm, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Gwynn *Lt Col* William P, CMG
Gwynne *Comm* Alban L CB (*c*), RN
Gwynne Rt Rev Llewellin H, CMG CBE, DD
Gwynne *Br Gen* Reginald J, CMG
Habibur Rahman Khan KhanSahib, Ressaldar CIE
Haddock, *Capt* Herbert J, CB (*c*), RNR
Hallow, *Lt Col* Arthur L, CMG
Haffkine, Waldemar M W, CIE
Haggard, *Capt* Vernon H S, CMG, RN
Haider *It Col* Ali Khan, CIE
Haig, *Lt Col* Alan G, CMG, DSO
Haig, *Lt Col* Arthur B, CMG, CVO
Haig, *Col* Neil W, CB (*m*), CMG
Haig, *Lt Col* Patrick B, CB (*m*), MB
Haig, *Lt Col* Thos W, CSI, CMG, CBE
Hailey, Hammett R C, CIE
Hailey, William Malcolm, CSI, CIE
Haine, *Paym Com* Alec E, CMG, RN
Haines, Henry H, CIE
Haji Bukhsh Illahie, CIE
Halahan, *Group Capt* Fredk C, CMG, DSO, MVO

Haldane, *Lt Col* Charles L, C M G, I S O
Hale, *Col* Charles H, C M G, D S O
Hale, *Col* Thos Wyatt, C B (*m*), C M G, C B E
Halkett, *Brig Gen* Hugh Majoribanks Craigie, C M G, D S O
Hall, *Lt Col* Douglas K E, C M G, D S O
Hall, *Col* Ernest F, C M G
Hall *Lt Col* E G, C I E
Hall, *Maj* George, C M G, M D
Hall, *Lt Col* George Clifford Miller, C M G, C B E, D S O
Hall, *Lt Col* Geo Thompson, C M G, C B E
Hall, *Col* Henry S, C B (*c*)
Hall, John Carey, C M G, I S O
Hall, *Surg Com* John F, C M G, R N
Hall *Col* John Hamilton C M G D S O
Hall, *Br Gen* Lewis M Murray, C B (*m*)
Hall, *Capt* Sydney S, C B (*c*)
Hall, Wm Thomas, C S I
Hall, *Lt Col* Ralph E Carr, C I E
Hall, *Group Capt* Robert Hamilton Clark, C M G, D S O
Hall, *Lt-Col* Frederick W C Gordon, C B (*m*)
Hall, *Lt Col* Gordon C W Gordon C M G, D S O
Hallett *Col* James W Hughes, C B (*m*), C V O, D S O
Halliday, *Lt Col* Lewis S T, V C, C B (*m*)
Hallowes, *Col* Francis Wm, C B (*m*), C I E
Halse, *It Col* Stanley C, C M G
Ham, *Eng Capt* John W, C B (*c*), R N
Hambro, *Br-Gen* Percival O, C B (*m*), C M G
Hamerton, *Lt Col* Albert E, C M G, D S O, R.A.M.C
Hamilton, *Col* Andrew Lorne, C M G
Hamilton, Charles Boughton, C M G
Hamilton, *Capt* Lord Claud, C M G, M V O, D S O
Hamilton *Lt Col* Claud Lorn Campbell, C M G D S O
Hamilton, *Capt* David M, C M G, R N
Hamilton, *Lt Col* Ernest G, C M G D S O, M C
Hamilton *Col* Gilbert C, C M G, D S O
Hamilton, *Col* Gilbert H C C B (*m*)
Hamilton, Horace P C B (*c*)
Hamilton, *Lt Col* John A C M G
Hamilton, *Col* Percy Douglas, C B (*m*) C M G
Hamilton, *Lt Col* Robt E Archibald, C I E
Hamilton, *Col* Robt S, C M G, D S O
Hamilton, *Br Gen* Wm G C B (*m*), C S I, D S O
Hamilton, *It Col* Wm Haywood C I E, D S O
Hamilton *Capt* Claude G Coe C M G, D S O
Hammersley, *Maj Gen* Frederick C B (*m*)
Hammerton, *Maj* George H L C M G, D S O
Hammond, *B Gen* Dayrell T, C B (*c*), C B E
Hammond, *Col* Peter H, C B (*m*)
Hamnett, George, C I E
Hampden, Ernest M Hobart, C M G
Hanafin, *Capt* J B, C I E
Hanbury, *Col* Lionel Hy., C M G
Hanbury, *Brig-Gen.* Philip Lewis, C M G, D S O
Handcock, *Lt Gen* Arthur G, C B (*m*)
Handley, *Lt Col* Arthur, C B (*c*)
Hankin, Arthur C, C.S.I, C I E
Hanley, Allen Hastings, C M G
Hannay, *Br Gen* Frederick Rainsford, C B (*c*), C M G, R E
Hannay, *Lt Col* Frederick Rainsford, C M G, D S O, R A
Hannay, *Col* Robt S C M G, D S O
Hansard, *Col* Arthur C, C M G
Hansell Henry P, C V O
Hansford, Benjamin, C B (*c*)
Hanson, Fredk Wm, C I E
Hapgood, Henry James, C B (*c*)
Haran, *Maj* Jas Augustine C M G, M D
Hara Prasad Shastri, C I E
Harari Victor Pasha C M G
Harbord, *Brig Gen* Cyril Rodney, C M G, D S O
Harbottle, *Lt Col* Colin Clark, C M G, D S O
Harding, *Col* Colin, C M G, D S O
Harding, Edward John, C M G
Harding, *Lt Col* Maynard E C M G
Hardy *Col* Edwin G, C M G
Hardy, George F, C B (*c*)
Hardy, Richard G, C S I
Hardy *Maj Gen* T H, C B (*m*), I A
Hardy, *Maj Gen.* Hon John F Gathorne C B (*m*) C M G, D S O
Hare, *Col* Frederick S C, C M G
Hare Reginald Chas, C M G
Hare, Robert D, C I E
Hare, *Brig Gen* Robert Hugh, C B (*m*) C M G, D S O, M V O
Hare, *Col* Robt Wm, C M G, D S O
Harford Frederic D, C V O
Harford *Col* Hy Chas., C B (*m*)
Hari Kishan Kaul, Rai Bahadur, C I E
Harington, *Lt Col* John, C M G, D S O
Hari Ram Goenka, Rai Bahadur, C I E
Harkness, *Col* Henry D A, C B (*m*)
Harman, *Col* Alex Ramsay, C M G, D S O
Harman, *Maj Gen* Antony E W, C B (*m*), D S O
Harman, Edward G, C B (*c*)
Harness *Maj Gen* Arthur, C B (*m*)
Harrel, W Vesey, C B E, C B (*c*), M V O
Harriott, George Moss, C S I, C I E
Harris, *Surg Gen* George F A
Harris, *Br Gen* Richard H W H, C B (*m*)
Harris, Sidney West, C V O, C B (*c*)
Harrison *Br Gen* A H P, C S I
Harrison, Albert John C I E
Harrison, *Col* Charles E, C M G, C V O
Harrison, *Col* Cholmeley E C B, C M G, C B E
Harrison, *Lt Col* Edgar G, C B (*m*), D S O
Harrison, Francis Capel C S I
Harrison *Lt Col* Gilbert H, C M G
Harrison, John Burchmore, C M G
Harrison, *Lt Col* Norman, C M G, D S O
Harrison, Percy, C I E
Harrison, *Br Gen* Robt A G, C M G
Harrison, *Col* Thos Aylet C S I
Harrison, Wm Montagu Graham, C B (*c*)
Harrisson *Brig Gen* Geoffrey Harnett, C M G D S O
Harrisson, Sydney Thirlwall, C M G O B E
Hart, *Col* Charles J, C B (*c*), C B E
Hart, *Col* Edward C, C M G.
Hart, *Br Gen* Herbert E, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Hartigan, *Col* James A, C M G, D S O, M B
Hartigan, *Lt. Col* Marcus M, C M G, D S O
Hartley, Lewis W, C I E
Hartley, Percival Horton Smith, C V O
Hartog, Philip J, C I E
Harvey, *Col* David, C M G, C B E, M D.
Harvey *Lt Col* Fras Hy C M G
Harvey, *Capt* Frederick M W, V C, M C
Harvey, *Lt Col* Geo A D C M G
Harvey, *Col* Robert N, C B (*m*) C M G, D S O
Harward, *Col* A J Netherton, C B (*m*)
Haskard, *Lt Col* John McD, C M G, D S O
Haslegrave *Lt Col* Henry J, C M G, V D
Hassell *Lt. Col* Robert de B, C M G
Hasted *Col* Arthur Walter, C M G
Hastings, *Adm* Alexander P, C B (*m*)
Hastings, *Maj Gen* Edwd S, C B (*m*), D S O
Haswell, *It Col* John F C I E
Hatch, *Capt* George P, C M G
Hathaway, *Surg Gen* Harold G, C B (*m*)
Hatton, *Br Gen* Edward Heneage Finch C M G D S O
Hawes, *Col* Benjamin R, C B (*m*)
Hawker, *Lt Col* Claud Julian, C M G, C B E
Hawkes *Lt Col* Corlis St L G, C M G D S O
Hawkins *It col* Arthur V, C I E
Hawkins, *Lt Col* Thomas H, C M G
Hawkins *Col* Walter Francis, C M G
Hawksley, *Capt* Jas R Price, C B (*m*), C V O, R N
Hawksley, *Brig Gen* Randall P T, C M G D S O
Haworth, *Maj* Richard, D S O, M V O
Hawtrey, *Lt Col* Henry C, C M G, D S O, R E
Hay, *Lt Col* Chas J B, C M G, D S O
Hay, *Maj Gen* E Owen, C B (*m*)
Hay, *Br Gen* Jas R M Dalrymple, C B (*m*), D S O
Hay, John Binny, C M G
Hay, Francis L Drummond, M V O
Hay, *Lt Col* Westwood N, C I E
Haylock, *It Col* Vaughan R Hine, C M G, D S O
Hayes, *Lt Col* Robert Hall, C M G
Haynes, *Col* Alleyne C M G
Haynes, *Col* Chas Edwd, C B (*m*)
Haynes, *Lt Col* Kenneth E, C M G, C B E
Hayter, *Lt Col* Ross J F, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Hayward, *Capt* Reginald F J, V C M C
Hayward, *Lt Col* William T, C M G, O B E
Haywood, *Lt Col* Austin H W, C M G, D S O
Hazell *Comm* William, C B (*c*), R N R
Hazelton, *Col* Percy O, C B (*m*), C M G
Head *Lt Col* Alfred Searle, C M G
Headlam, *Com* Edwd J, C M G, D S O, R N
Headlam, *Lt Col* Hugh R, C M G, D S O
Healey, *Col* Charles, C M G
Healey, *Col* Coryndon W R., C M G, C B E
Hean, Hon Alexander, C M G
Heane, *Col* James, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Hearson, *Group Capt* John G, C B (*m*) D S O
Heath *Col* Edward, C M G, A O D
Heath, *Lt Col* Fras W, C B (*m*) C M G
Heath, *Col* Harry H R, C B (*m*)
Heath, *Lt Col* Ronald M, C M G, D S O
Heathcote, *Lt Col.* Charles E., C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Hebbalalu V Nanjundayya, C I E
Heberden, Wm Buller, C B (*c*)

Heffernan, *Col* Nesbitt B, CB (*m*)
Hegan, *Col* Edward, CB (*m*)
Heidenstam, Frederick C, CMG
Hellard, *Col* Robert C, CB (*c*)
Helmer, *Brig Gen* Richard Alexis, CMG
Hemming, *Maj Gen* Edwd H, CMG
Hemming, *Maj Gen* Fredk W, CB (*m*)
Hemming, *Lt Col* Norman M, CB (*c*)
Hemming, *Brig Gen* Thomas D R, CMG
Henderson, Alfred Faulie, CMG
Henderson, *Lt Col* Andrew, CMG
Henderson, *Comm* Francis B, CMG, DSO, RN
Henderson, John R CIE, MB
Henderson, *Capt* Reginald G H, CB (*m*), RN
Henderson, Robert, CB (*c*)
Henderson, Robert Hugh, CMG
Henderson, William, CB (*c*)
Henderson, *Lt Col* Wm Alex, CMG, DSO
Hendley *Maj Gen.* Harold CSI
Hendry *Br Gen* Patrick W, CB (*m*)
Heneage, *Rear Adm* Algernon W, CB (*m*), MVO
Heneage, *Maj* Godfrey C W, MVO, DSO
Henley, *Br Gen* Hon Anthony M, CMG, DSO
Hennessy, *Lt Col* John, CB (*m*), CMG, RAMC
Hennessy, *Col* John P C, CMG
Henry, *Lieut Gen* George, CB (*m*)
Henry, *Col* Vivian, CB (*c*)
Henvey, *Lt Col* Ralph, CMG, DSO
Hepburn, *Brig Gen* Bernard R, CMG
Hepburn, *Surg Col* David, CMG
Herbert, Charles St J S, CB (*c*)
Herbert, *Brig Gen* Edmund A, CMG, MVO
Herbert, *Col* Edward S, CMG, CBE
Herbert, *Col* Edward Wm, CB (*m*)
Herbert, *Maj Gen* Lionel N, CVO, CB (*m*)
Herbert, *Col* Lionel Norton, CB (*m*)
Herbert, *Brig Gen* Otway C, CMG, MC
Herbert, *Group Capt* Philip L W, CMG, CBE
Herbert, *Br Gen* Wm. Norman, CMG, DSO
Herdon, *Col* H E, CIE
Heron, *Lt Col* Alex R, CMG, DSO
Heron, *Maj* Davis CIE, MB
Herrick, *Col* Henry, CMG, DSO
Herring, *Br Gen* Sydney C E, CMG, DSO
Herrod, *Lt Col* Ernest E., CMG, DSO
Hertz, Henry F, CIE
Hertz, William Axel, CSI
Hertzberg, *Col* Halfdon F H CMG, DSO, MC
Heseltine, Harry N, CIE
Heseltine, Michael, CB (*c*)
Hesketh, *Maj* James A CMG, DSO
Hewby, Louis John, CB (*c*)
Hewby, Wm Petch, CMG
Hewett, *Lt Col* Edward V O, CMG DSO, OBE
Hewett, *R Adm* Geo Hayley, CIE
Hewitt, *Maj* D R, CIE
Hewitt, *Surg Comm.* David W, CB (*m*), CMG, RN
Hewitt, *Group Capt* Edgar R Ludlow, CMG, DSO, MC
Hewlett, *Lt -Col* Ernest, CMG, DSO
Hewlett, *Paym Capt* Graham, CB (*c*), RN
Hewlett, Wm Meyrick, CMG.
Hext, *Col* Lyone John, CMG
Heywood, *Lt -Col* Cecil P, CMG, DSO.
Heywood, *Capt* Marcus B, MVO DSO
Hibbert, *Br Gen* Godfrey L, CB (*m*) CMG, DSO
Hickie, *Lt Col* Carlos J, CMG, DSO
Hickley, *Vice Adm* Cecil Spencer, CB (*c*), MVO
Hickley *Lt Col* Victor N CIE, VD
Hickman *M Gen* Hugh P, CB (*c*)
Hickman, *Br Gen* Thomas E CB (*m*) DSO, MP
Hicks, *Br Gen.* Henry Tempest, CB (*m*)
Hickson, *Br Gen* Robert A, CB (*m*)
Hickson, *Br Gen* S A E, CB (*m*) DSO
Higgins, Henry V, CVO
Higgins, *Lt Col.* Charles G, CMG, DSO
Higgins, *Air Vice Marshal* John F A, CB (*m*), DSO
Higgins, J C CIE
Higgins, *Group Capt* Thomas C R, CMG
Higginson, *Capt* Archibald B W CB (*m*), DSO, RN
Higginson, *Br Gen* Cecil P, CMG,
Higginson, *Col* Harold W, CB (*m*) DSO
Higgs Henry, CB (*c*)
Hignell, Sidney R, CIE
Hildebrand, *Col* Arthur B R, CB (*m*) CMG, DSO
Hildyard, *Br Gen* Harold C T CMG, DSO
Hildyard, *Col* Regd J T, CMG DSO
Hill, Arthur, CIE
Hill *Br Gen* Augustus W CB (*m*)
Hill, *Br Gen* Cecil, CB (*m*)
Hill *Lt -Col* David J J CMG, DSO
Hill *Br Gen* Felix F, CB (*m*) CMG, DSO
Hill, *Lt Col* Frank Wm R, CMG DSO, OBE
Hill *Br Gen* Frederic Wm, CB (*m*) CMG, DSO
Hill, *Col* Henry Cecil de la M CB (*m*) CMG
Hill, *Lt Col* Hy Warburton, CB (*m*) CMG DSO
Hill, *Maj Gen.* John, CB (*m*), DSO
Hill Montague CIE
Hill, *Maj* Thomas H, CIE
Hill, *Lt Col* Walter P H, CMG, DSO
Hilham, *Br Gen* Edward, CB (*m*) CMG, DSO
Hillier Edward Guy CMG
Hills, *Col* Edmond H Grove, CMG, CBE
Hinde, *Col* Alan CMG
Hinde, *Col* John H F, CB (*m*)
Hinge, *Col* Harry Alex, CB (*m*) CMG DSO, AMC
Hippisley, *Col* Richard I, CB (*m*)
Hipwell *Col* Alfred G, CB (*m*)
Hipwood, Charles, CB ()
Hirsch, *Maj* L, CIE, IMS
Hirst, *Lt Col* Edward A, CMG
Hitchcock, *Maj Gen* Basil F Burnett CB (*m*), DSO
Hitchins, *Col* Chas Hy M, CMG
Hoare, *Lt Col* Arthur F, CB (*c*)
Hoare, *Lt Col* Cuthbert G, CMG, CBE
Hoare, *Br Gen.* Reginald, CMG, DSO
Hobbs, *Maj Gen* Percy E. F CB (*m*), CMG
Hobbs, *Brig -Gen.* Regd F A, CMG, DSO
Hobday, *Col* Edmund A P, CMG
Hobday, *Maj* Frederick T G, CMG, AVC
Hobday, *Maj Gen* Thos F, CB (*m*)
Hobkirk, *Br Gen* Clarence J, CMG, DSO
Hobley, Charles Wm CMG
Hobson *Lt Col* Gerald W, CMG, DSO
Hodge, *Capt* Roland H Hermon, DSO, MVO
Hodges, *Lt Col* Aubrey D P, CMG
Hodges *Rear Adm* Michael H, CB (*m*) CMG MVO
Hodgetts, *Col* Chas A., CMG
Hodgins, *Maj Gen* Wm Egerton, CMG
Hodgkinson, *Lt Col* C CIE
Hodgson *Lt Col* Barnard T, CMG
Hodgson Robert MacLeod, CMG
Hofmeyr, Gysbert Reitz CMG
Hogarth, *Commdr* David G, CMG, RNVR
Hogarth *Maj Gen* Donald McD, CMG DSO
Hogben, George, CMG
Hogg, *Lt Col* Conrad Chas H, CMG
Hogg, *Maj Gen* Geo C CB (*m*)
Hogg, *Brig Gen* Rudolph E T, CMG, CIE
Hohler, Thomas Beaumont, CB (*c*), CMG
Holborrow, *Col* Hon William H, CMG
Holbrooke, *Br Gen* Philip L, CMG, DSO
Holden, *Col* Charles W, CMG, DSO
Holdsworth, *Br Gen* George L, CB (*m*) CMG
Holdsworth, *Lt Col* John J, CIE.
Hole Robert S CIE
Holford, *Maj* James H E CMG, DSO
Holland Bernard H CB (*c*)
Holland, *Capt* Hubert H, CB (*m*), RN
Holland Robt Erskine CIE
Hollis Alfred Claud, CMG, CBE
Hollond, *Br Gen* Spencer E., CMG, DSO
Holloway, *Br Gen* Benj, CLE
Holme, Allan Thomas, CIE
Holmes, *Lt Col* Gerard R A, CMG, OBE
Holmes, *Lt Col* Gordon M, CMG, CBE, MD
Holmes, *Br Gen.* Hardress G, CMG, CBE
Holmes, *Maj* Robt Heuston, CMG
Holms John M CSI
Holms, Wm Fredk, CIE
Holt *Group Capt* Fenton V, CMG, DSO
Home, *Br Gen* Archibald F, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Home, Walter CIE
Honey, de Symons M G, CMG.
Honey John William, CMG
Hood Donald W C ()
Hood George P Jacob MVO
Hood *Lt Col* Hon Neville A, CMG DSO
Hood Thomas, CMG
Hood, Hon Victor A Nelson, CMG
Hooper, *Lt Col* Arthur W, CMG DSO
Hope, *Lt Col* A V W, CIE, IA
Hope, *Capt* Herbert W W, CB (*c*), DSO RN
Hope, *Maj* John Owen W, CMG.
Hope, *Col* Lewis A CB (*m*)
Hopkinson, *Capt* Henry C B, CMG, CBE
Hopwood, Charles A., CB (*c*)
Hopwood, *Maj -Gen.* H R, CIE.
Hopwood, *Capt* Ronald A, CB (*c*),

Hordern, Rev Arthur V. C, CMG, CBE
Hordern, *Capt* E J C, CIE
Hordern, *Br Gen* Gwyn V, CB (*m*), CMG
Hore, Charles F A, CB (*c*)
Hore, *Engr Capt* Fred, CB (*m*), RN
Horn, David B, CIE
Hornby, *Br Gen* Edmund John Phipps, VC, CB (*m*), CMG
Hornby, *Br Gen* Montagu L, CMG., DSO
Hornby, *Vice Adm* Robert Stewart Phipps, CMG
Horne, *Col* Edwd W CMG, CBE
Horne, Wm Ogilvie, CSI
Hornell, William W, CIE
Horniblow, *Col* Frederick, CB (*c*)
Horniblow, *Br Gen* F H, CB (*m*)
Horsfall, Jeremiah G, CIE
Horwood, *Br Gen* Wm T F, CB (*m*), DSO
Hose, John Walter CSI
Hoshang Jamasji Dartur, Khan Bahadur, CIE
Hosie, *Lt Col* Andrew, CMG, MD
Hotham, *Capt* Alan G, CMG, RN
Hotham, *Br Gen* John CB (*m*)
Houston, William CMG
Houston, *Lt Col* Wilfred B Davidson, CMG
Howard, Albert, CIE
Howard, *Col* Hy Cecil L, CMG, DSO
Howard, Henry Fraser, CSI, CIE
Howard, *Br Gen* Hy R L, CB (*m*)
Howe, George Frederick, CB (*c*)
Howell, *Lt Col* Evelyn B, CSI, CIE
Howell, *Lt Col* Geoffrey Llewellyn Hinds, CMG ASC
Howell, *Lt-Col* Harry A L, CMG
Howell, Mortimer S CIE
Howley, Wm Jno Joseph CSI
Howorth, *Lt Col* Hy Godfrey, CMG
Howson, *Lt Col* George, CIE, MC
Hrishi Kesh Laha Babu, CIE
Hubback, *Col* Arthur B, CMG
Huddleston, *Capt* Ernest W, CIE CBE, RN
Huddleston, George, CIE
Huddleston, *Br Gen* Hubert Jervoise, CMG, DSO
Huddleston, *Com* Willoughby B, CMG, CBE
Hudleston, *Col* Wilfred E, CMG, CBE, DSO, AMS
Hudon, *Lt Col* Joseph A G, CMC
Hudson, *Lt-Col* Arthur R, CMG, DSO
Hudson, *Lt Col* Charles Edward, VC, DSO, MC
Hudson, *Lt Col* Charles T, CMG IMS
Hudson, *Rear Adm* Geo Wm, CB (*c*)
Hudson, *Lt Col* Percy, CMG, DSO
Hudson *Br Gen* Thomas R C, CB (*m*).
Hugessen, Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull CMG
Huggins, *Br Gen* Alfred, CMG, DSO
Huggins, *Lt Col* Ponsonby G, CB (*m*), DSO.
Hughes, *Maj* Alfred J CIE.
Hughes, *Col* Arbuthnott J, CMG
Hughes, Arthur J, CIE
Hughes, *Maj Gen* Chas F, CB (*m*)
Hughes, *Col* Edwd Talfourd, CB (*c*)
Hughes, *Col* Emilius, CB (*m*), CMG
Hughes, *Br Gen* Frederick G, CB (*m*)
Hughes, *Maj Gen.* Garnet Burk, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Hughes, *Col* Henry Thoresby, CMG
Hughes, *Col* John A, CBE, CB (*c*)
Hughes, *Lt Col.* John Gethin, CMG, DSO
Hughes, *Capt* Robert Herbert Wilfred, CSI, CMG, DSO, RD, RNR
Hugo, *Col* Edwd Victor, CMG, ND
Hulke *Lt Col* Lewis I B, CMG
Hull, Hy Mitchell, CMG
Hulton, *Col* Frederick C L, CB (*m*).
Humble, *Col* Bernard M, CMG DSO
Humby, *Lt Col* James F, CMG, DSO
Hume, *Col* Wm E, CMG, MB
Humfrey, *Lt Col* Richard E, CMG
Humphreys, *Col* Edward F, CMG, DSO
Humphreys, *Br Gen* Gardiner, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Humphry, *Lt Col* Lawrence, CMG
Humphrys *Maj* Francis Hy, CIE
Hunt, *R Adm* Allen F, CB (*m*), CSI,
Hunt, Atlee Arthur, CMG
Hunt Edmund Langley, CMG
Hunt, *Col* Frederick W, CMG, CBE
Hunt, Hilary L Holman, CIE
Hunt, *Lt Col* John, CMG, DSO
Hunt, *Comm* Roland Cecil Sneyd, CMG RN
Hunter, *Lt Col* Charles G W CMG, DSO
Hunter, *Maj Gen* George D, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Hunter, *Col* George G, CB (*m*), CMG
Hunter Hamilton, CMG
Hunter, *Maj Gen* John Gunning, CB (*m*),
Hunter, *Lt Col* John M, CSI
Hunter, Matthew, CIE
Hunter, *Brig Gen* Patrick Alan John CMG, DSO
Hunter, *Col* William, CB (*m*),
Hunza, Mir of, CIE
Hurley, *Lt Col* Lionel Jas, CMG
Hurley, *Lt Col* Thos E V, CMG
Hurt, *Comm* Henry A le F, CMG
Husain Bilgrami Saiyid, CSI
Huskisson, *Maj Gen* William, CMG
Hussey, *Br Gen* Arthur H, CB (*m*), CMG
Hutchen, *Lt Col* Jas Wm, CMG, CBE
Hutchinson, Claud Mackenzie, CIE
Hutchinson, *Col* E D Brown Synge, VC, CB (*m*),
Hutchinson, Col Francis P, CB (*m*)
Hutchinson, *Lt Col* Fredk P, CMG, DSO
Hutchinson, *Lt Gen* Hy D, CSI
Hutchinson, *Lt Col* Hugh M, CMG, DSO
Hutchinson, *Col* James B, CSI
Hutchison, *Col* Alexander Richard Hamilton, CB (*m*) CMG, DSO
Hutchison, *Vice Adm* John de M, CVO, CMG
Hutson, Lyre, CMG
Hutton, J H, CIE
Huxtable, *Col* Robert B, CMG DSO, CMG
Hyde, *Lt Col* J Irvine Lang, CMG, OBE
Hyde, *Capt* Richard, CB (*m*), CBE, MVO, RN
Hyne, *Eng Comm* Arthur E, CMG, RN
Iggulden, *Br Gen* Herbert A, CIE
Impey, *Lt.-Col* Lawrence, CSI, CIE CBE
Imrie, *Lt-Col* Hew F Blair, CMG, OBE.
Ing, *Lt-Col* George H A, CMG., DSO
Inge, Very Rev W R, CVO, D.D.
Ingham, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. St. M, CMG, DSO.
Inglefield, *Maj Gen* Fras S, CB (*m*), DSO
Ingles, *Col* John D, CMG, DSO
Inglis, *Col* Henry Alves, CMG.
Inglis, *Lt Col* John, CMG
Inglis, Wm Arbuthnot, CSI.
Innes, Chas Alex, CIE
Innes, John Robert, CMG
Irvine, *Lt Col* Alfred E, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Irvine, *Lt Col* Andrew A, CIE
Irvine, *Lt Col* Francis S, CMG, DSO
Irvine, *Lt Col* Gerard B, CB (*m*).
Irvine, *Col* Henry, CB (*c*)
Irvine, *Lt-Col* Richard Abercrombie, CMG, DSO
Irwin, Alfred, CMG
Irwin, *Lt Col* De la Cherois T, CMG
Irwin, George R CSI
Irwin, Henry, CIE
Irwin, Henry R Alex, CIE
Irwin, *Col* John S, CB (*c*)
Isacke, *Br Gen* Hubert, CSI, CMG
Isherwood, *Lt Col* James CB (*m*)
Izat, Alexander, CIE
Izat, *Maj* John CIE
Jack, *Lt Col* Archibald, CB, CMG, CBE
Jack, *Lt Col* Evan M CMG, DSO
Jack, *Col* Herbert R H, CMG, CBE
Jackson, *Lt Col* Ernest S, CMG, DSO
Jackson, *Lt Col* Geo H N, CMG, DSO
Jackson, *Brig Gen* Henry C, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Jackson, *Br Gen* Herbert K, CB (*m*), DSO
Jackson, *Brig Gen* Herbert W, CSI DSO
Jackson, *Lt Col* James, CIE
Jackson, John Ernest, CIE
Jackson, *Lt Col* Lambert C, CMG, RE
Jackson, *Lt Col* Robert E, CMG, DSO
Jackson, *Col* Sydney C F, CMG, DSO.
Jackson, *Rr Adm* Thomas, CB (*m*), MVO
Jackson, *Lt Col* Thomas Dare, MVO, DSO
Jackson, Wilfrid Edwd Fras, CMG
Jackson, William Henry, CMG
Jackson, *Brig Gen* Lionel W De V Sadleir, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Jacob, *Col* Arthur Le Grand, CMG, CIE, DSO
Jacob, *Lt Col* Arthur Leslie, CSI, CIE, OBE
Jacob, *Lt Col* Harold F, CSI
Jaffray, Rev William S, CMG, CBE
Jalal ud Din Khan, Akhundzada of Kandahar, CIE
Jallab Khan, Sardar, CIE
James, *Lt Col.* Alfred H C, MVO, DSO
James, *Lt Col* Chas H, CIE
James, *Eng R. Adm* Charles J, CB (*m*)
James, *Br-Gen.* Cyril Hy. L, CB (*m*), CMG
James, Frederick Seton, CMG
James, *Col* Herbert, CB (*m*)
James, *Lt Col* Herbert E R., CB (*c*), CMG., OBE
James, *Lt Col* Hbt Lionel, CB (*m*)
James, *Col* Murray R. de B, CMG.
James, *Lt Col* Ralph E. H., CMG, CBE, DSO
James, *Maj Gen* Wm. B, CB (*m*), CIE., MVO.
James, *Capt* Wm. M, CB (*c*), RN
James, *Col.* Wm. Regd W, CMG

Jameson, *Lt Col* John B, CIE IMS
Jameson, *Surg Comdr* Robt D, CMG, RN
Jamiat Rai, Rai Bahadur Diwan CIE
Jamieson, George, CMG
Jamieson, James William, CMG
Jamisch, Noel, CMG
Jaquet, Robert G, CIE
Jardine, *Lt Col* James B, CMG, DSO
Jardine, William Ellis, CIE
Jarvis, *Col* Alexander W, CMG, MVO
Jarvis Rev Alfred C E, CMG MC
Jarvis *Lt Col* Arthur M, CMG, CBE
Jarvis, *Maj* Charles G, CMG, RAMC
Jarvis, Edward Blackwell, CMG
Jeans, *Surg Com* Thomas T, CMG, RN
Jebb, *Lt Col* Gladwyn D, CMG, CBE DSO
Jeffcoat, *Lt Col* Algernon C, CB (*m*) CMG, DSO
Jeffery, *Maj* Walter H, CIE
Jeffreys, *Adm* Edmund F, CVO
Jeffreys, *Maj Gen* George D, CB (*m*), CMG
Jeffreys, *Maj Gen* Henry B, CB (*m*), CMG
Jeffreys *Br Gen* Patrick D, CB (*m*)
Jelf, *Brig Gen* Rudolf G, CMG, DSO
Jellett, *Col* John Hewitt, CMG
Jencken, *Maj Gen* Francis J, CB (*m*)
Jenkin, *Eng Capt* John H, CB (*c*), RN
Jenkins, *Lt Col* Francis, CMG
Jenkins *Lt Col* Herbert H, CMG DSO
Jenkins, *Col* Noble F, CMG, CBE
Jenner, *Lt Col* Albert V, CMG, DSO
Jenner, George Fras Birt, CMG
Jennet, *Lt Col* Leopold C D, CMG, DSO
Jennings, *Col* Herbt A K, CIE
Jennings, Jas Geo, CIE
Jenour *Col* Arthur S, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Jerome, *Col* Henry J W, CB (*m*), CMG
Jerram, *Lt Col* Charles F, CMG, DSO
Jess, *Br Gen.* Carl H, CMG, CBE DSO
Jesse, *Col* John L CMG, DSO
Jeudwine, *Maj* Wilfrid W, CMG
Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, CIE
Jiwan Singh, *Lt Col* Bawa, CIE, IMS
Jocelyn, *Col* Julian R J, CB (*m*)
Jodrell *Lt Col* Hy Ramsden CMG
Johnson, *R Adm* Chas D, CB (*m*), DSO, MVO
Johnson, *Lt Col* Chas Reg, CMG, DSO
Johnson, *Br Gen* Eliot P, CB (*m*)
Johnson, *Maj Gen* Frank E, CMG, CSI, DSO
Johnson, *Maj Gen* Frederick F, CB (*m*) CBE
Johnson, George Wm, CMG
Johnson, *Brig Gen* Richard F, CB (*m*), CMG, CBE
Johnson, *Br Gen* Ronald M, CMG, DSO
Johnson, *Lt Col* William, CB (*c*)
Johnson, Wilfred Athelstan, MVO
Johnson, *Br-Gen* Cyril M Ross, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Johnston, *Lt Col.* Charles A, CB (*m*) DSO, MB
Johnson, *Lt-Col* Francis G D, CMG, DSO
Johnston, Frederick Wm, CSI, CIE
Johnston *Br Gen* George J, CB (*m*), CMG CBE
Johnson, *Br Gen* Geo Napier, CMG, DSO
Johnston, *Col* Henry H, CB (*m*), CBE
Johnston *Lt Col* James Lyon, CMG
Johnston, *Maj Gen* James T, CB (*m*)
Johnston, *Col* Percy H, CMG
Johnston, *Br Gen* Thos K E, CB (*m*)
Johnston *Lt Col* Walter E Wilson, CIE, DSO
Johnstone, Frederick J, CIE
Johnstone, *Maj Gen* James R, CB (*m*)
Johnstone James W D, CIE
Johnstone, Robert, CMG, ISO
Johnstone, *Lt Col* Walter Edgeworth CB (*c*)
Jolliffe *Lt Col* Thos Wm CMG
Jolly, *Maj* G G, CIE, MB
Jones, Adrian, MVO (4th)
Jones, *Lt Col* Charles Herbert, CMG
Jones, Charles Jerome CMG, ISO
Jones *Capt* Clement CB (*c*)
Jones, Francis A, CB (*c*)
Jones, *Col* Frederick W C, CB (*m*)
Jones, *Surg Gen* Guy C, CMG
Jones, *Col* Harry Balfour, CB (*m*)
Jones, John J Casimir, CVO, CB (*c*)
Jones, *Col* Leslie C, CB (*m*), CMG, MVO
Jones, *Maj Gen* Lewis CB (*m*), CMG
Jones, *Lt Col* Llewellyn M, CMG, DSO
Jones, *Lt Col* Louis E CMG DSO
Jones *Brig Gen* Morey Q, CB (*m*), CMG
Jones, *Maj Gen* R Owen, CB (*c*)
Jones, *Lt Col* Richard Godfrey, CIE
Jones, *Col* Theophilus Percy, CB (*m*), CMG
Jones *Lt Col* Walter Dally, CMG
Jones, *Lt Col* Walter Howel, CMG, DSO
Jones, Crawford D Douglas CMG
Jones, *Lt Col* John H Howell, CIE, DSO
Jones, *Lt Col* Conwyn Mansel, VC, CMG, DSO
Jones *t Cl* Cecil John Herbert Colby Spence, CMG, DSO
Jopp, *Br Gen* John CB (*m*)
Jordan, *Lt Col* Richard P, CMG DSO
Josselyn, *Col.* John, CMG, DSO, OBE
Joubert de la Ferté *Wing Comm* Philip Bennet CMG DSO
Jourdain, *Lt Col* Henry F N, CMG
Jowsey, *Col* Thomas, CMG
Julian *Maj Gen* Oliver R A, CB (*m*), CMG CBE
Juniper, *Eng Rear Adm* William V CB (*m*)
Jury *Lt Col* E C, CMG, MC
Kailas Narayan Haksar, *Lt Col*, CIE
Kaisar Khan Nawab CIE
Kali Prasanna Ghosh, Rai, CIE
Kalika Dass Dutt Rai Bahadur, CIE
Kalinath Mitter Babu CIE
Kamal Khan, Mir, CIE
Kanshi Krishnaswami Rao, Diwan Bahadur, CIE
Kanthack, Francis Edgar, CMG
Karslake, *Lt Col* Henry, CMG, DSO
Kay, *Maj Gen.* Wm Heape, CB (*m*), DSO
Kay, *Lt Col* William Martin, CMG
Kaye, *Lt Col* Cecil, CSI, CIE, CBE
Kaye, *Col* Ralph Arthur, CMG, CBE
Kays, *Br Gen* Horace F, CB (*m*)
Kays *Br Gen* Walpole S, CMG
Kazanjian, *Maj* Vartad H CMG
Kearsley, *Lt Col* Robert H, CMG, DSO
Keatinge, Gerald Francis, CIE
Keatinge, Henry P, CMG, MB
Keatinge, Rt Rev William, CMG CBE
Keble, *Col* Alfred E C, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Keeling Hugh T, CSI
Keen *Lt Col* John Fred, CMG
Keen, *Maj* Wm John, CIE, IA
Keen, *Lt Col* William J, CIE CBE
Keene, *Rear Adm* William G E Ruck, MVO
Keily, *Brig Gen* Fredk P C, CMG, DSO
Keir, *Fleet Surg* Wm Wallace, CMG RN
Keith, Wm John, CIE
Kelham *Br Gen* Hy Robert, CB (*m*)
Kellett, *Maj Gen* Richard O, CB (*m*), CMG
Kelly, *Col* Arthur Jas, CB (*m*)
Kelly *Lt Col* Courtenay R, CMG DSO.
Kelly, *Maj Gen* Fras Hy, CB (*m*) CMG
Kelly, *Col* Hy E T, CB (*m*), CMG
Kelly, *Col* James G, CB (*m*)
Kelly, *Capt* John D, CB (*m*), RN
Kelly *Lt Col* Philip J V, CMG, DSO
Kelly *Col* Robert E, CB (*m*)
Kelly, *Col* Tom, CMG
Kelly *Vice Adm* William Archibald Howard CB (*m*), CMG, MVO, RN
Kelly, *Lt Col* John Sherwood, VC, CMG, DSO
Kemball *Lt Col* Charles A, CIE
Kemmis *Col* Wm, CMG, MVO
Kemp, *Br Gen* Geoffrey C, CB (*m*), CMG RF
Kemp *Rear Adm* Thomas W, CB (*m*) CMG, CIE
Kempster, *Lt Col* Herbert W CMG
Kendall *Capt* Chas J C CIE, DSO RIM
Kendall *Col* Ernest A, CMG
Kengtung Sawbwa of CIE
Kennedy, *Maj-Gen* Alfred A CMG
Kennedy, *Maj* Francis M E, CB (*c*)
Kennedy *Rear Adm* Francis W CB (*m*)
Kennedy, Hartley CSI
Kennedy, *Col* Henry B P L, CMG DSO
Kennedy, *Br Gen* Hugh CB (*m*)
Kennedy, *Col* John CMG, DSO
Kennedy *Lt Col* Macdougall Ralston CMG, DSO
Kennedy Michael, CSI
Kennedy, Rev Mortimer F CVO
Kennedy, Robt Geo, CIE
Kennedy, *Capt* Theobald W B, CMG RN
Kennedy, *Lt Col* Wm Magill, CIE
Kennedy, *Lt Col* Willoughby P, CSI
Kennedy, *Lt Col* Wm Haw Clarke, VC, CMG, DSO
Kenney, *Col* Arthur H CMG, DSO
Kennion, *Lt Col* Roger L, CIE.
Kenny *Maj Gen* Wm W CB (*m*)
Kenrick, *Lt Col* Geo E. R, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Kent, *Col* Herbert V, CB (*c*)

Kentish, *Col* Regd J, CMG, DSO
Kenwood, *Maj* Harry R CMG, MB
Kenyon, *Maj Gen* Edward R, CB(*m*) CMG
Kenyon, *Maj-Gen* Lionel R, CB(*m*).
Keogh *Lt Col* Jas B., CIE DSO
Ker, *Col* Charles A, CMG, CBE DSO
Ker, Wm Pollock, CMG
Kerr, *Capt* George Fraser, VC MC, MM
Kerr, John Henry, CSI, CIE
Kerr, *Col* Mark A CB(*m*)
Kerr, *Vice Adm* Mark E F, CB(*c*) MVO
Kerr, *Col* Alexander F Kidston CB(*m*)
Kerr *Col* Robert Scott-, CB (*m*) CMG, DSO, MVO
Kerrich *Lt Col* Walter E CMG
Kerrison, *Lt Col* Edmd R A CMG
Kershaw, Louis James CSI CIE
Ketchen, *Br Gen* Huntley D B CB(*m*), CMG
Kettlewell Arth Bradley CIE
Key *Maj* AstonMcN Cooper CB(*c*)
Keyes *Lt Col* Terence H CIE
Keynes John M CB(*c*)
Keys, *Paym Capt* John A CB(*m*)
Keys *Lt Col* W D A CIE IMS
Keyser, *Col* Frederi k C CB(*m*)
Khan Bakhsh CIE
Khuda Bakhsh Khan CIF
Khuja Salimullah Nawab Bahadur CSI
Kidd *Lt Col* Jno Franklin CMG
Kiddle *Capt* Edward B, CB(*m*) RN ADC
Kiddle, *Col* Fredk CMG RAMC
Kilby, Regd. Geo, CIE
Kilkelly, *Surg Lt Col* Charles R CMG, MVO
Kincaid, Charles Aug, CVO
Kincaid *Col* Wm F H S, CB(*m*)
Kinder Claude Wm CMG
Kindersley, *Lt Col* Archibald O L CMG
King *Lt Col* Alex Jas CMG DSO
King *B Gen* Algernon D A, CB(*m*) CMG, DSO
King Charles Montague CIE
King *Col* Edwin James CMG
King Frederick Truby CMG
King *Lt Col* Gifford H M CMG DSO
King Merton CMG
King *Col* Walter G, CIE
King *B Gen* Wm B Macauley CMG, DSO
King Wm Lyon Mackenzie CMG
King *Br Gen* James G King CB(*m*) DSO
Kingscote, Thomas A F CVO
Kingsnorth, *Engr Rear Adm* Arthur F, CB(*m*)
Kinloch, J L, CIE
Kinsman, *Lt Col* Gerald R V CMG, DSO
Kiran Chandra De, CIE
Kirby, *Brig Gen* Arthur D CB(*m*) CMG
Kirby, *Lt Col* Norborne CIE
Kirby, *B Gen* Stuart R CMG
Kirkcaldy, *Lt Col* James CMG DSO
Kirke, *Brig Gen* Walter M St G CB.(*m*), CMG, DSO
Kirkhope, *Lt Col* K M CIE, IA
Kirkpatrick, *Lt Col* Alexander R Y CMG, DSO
Kirkpatrick, *Col* Roger, CB(*m*), CMG
Kirkpatrick, *B Gen* Wm Johnston, CB.(*m*)
Kirkwood, *Col* Carleton H M, CMG, DSO
Kirkwood, *Lt Col* James G, CM.G., DSO
Kirwan *Br Gen.* Bertram R., CB(*m*) CMG
Kisch, Cecil H CB(*c*)
Kisch Hermann M CSI
Kishan Sah Rai Bahadur, CIE
Kitchin Arthur Jas W, CIE
Kite Frederick W, CB(*c*).
Knagge, *Col* Hy Thos CB.(*m*) CMG, MB
Knagge, *Col* Morton H, CMG
Knapp, *Col* Kempster K, CB(*m*) CMG
Knatchbull *Br Gen* Geo W C CMG
Knibbs, George Handley CMG
Knight Charles CB(*c*)
Knight *Lt Col* Henry Lewkeno, CMG DSO
Knight Wm Anderson CMG
Knollys, *Maj* Louis F, CMG
Knott, *Lt Col* John E CMG DSO
Knowles, Fredk Arthur, CMG
Knox, Rt Hon Adrian CMG KC
Knox, *Col* Alfred W F CMG
Knox *Lt Col* Geo Hodges, CMG
Knox *Lt Col* Geo Stuart CMG
Knox *Br Gen* Harry H S, CB(*m*) DSO
Knox *Br Gen* Henry O, CMG, CIE CBE
Knox *Lt Col* Stuart G, CIF
Koe *Maj Gen* Fredk W B, CB(*m*) MG
Krabbé *Paymr in Ch* Fredk J CB(*c*) RN
Krishna Rao Wasudeo Mulye Rao Bahadur CIF
Krishna Rao L Pasnaskar Dewan Bahadur CIF
Krishnarayapuram Pillegondal P Chetty Diwan Bahadur CIE
Kuchler George William CIE
Kunwar Maharaj Singh CIE
Kutlehr Raja Ram Pal of CSI
Kyle *Lt Col* Robert, CMG, DSO
La Brooy, Justin T, CB.(*c*)
Lacy *Capt* Ernest E, CB(*c*) RN
Laffan *Col* Henry David, CMG
Lahka Khun Lal, Sawbwa of, CIE
Laird *Capt* John K CB(*c*) RN
Lake *Maj* Harry Wm, CMG
Lake *Br Gen* Noel M, CB(*m*)
Lakhamgouda, Basava Prabhu Sri Desai CIE
Lakhtar, The Chief of, CSI
Lala Bishesar Nath, Diwan Bahadur CIF
Lala Ram Saran Das, Rai Bahadur CIE
Lala Sheo Prasad, Rai Bahadur CIE OBE
Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, CIF
Lamb, *Col* Charles A, CMG, MVO
Lamb John CB(*c*)
Lambarde *Lt Col* Francis F CMG, DSO
Lambart, *Col* Edgar A, CB(*m*)
Lambe *Air Comm* Chas Lavelock CB(*m*), CMG, DSO
Lambert, *Col* Edward P, CB(*m*), CMG
Lambert *Maj Gen* Thomas S, CB(*m*) CMG
Lambert, *Col* Guy L Bence, CMG
Lamont *Lt Col* John Chas, CIE, IMS
Lamont, *Col* John Wm F, CB(*m*), CMG, DSO
Lamotte, *B Gen* Frank G L, CMG
Lampson, *Comm.* Oliver S Locker, CMG, DSO, R.N.V.R., MP
Lamrock, *Lt Col* John, CB(*m*)
Landon, *Maj Gen* Herman J S, CB(*m*), CM
Landry, *Br Gen* Joseph Philippe, CMG
Lane, *Engr R Adm* Charles, CB.(*c*)
Lane, Ernest Fredk Cambridge, CM.G
Lane, *Lt Col* F C, CIE, R.A.
Lane, *Br. Gen.* Herbert E B, CM.G.
Lane, *Lt Col* Wm Byan, CLE, IMS
Lang, Alexander, CMG
Lang, *Lt Col* Bertram J, CB(*m*), CMG DSO
Lang Charles D, CB(*c*)
Langdon, *Col* Harry CB.(*c*), VD
Langham, *Col* Fredk Geo, CMG
Langhorne, *Col* Harold S, CB(*c*), CMG, AOD
Langley, Alexander, CIE
Langley, *Comm* A S, CMG, R.N.V.R.
Langman, *Maj* Archie L, CMG
Lannowe, *Lt Col* Edmund B Mathew, CMG, DSO
Larcom Arthur, CB(*c*)
Larken, *Capt* Frank, CMG, R.N
Larking, *Capt* Dennis A H, CMG, RN
Larymore, *Maj* Hy Douglas, CMG.
Lascelles Hon Gerald W, CB.(*c*)
Lashmore, *Eng Capt* Harry, CB.(*m*), DSO, RN
Lassetter *Br Gen* Harry B, CB.(*m*), CMG
Latham, *Comm* John Greig, CMG, RN
La Touche Charles Burdett, CIE
Lauder, *Col* Wm Bernard, CMG
Lavarack, *Lt Col* John D, CMG, DSO
Law Ernest P A, CB(*c*)
Law Herbert Hy CB(*c*).
Law, *Br Gen* Robert Theophilus Hewitt, CB(*m*)
Law Raja Rishi Case, CIE
Lawford, *Paym Capt* Vincent A, CMG, DSO, RN
Lawrence *Lt Col* George H CMG
Lawrence, Henry S, CSI
Lawrence, *Col* Hugh Duncan, CMG
Lawrence, *Brig Gen* Richd C B CB(*m*) CMG
Lawrie *Br Gen* Chas E CB(*m*), DSO.
Laws *Maj* Hy Wm CMG DSO
Lawson *Brig Gen* Algernon, CMG
Lawson Arthur Ernest CIE
Lawson *Capt* Robt N, CB(*m*), R.N
Lay, Arthur Hyde, CMG
Layard Raymond de B M, CMG
Laye, *Maj Gen* J H, CVO CB(*m*).
Layh, *Lt Col* Herbert T C, CMG, DSO
Lea, *Lt Col* Harold F, CMG, DSO
Lea, *Lt Col* Percy C P, CMG, DSO
Leach *Brig Gen* Harold P, CB(*m*), DSO
Leach, *Br Gen* Henry E B, CB.(*m*), CMG, CVO
Leach *Col* Regd Pemberton, CMG
Leader *Maj Gen* Henry P, CB.(*m*).
Leahy, *Lt Col* Thos B A, CMG
Leake *Lt Col* Jonas Wm, CMG
Lean *Brig Gen* Kenneth E, CB.(*m*).
Leane *Lt Col* Raymond L, CB.(*m*), CMG, DSO, MC
Learmont, *Lt Col* Francis Leger Christian Livingstone, C.M.G
Learmont, *Col* John Eric Christian Livingstone, CMG, DSO
Learmonth, *Rear Adm* Frederick C, CB.(*c*), CBE
Leatham, *Capt* Eustace La T., CB.(*m*), RN
Leckie, *Col* John Edwd, CMG
Leckie, *Br Gen* Robt G E., CMG
Lecky, *Capt* Halton S, CB.(*c*), R.N
Lecky, *Maj Gen* Robert St Clair, CB.(*m*), CMG.
Ledlingham *Lt Col* John Chas. C, CMG, DSO

Lee, *Col* Arthur V. H Vaughan MVO
Lee, *Br.-Gen.* Geo Leonard, C.M.G. D.S.O.
Lee, Gordon A. de Lisle, CB (c)
Lee, *Lt.-Col* Harry Romer, CMG, DSO
Lee, *Lt Col* Reginald T, CMG, DSO
Leeds, *Lt Col* Thos Louis, CMG
Lees, *Lt Col* Chas Hy Brownlow, CMG
Lees, Oswald C, CSI
Le Fanu, Thos Philip, CB (c)
Lefroy, *Capt* Cecil Maxwell, CMG, RN
Legard, *Col* D Arcy, CMG, DSO
Legg, *Col* Thos Percy, CMG, MB
Legge, *Maj Gen* James G, CB (m) CMG
Legge *Col* Wm Kaye, CMG, DSO
Leggett, *Br Gen* Archibald H, CMG, DSO
Leggett, *Capt* Oliver E, CB (m), RN
Leigh, *Lt Col* Henry P P, CIE
Leisk, *Maj* Jas Rankine, CMG
Leith, *Lt Col* Henry G, CB (c)
Leith, *Capt* Lockhart, CMG, RN
Lelean, *Lt Col* Percy S CB (c) CMG
Le Messurier, Hy William, CMG
Le Mesurier, *Col* Fredk A, CB (m)
Le Mesurier, *Lt Col* Herbert G, CIE
Le Mesurier, Havilland, CSI CIE
Lemmon, *Col* Thomas W, CB (c)
Lemon, Arthur Henry, CMG
Lennox, *Br Gen* Lord Esme Gordon CMG, DSO, MVO
Le Rossignol, *Lt Col* Alfred E CB (c)
Leslie, *Lt Col* Archibald S, CMG
Leslie, Edward Hy John, CMG
Leslie, *Maj Gen* Geo Arthur J, CB (m), CMG
Leslie, *Br Gen* Walter S CMG DSO
Lessard, *Maj Gen* François L CB (m)
Lesslie, *Col* William B CB (m) CMG
Lethbridge, *Col* Ernest A E, CMG, DSO
Leverson, *Col* Geo Francis, CB (m) CMG
Leverson, *Col* Julian J, CB (m), CMG
Levey, George C, CMG
Levita, *Lt Col* Cecil B, CBE, MVO
Lewes, *Br Gen* Chas George, CMG, DSO
Lewes, *Lt Col* Price Kinneu, CMG DSO
Lewin, *Brig Gen* Arthur C, CB (m), CMG, DSO, A.D.C
Lewin, *Lt Col* Ernest Ord, CMG, DSO
Lewin, *Col* Hy Fredk E, CMG, R.A
Lewis, Arthur King CMG
Lewis, *Br Gen* Bridges Geo, CB (m) DSO
Lewis, *Col* David F, CB (m)
Lewis, *Br Gen* Frederic G, CB (m) CMG
Lewis, *Maj* Geo Alfred, CMG
Lewis, *Col* Hermann Le Roy, CB (c), CMG, DSO
Lewis, *Maj* John, CMG
Lewis, John Penry, CMG
Lewis, *Lt Col* Llewellyn W, CIE
Lewis, *Col* Philip Edward, CMG, DSO.
Lewis, *Col* Somers R, CB (c)
Ley, Arthur H, CIE
Ley, *Rear Adm* James C, CVO, CB (m)
Leys, Peter, CMG
Liddell, *Lt Col* Arthur R, CMG, DSO
Liddell, *Lt Col* John S, CMG, DSO.
Liddle, *Lt.-Col* Clive G, CMG, DSO
Lindley, Hon. Francis O, CB (c), CBE
Lindley, James Bryant, CMG
Lindsay, *Col* Creighton H, CMG, DSO
Lindsay, *Lt Col* George M, CMG
Lindsay, *Col* Henry A P, CMG, CBE
Lindsay, *Lt Col* HenryE M, CB (c)
Lindsay, *Maj Gen* Wm Bethune, CB (m), CMG, DSO
Lindsell, Henry M, CB (c)
Lister, Edward, CIE
Lister, *Lt Col* Fred, CMG, DSO, MC
Lister, *Col* James F CMG
Liston, *Maj* Wm Glen, CIE
Little, *Lt Col* Arthur G, CMG
Little, *Col* Charles B, CMG
Little, *Capt* Charles J C, CB (m), RN
Little, *Br Gen* Malcolm O, CB (m), CBE
Littlejohns, *Capt* Astle S CMG RN
Littlejohns, *Eng Rear Adm* Wm G, CB (c)
Littlewood *Col* Harry, CMG
Liveing, *Lt Col* Charles Hawker CMG, DSO
Livesay, *Br Gen* Robt O H, CMG DSO
Livingstone, *Br Gen* Guy CMG
Lloyd, *Brig Gen* Arthur H O, CB (m), CMG, MVO
Lloyd, *Lt Col* C G CIE
Lloyd, *Com* Edwd Wm CB (c) RN
Lloyd, *Lt Col* Fitzwarren CIE
Lloyd, *Br Gen* Fredk C CB (m)
Lloyd, *Col* Fredk Lindsay CMG CBE
Lloyd, *Brig Gen* Herbert W, CB (m) CMG, CVO, DSO
Lloyd, *Br Gen* Horace G, CMG DSO
Lloyd, *Lt Col* Langford N CMG DSO
Lloyd, *Surg Gen* Owen E P, VC CB (m)
Lloyd *Col* Robert O, CB (c)
Lloyd, *Lt Col* Thos Owen, CMG
Lobb, Reginald Popham, CMG
Loch, *Col* Granville Geo, CMG
Loch, *Lt Col* Granville H, CIE
Loch, *Brig Gen* Stewart Gordon CB, CSI, DSO
Lockyer *Capt* Hughes C, CB (m), RN
Locock, Guy Harold, CMG
Lodge, *Lt Col* Francis C, CMG DSO
Lodge, Frank Adrian, CIE
Lodge, Thomas, CB (c)
Logan, *Br Gen* David F H, CB (m) CMG
Logan, *Col* Francis Douglas, CMG, ISO
Logan *Col* Robert, CB (m)
Logie, *Maj Gen* William Alex CB (m)
Loke Yew CMG
Lomas, *Flt Surg* Ernest C, CB (m), DSO
Long, *Maj Gen* Sidney S, CB (m)
Long, *Lt Col* Wilfrid J, CMG
Long, *Col* William, CMG
Longbourne, *Lt Col* F Cecil, CMG, DSO
Longcroft, *Air Commodore* Chas A H, CMG, DSO
Longden, *Capt* Horace W, CMG, RN
Longe, *Col* Francis B, CB (m)
Longhurst, Cyril, CB (c).
Longmore, *Br.-Gen.* John C Gordon, CMG, CBE, DSO
Lord, *Lt.-Col* John E C. CMG, DSO
Lorimer, *Maj* David L R, CIE
Loring, *Capt.* Ernest K, CB (m) RN
Loring, *Lt.-Col* Wm, CMG, DSO
Lougheed *Lt Col* Samuel F CMG
Lousada, *Col* Frederick P, CB (m)
Lovett, *Maj Gen* Beresford, CB (m), Low, Austin, CIE
Low, Robt Bruce, CB (c)
Low, *Col* V Warren, CB (m)
Lowe *Maj Gen* Wm Hy M, CB (m)
Lowe, *Capt* Sidney R Drury, CMG, RN
Lowis, Frank Currie, CIE
Lowis, *Lt.-Col* Penton Shakespear CMG, DSO
Lowndes, *Capt* Alex, CB (c) RN
Lowry Arthur B CB (c).
Lowsley, *Lt Col* Herbert de L Pollard, CMG, CIE DSO
Lowth, *Col* Frank R, CB (m)
Luard, *Brig Gen* Charles C, CB (m), CMG
Luard *Rear Adm* John S, CB (m)
Lubbock, *Br Gen* Guy, CMG, DSO
Lucas, *Col* Alfred G, CB (m), MVO
Lucas, *Col* Cuthbert Hy Tindall, CMG, DSO
Lucas *Brig Gen* Frederic G, CB (m) CSI, DSO
Lucas, *Col* Thomas J R, CB (m)
Lucas Wm Henry CSI
Luce *Capt* John CB (m) RN
Lucey *Lt Col* Walter F, MVO
Luck *Lt Col* Brian J M MC, DSO
Luck *Lt Col* Cyril Montagu CMG, DSO
Luckock *Lt.-Col* Russell M, CMG
Lucy *Lt Col* John E C CMG DSO
Lucy *Lt.-Col* Walter F, CMG, DSO
Ludlow, *Br Gen* Edmund R O, CB (m) CBE
Ludlow *Br Gen* Walter R, CB (c and m)
Luhrs, *Maj* Hermann, CMG
Luke John Pearce CMG
Luke Stephen P W V, CIE
Luker *Lt Col* Roland CMG
Lumsden *Br Gen* Francis D CB (m) CBE
Lumley *Br Gen* Hon Osbert Victor George Atheling, CMG
Lumsden, *Capt* Walter, CVO CIE RN
Lushington, Alfred W, CIE
Lushington, *Brig Gen.* Stephen CB (m) CMG
Luther *Col* Anthony J, CB (m)
Luxford, *Lt.-Col* Rev John A CMG
Luxton, *Lt Col* Daniel A CMG DSO
Lyall Frank Fredk CIE
Lyddon, *Lt Col* Wm Geo, CMG
Lyell *Lt Col* David CMG, CBE, DSO
Lyle, *Col* Geo S B, CB (m)
Lyle, John C CVO
Lyle Thos Harold, CMG
Lynes, *Paym Capt* Chas E, CMG, RN
Lynes, *Capt* Hubert, CB (m), CMG, RN
Lyon, *Lt Col* Chas. Harry CB (m), CMG, DSO
Lyon, *Br Gen* Francis, CMG, DSO
Lyon, *Col* Ralph E., CB (c).
Lyon, Percy Comyn, CSI
Lyster, *Lt Gen* Harry H, VC, CB (m).
Macadam, *Col* Walter, C.B.(c)
Macan, *Col* Thomas T, C.B.(m)
McAnally, Henry W W, CB.(c)

Henry D K, CMG,

John W M, CB (c)
derson D, CIE
ol Alexander E,
MVO, DSO
MacBrien, Mc. Gen Jas. Howden, CB (m), CMG, DSO
en Henry Black
wood, CB (m).
Hugh W, CMG,
Brig. Gen. John Buchanan Pollok, CMG.
Burkle C, CB (c),
ol Jas N CMG,
Desmond, CMG
l Morgan J CMG
t Hy, CMG
ol F FitzGerald,
Hy D K CMG,
MacKay, R Hon James W, CB (m)
McCheane, *Lt Col* Montague W H, CMG, CBE
McClellan, John Wm Tyndale CMG
McClintock, *Capt* John W L, CB (m), DSO, RN
McClintock, *Lt Col* Robert L, CMG, DSO
McClintock, *Br Gen* Wm Kerr, CB (m)
McComb, *Col* Robert B, CB (m)
McConaghey, *Lt Col* Allen CIE
McConaghey, *Lt Col* I, CIE
McConaghy, *Lt Col* David L CMG
McCormick, *Lt Col* Andrew L C, CIE
McCrea, *Brig-Gen.* Alfred Coryton, CMG
McCuaig, *Brig-Gen* George E, CMG, DSO
McCubbin, *Lt-Col* Thomas, CMG
McCulloch, *Lt Col* Robert H F, CMG, DSO
McDermott, Peter J, CMG, ISO
MacDonald, *Col* Charles J, MG, MD
Macdonald, *Lt Col* Clarence R, CMG
Macdonald, George, CB (c)
McDonald, *Brig Gen* Harold F, CMG, DSO
McDonald, Hugh Campbell, CMG
Macdonald, *Lt Col* Samuel, CMG, DSO
Macdonald, *Maj Gen* Stuart CB (m), CMG
Macdonell, *Br Gen* Archibald H, CMG, DSO
MacDonell, Edgar Errol Napier CMG
McDonnell, *Col* Hon Angus, CB (m), CMG
Macdonnell, *Insp General* Henry, CB (m), RN
McDonnell, *Col* John, CB
McDonnell, Richard, CIE
McDouall, *Lt Col* Stuart, CB (m), CMG, CBE, DSO
McDougald, John, CMG
McDougall, *Brig-Gen* Alexander, CB (m)
McDougall, *Col* Alexander J, CMG
MacDougall, *Maj Gen.* James C, CMG
Macdowell, *Lt-Col.* Chas. C, CMG, DSO
McDowell, *Lt-Col* Donald K, CMG, CBE
MacDowell, *Capt.* Thain W, RNR, DSO.
MacEwen, *Col.* Douglas L, CB (m), CMG
MacFwen, *Col* Maurice L, CB (m)
MacEwen, *Wing Comm* Norman D K, CMG, DSO
MacFadden Arthur Wm J CB (c)
MacFarlan, *Br Gen* Frederick A, CB (m)
Mc Farlane, *Col* David J M, CMG
Macfarlane, *Br Gen* Duncan A, CB (m), DSO
Macfarlane, *Lt Col* George J, CMG
Macfarlane, *Lt Col* Thomas J M, CMG CBE
Macfie, *Br Gen* Andrew L, CB (m)
McGavin, *Col* Donald J, CMG, DSO MD
McGregor, *Lt Col* Hy K, CB (m)
MacGrill, *Adm* Thomas, CB (m)
McGlinn *Lt Col* John P, CMG, BE
Mc Gregor *Col* Hy Grey CB (m)
MacGregor, *Lt Col* James, CBE
MacGregor James Comyn CMG
Mac Gregor, *Capt* John, VC, MC, DCM
McGrigor, *Maj Gen* Chas Roderick Pobert, CB (m) CMG
McHardy, *Br Gen* Alex A CB (m), CMG, DSO
MacIlwaine, *Capt* Alex G J, CIE
McInerney, *Maj* Timothy M CMG
Mc Innes, *Col* Chas Stephen, CIE
McInnis *Lt Col* Edward B, CMG
McIntosh *Col* Alexr M, CMG, MB
Macintyre, *Maj Gen* Donald C F, CB (m)
Mackay, *Lt Col* David W, CMG
McKay, *Col* Hy Kelloch, CB (m), CIE
Mackay, *Brig Gen* Ivan Gifford, CMG DSO
Mackay *Col* Hon Jas A K, CB (m)
Mackay *Maj* William B CMG, MD
McKean, *Col* Alexander C CMG
McKean *Capt* George Burdon, VC, MC, MM
McKee *Lt Col* Samuel H, CMG
Mackelvie, *Maj* Thomas, CMG
McKenna, James, CIE
Mackenzie, *Lt Col* Alexander F, MC, MVO
Mackenzie, *Lt Col* Charles, CMG, DSO
Mackenzie *Maj* Charles F, CIE
Mackenzie, *Capt* John CIE, DSO
Mackenzie *Col* Edward L, CIE
Mackenzie *Col* Frederick F, CB (m)
Mackenzie *Lt Col* George B CB (m) CMG, DSO
Mackenzie *Maj* John, CIE
MacKenzie, *Lt Col* John Alex, CMG
Mackenzie, *Lt Col* John Hugh, MC DSO
Mackenzie, *Lt Col* Ronald P CMG
Mackesy *Lt Col* Chas E R, CMG, BE DSO
Mackey *Lt Col* Hugh J A, CMG, MVO, ISO
Mackie *Col* Tom D CMG OBE
Mackinnon, *Maj* Archibald D CMG
Mackinnon *Col* William Tom Morris MC
Mackintosh, *Col* Donald J, CB (m), MVO
Mackintosh, *Col* George, CB (m), CBE
Mackworth, *Capt* Geoffrey CMG, DSO RN
Mackworth, *Lt Col* Harry Llewellyn, CMG, DSO
Maclachlan, *Capt* Crawford, CB (m), RN
McLachlan, Duncan C, CMG, ISO
McLachlan, *Maj Gen* Jas Douglas, CB (m), CMG, DSO
Maclachlan, *Col* Thomas R, CMG
Maclagan, *Col* Robert S, CB (m), CSI CIE
MacLagan, *Maj Gen* Ewen G Sinclair, CB (m), CMG, D.S.O.
MacLaren, *Br Gen* Chas Hy, CMG, DSO
MacLaren, *Col* Murray, CMG
MacLaughlin, *Lt Col* Alex J M, CIE
McLaughlin, *Lt Col* Lorne T, CMG DSO
McLaurin, *Eng Capt* John, CB (r), RN
Maclean Rev Alex Miller, CMG
Maclean, *Maj Gen* Charles S, CB (m), CIE
McLean, *Lt Col* Chas W W, CMG, DSO
MacLean, *Capt* Colin K, CB (m), DSO, RN
Maclean *Lt Col* G G C, CIE
Maclean, Henry, CMG
Maclean, *Insp Gen* John C B, CB (c), RN
Maclay Jas Wm Ronald CMG
McLeish *Col* Duncan CMG CBE
MacLeod, *Adm* Angus, CVO
MacLeod, *Col* Charles William. CMG DSO
McLeod, Fredk Hy CB (c)
MacLeod James McIver, CMC
Macleod, *Lt Col* Jno Norman, CMG, CIE
MacLeod, *Lt Col* Norman, CMG,
Mc Leod Norman Magnus, CMG
Macleod, *Col* Robert L R CB (m), MB
MacLeod *Col* Roderick Wm, CB (m)
McLeod, *Br Gen* W K, CSI
McLoughlin, *Col* Geo S, CMG, DSO MB
McMahon, *Col* Bernard W L, CMG
McMaster, *Col* John Maxwell, CMG
McMicking *Maj* Gilbert CMG, MP
MacMullen, *Br Gen* Cyril N, CMG, CIE, DSO
McMullen, *Lt Col* Osmond R, CMG
McMunn, *Col* James R, CB (m), CM
Macnab, *Col* Alan J, CB (m), CMG
Macnabb, *Lt Col* Donald J C CBE
MacNachtan, *Lt Col* Neil F CVO
Macnaghten, *Lt Col* Chas M, CMG
Macnaghten, *Br Gen* Ernest B, CMG DSO
McNalty, *Brig Gen* Arthur G P,
McNamara *Col* Arthur Edward, CMG DSO
McNaughton, *Br Gen* Andrew G L, CMG DSO
McNicoll, *Br Gen* Walter R, CB (m), CMG, DSO
Maconochie Evan CSI
Maconochy, *Col* Ernest W S K, CB (m) CMG CIE DSO
Macoun James Melville, CMG
MacPhail, *Col* Alex, CMG, DSO
Macpherson, *Lt Col* Alex Duncan, CMG DSO
Macpherson *Lt Col* Cluny, CMG.
Macpherson *Maj* C F, CIE
M Pherson, *Col* David Wm, CMG
Macpherson, Ewan Francis, CB (c)
Macpherson, Rev Ewen G F, CMG, CF
Macpherson, *Lt Col* George, CIE
McPherson, Hugh, CSI
Macpherson, James Simpson, CMG.
Macpherson, John, CB (c)
Macpherson, Wm Charles, CSI
Macquoid *Col* Charles Edward Lvery Francis Kirwan, CIE DSO
McRae, *Br-Gen.* Alex Duncan, CB (m)
Macrae, *Col* Alex Wm, CIE

Macrae, *Maj* Robert S F, CIE, OBE
Macrorie, *Capt* Arthur K, CMG, MVO, RN
MacTaggart, *Col* Chas, CSI, CIE
McTurk, Michael, CMG
McVittie, *Col* Robert Henry, CMG, CBE
MacWatt, *Lt Col* Robert C, CIE
McWatters Arthur C, CIE
McWhae, *Col* DouglasM, CMG, CBE
Madden, Archd Maclean, CMG
Maddox, *Lt Col* Ralph H, CIE
Maddox, Stuart Lockwood, CSI
Madge, Walter Culley, CIE
Madho Lal, Munshi, CSI
Madhu Sudhan Das CIE
Madocks, *Lt Col* William R N, CB(*m*), CMG, DSO
Maffey, John Loader, CSI, CIE
Magan *Lt Col* Arthur F S, CMG
Magill, Andrew P, CB(*c*)
Maginness Edmond J CBE, MVO
Magniac, *Brig Gen* Charles Lane CMG, CBE
Mahendro Lal Garker, CIE
Mahon, *Col* Harry J, CIE
Mahon *Maj Gen* Reginald Henry, CB(*m*) CSI
Main, *Col* Thomas R, CB(*m*), CMG
Mainwaring *Maj Gen* Rowland B, CMG
Mair, George Herbert, CMG
Mair, *Lt Col* Geo T, CMG, DSO
Mair, *Lt Col* Robert J B, CMG
Maitland, *Air Comm* Edward M, CMG DSO AFC
Maitland, *Maj Gen* Pelham J, CB(*m*)
Maitland *Col* James D Heriot-, CMG DSO
Majendie *Br Gen* Bernard J, CMG, DSO
Major, Francis Wm, CMG, DSO
Makbul Hosain, Khan Bahadur Sheikh, CIE
Makins, *Br Gen* Ernest, CB(*m*), DSO
Malcolm, *Col* Edward D CB(*m*)
Malcolm, *Br Gen* Hy Huntly L, CB(*m*), CMG DSO
Malcolm, *Maj Gen* Neill, CB(*m*), DSO
Malcolm, *Lt Col* Pulteney, MVO, DSO
Malcolmson, *Maj Gen* John H P, CB(*m*)
Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan Tiwana, CIE, OBE
Malkin, Herbert W, CMG.
Man, Edward H CIE
Man, *Capt* Joseph, CMG, OBE, RN
Mance, *Br Gen* Harry O, CB(*m*), CMG, DSO
Manders, Richard, CB(*c*)
Maneckjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, CIE
Mangles, *Col* Roland H, CMG, DSO
Manifold, *Maj Gen* Courtenay C, CB(*m*), CMG, IMS
Manifold, *Col* John Foster, CMG
Manifty, *Paym Comm* Hy W Eldon, CB(*c*), CMG
Manning, *Maj* A P, CIE, OBE
Mansell, *Rear Adm* Geo R, CBE, MVO
March, George Edward, CMG
Marchant, *Br Gen* Alfred E, CB(*m*)
Marden, *Maj-Gen* Thomas Owen, CB(*m*), CMG
Marescaux, *Capt* Alfred E. H CMG, RN
Margesson, *Col* Evelyn Wm, CMG
Margesson, *Capt.* Wentworth H D, CB(*c*), RN
Mariadin, *Maj-Gen* Arthur H, CB(*m*), DSO
Marinitch, Hugo, CMG
Marjoribanks, Norman E CIE.
Marks, *Paym Com* Percy D E, CMG, RN
Markwick, *Col* Ernest E, CB(*m*), CBE
Marling, *Col* Percival S, CB(*m*)
Marlow, *Col* Benjamin Wm, CSI, CIE
Marnoch, Prof John, CVO, MB
Marrable, *Br Gen* Arthur G, CB(*m*)
Marriott, *Capt* John P R, CMG, RN
Marriott, *Br Gen* John, CBE MVO, DSO
Marris, *Maj* R W Hildvard, CIE
Marris, *Capt* R CIE
Marsh, Edwd Howard CB(*c*) CMG
Marsh *Brig Gen* Frank G CMG DSO
Marsh, Henry CIE
Marsh, *Lt Col* Jeremy T CMG
Marsh, Thomas Robertson CMG
Marshall, *Br Gen* Francis J CB(*m*), CMG, DSO
Marshall *Lt Col* Frank, CMG
Marshall, *Maj Gen* G F Levcester, CIE
Marshall Guy Anstruther Knox, CMG DSO
Marshall, Hugh Charlie CMG
Marshall, *Brig Gen* Hugh Jno M, CB(*m*) CMG, RE
Marshall, J B, CIE
Marshall, *Br Gen* J W Astley, CB(*m*)
Marshall, *Lt Col* Kennie R CMG, DSO
Marshall, *Br Gen.* Thos Edwd, CB(*m*) CMG
Marshall *It Col* Wm L W, CMG
Martel *Br Gen* Chas P, CB(*c*)
Marten, *Capt* Francis A, CMG RN
Martin, *It Col* Claude B CMG MB
Martin, *Lt Col* Chas Jas, CMG
Martin *Maj* Cyril G, VC DSO
Martin, *It Col* Edward C de R, CMG DSO
Martin, *Br Gen* Edward F CB(*m*), CMG, DSO
Martin, *Capt* Edward H, CMG, RN
Martin, *Col* Ernest Edmund, CMG, CBE
Martin, *Lt Col* Gerald H, CMG, OBE DSO
Martin, *Br Gen* Herbert, CB(*m*)
Martin, *Col* Hy Graham, CMG
Martin, *Maj* James L B CVO
Martin, *It Col* Jas FitzG, CMG, CBE, MB.
Martin, *Lt Col* Robert E, CMG
Martin, *Lt Col* Thomas M, CMG
Martin, *Paym Comm* Wm Ernest Russell, CMG
Martin Robert M Holland CB(*c*)
Martineau *Col* Ernest CMG
Martin, *It Col* Richard Oliver, CMG, DSO
Martyn, *Br Gen* Arundel CB(*m*), CMG
Martyn, *Lt Col* Athelstan Markham CMG DSO
Marx, *Adm* John L, CB(*m*), MVO, DSO
Masefield, *Col* Robert T, CB(*c*)
Mason, *Lt Col* Percival L, CVO
Mason, Walter, CIE
Massie, *Brig Gen* Roger Henry CB(*m*), CMG
Massy, *Col* Edward C, CB(*m*), CMG, DSO
Massy, *Col* Godfrey, CMG
Massy, *Col* Harry S, CB(*m*)
Massy, *Col* Wm Geo, CMG
Masterman, *Air Commodore* Edwd A. D, CMG, CBE, AFC.
Masters, *Br Gen* Alexander, CB(*m*)
Matheson, *Maj Gen* Torquhil Geo, CB(*m*) CMG
Mathew, George F CIE
Mathews, Hy M Segundo CSI
Mathieu, Most Rev Mgr Olivier Elzear, CMG
Matthew, *Col* John S, CMG, DSO
Matthews, Ernest L CMG, KC
Matthews, *Br Gen* Frank B, CB(*m*), DSO
Matthews, *Lt Col* Harold H CMG, DSO
Maud, *Brig Gen* Philip CMG CBE
Maud, *Maj* Wm Hartley, CMG
Maude, *Maj* Alan H, CMG, DSO
Maude *Col* Frederic N, CB(*c*)
Maula Bakhsh CIE
Maule *Lt Col* Henry N St J, CMG
Maunsell *Lt Col* Francis R, CMG
Maunsell *Br Gen* Fredk G, CB(*m*), CMG CBE
Maunsell, *Col* Geo Wm, CMG
Maunsell Sir *Brig Gen* Thos, CB(*m*)
Maurice, *Col* Geo T B, CMG CBE
Maurice, Henry G B(*c*)
Maw Wm Newton, CIE
Mawbey *R Adm* Hy I CB(*c*)
Mawhinny, *Lt Col* Robt J W, CB(*m*)
Maxse Ernest G Berkeley CMG
Maxwell *Lt Col* Arthur CMG, DSO
Maxwell, *Capt* Geoffrey A P, MVO, DSO
Maxwell *Lt Col* Henry St P CSI
Maxwell James Crawford CM
Maxwell *Brig Gen* James McC, CB(*m*) DSO
Maxwell, *Br Gen* Laurence L, CMG
Maxwell Richard P CB(*c*)
Maxwell *Com* Wellwood G C CMG RN
Maxwell Wm George CMG
Maw, Barry CMG
Maw *Col* Henry A R CB(*m*)
May *Col* Reginald S, CB(*m*), CMG, DSO
May, *Maj* W S R CIE
May *Maj* Thomas James, CMG
May *Col* Wm Alan B(*m*)
Maybury *Brig Gen* Henry Percy CB(*m*), CMG
Mayhew Arthur I CIE
Mayne, *Col* Charles R G CMG DSO
Mayne, *Col* George N, CB(*m*)
Mayne *Col* Richard C G, CB(*n*)
Mayor, Robert J G, CB(*c*)
Mayston, *Eng R Adm* Robt, CB(*c*)
Mead, Percy James CIE
Meade, *Lt Col* Malcolm J, CIE
Meaden, *Surg Comm* Edward H CMG RN
Mears *Col* Mervyn CMG DSO
Mears, *Lt Col* Trevor L N, CMG DSO
Measham *Paym Comm* Herbert S CVO RN
Measures Harry Bell CBE, MVO
Meek *Maj* Arthur S CMG
Meek *Col* James, CB(*m*)
Meeks James B CB(*c*)
Mehr Mohammed Khan Bahadur CIE
Mehrulla Khan Mir Rasmi Nazim of Mekran CIE
Mehta, Manubhai, N, CSI
Meighen, *Lt Col* Frank Stephen, CMG
Meiklejohn, Roderick S, CB(*c*)
Meldrum, *Brig Gen* William, CB.(*m*) CMG, DSO
Melhado Carlos, CMG
Melitus, Paul G, CBE, CIE
Mell, *Lt-Col* Felix O N, CIE.

Melhs, *Col* Wm Alex, C B.(c)
Mellish, *Lt Col* Henry, C B.(c)
Mellor, *Lt Col* Abel, C.M G, D S O
Mellor, *Col* J E, C B (c).
Mellor, *Brig -Gen.* James G. S, C B. (m), C M G
Melrose, *Chief Insp Mach* James, Q B (c), R N
Melville, *Br -Gen.* Chas Wm, C B (m), C M G, D S O
Melville, *Col* Charles H, C M G, M B
Menary, *Surg Comm* John, C B (m), R N
Mends, *Br Gen* Horatio R., C.B.(c)
Mercer, *Lt Col* Edw Gilbert, C M G
Mercer, Lawrence, C I E
Meredith, Richard, C S I, C I E
Merewether, *Lt Col.* John W. B, C I E
Merk, Wm R Hy, C S I
Messent Phillip G, C I E
Metcalfe, *Brig Gen* Francis Edwd, C B.(m), C M G, D S O
Metcalfe, *Brig Gen* Sydney F, C M G D S O
Mewburn, *Maj Gen* Sydney C, C.M G, Mews, Arthur, C M G
Meynell, *Lt Col.* Godfrey, C M G
Meyrick, *Col* Frederick Charlton C B (m), C M G
Meyrick, *Insp -Vet Surg* James C B (m)
Mian Muhammad Shafi, Khan Bahadur, C I E
Mian Rahim Shah, Khan Bahadur, C I E
Michell, Roland L Nosworthy, C M G
Michelli, Pietro James, C M G
Micklem, *Col* Henry A, C B (m) C M G, C.B.E., D S O
Micklem, *Maj* Ralph, C M G
Middlemiss, Charles S, C I E
Middleton, John, C M G
Midgley, *Maj* Stephen, C M G, D S O
Midwinter, *Capt* Edward Colpoys, C B (c), C M G, C B E, D S O
Mifsud, Oreste Grech, C M G, I I D
Mildren, *Brig Gen* Wm Fredk, C B (m), C M G, D S O
Miles, Alfred Henry, C M G, I S O
Miles, *Lt. Col* Charles G N, C M G, D S O
Miles, *Brig -Gen* Philip John, C B (m), C M G
Mill, *Lt Col* Thomas, C.M G, C B M B
Millard, *Col* Reginald J, C M G, C B F
Miller, *Capt* Chas Blois, C B (m), R.N
Miller, *Col* David, C M G, I S O
Miller, *Vice -Adm.* Francis S, C.B.(m)
Miller, Henry, C I E
Miller, Rev William, C I E.
Millett, George P, C I E.
Millett, *Paym Capt* Thompson H, C B (c), R N
Milligan, *Lt Col.* Stanley L, C M G, D S O
Mills, *Br Gen* Geo Arthur, C B (m)
Mills, *Col* Herbert J, C B (m)
Mills, Stephen, C M.G
Milman, *Brig Gen.* Lionel Charles Patrick, C M.G
Milne, *Lt -Col.* Arthur Dawson, C.M.G., M.B.
Milne, *Col* George, C B (c)
Milner, *Br -Gen* Geo Francis, C M G, D S O
Milner, *Maj.* Marcus Hy, M V O, D S O
Minchin, *Lt -Col* Alfred B, C I E
Minchin, *Col* Wm. C., C B.(m)
Minching, *Maj -Gen* F. F, C B (m).
Mitchell, *Brig Gen* Chas. Hamilton, C B (m), C M G., D S.O.
Mitchell, *Capt.* Coulson N., V C, M C.
Mitchell, Hon James, C M.G
Mitchell, *Lt -Col.* John Douglas ...IG, D.S.O
Mitchell, *Col* Thomas, C B (c)
Mitchell, *Lt -Col* Wilfrid James C M G, D S O
Mitford, *Maj -Gen* Bertram R C B (m), C M G, D.S.O
Mitford, Robt Sidney, C B (c)
Mitford, *Col* Wm Kenyon, C M G
Mitter, Provash Chandra, C I E
Mobeuley, *Maj* C N, C I E
Moberly, *Br -Gen* Frederick James, C B (m) C S I, D S O
Mobsby, George, C M G
Mockler, *Col* Percy Rice, C M G
Moens, *Col* Arthur W H M C M G D S O
Moens, *Lt Col* Seabrian G A M, C I E
Moffat, *Capt* Robt Unwin, C M G
Mogg, *Eng Rear Adm* Wm Geo, C B (c)
Moggridge, Ernest G, C B.(c)
Moggridge *Lt Col* Harry W, C M G
Mohendra Nath Ray, C I E
Mohomadu, Abbas, Emin of Kano, C M G
Moir, Thomas E, C I E
Molesworth, *Col* Arthur L, C M G
Molesworth, *Brig Gen* Edwd H C B (m)
Molesworth, *Lt Col* Herbert E, C M G, D S O
Molesworth, *Col* Richard Pigot C M
Molesworth, *Col* Wm, C I E, C B. I M S
Moline, *Lt Col* Frank H, C M G
Mollison, *Maj* Edwin Jas C I E, I A
Mollison, James C S I
Molson, *Lt Col* Herbert C M C, M C
Molteno, *Capt* Vincent B, C B (m) R.N
Moncrieff, Alexander Bain, C M G
Money, *Col* Charles G C, C B (m)
Money, *Brig -Gen* Ernest Douglas C I E, C V O
Money, *Brig -Gen* Gordon Lorne Cambell, C B (m), D S O
Money, *Maj Gen* Herbert C, C B (m)
Money, *Maj* Noel E, C M G, D S O
Money, *Col* Robt Cotton, C M.G., C B E
Monie, Peter William, C S I
Monkhouse, *Col* William Percival, C B (m), C M G, M V O
Monro, Alexander Wm, C B (c)
Monro, James, C B (c)
Montagu, Lord Charles W A, C V O
Montague, *Maj* Furry F, C M G
Montague, *Lt Col* Percival J, C M G, D S O M C
Monteith, *Col* John, C B (m)
Montgomery, Charles H, C B (c), C V O
Montgomery, *Lt Col* Hugh F, C M G, D ...
Montgomery, *Col* Hugh Maude de F, C B (m), C M G
Montgomery, *Lt Col* James A L, C S I
Montgomery, *Lt -Col* John W V, C M G, D.S.O.
Montgomery, *Maj Gen* Robt A, C B (c), C V O
Montgomery, *Col* Hugh F Lyons, C B (m)
Montizambert, Fredk, C M G, I S O
Moody, *Col* Richard S H, C B (m)
Moon, *Lt -Col* Alfred, C M G, O B E
Mooney, John, C V O
Moore, *Lt Col* Alexander, C M G
Moore, *Capt* A Usborne, C M.G, R.N
Moore, *Col* Charles H G, C.M G, D S O.
Moore, *Br.-Gen.* Claude D H., C M G,
Moore, *Lt -Col* Donald T, C M G, D S O
Moore, *Col* Edward Jas, C B (c).
Moore, *Col* George A, C M G, D S O
Moore, *Col* Herbert T G, C M G, D S O
Moore, *Col* Maurice G, C B (m)
Moore, *Lt Col* Maxton, C M G, D S O
Moore, Pierce Langrishe, C I E
Moore, *Lt Col* R St Leger, C B (m)
Moore, Wm Harrison, C M G
Moores, *Col.* Charles Frederick, C M G, D S O
Moores, *Maj Gen.* Samuel Guise, C B (m), C M G
Moorhouse, *Lt Col* Harry C, C M G, D S O
Moore, *Brig Gen* Robert Hy, C M G, C B F
Moreland, Wm Harrison, C S I, C I E
Morgan, *Col* Claude K, C B (m), C M G
Morgan, Rev Emmanuel M, C M G.
Morgan, *Col* Frederick J, C M G, C B F
Morgan, John H, C V O
Morgan *Lt Col* Rossleyn Westropp, , D S O
Morrison, *Eng Capt* Richard B., C M G, R.N
Morphett, *Lt Col* Geo C, C M C, D S O
Morphew, *Col* Edwd M, C M G, D S O
Morris, *Wing Comm* Alfred D Warrington, C M C, O B E
Morris, *Col* Arthur Hy, C M G, D S O
Morris, Charles Arthur, C V O
Morris, *Br Gen* Edmund M, C B (m), C M G
Morris *Lt Col* George Abbott, C M C D S O
Morris, *Br Gen* George M, C B (m), D S O
Morris, William Russell, C M G, I S O
Morris, *Col* Wm Pollok Morris Pollok, C M G
Morrison *Col* Frank S, C.M G, D S O
Morrison, *Col* Frederick L, B (m), D S O
Morrogh *Lt Col* Donald F. M, C M G
Morshead, *Lt Col* Leslie James, C M C, D S O.
Morton, *Lt Col* David S, C M G
Morton *Paym in Chief* James E V, C B (m), R N
Mosdley, Charles H Hailey, C M G
Mosley, Alexander, C M G
Moss, *Maj* Edwd Lawton, C M G, M C
Moss, *Brig -Gen* Lionel B Boyd, C M G, D S O
Moti Chand, Babu, C I E.
Mott, Basil, C B (c)
Mott, *Maj -Gen* Stanley F, C B (m)
Mould, *Col* Wm Thomas, C M G.
Moule, Horace F D O, C S I
Mountsteven, *Col* Francis H, C M G
Moxon, *Col* Charles C, C M C, D S O
Moysey, *Maj Gen* Charles J, C M G
Muddiman, Alex P, C S I, C I E.
Mudge, *Col.* Arthur, C M G
Muhammad Abdul Majid, C I E.
Muhammad Abdulla Khan, Nawab Hafiz, C I E
Muhammad Afzal Khan, *Lt Col*, C I E
Muhammad Aziz ud Din Husain Khan Bahadur, Sahib Bahadur, C I E, O B E
Muhammad Habibulla, Sahib Bahadur, C I E
Muhammad Isaac Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur, C I E
Muhammad Salimullah Khan Bahadur, Nawab, C I E.
Muhammad Umar Hayat Khan, C I E
Muir, *Col.* C Wemyss, C B (m), C I E
Muirhead, Alexander, C I E

Mullaly, Joseph John, C I F
Mullen, *Lt Col* Jno L W ffrench C S I, C I E
Mullens, *Maj -Gen* Richard Lucas, C B (*m*)
Mullins, *Br -Gen.* Geo J H C B (*m*)
Mumby, *Lt Col* Joseph E., C M G, D S O
Muncherji Rustomji Dholu, C I F
Munday, *Maj Gen* Richard C, C B (*m*)
Mundy, *Adm* Godfrey H B, C B (*c*), D S O, M V O
Munn, *Lt Col* Reginald G, C M G
Munro, *Maj* David C I F M B
Munro, *Capt* Donald J, C M G, R N
Murdock, *Col* James Anderson, C M G
Murdoch, *Maj Gen* John F Burn, C B (*c*), C M G, O B E
Mure, V'm John, C B (*c*)
Murphy, *Lt Col* Geo Francis, C M G, D S O
Murphy, *Col* Geo Patterson, C M G
Murray, *May* Hon Arthur Cecil, C M G, D S O
Murray, *Col* Arthur M, C B (*m*), M V O
Murray, *Lt Col* Charles C, C M G
Murray, *Lt -Col* Chas David, C M G
Murray, *Lt Col* Cyril F T, C B (*m*), M V O
Murray, *Lt Col* Donald N W C M G, D S O, M D
Murray, *Maj* G B, C I E
Murray, *Lt Col* H C I E
Murray, *Lt Col* Henry William, V C, C M G, D S O
Murray, Hugh, C B E, C I E
Murray, John, C V O
Murray, *Maj* John Hannt, C I E, M D
Murray, John Hubert Plunkett, C M G
Murray, *May Gen* Robert Hunter, C B (*m*), C M G
Murray, *Capt* Stewart G C, C I E
Murray, *Lt Col* Wm Athol, C M G, D S O
Murrogh, *Lt Col* Donald F Mac Carthy, C M G
Muspratt, *Brig Gen* Francis C, C B (*m*) C M G D S O
Muther, Maurice, C V O
Myburgh, *Br Gen* Martinus W, C B (*m*)
Myers, *Lt -Col* Bernard F, C M G
Myles, *Capt* Edgar K, V C, D S O
Mysore Kantharaj Urs, C S I
Nadaun, Raja of, C S I
Nairne, *Brig Gen* Edward S Hoare, C M G
Nalder, *Maj* L F, C I E
Nalini, Bhuran Gupta C I E
Nanak Chand, Rao Bahadur, C S I, C I F
Nanton, *Brig Gen* Herbt C, C B (*m*) C I E
Napier, *Vice-Adm*, Charles L, C B (*c*)
Napier, *Lt Col* Hon Hy Dundas C M G
Napier, *Col* Hon John S, C M G
Napier, *Lt Col* Vernon M C, C M G, D S O
Napier, William, C M G
Napier, *Maj Gen* Wm John, C B (*m*), C M G
Napier, *Capt* William R, C M G, D S O, R N
Nash, *Co* Llewellyn T M, C M G
Nash, Vaughan, C V O, C B (*c*)
Nasmith, *Lt Col* George G, C M G
Nasmith, *Capt* Martin E, V C, C B (*m*), R N
Nason, *Col* Fortescue J, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Nathan, *Maj* Walter Simeon, C M G
Natha Singh, *Maj Gen*, C I E.
Nation, *Col* John Jas H, C V O, D S O
Natthu Mal Bahadur, Rai, C I E
Naylor, James R C S I
Neat, *Paym Com* Edward H, C M G, R N
Needham, Francis J, C I E
Needham, *Col* Henry, C M G, D S O
Needham *Lt Col* Richard A, C I E,
Neel Edmund C I E
Neilson, *Lt Col* John Beaumont, C M G, D S O
Neilson, *Lt Col* Walter Gordon, C M G, D S O
Nelish, Chas Hy Lawrence, C B (*c*)
Nelligan, *Lt Col* Maurice Wilder, C M G, D S O
Nelles, *Col* Charles M, C M G
Nelson, *Brig Gen* Herbert E C B, C M G C I E
Nethersole, *Lt Col* Frdk Ralph,
Nevill, Lord Richard Plantagenet, C V O, C M G
Newall, *Group Capt* Cyril L N, C M G, C B E A M
Newall *Col* Stuart, C B (*m*).
Newbigging, *Brig Gen* Wm P. E, C B (*m*), C M
Newcombe, Edmund L, C M G, K C
Newcombe, *Brig Gen* Henry W, C M G, D S O
Newcomen, *Col* A H Gleadowe, C I E
Newenham, *Lt Col* Henry E B C B (*m*)
Newham, *Lt Col* Hugh B G C M G
Newlands, John, C I E, C B E
Newman *Brig Gen* Chas Richard C M G D S O
Newman, *Lt Col* Ernest A R, C I E
Newman, *Capt* R G O Bramston, M V O
Newman, *Brig Gen* Edward Harding, C M G, D S O
Newman, *Col* John Cartwright Harding, C B (*m*), C M G
Newmarch, *Col* Bernard J, C M G, C B E
Newnham Edward P C I E
Newsom, *Col* Augustus C, C M G,
Nillett *Adm* Harry S F, C V O
Nichol, *Col* Chas E, M G D S O
Nicholls, Henry A Alford, C M G
Nicholson, *Lt Col* Edmund J H, C M G, I S
Nicholson, *Brig Gen* George H C B (*m*), C M G
Nicholson, *Col* Graham H Whalley, C M G
Nicholson John Rumney C M G
Nicholson, *Col* John Sanctuary C B (*m*) C M C B E D S O
Nicholson, *Lt Col* Octavius Hy L, M C, D S O
Nicholson, *Vice Admiral* Stuart C B (*m*), M V O
Nicholson Walter F, C B (*c*)
Nicholson, *Lt Col* Walter Norris,
Nicholson, *Capt* Wilmot S., C B (*m*), R N
Nickerson, *Col* William Henry Snyder, V C, C B (*m*), C M G.
Nicol, *Br Gen* Lewis L, C B (*m*)
Nicolls, *Br Gen* Edmund G, C B (*m*), C M G
Nicolson, David, C B (*c*)
Nicolson, Hon Harold George, C M G
Nightingale, *Col* Manners R W, C M G, C I E, D S O.
Nilambar Mukharji, Babu, C I F
Ninnis, *Insp Gen* Belgrave, C V O, M D, R N
Nisbet, *Col* Thomas, C M G, D S O
Nixon, *Capt* John A, C M G, M D
Noble *Capt* Percy I H, C V O, R N
Noel, *Capt* Edwd Wm C, C I E
Nolan, *Lt Col* Andrew B C M G
Noott, *Lt Col* Cuthbert C, C M G, D S O
Norbury, *Capt* Herbert R, C B (*m*), R N
Norcott, *Col* Charles H B, C M G
Noble, *Brig Gen* Charles E de Mauley, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Norman, *Commdr* Alfred H, C M C, R N
Norman *Br Gen* Claude Lumsden, D S O
Norman, *Lt Col* Compton C, C M G, D S O
Norman, Herman Cameron, C B (*c*), C S I C B E
Norrington, *Lt Col* Reginald L, M
Norris, *Capt* David Thomas, C B (*m*), C M G, R N
North, *Br Gen* Bordrigge N, C B (*m*), M V O
North, *Capt* Dudley Burton Napier C M G C V O R N
North, *Col* Edward, C B (*m*)
North *Lt Col* Edwd Bunbury, C M C D S O
North Frederic Dudley M G
North y, *May Gen* Edward, C B.(*m*)
Northey, *Lt Col* Herbert H, C M G
Norton, *Lt Col* Cecil B, C M G, D S O
Norton *Lt Col* Chas Edwd., C M G
Norton *Brig Gen* C E G, C B I
Norton, David, C S I
Norway, Alfred H, C B (*c*)
Nritya Gopal Basu, Rai Bahadur, C I E
Nugent, *Maj* Chas Hugh H, C I E,
Nugent, Horace Dickinson, C M G
Nugent, *May Gen* Oliver S. W, C B (*m*), D S O,
Nugent, *Capt.* Raymond A., C M G, R N
Nugent, *Col* Robert A, C B (*m*), C M G
Nunn, *Capt* Wilfrid, C B (*m*), C B I, C M C, D S O, R N
Nuthall, *Br Gen* Charles E., C.B.(*c*), C M G
Oates, Francis H, C B (*c*)
Obaidullah Khan *Maj*, C S I
O Brien, *Capt* Aubrey J, C I E, C B E
O Brien, *Brig Gen* Edmund D J, C B (*m*) C B E
O Brien, *Lt Col* Hon Murrough, D S O, M V O
O Callaghan, *Col* Denis M, C M G, C
O Callaghan, *Adm* Michael P, C V O C B (*m*)
O Connor, *Col* Arthur P, C B (*m*)
O Connor *Col* Patrick J R.(*m*)
O Connor, *It Col* Wm F Travers, C I E
Odling Charles William, C S I
Odlum, *Brig Gen* Victor W, C B (*m*), C M G I
O Doghertv, *Eng Com* Francis B, C V C, R N
O Donnell, *Brig Gen* Henry, C M G
O Donnell Samuel P C I E
O Donovan *Col* The, C B (*c*)
O Dowda, *Brig Gen* Jas Wilton, C B (*m*) C S I C M G
Ogg, *Lt Col* Geo. Sim, C I E
Ogg, *It Col* Wm M, C M.G., D.S O
Ogilvie, *It Col* Duncan, C I E.
Ogilvie, *Col* Edwd. Collingwood, C M G, C.B.E
Ogilvie, Francis G, C B (*c*)
Ogilvie, *Lt Col* Gordon, C M.G.
Ogilvie, *Col* Thomas, C B.(*m*), C.M.G.

Ogilvie, *Col* Walter Holland, C M G.
Ogle, *Maj Gen* Frederic A, C B (*m*)
O'Gorman, Mervyn, C B (*c*)
O'Gowan, *Maj -Gen* Robert Wanless, C B.(*m*), C M G
O'Grady, *Brig Gen* H. de Courcy, C.I.E.
O'Grady, *Col* Standish de Courcy, C M G, D S O
Ogston, *Lt -Col* Charles, C M G, D S O
O'Halloran, Joseph S, C M G
O Hara, *Lt Col* Errll R, C M G
O'Hara, *Col* James, C B (*m*)
Oldfield, *Col* Christopher G, C M G, C.B.E
Oldfield, *Col* John R H, C B (*c*)
Oldfield, *Br Gen* Leopold C L, C B.(*m*), C M C, D S O
Oldham, Charles E A W, C S I
Oldman, *Col* Richard D F, C M G, D S O
O'Leary, *Brig Gen* Tom Evelyn, C B (*m*), C M G, C.B.E
Oliphant, Lancelot, C M G
Oliver, Charles Nicholson Jewel, C M G
Oliver, *Col* Charles Pve, C M C, M D
Oliver, Henry Alfred, C M G
Oliver, *Col* Lionel Grant, C M G
Ollivant, *Col* John S, C B (*m*), C M G D S O
Ollivier, *Capt* Sidney R, C M G, R N
Olver, *Col* Arthur, C B (*m*), C M G
O Malley, Lewis S S, C I E
O'Malley, *Col* Wm A D Oyley, C B.(*m*)
O'Meara, *Lt Col* Albert E, C I E
O'Meara, *Lt Col* Walter A J, C M G
Ommanney, *Brig Gen* Albert E, C B.(*m*)
O'Neill *Col* Eugene J, C M G, D S O
O'Neill, *Maj Gen* John J S, C B (*m*)
O'Neill, *Lt Col* P L, C I F
O'Nial, *Surg Gen* John, C B (*m*)
Onslow, *Br Gen* Cranley C, C M G, C B E, D S O
Onslow, *Brig Gen* George Macleay Macarthur, C M G D S O
Onslow, Col Geo Thorp, C B (*m*)
Openshaw, *Col* Thomas H, C B (*m*), C M G, M B
Oppenheim, *Lt Col* Laurie C F C M G
Ord, *Col* Frederick C, C B (*c*)
O Reilly, *Lt Col* Patrick S, C M G
Ormond, *Br Gen* Daniel M, C M G, D S O
O'Rorke, *Maj* G M, C I E, M B E
O'Rorke, *Maj* Frederick C, C M G
Orpen, *Maj* Redmond N M, C M G
Orr, James Peter, C S I
Orr, Thomas C M G
Osborn, *Lt Col.* Wm Lushington, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Osborne *Col* Henry C, C M G
Osborne, *Capt* Frank O Creagh C B.(*c*), R N
Osborne, *Col* Osborne Henry Delano-, C M G
Osborne, *Lt Col* Arthur de Vere Willoughby, C I E
Osbourne, *Lt Col* George N T Smyth, C M G, D S O
Osbourne, *Group Capt* Henry Percy Smyth, C M G
O'Shaughnessy, Richard, C B (*c*), M V O
O'Shee, *Lt -Col* Richard A P, C M G
Osler, *Lt Col* Stratton H, C M G, D S O
Osmaston, Bertram B, C I E
Osmaston, *Lt -Col* Cecil A FitzH, [illegible], C B E
[illegible]n, *Col* Daniel, C M G
Brig -Gen. Oswald Charles [illegible]mson-, C B.(*m*), C M G.
Oswald, *Col.* St C, C.B.(*c*).
Otterson, Henry, C M G
Ouseley, *Br Gen* Ralph G, C B.(*m*), C M G, D S O
Ovens, *Brig -Gen* Gerald H, C B.(*m*)
Ovens, *Brig -Gen* Robert M, C M G
Owen, *Brig Gen* Charles Cunliffe, C B.(*m*), C M G
Owen *Lt Col* Charles Harold Wells C M G D S O
Owen, *Lt Col* Chas Richard B, C M G
Owen, *Maj* Charles Samuel, C M G, [illegible]
Owen, *Lt Col* Chas Wm C M G, C I E
Owen, *Lt Col* Fredk Cunliffe, C M G
Owen, *Col* Hy Mostyn, C B (*m*), M V O
Owen, *Lt Col* Robert H C M G
Owen, *Lt Col* Roger C R, C M G
Owen *Lt Col* Llewellyn I G Morgan, C M G D S O
Oxley, *Br Gen* Reginald S, C B (*m*), C M G
Packenham, *Rear Adm* Wm C C B (*m*), C V O
Packer, *Lt Col* Harry D C I E
Paddon, *Lt Col* Stanley S W C I E
Pagden, Arthur Sampson C M G
Page, *Lt Col* Stanley Hatch C M G
Paget, *Lt Col* Cecil W, C M G, D S O
Paget, *Col* Harold, C B (*m*) D S O
Paine, *Lt Col* Albert I C M G, D S O
Painter, *Brig Gen* Arnaud Clarke C M G
Pakam Rajaratna, Diwan, C I E
Pakenham, *Lt Col* George de la P Beresford C M C, D S O
Pakenham, *Col* Hercules Arthur C M G
Paley, *Col* Alan Thos, C M C, D S O
Palin, *Col* Gilbert W C B (*m*), C I E
Palliser, Chas Fredk Wray, C M G
Palmer, Aleyn Zouch, C M G
Palmer, Charles George, C I E
Palmer, *Col* Cyril E, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Palmer, Fredk, C I E
Palmer, *Br Gen* George Ll C B (*m*)
Palmer, *Col* Henry I E, C M G
Palmer, *Vice-Adm* Norman C, C V O
Palmer, *Brig Gen* Harold Bland Herbert Orpen, C M C D S O
Palmer, *Lt Col* William Legh, C M G, R E
Pamphlett, *Eng Rear Adm* Wm Fredk C B (*c*)
Panet, *Col* Alphonse E, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Panet *Brig -Gen* Edouard de Belle fouille, C M G, D S O
Panet, *Brig Gen* Henri A, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Pank, *Lt Col* Cecil Henry C M G, D S O
Panna Lalji, H E Rai Mehta, C I E
Pares, *Surg Lt Col* Basil, C M G D S O
Parish, *Instr Capt* Arthur J, C B (*c*) C.B.E., R.N
Park, Rev Wm Robt, C I E
Parker, *Paym Capt* Alfred R C B (*c*), R N
Parker, Alwyn, C B.(*c*), C M G
Parker, *Lt Col* Arthur C M C
Parker, *Rear Adm* Edmund H, C B (*m*)
Parker, *Col* Fredk Jas, C B (*m*)
Parker, *Col.* Hy Wm Manwaring, C M G
Parker, *Capt* Hy Wise, C B (*m*), R N
Parker, *Brig Gen* John Lewes, C M G, R A
Parker, *Col* John W Robinson, C B.(*c*)
Parker, *Capt.* Reginald F, C B (*c*), C.M.G., R.N.
Parker, *Col* Robert Gabbett, C B.(*m*), C M G, D S O
Parker, *Col* St John W. T., C B.(*m*), C M G
Parker, Joseph, C S I
Parker, *Lt Col* Walter M, C M G.
Parkes, *Maj* Hy Reeves, C B.(*c*)
Parkes, *Col* Wm H, C M G, C B.E.
Parkin, *Lt Col* Henry, C I E.
Parnell, *Col* John Wm, C M G
Parr, Christopher James, C M G
Parr, *Col* Harrington Owen, C M G.
Parry, Frederick S, C B (*c*)
Parry, *Commdr* Reginald St P, D S O, M V O R N
Parry, *Col* William, C M G
Parshad Sukhdeo, Rao Bahadur Pandit, C I E
Parsons, *Lt Col* Alfred W, C M G, D S O
Parsons, *Col* Cunliffe M, C B.(*m*).
Parsons, *Lt Col* Durie C M G, D S O
Parsons, *Col* Johnson L R, C M G, D S O
Parsons, *Lt Col* Wm Forster C M G, D S O
Partab Singh, Raja, Chief, C I E
Partridge, *Col* Sydney George, C M G C B E
Pasteur, *Lt Col* William, C B (*m*), C M G M D
Patch, *Col* Francis R, C M G. D.S.O
Patch, *Col* Robert, C B (*m*)
Paterson, *Lt Col* Philip J, C.M.G D S O
Paterson, *Brig Gen* Robt W, C M G, D S O
Paton, *Maj Gen* George, C M G
Paton, *Br Gen* John, C B (*m*), C M G
Patron Joseph Armand, C M G, O B E
Paul *Lt Col* Denis, C B (*m*), C B E, C M G
Paul, *Col* Ernest M, C B.(*m*), C B E, R E
Payne, *Col* Alex Vaughan, C M G.
Payne, Charles Frederick C S I
Payne, Hy Arthur, C B (*c*)
Payne, *Col* Herbert C B, C M G, C B E
Payne, *Maj Gen* Richard L, C B (*m*), D S O
Paynter, *Brig Gen* George C B, C M G, D S O
Peacock, *Maj* Fredk Wm, C B.(*c*)
Peacock, *Lt Col* Pryce, C M G
Peacock, Walter, C V O
Peacocke, *Lt Col* Thos Geo, C I E
Peacocke *Col* William C M G
Pearce, *Maj* Francis B, C M G
Pearkes, *Lt Col* George R, V.C, M C
Pearless, *Lt Col* Charles William, C M G, D S O
Pears, Steuart Edmund, C I E
Pearse, *Brig Gen* Tom H F, C M G
Pearson, Arthur Ashley, C M G
Pearson, Aylmer Cavendish, C M G
Pearson, *Lt -Col* Geo Sherwin H, [illegible]
Pearson James Rae, C I F
Pearson, *Capt* John L, C M G, R N
Pearson, *Col* Michael B, C B (*c*)
Pearson, Ralph Sneyd, C I F
Pearson, *Lt Col* Walter Bagot, C M G, C B E
Peart, *Lt Col* C L, C I E
Pease, *Col* Henry Thos, C I E
Peck, *Maj Gen* Arthur W, C B.(*m*), C M G
Peck, *Lt Col* Cyrus W, V.C, D S O
Peck, *Col* Henry R, C M G, D.S.O.
Peck, James Wallace, C B (*c*)
Peck, *Lt -Col.* John Hy, C M G, D.S.O
Pedley, Arthur Charles, C B.(*c*), I.S.O
Pedley, *Col* Stanhope H, C B.(*m*)
Peebles, *Com.* Aubrey W, D.S.O., M V O, R N
Peebles, *Br -Gen* Evelyn C, C B.(*m*), C M G, D S O
Peel, *Lt Col.* Arthur, C M G

Peel, *Col.* Edward J R , C M G , D S O
Peile, *Col* Schofield Patten, C.B (*m*)
Peile, *Col* Solomon C. F , C I E.
Peirs, *Lt Col* Hugh J C , C M G , D.S O
Pelly, *Rear Adm* Hy Bertram, C B (*m*), M V O , R N
Pelly *Maj* Raymond T , C B (*m*), C M G , D S O
Pennington, *Lt Col* Hubert S W , C M G D S O
Penny, *Lt Col* Fredk.S , C.M G , D S O
Penrose, *Brig Gen* Cooper, C B (*m*), C M G
Perceval, *Brig -Gen.* Claude J., C B (*m*), C M G , D S O
Perceval, *Maj -Gen.* Edward M , C B (*m*), D S O
Percival, *Col* Harold F. P , C.M.G , C B F D S O
Pereira, *Brig Gen.* George E , C B.(*m*), C M G , D S O
Perkins, *Col* Alfred T , C B (*c*)
Perkins, *Br Gen* Arthur E J , C B (*m*), C M G
Perkins, *Col* Wm Jackson, C M G
Perram, Geo James, C I E
Perreau, *Brig. Gen.* Arthur M , C B (*m*), C M.G
Perreau, *Lt Col* Charles Noel, C M G
Perree, Walter F , C I E
Perry, Aylesworth Bowen, C M G
Perry, *Lt Col* Iras F , C.M.G , C I E
Postanji Jahangu, Khan Bahadur, C I E
Peterkin, *Col* Alfred, C B (*m*), M
Peterson, *Br Gen.* Frederick H , C B (*m*), D.S.O.
Peterson, John C K , C I E
Petherick, Edward Augustus, C.M G
Petman, Charles B , C I E
Petre, *Lt Col* Hy Cecil, C M.G , D S O
Petrie, David, C I E C B E
Petrie, *Br Gen* Ricardo D , C B (*m*)
Phaltan, The Chief of, C S I
Phear, *Col* Arthur G C B (*m*), M D
Phelps, *Col.* Arthur, C.B (*m*)
Philby, Harry St. J B , C I E.
Philips, *Lt Col* Burton Hy , C M G
Philips, *Col* Lewis Francis, C.M.G , C B E , D.S.O.
Phillipps, *Lt -Col.* Picton, C M G M V O
Phillips, Francis, C B (*c*)
Phillips, *Col.* George Brisel, C B (*m*), C M G
Phillips, *Brig -Gen* Herbert de T , C B (*m*), C M G
Phillips, *Brig Gen* Owen F , C.M G , D S O
Phillips, *Lt -Col* Thomas R , C M.G
Philpotts, *Rear Adm* Edward M , C B (*m*).
Phipps, *Lt -Col* Charles E., C.B.(*c*)
Phipps, Eric Clare Edmund, C M G
Pickard, *Col* Ransom C B (*m*), C M.G
Pickering, *Lt Col.* Charles James C M G , D S O
Pickwoad, *Col.* Edwin Hay, C M G
Picot, *Maj* Francis Slater, C.M.G.
Piggott, Henry H , C B (*c*), C B E
Pigott *Lt Col* Grenville E , C M G , D S O.
Pigott *Col* Robt E P , C I E., V D
Pike, *Vice-Adm* Frederick O , C.M.G , D S O
Pilcher, *Col.* Edgar M , C B.(*m*), C B E , D S O , M B
Pilcher, *Maj -Gen* Thos. D , C B (*m*)
Pilkington, *Lt -Col* Chas. R., C M.G
Pilkington, *Lt.-Col* Harry S H , C.I.E , M.V.O
Pilkington, *Lt.-Col* Lionel E , C.M.G.
Pim, Alan W , C I E
Pink, *Br.-Gen.* Francis J., C.B.(*m*), C M G , D S.O.
Pipon, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, C.B (*m*).
Pir Baksh Walad Mian Muhammad, Khan Bahadur, C I E
Pirie, *Maj Gen* Chas P W , C B (*m*)
Pirrie, *Col.* Francis Wm , C M G , C I E
Pitcairn, *Lt Col* George S , C M G
Pitcher, *Air Comm* Duncan Le Geyt, C M G , C B E
Pitchford, *Lt -Col* Herbert W . C M G
Pitkeathly, *Lt -Col* Jas Scott C I E C V O , C B E D S O
Pitman, Charles B , C I E
Pitman, *Capt* Robert, C M G , R N
Pitman, *Br Gen* Thomas T , C B (*m*), C M G
Pitt, *Capt* Francis J , C B ( ), R N
Pitt, *Col* William, C M G
Pitt, *Capt* Stanley F Dean , C B (*c*), R N
Pivari Mohan, Raja Mukharji, C I E
Place, *Lt. Col.* Chas. Otley, C.M.G , D S O
Plomer, *Col* Wm Harry P , C M G
Plowden, Cecil W Chichele , C I E
Plowman, George Thomas, C M G
Plugge *Lt -Col* Arthur, C M G
Plunkett, *Col* Geo Tindall, C B (*c*)
Pocock, *Col* Herbt Innes, C M G
Poe, *Col* John, C M G , D S O , A M S
Poett, *Maj Gen* Joseph H , C B (*m*), C M G , C B E
Pollard, *Lt* Alfred O , V C , M C , D C M
Pollard, *Paymr -Capt.* Charles F , C B (*c*), C M G
Pollard *Lt Col* George C , C M G , D S O
Pollard, *Brig -Gen* James Hawkins Whitshed, C B (*m*), C M G
Pollen, John, C I E
Pollen, *Lt -Col* Stephen H C M G
Pollock, *Major Gen* John A H C B (*m*)
Pomare, Hon Maui, C M G
Ponsonby, *Maj Gen* John, C B (*m*) C M G , D S O
Poole, *Brig -Gen* Arthur Jas , C M G , C B E
Poole, *Lt -Col* Gerald R., C M.G
Poore, *Br Gen* Robert M , C I E , D S O
Pope, Arthur Wm U , C I E
Pope, *Lt Col* Edgar W , C.M G
Pope, *Lt Col* Harold, C B (*m*)
Pope, *Lt Col* Wm Wippell, C M G
Popham, *Air Comm.* Henry R M Brooke , C B (*m*), C M G , D S O , A F C
Popham, *Lt Col* Robt S , C M G , D S O
Porch, *Lt -Col* E A , C I E
Portal, *Br Gen* Bertram P , C B (*m*), D S O
Portal, *Lt Col* Wyndham R , M V O , D S O
Porte *Lt Col* J C , C I E
Porteous, Alexander, C I E
Porteous, *Col* Charles A , C I E.
Porteous, *Lt Col* John Jas , C M G
Porter, *Lt Col* Cyril L , C M G , D S O
Porter, Haldane, C B (*c*).
Porter, Ludovic Charles, C S I , C I E
Porter, *Maj Gen* Robert, C.B (*m*), C M G
Porter *Brig Gen* Thos Cole, C B (*m*)
Porter, *Maj* Wm Ninnis, C I E
Porter, *Col* Thomas Wm. Rose , C B (*m*)
Potter, *Lt Col* Claud F , C M G , D S O
Potter, *Col.* Harry Rowland, C.M.G
Potter, *Brig Gen* Herbert Cecil, C M G., D S O
Potts, *Lt -Col.* Edmund T., C.M G , D S O
Potts, *Br Gen* Frederick, C B (*m*), C M G.
Pound, *Capt* Alfred D.P R., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Powell, *Br.-Gen.* Edward W. M , C B (*m*), C.M.G , D S O.
Powell, *Capt* George B , C M G., R N
Powell, *Lt -Col* Hy Arthur, C.M.G
Powell, *Br Gen* Sidney H , C B.(*m*)
Powell, *Lt Col* Wm Bowen, C.M.G
Power, Gervase Bushe, C.I E
Power, *Rear Adm* Laurence E , C B (*c*), C V O
Power, Samuel M , C B (*c*)
Powles, *Lt. Col* Charles Guy, C.M G , D S.O
Pownall, *Capt* Charles Pipon Beatty , C M G , R N
Prafulla Chandra Ray, C I E , D Sc
Pratt, *Col* Arthur S , C B (*m*), C M G.
Pritt, John Thomas, C M
Pratt, *Capt* Thomas D , C B (*m*), R N
Prendergast, *Br Gen* Chas Gordon B (*m*)
Prendergast, *Brig -Gen.* Donald Guy, C M G
Prentice, *Lt Col* Robert E S., C B (*m*), C M G , D S O.
Prescott, *Maj* Henry Cecil, C I E
Preston *Col* D Arey Brownlow, C M G
Preston, *Lt Col* Jenico E , C B (*m*) D S O
Preston, *Capt.* Lionel G , C.B (*m*), R N
Preston, Sidney, C I E
Pretorius *Maj* Philip Jacobus, C M G
Price, *Col* Adolphus James, C M G
Price *Col* Bartholomew G , C B (*m*), C M G., D.S.O
Price, *Brig Gen* Charles Henry Uvedale, C B (*m*), D S O
Price, *Col* Cyril Uvedale, C.M G.
Price, *Lt Col* George Basil, C M G M D
Price, *Col* George Dominic, C M G
Price, *Br Gen* Thomas Herbert F , C M G , D S O
Price, *Lt -Col* Thomas Rose Caradoc, M C , D S O
Price, *Br.-Gen* William, C B (*m*), C M G C B E
Prichard, *Br. Gen.* Chas S , C B (*m*),
Prideaux, *Lt -Col* Francis Beville, C B I , C I E
Pridmore, *Lt Col* Walter G , C.M.G
Priestley, *Maj* Harold E., C.M G.
Primrose, *Col* Alexander, C B (*m*)
Pritchard, *Brig -Gen* Aubrey G , C M G
Pritchard, *Col* Clive G , C M G , D.S O
Pritchard, *Col* Henry Lionel, C.M G , D S O
Pritchard, *Col* Stanley A. M., C M G
Proe, Thomas, C M G.
Profeit, *Col* Chas Wm , C M G , D S.O
Propsting, Hon William B , C M G
Prothero *Vice Adm* Reginald C , C B (*m*) M V O
Prout, William Thomas, C M G , C B E
Prowse, Richard Thos , C B (*c*)
Pryce, *Lt Col* Henry Edward ap Rhys C M C , D S O
Pryce, Howard Lloyd C M G
Pryor, *Br Gen* Pomeroy Holland , C B (*m*), C M C , D.S.O , M V O
Puckle, *Lt.-Col* Frederick K., C M G
Pulford, *Col* Russell B , C I E
Pullen, *Paymr.-in-Ch* Wm. Le G , C B (*c*), R N
Pulley, *Col* Charles, C B (*m*).
Pulling, Alexander, C B (*c*).
Pullinger, Frank, C B (*c*)
Purdon, *Lt Col* David Wm , C.M G
Purefoy, *Vice-Adm* Richard P Fitz G , C B E , M V O
Purves, Robert Egerton, C.I.E.
Pye, *Maj* Wm Edmund, C I E
Pym, *Col* Frederick Harry Norris, M C , C B E
Pyndiah, Baksh Khan, *Lt -Col.*, C.I.E
Quinan, *Col.* Alfred E., C B.(*m*).
Quinéripel, *Col.* Leslie Herbert, C.B G., D.S.O.
Quill, *Col* Berkeley C , C.B (*m*).

Quill, *Surg-Gen.* Richard H, C.B.(m)
Quin, *Col* Windham H Wyndham C.B.(c), D.S.O.
Quinlan, Hon Timothy Fras, C.M.G.
Quinton, *Brig-Gen* Francis Wm Drummond, C.I.E.
Quirk, *Lt-Col* Douglas, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Quirk, *Col* John O C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Rabett, *Lt Col* Reginald L R, C.M.G.
Radcliffe, *Brig Gen* Frederick W, C.M.G., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Radcliffe, *Lt Col* Nathaniel R, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Radcliffe, *Col* Philip J J, C.M.G.
Radcliffe, *Capt* Stephen H, C.M.G., R.N.
Radford, *Col* Oswald C, C.B.(m), C.I.E.
Raghunath Singh, Maharaj, C.I.
Raghunath V Sabnis C.I.E.
Rahim Bakhsh, Munshi C.I.E.
Rai Bakuntha Nath Sen, Bahadur C.I.E.
Rainsford, *Col* Marcus E R C.B.(m)
Rainsford, *Col* Wm John R, C.I.
Rainy, George, C.I.E.
Rala Ram, C.I.E., I.S.O.
Ralston, *Lt Col* Alexander W, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ralston, *Lt Col* James L, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rama Nathan, Ponnambalam C.M.G., K.C.
Ram Charan Mitra, C.I.E.
Ramaciotti, *Br Gen* Gustavo C.M.
Rampura, Ram Singh Raja of, C.I.E.
Ramsay, *Maj* Arthur D G C.I.E., O.B.E.
Ramsay, *Brig-Gen* Frank W C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ramsay, Louis E B Cobden, C.I.E.
Ramsden, *Lt Col* Henry, C.M.G.
Ramsden, *Lt Col* Josslyn V, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ramsey, *Lt Col* Colin W P, C.M.G.
Randolph, *Maj* Algernon Forbes, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rangnath, Narsingh Mudholkar, C.I.E.
Rankin, *Lt Col* Allan Coates, C.M.G.
Rankin, *Br Gen* Charles H, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rankine, Richard S D, C.M.G.
Ranking, *Lt Col* George Speirs Alexander, C.M.G., M.D.
Ratcliff *Lt Col* Robert F, C.M.G.
Rattigan, William F A C.M.G.
Rattray, *Br.-Gen.* Charles, C.B.(m), C.S.I.
Rattray, *Col* John G, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Raven, Edward, C.B.(c)
Ravenhill, *Br Gen* Fredk T, C.M.G.
Ravenhill, *Lt-Col.* Harry S, C.M.G.
Raw, *Lt Col* Nathan, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., M.D.
Rawling, *Br Gen* Cecil Godfrey, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Rawlins, *Lt Col* A Kennedy, C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Rawlins, *Col* Stuart W H, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rawlinson, *Lt Col* Alfred, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Rawlinson, Rev. Bernard S, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Rawnsley, *Col* Claude, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Rawnsley, *Col* Gerald T, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Rawson, Frank, C.M.G.
Rawson, *Col* Herbert E, C.B.(m).
Ray, Jogendra Narayan, C.I.E.
Rayner, *Col.* Robert R, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Raymond, *Col* Francis, C.I.E.
Raymond, *Capt.* Maurice Chand C.I.E., M.C.
Read, *Br.-Gen* Hastings, C.B.(m)
Reade, *Lt Col* Charles J, C.B.(m)
Reade, Herbert V, C.B.(c)
Reade, *Maj Gen* Raymond N R, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Ready, *Maj Gen* Felix Fordati, C.B.(m), C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Reay, *Br Gen* Charles Tom, C.B.(m)
Reddie, *Lt Col* Anthony J, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Reddie, *Maj* John M, C.B.(c)
Redhead, *Col* Richard H Milne, C.M.G.
Redl, *Lt Col* Ernest A F, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Redman, *Col* A S C.B.(c)
Reece, *Surg Gen* Richd J, C.B.(m)
Reed, *Maj Gen* Hamilton Lyster V.C., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Rees, *Lt Col* Hubert Conway C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rees, *Adm* Wm Stokes C.B.(m)
Reeves, *Capt* Edward C.B.(m), R.N.
Regan, *Lt Col* Jas Louis C.M.G.
Reid, *Col* Frank Asbinall C.M.G.
Reid, *Lt Col* Hector G, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Reid, Herbert C, C.B.(c)
Reid, John C.I.E.
Reid *Col* Tunstock H, C.S.I.
Reid William James, C.S.I.
Reilly, *Col* Charles C, C.B.(m)
Reinold, Arnold Wm, C.B.(c), F.R.S.
Rennie, *Br Gen* George A Paget, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rennie, *Col* George S C.M.G.
Rennie, *Br Gen* Robert, C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Rennie, *Lt Col* Samuel J C.I.E.
Renny, *Col* Lewis Fredk, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Renny, *Col* Sidney M C.S.I., C.I.E.
Renouf, Winter Charles C.I.E.
Repington, *Lt Col* Charles a Court C.M.G.
Rewse, *Col* Henry W Smith C.B.(c), C.V.O.
Reyne, *Capt* G van Rossum, D.S.O., M.V.O.
Reynolds, *Lt Col* John R C.I.E.
Reynolds, *Capt* Leonard Wm C.I.E.
Riach, *Col* William, C.M.G., M.D.
Riaz Hussain, Sheikh, C.I.E.
Ribbentrop, Berthold C.I.E.
Ricardo, *Br Gen.* Ambrose St Q, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Ricardo, *Vice Adm* Arthur D, C.B.(c)
Ricardo, *Col* Francis C C.V.O.
Ricardo, *Col* Horace C.V.O.
Rice, Benjamin L., C.I.E.
Rice, *Col* Hy Garde, C.B.(m)
Rice, *Lt Col* Sidney Mervyn, C.I.E., C.B.E.
Rice, Walter Francis, C.S.I.
Rich *Maj* Edward T C.I.E.
Richards, *Lt Col* Harold A D, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Richards, Henry Maunsell, C.B.(c)
Richards, *Col* Owen Wm, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
Richardson, *Maj Gen* Charles Wm Grant, C.B.(m), C.S.I.
Richardson, *Lt Col* George Spafford, C.B.(m), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Richardson, *Engr Rear Adm* John, C.B.(m)
Richardson, Josephus H, C.M.G.
Richardson, *Maj Gen* J S, C.B.(m)
Richey, *Lt Col* George Henry Mills, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Richey, James Alexander, C.I.E.
Richmond, Douglas C, C.B.(c)
Richmond, *Col* Wilfrid S, C.M.G.
Ricketts, *Capt* Arthur, C.M.G., M.D.
Ricketts, *Lt Col* Percy E, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Riddell, *Brig Gen* Edward Pius Arthur C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rider, *Eng Capt* Sydney, C.M.G., R.N.
Ridgeway, *Col* Richard K, V.C., C.B.(m)
Ridgway *Brig Gen* Richard T I, C.B.(m)
Ridley, *Br Gen* Charles P, C.B.(m).
Ridley Henry Nicholas, C.M.G.
Rieu, Jean Louis, C.S.I.
Riggall, *Lt Col* Harold W, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Riley, *Lt Col* Rupert F C.M.G. D.S.O.
Riley *Engr Rear Adm* Wm Hy, C.B.(c)
Rimington, *Maj Gen* Joseph C C.B.(m), C.I.E.
Rimington, *Maj Gen* Michael F C.V.O. C.B.(m)
Rind, *Col* Alexander Thomas Seton Abercromby C.M.G.
Rishiyur Denkata Srinivasa Aiyar, C.I.E.
Risley John S C.B.(c)
Ritchie *Maj Gen* Archd B C.B.(m) C.M.G.
Ritchie Richmond T W, C.B.(c)
Ritson, *Lt Col* William H, C.M.G.
Rivaz *Col* Vincent C.B.(m)
Roberts Hon Charles James, C.M.G.
Roberts, *Lt Col* Frank C, V.C., D.S.O., M.C.
Roberts *Capt* Henry C, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Roberts, *Brig Gen* Hereward L, C.B.(m) M.V.O.
Roberts, *Col* James A C.B.(m)
Roberts James Frederick C.M.G.
Roberts, *Lt Gen* William C.B.(m)
Roberts, *Lt Col* Robert H Mills, C.M.G.
Robertson, *Lt Col* Alex Brown C.M.G., D.S.O.
Robertson, Charles Grant C.V.O.
Robertson, *Adm* Charles H C.M.G., M.V.O.
Robertson, *Lt Col* Chas L C.M.G.
Robertson, *Col* Hugh C.M.G.
Robertson *Br Gen* Jas Campbell, C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Robertson, *Col* Jas. Currie, C.M.G., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.M.S.
Robertson, James Wilson, C.M.G.
Robertson, John Lindsay B.( )
Robertson, Laurence C.S.I.
Robertson, Malcolm Arnold, C.M.G.
Robertson, Wm Chas F, C.M.G.
Robinson, *Adm* Chas Grey C.V.O.
Robinson, *Maj Gen* Chas W C.B.(m)
Robinson, *Surg Gen* Geo W C.B.(m)
Robinson, *Br Gen* Godfrey W, C.B.(m)
Robinson, *Brig Gen* Henry Rowan C.M.G., D.S.O.
Robinson, *Maj* John Poole Bowring C.M.G. D.S.O.
Robinson, *Lt Col* Macleod B, C.M.G.
Robinson *Col* Oliver Long, C.B.(m) C.M.G., K.H.P.
Robinson, *Lt Col* Percy M, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Robinson, *Col* Robert M Rainey, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Robinson, *Col* Stapylton C B, C.B.(m).
Robinson, *Br Gen* Stratford W, C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Robinson, *Brig Gen* William Arthur, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Robinson, *Col* Wm H B., C.B.(m).
Robson, *Col* Lancelot, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Roch, *Lt-Col* Horace S, C.M.G., C.B.E. D.S.O.
Roche, *Col* Hy J, C.B.(m.
Rocke, *Col.* Walter Leslie, C.M.G.
Roddy, *Lt Col.* Henry Hugh, C.B.(m)

Rodham, *Paym Com* Harold, C M G, R N
Rodway, Leonard, C M G
Rodwell, *Br Gen* Ernest Hunter, C B (*m*)
Roe, *Br-Gen* Cyril H, C M G, C I E
Rogan, *Lt Col* John Mackenzie, C V O
Rogers, Charles G, C I E
Rogers *Lt Col* Henry Schofield, C M G, D S O
Rogers, *Brig Gen* Hugh S, C M G, D S O
Rogers *Lt Col* Joseph B, C M G, D S O
Rollo, *Br Gen* George, C M G, D S O
Rolt, *Br Gen* Stuart Peter C B (*m*)
Rome, *Br Gen* Claude S, C M G, D S O
Romer, *Maj Gen* Cecil Francis C B (*m*) C M G
Romilly, *Col* Fredk W, C V O, C B (*m*), D S O
Ronaldson *Col* Robert W H C B (*m*)
Roocroft *Col* William M, C M G
Rooke, *Maj* Everard H, C M G, I S O
Roper, *Br Gen* Alex W C B (*m*), C B E
Roper, Garnham, C B (*c*)
Rose, Chas Archd Walker C I E
Rose Frederick Campbell, C S I
Rose, *Lt Col* Hugh, C M G
Rose, *Br Gen* John Latham, C I E
Rose, *Lt Col* Richard A De B C M G, D S O
Ross, *Brig Gen* Alexander C M G, D S O
Ross Alexander Carnegie C B (*c*)
Ross, *Brig Gen* Arthur E, C B (*m*), C M G
Ross, *Brig Gen* Arthur Murray C M G, D S O
Ross, *Maj Gen* Charles, C B (*m*), D S O
Ross, Edward Denison, C I E
Ross, *Capt* George P, C B (*m*), R N
Ross, *Brig Gen* Jas Geo C M G
Ross, *Brig Gen* John Munro, C M G, D S O
Ross, *Brig Gen* Robert Jas, C B (*m*), C M G
Rossframes, *Col* Percival, C M G
Roth, *Col* Reuter E., C M G, D S O
Rotter, *Fleet Paymr* Charles J E, C B (*c*), R N
Rotton, *Col* John Guy, C B (*m*), C M G
Round, Francis Richard, C M G
Rouse, Alex Macdonald C I E
Rouse, *Col* Hubert, C B (*m*), D S O
Roussin, Leander Gaspard, C M G
Row, *Paym Capt* Philip J H L, C B (*c*), R N
Rowe, *Paym Comm* Charles Henry, C M G, R N
Rowell, *Col* John, C B (*m*)
Rowell, Thos Irvine C M G
Rowland John Wm C M G
Rowland, *Col* Michael C, C M G
Rowley, *Br Gen* Frank G M, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Roxburgh, Thomas Laurence, C M G
Roy, *It Col* Joseph E G, M V O, D S O
Roy, *Col* John William Gascoigne, C M G
Roy, *It-Col* Robert S, C M C
Royds, *Capt* Charles William Rawson C M G, R N
Royds, *Capt* Percy Molyneux Rawson, C M G, R N
Royle, *Commdr* Guy C C, C M G, R N
Royle, Joseph R E J, C I E
Royston, *Br.-Gen* John R, C M G, D S O
Rudkin, *Brig-Gen* Wm Chas Eric, C M G, D S O
Rumbold, *Lt Col* Wm Edwin, C M G
Rundall, *Lt Col* Chas F, C M G., D S O.
Rundall, *Col* Frank M, C B (*m*), D S O, O B E
Rundle, *Col* Frank P, C M G, D S O
Rundle, *Br Gen* Geo R T, C B (*m*)
Rushton, *Capt* Edward Astley, C M G, R N
Russell, *Col* Alexander F, C M G
Russell, *Brig Gen* Hon Alexander Victor Frederick Villiers, C M G, M V O
Russell, *Maj Gen* John Joshua, C B (*m*)
Russell, *Paym Capt* Henshaw R, C M G, R N
Russell, *Lt Col* Richd Tyler, C M G
Russell Hon Theo C B (*c*), C V O
Russell, William C B (*c*)
Russell, *Maj* Wm Kelson C M G, D S O
Ruston *Col* Reginald S C B (*m*)
Rustumji Dhunjebhoy Mehta C I E
Rutherford, *Col* Chas C B (*m*), C M G
Rutherford, *Lieut* Charles S, V C, M C, M M
Rutherford John Gunion C M G
Ruthven *It Col* Hon Alexander G A Hore-, V C, C B, C M G, D S O
Ruthven, *Lt Col* Hon Christian M Hore, C M G, D S O
Ruthven *Col* Hon Walter Patrick Hore (Master of Ruthven) C B, C M G, D S O
Ruttan, *Br Gen* Henry N, C M G
Ryan, Andrew C M C
Ryan, *Brig Gen* Charles M, C M G, C B E, D S O
Ryan, *Capt* Cyril P, C B (*c*) R N
Ryan, *It Col* Eugene, C M C, D S O
Ryan, Thomas, C I E
Ryder, *Lt Col* Charles H D C I E, D S O
Ryland Edward C, C I E
Ryle, Rt Rev Herbert E, C V O, D D
Sadler, *Br Adm* Arthur Hayes, C S I
Sadul Singh, *Col* Rao Bahadur Thakur, C I E
St Clair *Col* James Latimer Crawshay, C B (*m*) C M C
St Clair, Hon Lockhart M, C I E, O B E
St Clair *Col* Wm Aug E, C M G
St John, Alfred, C M G
St John, *Lt Col* Edmund F, C M G, D S O
St John, *Capt*, Francis G, C B (*m*), M V O, R N
St John, *Br Gen* Geo F W C B (*m*)
St John, *Lt-Col* Henry B, C I E, C B E
St John, *Br Gen* Richard S, C I E, D S O
St Leger, *Col* Stratford E., C M G, D S O
Saiyid Nur ul Huda Zamindar C I E
Salisbury, *Lt Col* Alfred G C M G, D S O
Salmon, *Brig Gen* Geoffrey Noel C M G, D S O
Salmond, *Maj Gen* Geoffrey H, C B (*m*), D S O
Salt, *Lt Col* Harold F, C M C, D S O
Salter, Jas Arthur, C B (*c*)
Sams Hubert A, C I E
Samson, *Group Capt* Charles R, C M G, D S O, A F C
Samson, *Lt Col* Louis L R, C M G, C B E
Samuelson, Bernhard M, C I E
Samut *Col* Achilles, C B (*m*), C M G
Sandall, *Col* Thomas E, C M G
Sandars, *Lt Col* Edward C, C M G, D S O
Sandars, Rt Hon John S, C V O
Sandbach, *Maj-Gen* Arthur E, C B (*m*), D S O
Sandeman, *Rear Adm* Henry George Glas, C M G
Sanders, *Col* George H, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Sanders, *Brig Gen* Gerard Arthur Fletcher C M G, R F
Sanders, *Lt Col.* Gilbert Edwd, C M G, D S O
Sanders, *Eng Rear Admiral* John Stocker, C B (*m*)
Sanderson, *Col* William Denziloe, C M C, D S O
Sandilands, *Lt Col* Harold R C M G, D S O
Sandilands, *Br Gen* Hy G C B (*m*)
Sandilands, *Col* James W C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Sandys, *Col* William Bain Richard son C B (*m*) C M G
Sanford, *Col* Edw C Ayshford, C M G
Sanger, William, C B (*c*)
Sangster, *Brig Gen* Patrick B, C M G, D S O
Sangster William Peter, C I E
Sankey, *Col* Herbert Stuart C V O
Sankey, *Capt* Matthew H P R, C B (*c*)
Sansom, Charles Lane, C M G
Sardar Arur Singh, C I E
Sardar Khan, *Subadar Major*, C I E
Sarel, William Samuel, C B (*c*), E R F
Sargent, *Maj Gen* Harry N, C B (*m*), C B E, D S O
Sargent, *Capt* Percy W G, C M G, D S O, M B
Sartorius, *Maj Gen* Fuston H, V C, C B (*m*)
Satterthwaite, *Col* Ed. C B (*c*), V D
Saumarez, *It Col* Richard J C M C
Saunders, Arthur Leslie C S I
Saunders, *Lt Col* Cecil H, C M G
Saunderson, Edward A, C B (*c*)
Savage, *Col* George R R, C V O
Savage, *Col* Wm Hy, C M G
Savile, *Br Gen* Walter C, C B (*m*), D S O
Sawai Rao Raja Raghunath Rao Dinkar, C I E
Sawyer, *Maj Gen* Richd H S, C B (*m*) C M G, M B
Sayce *Lt Col* Geo Edwd, C M G
Sayid Abu Jafar Raja C I E
Scaife, *Lt Col* Wm E, C M C, D S O
Scanlan, *Lt Col* Arthur de C, C M G
Scarlett, *Air Comm* Francis R, C B (*m*) D S O
Schalch, *Col* Vernon A, C B (*m*)
Schletter, *Col* Percy, C B (*m*)
Schofield, *Lt Col* Fredk W, C M C
Scholfield, *Col* George P, C M C, C B E, R E
Schreiber, *Br Gen* Acton L, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Schwikkard, *Maj* Edward Albert Otto, C M G
Scobell *It Col* Sanford John Palaviet, C M G, D S O
Scobie, *Col* Mackay J G, C B (*c*), V D
Scothern, *Lt Col* Albert Edward, C M G, D S O
Scott, *Group Capt* Alan J L, C B (*m*) M C, A F C
Scott, *Col* Bertal H C M G
Scott, *Col* Chas Inglis, C M G
Scott, *Col* Chas Walker, C M G, D S O
Scott, *Maj-Gen* Douglas A, C V O, C B (*m*), D S O
Scott, Hon Ernest Stowell, C M G, M V O
Scott, *Lt Col* Rev Fredk G, C M G
Scott, *Lt Col* George, C M G, M B
Scott, George Batley, C I E
Scott, *Lieut* James, C I E, M V O, M B E
Scott, *Maj* Norman E H, C I E
Scott, *Br Gen* Philip C J, C B (*m*).

Scott, *Br.-Gen.* Robt. Kellock, C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Scott, Robt. Russell, C.B.(c), C.S.I.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. E., C.B.(m), C.I.E., D.S.O.
Scott, *Col.* Wallace A., C.M.G.
Scott, *Col.* Wm. Augustas, C.B.(m).
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hy., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Hbt. Montagu-[illegible]las, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
[illegible]e, *Maj.* Wm. R. J., C.I.E.
[illegible]more, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles Philip, C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Seaman, *Pymr.-Com.* Tom, C.M.G., R.N.
Seagram, *Br.-Gen.* Tom Ogle, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Seccombe, *Brig.-Gen.* Arch. K., C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sedgwick *Lt.-Col.* Francis R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Seely, *Maj.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. John Edward Bernard, C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.
Segrave, *Capt.* John Roderick, C.B.(c), R.N.
Selby, Francis Guy, C.I.E.
Seligman, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbert S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Seller, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Selheim, *Brig.-Gen.* Victor Conrad-dort Morkeart, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Sells, *Capt.* William B., C.M.G., R.N.
Selwyn, *Col.* Charles H., C.B.(m).
Sen, Norendra Nath, C.I.E.
Sen Singh, Raja Ratan, C.I.E.
Senior, Bernard, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Senior, *Col.* Hy. W. R., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Senior, *Col.* Thomas P., C.B.(c).
Serocold, *Col.* Eric Pearce-, C.M.G.
Serocold, *Col.* Oswald Pearce-, C.M.G.
Seshadri Sriaivasa Ayyangar, C.I.E.
Seth Chandmull Dhudha, C.I.E.
Severn, Claude, C.M.G.
Sewell, *Lt.-Col* Evelyn P., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sewell, *Lt.-Col* Horace S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sewell, *Col.* Jonathan W. S., C.M.G.
Sexton, *Col.* Michael J., C.B.(m), M.D.
Seymour, *Maj.* Edward, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.V.O.
Seymour, *Com.* Ralph F., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Sharp, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander, C.M.G.
Shakespear, Alex. Blake, C.I.E.
Shakespear, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.M.G., D.S.O.
[illegible]r, *Col.* Leslie W., C.B.(m), C.I.E.
Shanahan, *Col.* Daniel D., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Shannon, *Br.-Gen.* Lewis W., C.V.O.
Shannon, *Lt.-Col.* William J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sharman, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Henry Ludovic, C.B.(m), C.V.O., C.B.E.
Sharp, *Col.* Alex. Dunstan, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Sharp, Henry, C.B.E., C.I.E.
Shee, *Lt.-Col.* Martin Archer-, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.
Sheen, *Eng.-Capt.* Chas. C., C.B.(m), R.N.
Shekleton, *Br.-Gen.* Hugh F., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Shelley, *Lt.-Col.* Bertram A. G., C.M.G.
Sheppard, *Col.* Geo. Sidney, C.M.G.
Sheppard, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbert C., C.B.(m), C.B.E., D.S.O.
Sheppard, *Maj.-Gen.* Seymour H., C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sheppard, *Br.-Adm.* Thomas D. L., C.B.(m), M.V.O.
Sheppard, William Didsbury, C.I.E.
Sherer, *Br.-Gen.* Jas. D., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sheridan, Charles Cahill, C.I.E.
Sheridan, *Maj.* Philip C., C.B.E.
Shewell, *Lt.-Col.* Eden Francis, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Shine, *Col.* James M. F., C.B.(m).
Shinkwin, *Col.* Ion R.S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Shipley, *Lt.-Col.* Charles O., C.B.(c).
Shipley, *Br.-Gen.* Charles T., C.B.(m).
Shipley, Hammond Smith, C.M.G.
Shipley, *Lt.-Col.* [illegible] Burge, C.M.G.
Shirley, *Lt.-Col.* [illegible] J., C.M.G.
Shirley, *Lt.-Col.* William, C.M.G.
Sholl, Lionel Hy., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Shoolbred, Fredk. Thos., C.B.(c).
Shoolbred, *Lt.-Col.* Rupert, C.M.G.
Shore, *Brig.-Gen.* Offley B. S. F., C.B.(m), C.I.E., D.S.O.
Shores, John Wallis, C.M.G.
Short, *Br.-Gen.* Anthony H., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Short, Wilfred Maurice, C.B.(c).
Shortland, *Adm.* Edward George, C.B.(m).
Shortt, Adam, C.M.G.
Shoubridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas H., C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Shuckburgh, John E., C.B.(c).
Shuja-ul-Mulk, Mehtar, C.I.E.
Shute, *Lt.-Col.* John Joseph, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Shuttleworth, Edward C. S., C.I.E.
Shyam Sunder Lal, Rao Bahadur.
Sifat, Raja Bahadur, C.I.E.
Sikandar Khan, Raja, C.I.E.
Sikkim, H.H. the Maharaja of, C.I.E.
Silver, Albert H., C.I.E.
Sim, *Col.* Geo. Hamilton, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Sim, Hy. Alexander, C.I.E.
Simmons, *Col.* George F. H. Le Breton-, C.B.(m).
Simmons, Herbert John, C.B.(c), O.B.E.
Simms, Rev. John M., C.B., C.M.G., D.D.
Simpkinson, Hy. Walrond, C.B.(c).
Simpson, Alfred Allen, C.M.G.
Simpson, *Lt.-Col.* Adrian F. H. S., C.M.G.
Simpson, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles Rudyerd, C.B.(m).
Simpson, Harry Butler, C.B.(c).
Simpson, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Simpson, *Col.* Henry C. C. D., C.M.G.
Simpson, *Capt.* Hy. Valentine, C.M.G., R.N.
Simpson, John Hope, C.I.E.
Simpson, *Col.* Robert J. S., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Simpson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. George, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Simpson, William J. R., C.M.G., M.D.
Sims, *Brig.-Gen.* Reginald F. M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Simson, *Col.* William Amor, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sinclair, *Capt.* Hugh F. P., C.B.(c), R.N.
Sinclair, *Col.* Hugh M., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Sinclair, John Houston, C.M.G.
Sinclair, *Maj.* Meurice, C.M.G.
Sinclair, *Col.* Thomas, C.B.(m), M.D.
Singer, *Col.* Chas. W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Singh, Gurnam, Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E.
Singh, Kunwar Unkar, C.I.E.
Singleton, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Townsend Corbet, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sinn, George Gall, C.I.E.
Sinnott, *Lt.-Col.* Edw. S., C.M.G.
Sitwell, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. Hy., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Skeen, *Maj.-Gen.* Andrew, C.M.G.
Skelton, *Eng.-Capt.* Reginald Wm., C.B.(m), C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.
Skinner, *Maj.-Gen.* Bruce M., C.B.(m), C.M.G., M.V.O.
Skinner, *Maj.-Gen.* Percy C. B., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Skinner, Rev. William, C.I.E.
Skipwith, *Col.* Fredk. G., C.M.G.
Skipwith, *Rear-Adm.* Harry Lewis d'Estoteville, C.M.G.
Skirving, *Capt.* Archibald A. Scot, C.M.G., M.B.
Slacke, Fras. Alex., C.B.E.
Sladen, Arthur French, C.V.O., C.M.G.
Sladen, *Br.-Gen.* David R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sladen, *Br.-Gen.* Gerald C., C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Slaney, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter R. Kenyon-, C.B.(m).
Slater, Alex. R., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Slater, *Lt.-Col.* John Wm., C.M.G.
Slater, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel H., C.I.E.
Slaughter, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Slayter, *Col.* Edward W., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B.
Slayter, *Rear-Adm.* Wm. F., C.B.(c).
Slee, *Col.* Percy Henry, C.M.G.
Sloan, *Col.* John Macfarlane, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.B.
Slocock, Fras. S. A., C.I.E.
Sloman, *Br.-Gen.* Henry S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sly, Henry Edward, C.M.G.
Small, *Col.* Wm. Geo., C.B.(m).
Smart, *Brig.-Gen.* Chas. Allan, C.M.G.
Smart, *Lieut.* Harold N., C.M.G., R.N.V.R.
Smeaton, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. O., C.B.(m).
Smith, Adam, C.M.G.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon F. E., C.B.(m).
Smith, *Rear-Adm.* Arthur G., C.M.G.
Smith, Cecil Archd., C.I.E.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Aitchison.
Smith, Charles Michie, C.I.E.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* E. Hilfler, C.B.(m).
Smith, *R.-Adm.* Edmund H., C.B.(c).
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Edward O., C.M.G.
Smith, *Col.* Frank Braybrooke, C.M.G.
Smith, *Col.* Fredk., C.B.(m), C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Geoffrey Samuel, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Smith, *Brig.-Gen.* Geo. Barton, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Smith, George Douglas, C.M.G.
Smith, *Col.* George Edwd., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
Smith, *Br.-Gen.* Gilbert Boys, C.B.(m).
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* George McIver Campbell, C.M.G.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S.
Smith, Henry Moncrieff.
Smith, Henry Whitby, C.I.E.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert Austen, C.I.E.
Smith, *Col.* James Aubrey, C.M.G.
Smith, Jas. Edward M., C.B.(c).
Smith, *Surg.-Gen.* Jas. L., C.B.(c), M.V.O., R.N.
Smith, John, C.B.(c).
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* John Blackburn, C.B.(m), M.
Smith, *Col.* Kenneth, C.M.G.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel F., C.M.G., M.E.
Smith, *Br.-Gen.* Robert, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Smith, Robert Addison, C.V.O.
Smith, Robert Murray, C.M.G.
Smith, *Col.* Sidney Browning, C.M.G.
Smith, *Col.* Sidney Maynard, C.B.(m).
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Wilfrid Ernest Bownas, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Smith, *Col.* William Apsley, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Douglas, C.B.(m).
Smith, *Col.* Wm. Dunlop, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Smith, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Hugh U., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Smith, William Rose, C.V.O., C.B.(c).

Smith, *Surg-Capt* Percy William Bassett, C.B.(c), C.M.G.
Smith, *Col* Steuart Bogie-, C.B. (m), C.B.E.
Smith, *Col* George Moultrie Bullen, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Smith, *Lt Col* Edwd C Castleman, C.B.(c)
Smith, *Brig Gen* Kenneth John Kincaid, C.B. (m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Smith, Francis St John Manners C.I.E.
Smith, *Col* Edwin C Montgomery, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Smith, Right Rev Bishop Taylor, C.V.O.
Smithells *Lt Col* Arthur C.M.G.
Smyth, *Col* Charles C. C.B. (m)
Smyth, Charles Edward Owen C.M.C.
Smyth, *Col* Etwall W C.B. (m)
Smyth, Geo Watson, C.B. (c)
Smyth, *Capt* Harry Hesketh, C. D.S.O., R.N.
Smyth, Herbert Warrington C.M.G.
Smyth, *Lt Col* Robt R C.M.C. D.S.O.
Smyth, Sydney A Armitage C.B. (c)
Smyth, *Col* John Ambard Bell C.B. (m), C.M.G.
Smythe, *Maj* Rupert Cæsar, C.M.G. D.S.O.
Snell, *Col* Arthur E C.M.G., D.S.O.
Snow, *Lt Col* Humphry W, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Snow, Philip C H, C.I.E.
Soady, *Brig Gen* George Joseph FitzMaurice, C.M.G.
Soltau, *Col* Alfred B, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Somerset *Brig Gen* Charles W C.B. (m), C.M.G., M.V.O.
Somerville, *Lt Col* George C, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Somerville, *Rear Adm* Henry B T C.M.G.
Somerville, *Col* John Arthur Cloghill, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Sorabji Bezonji Mehta, C.I.E.
Sorsbie, *Col* Robt F, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Souter, *Col* Hugh Maurice W, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Souter, William Lochiel B, C.I.E.
Southey, Hon Charles Wm C.M.G.
Southey, *Br Gen* William M, C.M.G.
Southwell, Rt Rev Henry K, C.M.G.
Spain, *Lt-Col* Geo R B, C.M.G.
Spalding, *Col* Warner W, C.M.G.
Sparkes, *Rear Adm* Robert Copland, C.M.G.
Sparks, *Capt* Hubert Conrad, C.M.G., D.S.O. M.C.
Sparrow, *Col* Richard, C.M.G.
Spedding, *Lt Col* Edwd W, C.M.G.
Speer, *Capt* Frederick Shirley Litchfield, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Spence, *Lt Col* Alex H O, C.I.E., C.M.G.
Spence, Thomas W L, C.B.(c)
Spencer, Hugh, C.I.E.
Spencer, *Lt Col* John A W, C.M.G. D.S.O.
Spencer, *Col* Maurice, C.M.G.
Spens, *Maj Gen* Jas, C.B. (m), C.M.G.
Spicer, Gerald S, C.B.(c).
Spickernell, *Paym Commdr* Frank T, C.B. (m), D.S.O., R.N.
Spire, Frederick, C.M.G.
Spooner, *Lt. Col* Arthur Hardwicke, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sprawson, *Lt Col* C A, C.I.E., M.D.
Spriddle, *Eng Com* Wm P C, C.M.G., R.N.
Spring, *Maj* Fredk G, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Spurrier, Alfred Henry, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Stack, *Maj-Gen.* Charles Spottiswoode, C.M.G.
Stacy, *Lt-Col* Bertie V, C.M.G., R.A.S.C.
Stafford, *Brig Gen* Wm F H, C.B. (m)
Stallard, *Lt Col* Stacy F, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Standen, Bertram P, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Standen, Edward J, C.B.(c)
Standish, *Lt Col* Ivon T, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stanford, *Lt Col* Wm, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Stanley, *Comdr* Edmond D.S.O., M.V.O., R.N.
Stanley, *Brig Gen* Hon Ferdinand C, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.
Stanley, *Col* Geoffrey, C.B. (m)
Stanley *Lt Col* Hon Geo Fredc, C.M., R.A.
Stanley, *Lt Col* Hon Geo F, C.M.G., M.I.
Stanley, Geo Joshua, C.B.(c) C.M.G.
Stanley, Herbert James C.M.C.
Stanley, *Br Gen* John, C.M.C.
Stanley, *Rt Adm* Hon Victor A, C.B. (m), M.V.O.
Stansbury, *Capt* Hubert C.B.(c), R.N.
Stansfeld, *Col* James R, C.I. (m), C.B.E.
Stansfield Charles H R C.B.(c)
Stansfield, *Capt* Logan S M.V.O. R.N.
Stansfield *Brig Gen* Thomas W, C.M.G. D.S.O.
Stansfield, *Lt Col* William C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stanton, *Lt Col* Edward A M.C.
Stanwell, *Lt Col* Herbert S McC C.M.C.
Stapleton, *Lt Col* Francis H C.M.C.
Starkie Robt Fitzw, C.B.(c)
Starling, Ernest H, C.M.G. M.D.
Starr *Col* Wm Henderson C.B. (m) C.M.G., C.B.E.
Statham *Col* John Chas B C.M.G. C.B.E.
Staveley *Capt* Cecil M, C.M.G. R.N.
Staveley *Br Gen* Wm C C.B. (m)
Stacy, Rev Richard Hy C.M.G.
Stead, *Commdr* Alfred C.M.C., R.N.V.R.
Steavenson, *Br Gen* Charles John
Steel, Gerald A C.B.(c)
Steele, *Air Comm* John Miles, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Steel *Col* Richard Alex, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Steele, John C.B.(c)
Steele, *Brig Gen* Julian M, C.B. (m) C.M.G. D.S.O.
Steele, *Col* St George L C.B. (m)
Steele, *Lt Col* William L, C.M.C.
Stenning, *Lt Col* John Fredk, C.B. (c) C.B.E.
Stephen, *Lt Col* Charles M, C.M.G.
Stephen, *Col* Robert C, C.B. (m)
Stephens Berkeley John B C.I.E.
Stephens, George Henry C.M.G.
Stephens *Paym R Adm* Montague, C.B. (m), R.N.
Stephens, *Com* Richard M T, C.M.G., R.N.
Stephenson, Albert Edward, C.M.C.
Stephenson, *Lt Col* Arthur, C.M.G. D.S.O.
Stephenson, *Col* Francis L, C.B. (c)
Stephenson, *Capt* Gilbert O, C.M.C., R.N.
Stephenson, Guy, C.B. (c)
Stephenson, Hugh Lansdown, C.S.I. C.I.E.
Stephenson *Lt Col* John, C.I.E. M.B.
Stephenson, *Maj Gen* Theodore E C.B. (m)
Sterling, Geo C Beresford C.I.E.
Stevens, *Maj* Arthur B, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stevens, *Lt Col* Chas F, C.M.C.
Stevens, Frank, C.M.G.
Stevens, *Lt Col* George A, C.M.C., D.S.O.
Stevens, John Algernon, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Stevens, *Lt Col* Nathaniel M C, C.M.G.
Stevenson, *Br Gen* Alexander G, C.B. (m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stevenson, *Br Gen* Edwd Hall, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stevenson, Edward S B C.I.E.
Stevenson, *Col* Francis C.B. (m)
Stevenson, *Lt Col* George I, C.M.G.
Stevenson, *Maj Gen* Hy W, C.B.I.
Stevenson, *Col* James, C.B. (c)
Stevenson, Malcolm, C.M.C.
Stevenson, *Col* Robert, C.M.G.
Stevenson, *Maj Gen* Thomas R, C.B. (m)
Stevenson, *Capt* Wm D H, C.I.E., M.D.
Stevenson, *Surg Gen* Wm F, C.B. (m)
Stewart, *Lt Col* Albert F, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Stewart, *Brig Gen* Alexr E, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stewart *Col* Cosmo G, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stewart, *Col* Dudley S, C.B. (m)
Stewart, Francis Hugh, C.I.E.
Stewart, *Maj Gen* George, C.B. (m)
Stewart *Maj* Hugh, C.I.E., I.A.
Stewart, *Col* Hugh C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stewart, *Col* Ian C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stewart *Maj Gen* James C. C.B. (m)
Stewart *Br Gen* Jas Campbell, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stewart, *Br Gen* John Smith, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stewart, *Br Gen* John Wm C.B. (m), C.M.G.
Stewart, *Adm* Robt H J, C.B. (m), M.V.O.
Stewart Samuel F, C.I.E.
Stewart, *Lt Col* Wm Murray, C.M.G. D.S.O.
Stewart *Br Gen* Wm Robert, C.B. (m), C.B.E.
Stewart *Lt Col* Basil H Shaw, C.M.C. D.
Stikeman Wm Rucker, C.I.E.
Still Charles, C.I.E.
Stirling *Capt* Anselan Jno B, C.B. (m), R.N.
Stirling, Herbert John, C.M.G.
Stirling, *Br Gen* James W, C.B. (m), C.M.G.
Stirling, *Lt Col* Wm, C.M.G. D.S.O.
Stock, *Col* Philip G, C.B. (m), C.B.E.
Stock, *Col* Thomas, C.M.C.
Stockdale, *Brig Gen* Herbert E, C.B. (m) C.M.C., D.S.O.
Stockley, *Br Gen.* Arthur C C.M.G.
Stockley, *Col* Charles M C.B. (m)
Stockley, *Lt Col* Hugh R, C.I.E.
Stockwell, *Brig Gen* Clifton I, C.B. (m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stoddart *Adm* Archibald P C.B. (m)
Stoker, George C.M.C.
Stoker Thomas C.S.I.
Stokes *Brig Gen* Alfred C.B. (m) C.M., D.S.O.
Stokes *Lt Col* Claude B C.I.E.
Stokes Hopetoun Gabriel C.I.E.
Stone *Lt Col* Ervin Lockwood C.M.G.
Stone, *Br Gen* Francis Gleadowe C.M.G.
Stone, *Lt Col* Lionel G T C.M.G.
Stone, *Lt Col* Percy V E, M.C., D.S.O.
Stoney Edward W C.I.E.
Stonor, Hon Henry J, C.V.O.
Stoodley Edwin E, C.B. (c)
Stopford, *Col* Hon Arthur, C.M.G.
Stopford, *Maj Gen* Lionel A M, C.B. (m)
Storr, *Lt Col* Lancelot, C.B. (c)
Storrs, *Col* Ronald, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Story, *Col.* Wm. Frederick, C.B.(*c*).
Stott, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hy., C.B.(*c*).
Strachan, *Lt.* Henry, I.C., M.C.
Strachan, Wm. Hy. W., C.M.G.
Strachey, Charles, C.B.(*c*).
Strachey, *Col.* Richard J., C.M.G.
Straight, Douglas M., C.I.E.
Strange, *Br.-Gen.* Robert G., C.I.F.
Strangways, Maurice W. Fox-, C.S.I.
Stratford, *Br.-Gen.* Cecil V. Wingfield-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Stratton, *Lt.-Col.* Wallace C. R., C.I.E.
Streatfield, Henry Cuthbert, C.I.E.
Strick, *Col.* John A., C.B.(*m*), D.
Strohmenger, Ernest J., C.B.(*c*).
Strong, *Br.-Gen.* Wm., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Stroud, *Brig.-Gen.* Edwd. J., C.M.G.
Struben, William Charles Marinus, C.M.G.
Stuart, Andrew E. Castlestuart, C.S.I.
Stuart, *Brig.-Gen.* Burleigh F. B., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Stuart, *Maj.* Godfrey R. C., C.B (*c*).
Stuart, *Lt.-Col.* Louis, C.I.E.
Stuart, *Lt.* Ronald N, I.C., D.S.O., R.N.R.
Stuart, *Col.* John Theodosius Burnett-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Studd, *Col.* Herbert Wm., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sturdee, *Col.* Albert Hobart, C.M.G.
Sturgess, *Paym.-Comm.* Richard E.S., C.B.(*m*).
Sturrock, John, C.I.E.
Suart, *Br.-Gen.* William H., C.M.G.
Sueter, *Rear-Adm.* Murray F., C.B (*c*).
Sugden, *Br.-Gen.* Richard E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Suleman Haji, Sardar Sahib, C.I.E.
Sullivan, *Col.* Edward L., C.B (*m*), C.M.G., I.A.
Summerford, *Eng.-Capt.* Horace G., C.M.G., R.N.
Summers, *Col* Gerald Henry, C.M.G.
Summers, Thomas, C.I.E.
Sundar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar, C.I.E.
Sunder Lal, Pandit Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Supple, *Col.* James F., C.B.(*m*).
Suresh Prosad Sarbadhikary, C.I.E., M.D.
Surtees, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Suther, *Lt.-Col.* Percival, C.M.G., D.S.O
Sutherland, Algn. Robt., C.S.I.
Sutherland, Angus, C.B (*c*).
Sutherland, *Lt.-Col.* David W., C.I.E.
Sutherland, *Lt.-Col.* Wm D., C.I.E.
Sutton, *Col* Alfred, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Sutton, *Maj.-Gen.* Alex. Arthur, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Sutton, *Surg.-Comm.* Edward, C.M.G.,
Sutton, *Brig.-Gen.* Hugh Clement, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Swabey, *Brig.-Gen.* Wilfrid Spedding, C.B (*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Swain, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. L. D., C.M.G., V.D.
Swain, *Col.* Jas, C.B (*m*), C.B.E., M.D.
Swaine, *Col.* Charles E., C.B.(*m*).
Swan, *Col.* Charles A., C.M.G.
Swan, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. G. G., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Swan, *Maj.-Gen.* William T., C.B.(*m*).
Swann, Frederick S. P., C.I.E.
Swann, *Air-Comm.* Oliver, C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Swann, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Christopher, C.B.(*m*).
Swayne, Charles Richard, C.M.G.
Swayne, *Col.* Harold G. C., C.M.G.
Sweeny, *Lt.-Col.* Terence H., C.M.G.
Sweet, *Lt.-Col.* Edward H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sweny, *Br.-Gen.* Wm F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Swiney, *Col.* Alexander John Henry, C.B.(*m*), C.S.I., C.M.G.
Swinley, *Maj.-Gen.* George, C.B. (*m*).
Swinton, *Lt.-Col.* Charles William, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Swinton, *Maj.-Gen.* Ernest D., C.B.(*c*), D.S.O.
Swinton, *Lt.-Col.* Francis E., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Sykes, *Capt.* Alfd. Chas., C.M.G., R.N.
Sykes, *Col.* Clement A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Symes, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Symon, *Lt.-Col.* Frank, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Symon, *Lt.-Col.* Walter C., C.M.G.
Symonds, *Capt.* Frederick P. Loder-, R.N.
Symons, *Br.-Gen.* Adolphe, C.M.G.
Symons, *Col.* Adolphe, C.M.G.
Symons, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Bertie Owen, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Synge, *Lt.-Col.* Mark, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Synnot, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur H. S. Hart-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tagore, Rabindranath, C.I.E.
Tailyour, *Col.* Thomas F. B. Renny-, C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Talbot, *Com.* Gerald, C.M.G., O.B.E., R.N.V.R.
Talbot *Col* Hon. Milo Geo, C.B.(*m*).
Talbot, Walter Stanley,
Tallents, *Capt.* Stephen G., C.B.(*c*).
Tancock, *Lt.-Col.* Osborne K., C.M.G.
Tancred, *Br.-Gen.* Thos. A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Tandy, *Brig.-Gen.* Ernest Napper, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tan Jiak Kim, C.M.G.
Tanjore, Madava Rao Ananda Rao, C.I.
Tanner, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. C, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tanner, *Lt.-Col* William E. C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tarbet, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tarver, *Col.* Alexander L., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Tarver, *Col.* Wm Knapp, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Tatam, *Lt.-Col.* Walter J., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Tate, *Col.* Alan E., C.S.I., C.M.G.
Tate, Frank, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Tate, *Col.* Gerard Wm, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tatham, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur G., C.B.(*c*)
Taw Sein Ko, C.I.E., I.S.O.
Tawney, Charles Hy., C.I.E.
Taylor, *Col.* Arthur Jas, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.*, Arthur W. N., C.S.I.
Taylor, *Col.* Edward, C.B.(*m*).
Taylor, *Capt.* Ernest A., C.M.G., C.V.O.,
Taylor, *Col.* Ernest Fitzw., C.B.(*m*).
Taylor, *Col.* Francis P. S., C.M.G.
Taylor, *Col.* Haydon D'A. P., C.M.G.
Taylor, Jno. Norman, C.I.E.
Taylor, *Br.-Gen.* Maurice G., C.M.G, D.S.O.
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. O'Brien, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Taylor, *Brig.-Gen.* Reynell H. B, C.B.(*m*), A.D.C.
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* Stanley S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Taylor, *Col.* Walter William Pitt-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tegart, Chas. Aug., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Teichman, Eric, C.I.E.
Temperley, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tempest, *Col.* Roger S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Temple, Chas. Lindsay,
Temple, *Brig.-Gen.* Frank V., C.M.G.
Temple, John, C.B.(*c*).
Templer, *Br.-Gen.* Cyril Frank, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Tennant, Hercules, C.M.G.
Tennyson, Charles B. L., C.M.G.
Ternan, *Brig.-Gen.* Trevor Patrick Breffney, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tew, *Br.-Gen.* Harold Stuart, C.M.G.
Tewsley, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril H., C.M.G.
Thacker, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thacker, *Maj.-Gen.* Percival E., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Thackeray, *Lt.-Col.* Edward F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thackwell, *Col.* Colquhoun Grant Roche, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Thakurdas, Purushottamdas, C.I.F., M.B.E.
Thesiger, *Capt.* Bertram S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., R.N.
Thom, *Col.* George St. Clair, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Thomas, *Br.-Gen.* Edward Algernon D'Arcy, C.M.G.
Thomas, *Col.* Francis H. S., C.B.(*m*).
Thomas, Frederic George, C.M.G.
Thomas, *Col.* Hy. Melville, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thomas, Jas. Jonathan, C.M.G.
Thomas, Kinsey Beaumont Welford, C.I.F.
Thomas, *Rear-Adm.* Hugh Evan-, C.B.(*m*), C.V.
Thomas, *Brig.-Gen.* Gwyn Gwyn-, C.M.G.
Thompson, *Col.* Albert Geo., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B.
Thompson, *Col.* Alexr. G., C.M.G.
Thompson, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles W., C.B (*m*), D.S.O.
Thompson, *Surg.-Major* Daniel R, C.I.F.
Thompson, D'Arcy W., C.B.(*c*).
Thompson, Henry Nilus, C.M.G.
Thompson, Herbert, C.S.I.
Thompson, John P., C.S.I
Thompson, Matthew Alfred, C.I.F.
Thompson, *Capt.* Percival Hy. Hall, C.M.G., R.N.
Thompson, *Col.* Richard, C.B.(*c*).
Thompson, *Maj.* Richard Jas. C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thompson, *Br.-Gen.* William A. M., C.B (*m*)., C.M.G.
Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Geo., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thompson, *Br.-Gen.* Frederick Hacket-, C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Thompstone, Sydney Wilson, C.M.G.
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Thomson, *Capt.* Anthony S., C.B.(*c*), R.N.R.
Thomson, David Alexander, C.I.E.
Thomson, Frank David, C.M.G.
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. R., C.M.G.
Thomson, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Thomson, *Col.* Hy. Alexis, C.M.G., M.D.
Thomson, *Maj.-Gen.* James, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Thomson, *Br.-Gen.* Noel A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Roger G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thomson, *Col.* Samuel J., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Thomson, *Col.* Wm David, C.M.G.
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander Milne-, C.M.G.
Thorburn, *Capt.* Harold H., C.I.E.
Thorburn, Jas. Jamieson, C.M.G.
Thorne, *Br.-Gen.* Augustus Francis Andrew Nicol, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thorneycroft, *Maj.-Gen.* Alexander W., C.B.(*m*).
Thornhill, *Col.* Cuthbert John Massy, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E., C.M.G.
Thornton, Hugh Aylmer, C.I.E.
Thornton, Hugh Cholmondeley, C.M.G., C.V.O.
Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Leslie H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thoroton, *Lt.-Col.* Charles J., C.M.G.
Thorp, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Thorp, *Lt Col* Arthur Hugh, C M G, D S O
Thorpe, *Lt Col* Edward I de S, C M G, D S O
Thorpe, *Lt Col* Gervase, C M G, D S O
Thresher, *Lt Col* James Henville, C M G, M V O
Thring, *Paym Comdr* Ernest W C, C B (c), R N
Thuillier, *Maj Gen* Henry F, C B (m), C M G
Thunder, *Lt Col* Stuart H J, C M G, D S O
Thurburn, *Col* James W, C S I
Thursfield *Paym Cr* Raymond S, C M G, R N
Thurstan, Edward Wm Paget, C M G
Thurston, Edgar C I E
Thurston, *Col* Hugh Stanley, C B (m), C M G, R A M C
Thynne, *Capt* Denis G, C M G, R N
Thynne, *Lt Col* Ulric O, C M G, D S O
Tickell, *Capt* Frederick, C M G
Tickell, Richd Hugh, C I E
Tidswell, *Br Gen* Edward C, C B (m), D S O
Tillard, *Maj Gen* John A, C B (m)
Tindall, Christian, C I E
Tipping, *Lt Col* Robert F Gartside, C B (m)
Tisdall, *Col* Arthur Lance, C M G
Tivey, *Br Gen*. Edwin, C B (m), C M G, D S O
Tiwari Chhajuram, Diwan Bahadur, C I E
Tizard, *Capt* Thos Hy, C B (c), R N
Tod, *Col* John Kelso, C M G
Todd, *Col* Chas Campbell, C M G
Todd, *Surg Gen* Howard, C B (c) R N
Todd, John S Brydges, C M G, I S O
Todd, *Lt Col* Thomas J, C M G, D S O
Todhunter, Charles George, C S I
Todhunter, *Lt Col* Herbert W, C M G
Toller, *Col* Hamlet Bush, C M G
Tollinton, Henry P, C I E
Tomkins, E W, C I E O B E
Tomkins, *Lt Col* Harry Leith, C M G, D S O
Tomkins, Herbert Gerard, C I E
Tomkins, Lionel L, C I E
Tomkins, Stanley Charles C M G
Tomkins, *Gen* Wm Percival, C I E
Tomkinson, *Capt* Wilfred, C B (m), M V O, R N
Tomlin, *Capt* George N, C M G, M V O, R N
Tompson, *Col* Hugh W C M G
Tompson *Lt Col* Reginald Henry Dalrymple, C M G, D S O.
Toop, *Lny Rear Adm* William, C B (m)
Tooth, *Lt Col* Howard H, C B (m), C M G, M D
Topping, *Lt-Col* Thos Edwd, C B (m), C M G, D S O
Tottenham, *Vice-Adm* H Loftus, C B (m)
Tours, Berthold George, C M G
Tovey, *Lt Col* George S, C M G, D S O
Towner, *Lieut* Edgar, V C, M C
Towse *Capt* Ernest B, V C C B E
Towsey *Br Gen* Francis W, C M G, C B E, D S O
Toye, *Capt* Alfred M, V C, M M
Toynbee, *Maj* Guy Elliston, C M G, D S O
Traill, *Lt Col*. Wm Hy, C M G, D S O
Travers, *Capt* Francis E., C M G, R N
Travers, *Lt Col* George A, C M G
Travers, *Br Gen* Jonas H du B, C.B.(m), C M G.
Travers, *Col*. Joseph O, C M G, D S O
Treble, *Col* George Walker, C M G
Treffry, *Lt Col* Edward, C M G, O B E
Trefusis, *Col* Hon John S, C M G
Tremblay, *Brig Gen* Thos Louis, C M G, D S O
Trench, *Lt Col* A H C, C I E
Trench, *Col* Frederick A Le P, C B (m), C B E
Trench, Frederic J A, C V O, D S O
Trench, *Lt Col* Geo F Chenevix, C I E
Trench, *Maj* Lawrence Chenevix, C M C, D S O
Trent, *Col* George Alex, C M G
Tresidder, *Capt* Tolmie J, C M G
Trevor, *Lt Col* Arthur P, C S I, C I E
Trevor, Frederick G B, C I E
Trevor, *Col* George H, C S I
Trevor, *Lt Col* Herbert Edward C M G D S O
Trew, *Lt Col* Edward F, C M G, D S O
Trewby, *Capt* Geo, C M G, D S O, R N
Trimble, *Col* Charles J, C B (m), C M G
Trimnell, *Lt Col* Wm D C, C B (m), C M G
Tripp, George Henry, C B (c)
Triscott, *Brig Gen* Charles Prideaux, C B (m) C M C, D S O
Trotman, *Br Gen* Chas N, C B (m)
Trotter, *Lt Col* Algernon R, M V O, D S O
Trotter, *Col* Chas Wm, C B (m)
Trotter, *Brig Gen* Gerald F, C B (m), C M G, C B E D S O, M V O
Troup, Robert Scott, C I E
Trower, *Col* Courtney Vor, C M G
Troyte, *Lt Col* Gilbert John Acland, C M G, D S O
Truninger, Lionel, C I E
Truter, Theodorus Gustaff, C M G
Tubby, *Col* Alfred H, C B (m), C M G
Tuck, *Capt* Gerald L J, C M G, D S O
Tucker, Alexander L P C I E
Tucker, *Maj Gen* Louis H E, C I E
Tucker Thomas George, C M G
Tucker Hon William Kidger, C M G
Tudor, *Brig Gen* Ernest A T, C M G
Tudor, *Maj Gen* Henry Hugh, C B (m) C M G
Tudway, *Br Gen* Robert J, C B. (m), C M C, D S O
Tufnell, *Br Gen* Lionel C G, C B (c)
Tufnell *Adm* Lionel Grant C M G
Tufton, Hon Charles Henry, C M G.
Tulloch, *Major* Hector, C B (c)
Tulloch, *Col* James B G, C B (m), C M G
Tulloch, *Br-Gen* John A S, C B (m), C M C
Tulloch, *Maj Gen* John W. G, C B (m)
Tunbridge, *Lt Col* Oliver A, C M G
Tunbridge, *Lt Col* Walter H, C B (m), C M G, C B E
Turgeon, Hon Adelard, C V O, C M G
Turnbull, *Col* John, C M G
Turner, *Brig Gen Rear Adm* Arthur W, C B (c)
Turner, *Col* Arthur J, C B, C M G, D S O
Turner, *Col* Augustus Hy, C B (m)
Turner, *Col* Ernest V, C M G, D S O
Turner, *Lt Col* Francis C, C M G
Turner, Franklyn L, C B (c)
Turner, *Col* Henry F, C B (m)
Turner, *Maj Gen*. James G, C B (m)
Turner, John Andrew, C I E, M D
Turner, *Lt Col* John E, C M G, D S O
Turner, *Br-Gen* Martin N, C B (m), C M G
Turner, *Br Gen* Percy A, C M G
Turner, *Maj* Ralph B, C M G, D S O
Turner, *Lt Col*. William, C M G.
Turner, Wm Aldren, C B (m), M D.
Turnor, Algernon C B (c)
Turton *Col* Ralph D, C M G
Tuson, *Br Gen* Harry D, C M G.
Tuxford, *Br Gen*. George S, C B (m), C M G, D S O
Tweedie, *Capt* Hugh J C B (m), R N
Tweedie, *Lt Col* William J B, C M C
Twidale, *Lt Col* William Cecil Erasmus, C M G D S O
Twigg, *Br Gen* Robt H, C B (m)
Twiss, *Lt Col* Francis A, C M G, D S O M V O
Twiss, *Lt Col* Geo Edwd, C M G
Twiss, *Col* John Hy, C B.(m), C B E
Twynam, *Col* Philip A A, C B (m)
Tyler *Col* Arthur M, C M G, D S O
Tyler, *Capt* Henry H F M, C I E
Tyler, *Br Gen* James A., C B (m), C M G
Tyler, *Maj Gen* Trevor B, C B (c), C S I
Tyndale, *Lt-Col* Wentworth F, C M G, D S O
Tyrrell *Col* Charles R, C B.(m), C B E
Tytler Adam G, C I E
Tytler, *Brig Gen* Harry Christopher, C M G, D S O
Umfreville, *Col* Percy, C M G, C B E
Umfreville, *Lt-Col* Ralph B, C M G, D S O
Underhill, *Capt* Edwin V, C B (m), R N
Uniacke, *Lt Col* Hy Percy, C B (m)
Unwin, *Capt* Edward, V C, C B (m), C M G, R N
Upcher, *Maj-Gen* Russell, C B.(m), D S O
Upcott, Gilbert C, C B (c)
Upperton, *Maj Gen* John, C B (m)
Urmston, *Br Gen* Edwd B, C B.(m)
Usborne, *Capt* Cecil V, C M G, R N
Ussher, *Col* Allan Vesey, C M G
Vakhatsinghji Keasrisinghji, C S I.
Vala Laksman Meram, C I E
Vale, *Capt* Seymour D, C I E., R I M
Vandeleur, *Col* Robt Seymour, C B (m), C M G
Vansittart, Robt Gilbert, C M G, M V O
Van Someren, Wm Taylor, C I E
Van Straubenzee *Maj Gen* Casimir Cartwright, C B.(m), C M G
Van Straubenzee, *Col* Casimir Hy C, C B (m), C B E
Van Straubenzee, *Maj Gen* Turner, C B (m)
Vansillo, Monsignor Vincenzo, C V O
Vaughan, *Br Gen* Edward, C M G, D S O
Vaughan *Brig Gen* Edward James Forrester, C M G, D S O
Vaughan, *Maj-Gen*. John, C B (m), C M C, D S O
Vaughan, John Charles Tudor, C M G, M V O
Vaughan, *Maj-Gen* Louis R, C B (m), D S O
Vaughan, *Maj Gen* Robert E, C B.(m)
Vaux, *Lt Col* Ernest, C M G, D S O.
Vawdrey, *Lt Col*. George, C M G, C B E
Veganad Vasudwa, Raja Avargal, C I E
Venkataramana Aiyar, A V, C I E
Venning, *Lt-Col*. Walter King, C M G, M C
Ventris, *Maj Gen*. Francis, C B.(m).
Verner, *Maj Gen* Thomas E, C B.(m)
Verney, Harry, C V O
Verney, *Lt.-Col* Ralph, C.I.E.

Verrières, Albert C CIE
Vesey, *Brig-Gen* Ivo Lucius Beresford, CMG, DSO
Vialls, *Lt Col* Harry G, CB (*m*).
Vibert, *Capt* Fredk Wm, CB (*c*), RNR
Vickery, *Lt-Col* Chas E, CMG, DSO
Vigne, *Lt Col* Robert A, CMG
Villiers, *Rear Adm* Edward C CMG, RN
Villiers, *Maj* Evelyn F, CMG, DSO
Villiers, Francis John, CMG
Vincent, *Col* Arthur Craigie Fitz Hardinge CMG
Vincent, *Col* Berkeley CB (*m*), CMG
Vincent, Frank A M H MVO
Vincent, *Br Gen* Henry Osman, CB (*m*) CMG
Vindeshri Prasad Singh, *Col*, CIE
Viney, *Lt Col* Horace G, CMG, CBE, DSO
Vishindas, Harchandrai, IP
Vishwanath Pitankar Madhava Rao CIE
Visser, *Col* Andries Petrus CMG
Vivian, *Capt* Gerald W CMG, RN
Vivian, *Lt Col* Valentine CMG DSO, MVO
Volkers, Robt. C Francys CIE
Vyse, *Lt Col* Richard Granville Hylton Howard, CMG, DSO
Vyvyan, *Air Vice Marshal* Arthur V, CB (*m*), DSO
Wace, *Brig Gen* Edwd Gurth, CB (*m*), DSO RF
Wace, *Maj Gen* Richard, CB (*m*)
Waddell, *Lt Col* Lawrence A CB (*m*), CIE
Waddington, Charles W, CIE, MVO
Wade, *Col* Hy, CMG, DSO MD
Wade, *Col* Wm Barton, CB (*m*)
Wadeson, *Maj Gen* Fredk W G, CB (*m*)
Wadia, Cursetji Nowroji, CIE
Wadia, Nasarwanji Navroji, CIE
Waghorn, *Col* William D, CB (*m*), CMG
Wagstaff, *Lt Col* Cyril M, CMG, Wainewright, *Lt Col* Arthur R, CMG, DSO
Wake, *Maj* Chas St Aubyn, CMG
Wake, *Lt Col* Edwd St Aubyn, CMG
Walcott, *Col* Edmund S, CB (*m*)
Walcott, Henry Barclay, CMG
Waldron, *Br Gen* Francis, CB (*m*)
Walker *Lt Col* Bertram J, CMG DSO
Walker, George H D, CIE
Walker, *Lt Col* Geo Kemp, CIE, CBE
Walker, Gilbert Thos, CSI, FRS
Walker, *Brig Gen* Hy Alex, CMG, DSO
Walker, *Brig Gen* James Workman CMG, DSO
Walker, *Paym Com* Reginald P, CMG, RN
Walker, *Maj Gen* Wm Geo, CB (*m*)
Walker, Wm Hy, CMG, ISO
Walker, Wm James Dixon, CB (*c*)
Wall, *Col* Edwd Watkin, CMG.
Wall, *Lt Col* Frank, CMG
Wall *Lt Col*. George, CMG, CBE
Wall, *Eng Capt* Henry, CMG, RN
Wallace, *Maj-Gen* Alexander, CB (*m*)
Wallace, *Col* Nesbit W, CMG
Wallace, *Lt Col* Robert Francis Hurter CMG
Wallace, *Col* Robert H, CB (*m*), CBE
Wallace, *Lt.-Col* William B, CMG
Wallack, *Br Gen* Ernest T, CB (*m*), CMG
Waller, Maurice L, CB (*c*)
Waller, *Lt Col* Richard L CMG
Waller *Col* Stanley, CVO, OBE
Wallerstein, *Br Gen* Francis E, CB (*m*)
Wallinger, *Maj* John A, CIE, DSO
Wallis, Arthur Hy, CIE
Wallis Henry Richard CMG CBE
Wallond Main Swete Osmond, CMG
Walsh Ernest H C CSI
Walsh Langton P, CIE
Walsh, *Lt Col* Malnwaring Ravell CMG MC
Walsh *Lt Col* Richd Knox, CB (*m*), CMG, DSO
Walshe *Col* Fredk W H, CMG, DSO
Walshe, *Lt Col* Henry E, CMG
Walter *Maj* Edmund
Walter *Maj Gen* John MacN, CB (*m*) DSO
Walter Robert CMG
Walters *Lt Col* Hubert de L, CMG DSO
Walters *Col* Wm Barker CB (*m*)
Walthall *Col* Edward C W D, CMG, DSO
Walton, Frederick T G, CIE
Walton, *Br Gen* Wm Crawford, CB (*m*), CMG
Wanless, *Lt Col* David S CMG
Warburton, John Paul CIE
Warburton *Lt Col* William Melvill CMG DS
Ward *Col* Bernard R, CMG
Ward, *Paym Com* Cecil A, RN
Ward *Lt Col* Harry CM
Ward, *Brig Gen* Harry Dudley Ossulston CB (*m*) CMG
Ward *Lt Col* Henry C S, CIE, OBE
Ward *Lt Col* John, CB (*m*), CMG, MI
Ward *Col* John C CIE, DSO, MBE
Ward *Lt Col* Joseph CMG, DSO
Ward, *Lt Col* Lancelot Edward Seth, CMG DSO
Ward *Lt Col* Thomas, CMG
Wardrop *Maj Gen* Alex E CB (*m*), CMG
Wardrop *Col* Douglas CB (*m*), CVO
Wardrop, John Oliver CMG
Ware, Arthur Wellington, CMG
Ware, *Lt Col* F C Webb, CIE
Waring, Francis John, CMG
Wark *Maj* Blair A, DSO
Warner, *Br Gen* William W, CMG
Warnock John, CMG, MD
Warre Rev Edmd, CB (*c*), CVO, DD
Warren, *Col* Peter CMG, CBE
Warren Philip David, CMG
Warton, *Capt* John F, CMG, CBE, RN
Washington, *Capt* Basil G, CM DSO, RN
Watson *Capt* Cathcart R, CMG, CIE, RN
Watchorn, *Lt Col* Edward T, CB (*m*)
Waterhouse, *Maj* Ronald Dockray, CMG
Waters *Maj* Arnold H, DSO, MC
Waters, *Lt Col* Robert, CB (*m*)
Waters, *Br Gen* Wallscourt Hely Hutchinson, CVO, CMG
Watkins, *Col* Chas B, CB (*m*)
Watkins, Rev Owen S, CMG, CBE
Watney, *Lt Col* C N, CIE
Watson, *Col* Andrew A, CMG, DSO
Watson, Charles C, CIE
Watson, *Br Gen* Chas. F, CMG, DSO
Watson, *Maj* Harold F, CMG, DSO
Watson, Hubert D, CIE
Watson, *Capt* Hugh D R., CB (*c*), CBE, MVO, RN
Watson, *Lt Col* Hugh W M, CMG, DSO
Watson, *Maj* James K, CMG, CVO, CBE, DSO
Watson, *Br Gen* Jno Ed, CB (*m*)
Watson *Lt Col* J W, CIE, IMS
Watson, Regd George, CMG
Watson, *Lt Col* Stanchiffe W, CMG, DSO
Watson, *Maj Gen* Wm Arthur, CB (*m*) CMG
Watson, *Col* Wm W Russell, CB (*m*), Watt Samuel CB (*c*)
Watt, *Col* Walter L CMG
Watts, *Col* Chas D R, CB (*m*) CMG
Watts James CMG
Waudhope *Br Gen* Arthur G CMG, CIE, DSO
Waugh Alexander Telford, CMG
Waughope *Col* Robert A, CB (*m*), CM CIE
Wavell *Major Gen* Archibald G CB (*m*)
Wavell *Lt Col* Archibald Percival, CMG, MC
Way, *Maj Gen* Nowell F Sampson, CB (*m*)
Wayland *Lt Col* Edward R CMG
Waymouth, *Adm* Arthur Wm, CB (*c*)
Waymouth *Paym Comm* Frederick R CMG, RN
Weakley Ernest CMG
Wear *Col* Algernon E L, CMG
Webb *Lt Col* Andrew Henry, CMG, DSO
Webb Montague de P, CBE, CIE
Webb Philip G L, CB (*c*)
Webb *Col* Walter Geo CB (*c*)
Webber *Brig Gen* Norman W, CMG, DSO, RA
Webber, *Lt Col* Adrian B Indledon, CMG DSO
Weber, *Lt Col* William Herman Frank, CMG, DSO
Webster, John Edward, CIE
Webster, Thomas L CB (*c*)
Wedgwood, *Br Gen* Ralph L, CB (*m*), CMG
Weekes *Paym Capt* Victor H T, CB (*m*) CMG
Weeks *Eng Capt* Edwd J, CB (*m*),
Weir, *Br Gen* Geo A, CMG, DSO
Weir *Brig Gen* Jas Geo, CMG, CBE
Welch *Col* George O, CB (*m*)
Welch, *Br Gen* Malcolm H E, CB (*c*), CMG
Welchman, *Col* Edmd W St George, CB (*m*)
Weller *Maj* Barnard G CB (*m*)
Wellesley, *Br Gen* Richard A C, CB (*m*) CMG
Wellesley, Victor A A H, CB (*c*)
Wells Rev Geo Anderson, CMG
Wells, *Br Gen* John B, CMG, DSO
Wells, *Capt* Lionel de L, CB (*m*), CMG, CBE, RN
Wentworth, *Capt* Fredk C L V, CB (*c*), RN
Wenyon, *Col* Charles M, CMG, CBE, MB
West, Charles Hy, CIE
West, *Lt Col* John W, CMG, MB
Westcott, *Col* Sinclair, CB (*m*) CMG
Westley, *Lt Col* Joseph H S, CMG, DSO
Westmoreland, *Lt Col* Percy T, CMG
Weston, *Paym Com* Arthur F, CMG, RN
Weston, *Lt Col* Ernest A, CMG
Weston, *Lt Col* Regd S., CMG

Westropp, *Col* George R C, C B (*m*)
Westropp *Col* John Massy, C M G
Wethered, *Lt Col* Francis O, C M G
Wethered, *Lt Col* Herbert L, C M G, D S O
Wetherell, *Lt Col* Joseph R, C M G, D S O
Wetherell, *Lt Col* Robt May, C M G
Whaite, *Col* Thomas Du B, C B (*m*), C M G, M B
Whatford, *Lt Col* Stuart Lumley, C M G, D S O
Whatman, *Col* Wm Douglas, C M G
Wheatley, *Col* Hy Spencer, C B (*m*)
Wheatley, *Lt Col* Leonard L, C M G, D S O
Wheatley, *Lt Col* Philip, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Wheeler, *Capt* Henry L, C B (*c*)
Wheeler, William, C M G, O B E
Wheelwright, Charles A, C M G
Whitbread, Samuel H C B, C B (*c*)
White, *Col* Arthur Thos, C M G
White, Aubrey, C M G
White, *Br Gen* Edward D, C M G
White, *Lt Col* Frank A K, C M G, D S O
White, *Maj* Fredk Norman, C I E, I M S
White, *Brig-Gen* Geoffrey H A, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
White, *Col* George F, C B (*m*) C M G, C I E
White, *Lt Col.* Harold F, C M G, D S O.
White, *Maj Gen* Herbert S N, C B (*c*), M V O
White, *Col* James Grove, C M G.
White, *Lt Col* John Hy, C M G
White, *Br Gen* Hon Robert, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
White, *Br Gen* Wilfrid A, C B (*m*), C M G
White, *Col* W L, C B (*c*), V D
White, *Br Gen* Wm Lewis, C B (*m*) C M G
White, *Col* Wm Westropp, C B (*m*), C M G, I M S
White, *Lt Col* Joshua Chaytor, C M G
Whitehead, *Capt* Fredk A, C B (*m*), R N
Whitehead, *Lt Col* James, C M G, D S O
Whiteley, Frank, C M G
Whitham, *Lt Col* John L, C M G
Whiting, Wm Henry, C B (*c*)
Whitley, *Col* Edward N, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Whitmore, *Lt Col* Francis H D C, C M G, D S O
Whittingham, *Col* Charles H, C M G, D S O,
Whittingham, *Egr. Br Adm* Wm, C B (*m*) R N
Whittington *Brig-Gen* Cecil H, C M G, C M B
Whitton, *Lt Col* Fredk E, C M G
Whitty, Jno Tarlton, C I E
Whyte *Paym Rear Adm* Wm M
Charles Beresford, C B (*m*), C M G
Wickham, *Lt Col* Henry, C M G
Wickham, *Lt Col* Henry F, C I E
Wickham, *Col* Wm Jas R, C B (*m*)
Widdicombe, *Lt Col* George F, C B (*m*)
Widdows Archibald Edwards C B (*c*)
Widdrington, *Br Gen* Bertram F, C M G, D S O
Wigan, *Br Gen* John Tyson, C B (*m*), C M G, D S O
Wigram, *Lt Col.* Clive, C V O, M.V.O (*c*), C B I
Wigram, *Capt* Ernest, C M G, D S O, R N
Wigram, *Br Gen* Kenneth, C B (*m*), C B E, D S O
Wild, *Brig Gen* Ralph Kirby Bagnall, C M G, C B E
Wildey, *Surg-Rear Adm* Alex. G, C B (*c*)
Wilding, *Lt Col* Charles A, C M G
Wilkins, Roland Field, C B (*c*)
Wilkinson, *Lt Col* Arthur C, C M G, D S O
Wilkinson, *Lt Col* Chas Wm, C M G, D S O
Wilkinson, Fredk Edgar, C M G
Wilkinson, *Br Gen* Montagu G, C B (*m*), C M G, M V O
Wilkinson Richd Jas, C M G
Wilkinson, *Capt* W H J, C I E
Wilkinson *Pr Gen* Lewis F Grech, C M G, D S O
Willan, *Br Gen* Frank G, C M G, D S O
Willcox *Lt Col* Walter T, C M G
Willcox, *Col* Wm H, C B (*m*), C M G, M D
Willes *Lt Col* Charles E, C M G
Willes, *Maj* Francis V, C M G, C B E, M V O, M P
Williams Charles Roby, C M G
Williams, *Br Gen* Coventry, C B (*m*)
Williams *Br Gen* Edward G, C M G
Williams, *Brig Gen* George M, C M G
Williams, *Br Gen* Guy C, C M G, D S O
Williams, *Col* Hy David, C M G
Williams, James Leslie, C M G
Williams, *Lt Col* Leslie G, C M G, D S O
Williams, *Col* Oliver de Lancey, M, D S O
Williams, *Brig Gen* Raymond B, (*m*)
Williams, *Lt Col* Robert Carlisle, C M G, D S O
Williams, *Br Gen* Robt Ernest, M
Williams, *Br Gen* Sydney F, C M G
Williams, Thos Mitchell, C B (*c*)
Williams, *Lt Col* Thos Rhys, C M G, D S O
Williams *Brig Gen* Victor Arthur Seymour, C M G
Williams *Maj Gen* Weir de Lancey, C M G, D S O
Williams, *Col* Wm Hugh, C M G
Williams, Christopher Addams, C I E
Williams, *Capt* Rupert S Gwatkin, M G, R N
Williams, *Lt Col* C A Muspratt, C I E
Williamson, Rt Rev Andrew W, C V O
Williamson, *Wing Comm* Hugh A, M C, A F C
Williamson, *Col* John F, C B (*m*), M C
Williamson *Col* Robt F, C B (*m*)
Williamson, Victor Alexr, C M G
Williamson, Walter James Franklin, C M G.
Willis, *Col* Edwd Hy, C B (*m*), C M G
Willis, *Maj* Geo Hy, C I E, M V O
Willis, *Paym Comm* George H A, C B (*c*), R N
Willis Joseph G, C B (*c*)
Willis, *Maj* Richard H, C B (*c*).
Willoughby, *Br Gen* Michael E, C B (*m*), C M I, C M G
Willoughby, *Lt Gen* Michael W, C S I
Willoughby, *Brig Gen* Hon. Charles Strathavon Heathcote-Drummond, C B (*m*), C M G
Wills, *Capt* Charles S, C M G, D S O, R N
Wilmot, *Col* Arthur Eardley-, C M G
Wilmot, *Maj Gen* Revell Eardley, C B (*m*)
Wilshere, Alfred Henry, C M G
Wilson, *Maj* Arnold Talbot, C B I, C M C, C I F, D S O
Wilson, Chas Hy, C I F
Wilson, *Maj Gen* Charles S, C B (*m*), C M G
Wilson, *Col* Cyril E, C M G, C B E, D S O
Wilson, *Capt* Duncan Wm, C I E.
Wilson, *Lt Col* Edmond M, C B (*c*), C M G, D S O
Wilson, *Maj Gen* Erastus Wm, C M G
Wilson, *Lt Col* Eric E B. Holt-, C M G, D S O
Wilson, *Brig Gen* Francis A., C M G, D S O
Wilson, *Lt Col* Frank W, C M G
Wilson, *Lt Col* Fredk A, C B (*m*).
Wilson, Frederick James, C I E
Wilson, *Col* Fredk M, C B (*m*), C M G
Wilson, George, C B (*c*)
Wilson, *Capt* George, C I E
Wilson, *Lt Col* Hon Guy G, C M G,
Wilson, Horace John, C B (*c*)
Wilson, *Col* James Barnett, C B. (*m*), C M G, M D
Wilson, *Lt Col.* Lachlan C., C B (*m*),
Wilson, *Col* Lancelot M, C M G, D S O
Wilson, *Lt Col* Leslie O, C M G, D S O, M P
Wilson, *Lt Col* Nathaniel, C M G, D S O
Wilson, *Capt* Neville F. J, C M G, C B E, R I M
Wilson *Lt Col* R B, C I E
Wilson, *Br Gen* Saml H, C B (*m*), C M G
Wilson, Thomas Cosby, C I E
Wilson, *Maj* Walter Gordon, C M G
Wilson, *Fgn Capt* William A, C M G.
Wilton, Ernest Colville Collins, C M G
Wiltshire, *Lt Col* Aubrey Roy Liddon, C M G, D S O
Wimberley, *Col* Chas Neil C, C M G
Winder, *Col* Robert C, C B (*c*)
Windham, *Lt Col* Joseph, C I F
Windsor, *Lt Col* Arthur H, C M G.
Wingate, *Col* Alfred W S, C M G
Wingate, *Col* George, C I E
Wingfield, *Lt Col* Hon Maurice Anthony, C M G, D S O
Wingfield, Maurice Edward, C M G
Winser, *Brig Gen* Chas. Rupert Peter, C M G, D S O
Winsloe, *Col* Alfred R, C M G,
Winsloe, *Lt Col.* Herbert E, C M G, D S O
Winter, *Col* Clifford B, C M G, D S O
Winter, *Lt Col* Ormonde de l'Epée, C B (*m*) C M G, D S O
Winter, *Br Gen* Samuel H, C B (*m*), C M G
Winthrobotham, *Lt Col* Harold St John Loyd, C M G, D S O
Wintour, *Maj Gen* Fitzgerald, C B (*m*), C B E
Wintour, Ulick F, C B (*c*), C M G
Winwood, *Lt Col* Wm Q, C M G, D S O, O B E
Wisdom, *Br Gen.* Evan A., C B. (*m*), C M G, D S O.
Wise, Edward F, C B (*c*)
Wise, *Wing Comm* Percival K, C M G., D S O
Witham, *Col* James K M, C M G.,
Withers, *Maj* Edgar Clements, C I E
Withers, *Lt Col* Samuel Hy, C M G
Withycombe, *Col* William M, C M G, D S O
Wodehouse, Edmond Henry, C B (*c*)
Wodehouse, *Lt Col* Fredc W, C I E
Wodehouse, Henry Ernest, C M G
Wodehouse, P P J, C I E.

Captain Herbert A. [illegible], C.M.G., R.N.
[illegible], *Capt* Arthur E, C.M.G., R.N.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Michell Aloysius, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil Ernest, C.M.G.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* David E, C.B. (*m*)
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd Allan, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wood, *Lt.-Col* Lewis I, C.M.G.
Wood, *Br.-Gen* Philip R, C.M.G.
Wood, *Br.-Gen* Thos Birchall, C.M.G.
Wood, Walter G, C.S.I.
Wood, Wm Alfred R, C.I.E.
Wood, William King, C.I.E.
Wood William H H Arden, C.I.E.
Woodall, *Col*, Frederic, C.M.G.
Woodall, *Lt Col* Harold W, C.I.E.
Woodford, Charles Morris, C.M.G.
Woodhead, *Lt Col* Henry, C.M.G.
Woodifield, *Col* Anthony H, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Woodland, *Col* Arthur L, C.B. (*m*)
Woodroffe, *Br Gen* Charles Richard, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Woods, *Lt Col* Albert E, C.S.I.
Woods, Frank Waverling, C.I.E.
Woods, *Insp Gen* Henry C, C.B. (*c*), C.V.O., M.D., R.N.
Woods, Percy, C.B. (*c*)
Woods, *Lt -Col* Philip J, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Woodwark, *Col* Arthur S, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D.
Woodyatt, *Maj -Gen* Nigel G, C.B. (*m*), C.I.E.
Wooldridge, *Br Gen* W H C.M.G.
Woollcombe, *Capt* Louis C S, C.B. (*m*), M.V.O., R.N.
Woollcombe, *Rear Adm* Maurice, C.B. (*m*).
Woolley, *Paym -Capt* Charles E A, C.M.G., R.N.
Woolley, *Capt* Geoffrey H, V.C., M.C.
Wootton, *Chief-Insp* Jas, C.B. (*c*), R.N.
Wortham, *Lt Col* Harold C. W H, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wortham, *Col*, Philip W T. H, C.B. (*c*)
Worthington, *Col* Edward Bruen, C.M.G.
Wortley, *Maj Gen* Hon Edward J Montagu Stuart, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Wratislaw, Albert C, C.B. (*c*), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Wray, Rev Fredk Wm, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Wray, *Br Gen* John Cecil, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., M.V.O.
Wrench, *Maj* John Evelyn Leslie, C.M.G.
Wrey, *Capt* William B S, C.M.G., C.B.E., R.N.
Wright, *Br Gen* Archibald J A, C.B. (*m*)
Wright, *Col* Harry, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wright, *Maj Gen* Henry B H, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Wright, *Lt -Col* Herbert J S, C.M.G.
Wright, *Col* Robert P, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wright, *Col* Robert W, C.M.G., M.B.
Wright, *Lt Col* Wallace Duffield, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wright, *Col* William Burgess, C.I.E., V.D.
Wrightson, Walsh, C.M.G.
Wrigley, *Br Gen* Clement C, C.B. (*m*)
Wroughton, *Lt Col* John B, C.M.G.
Wylie, *Lt Col* David S, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Wylie, *Lt Col* James S, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Wyllie, *Col* Alexander K, C.B. (*m*)
Wylly, *Maj* Guy G E, V.C., D.S.O.
Wylly, *Col* Harold C, C.B. (*m*)
Wynch, *Maj* Lionel, M, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Wyncoll, *Col* Chas Edwd, C.B. (*m*)
Wyndham, *Col* Guy P, C.B. (*m*), M.V.O.
Wyndham, Percy, C.I.E., C.B.E.
Wyndham, *Col* Walter G Crole, C.B. (*m*)
Wynne, *Lt Col* Henry E S, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wynter, *Brig -Gen* Francis A, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wynter, *Lt -Col* Henry Douglas, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Yar Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.
Yardley, *Col* John W, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Yasin Khan, *Subadar Major* Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E.
Yate, *Col* Charles E, C.S.I., C.M.G., M.P.
Yates, *Maj* Jas Ainsworth, C.I.E.
Yatman, *Brig Gen* Clement, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Yaung, Hwe, Sawbwa of, C.I.E.
Yeats, Gerald A Lovett, C.I.E., I.S.O.
Yeats, Sidney K Levett-, C.I.E.
Yelding, *Col* Wm Richard, C.B. (*m*), C.I.E., D.S.O.
Yeoman Rev Alexr Ross, C.M.G.
Yerburgh, R Eustre, C.B. (*c*)
Yeshwantrao Trimbak, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E.
Yorke, *Br Gen* Ralph M, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Yorstoun, *Br Gen* Archibald M Carthew, C.B. (*m*)
Young, *Lt Col* Arthur Davidson,
Young, *Col* Charles Aug, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Young, *Col* Ernest D, C.M.G.
Young, George M, C.B. (*c*)
Young, *Br Gen* Hy Alfred, C.I.E.
Young *Lt Co* H N, C.I.E.
Young, *Maj Gen* James C, C.B. (*m*).
Young, *Col* Julian M, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Young, Morris Y, C.I.E., M.B.
Young, *Lt Col* Robert, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Younghusband Arth Delaval, C.S.I.
Younghusband, *Col* Leslie N, C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Younghusband, Robert Edwd, C.S.I.
Yule, *Col* James Herbert, C.B. (*m*)
Yusuf Shah, Khwaja, C.I.E.
Zammit, Temistocle, C.M.G., M.D.
Zaphiro, Photius Philip Constantine C.M.G.
Ziauddin Ahmed, C.I.E.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Speaker, The Lord Chancellor, £4,000

Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Donoughmore, K.P., £2,500.

Clerk of Parliaments, Sir Arthur Theodore Thring, K.C.B. £2,500
Clerk Assistant, Edward H Alderson, C.B. £1,500
Reading Clerk, Ronald Muir Mackenzie £1,000
Counsel to Chairman of Com., Sir Albt Gray, K.C.B., K.C. £1,800
Senior Clerks, Hon E A Stonor (*Prin. Clerk of Private Committees*), H J F. Badeley C.B.E., (*Prin. Clerk, Judicial Dept., and Taxing Officer of Judicial Costs*); Cuthbert Headlam, D.S.O. (*Clerk of Public Bills and Clerk of the Journals and Printed Papers*); J. B. Hotham (*Clerk of Private Bills and Taxing Officer of Private Bill Costs*); E. C. Vigors. . . . . £850 to £1,200
Other Clerks, G.D. Luard; G. Proby; C. F. L. St. George; F. W. Lascelles, M.C.; C. K. Davidson, O.B.E.; A H. Jeffreys; A O'N. Chichester, M.C. (*Clerk attending the Table*); V. M. R. Goodman, M.C. £100 to £800

Accounting and Costing Department, H. P Norris (*Receiver of Fees and Examiner of Acts*), £500 to £600, Miss M F Court (*Accountant*), Miss M E Waterman and Miss W M. Bird . . . . . .
Librarian, A H M. Butler £1,000
Examiners to Standing Orders, Hon Edward Gully, C.B., £800; J F. Symons-Jeune £300
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Lt -Gen. Sir William Pulteney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. £1,000
Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt Sir T D Butler, K.C.V.O. £300
Serjeant-at-Arms, Capt the Hon Sir Seymour John Fortescue, K.C.V.O., R.N. £1,000
Shorthand Writer, Walter Hodgson . . . . . .
Official Reporter, Arthur Walter £500

THE VICTORIA CROSS V C



Ribbon, Crimson for all Services.

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY INSTITUTED *29th January* 1850

Instituted in 1856, on the close of the Crimean War and extended to civilians who had borne arms against the Indian mutineers. In 1911 the decoration was extended to the Indian Army A bar may be awarded for any additional act of gallantry Conjoined with the decoration is a pension for non commissioned officers and men, of £10 a year with an additional £5 for each bar

A list of surviving recipients and of the posthumous awards (names in *ital type*) made since Jan 1 1900

Adams *Maj Gen* Sir R B KCB (I A) *Upper Si a* 1897
1916
1916

Lieut Augustine W S ISC (R N) *Baltic* ader, *Bt Gen* E W CB CMG (R F A) *Expdny F* 1915

Allen *Maj* Wm Barnsley DSO MC MB (R A M C) *Expdny F* 1916

Amey *L Cpl* William (R War R) *Franc* 1918

Andrew *Corpl* Leslie W (N Z Inf) 1917

Andrews Capt J H MBE (I M S) *Waziristan* 1919

Angus *Sergt* W (H L I) *Expdny F* 1915

Archibald *Sapper* Adam (R E) *France* 1918

Auten, *Lt Com* Harold DSO (R N R) *Straits* 1918

Axford *L Corpl* Thomas Leslie MM (Aust I F) 1918

Aylmer *Lt Gen* Sir Fenton J KCB (R E) *Hunza Naga* 1891

Bamford *Capt* Edwd DSO (R M L I) *Zeebrugge* 1918

Barrett *Lieut* John (Leic R) *France* 1918

Barker *Maj* Wm G DSO (Bar) MC (2 Bars) (R A F) *Expdny F* 1918

Barrow *Corpl* Colin (Cunad Infy) 1918

Barter *Lt* Fredk (R Welsh Fus) *Expdny F* 1915

Bassett, *Corpl* Cyril R G (New Zealand *Dardanelles* 1915

Beak *Com* Daniel M Wm DSO MC (R N V R) 1918

Bees *Lieut* W (Canad Inf) *S Africa* 1901

Bisley *Pte* William (Rif Brig) 1918

Best, *Lt* H (Sherwood F) *S Africa* 1900

Belcher *and Lt* D W (L R B) *Expdny F* 1915

Bell *Maj* F W (W Australia) *S Africa* 1901

Bellew *Capt* Edward D (Brit Columbia R) *France* 1915

Bennett *Capt* Eugene P (Worcs R) *Expdny F* 1917

Bent, *Sergt* S J (R Lancs R) *Expdny F* 1914

Bingham *Com* Hon E Barry S (R N) *Jutland* 1916

Bisdee *Capt* J H (Tasmania) *S Africa* 1900

Bishop *Lt Col* William Avery DSO (Bar) MC DFC (Can Cav & R F C) 1917

Bissett *Lieut* William D (A & S H) *France* 1918

Blackburn *and Lt* Arthur S (Australia) *Expdny F* 1916

Bloomfield *Maj* Wm Anderson (S Afr) *Ex F* 1917

Boisragon *Brig Gen* G H (I A), *Hunza Naga* 1891

Bonner *Lt* Charles G DSC (R N R) *Submarine* 1917

Booth *Lieut* Frederick C (S Afr) *Expdny F* 1917

Borella *Lieut* Albert MM (Australia) *Ex F* 1918

Borton *Lt Col* Arthur D CMG (Lond R) 1917

Boulter *and Lt* Wm Ewart (N'hants R) *Expdy F* 1916

Bourke *Lt Com* Roland DSO (R N V R) *Os end* 1918

Bowle *Com* E Courtney (R N) *Dardanelles* 1915

Bradley *Capt* Fredk H (R I A) *S Africa* 1901

Brereton *Corpl* Alexander (Manitoba R) 1918

Brooks *C Sgt M* Edward (Oxf & B L I) *Ex F* 1918

Brooks *L Sergt* Oliver (Cold Gds) *Expdy Force* 1915

Brown *Corpl* Walter Ernest DCM (Aust I F) 1918

Bryan *L Corpl* Thomas (Northd Fus) *Expdy F* 1917

Buchan *and Lt* John Crawford (A & S H) *Ex F* 1918

Buchanan, *Capt* Angus (S W Bord) *Mesopotamia* 191

Buckley *Sergt* Maurice Vincent DCM (Aust) *Expdny Force* 1918

Burman, *Sergt* William Francis (Rif Brig) *Ex F* 19 7

Burt, *Corpl* Alfred A (Herts R) *Expdny F* 1915

Butler, *Priv* Wm Boynton (W Yorks R.) 1917

Byrn, *Sergt* Robert (Welch Gds) 1917

Byrne, *Private* Thomas (21st Lancers) *Sudan* 1898

Caffrey, *Priv J* (York and Lanc R) *Expdny F* 1915

Caldwell *C Sergt Maj* Thomas (Lanark Yeo & R.S Co Fus), *France* 1918

Calvert, *Sergt* Laurence MM (K O Y L I) 1918

Campbell, *Capt* Gordon, DSO (R.N), *Submarines* 1917

Campbell, *Lt Col* John Vaughan, DSO (Coldstr Gds.), *Expdny F* 1916

Carless, *Seaman* John Henry (R N) *Helgoland* 1917

Carmichael *Sergt* John (N Staff R) *Expdny F* 1917

Carpenter *Capt* Alfred Frnk B (R N), *Zeebrugge* 1918

Carroll *Pte* John (Aus Inf) *Expdny F* 1917

Carter *Sergt* Harry (F Surr R) *Expdy F* 1917

Cartwright *Priv* George (Aust) *France* 1918

Chafer *Pte* George W (E York R) *Expdny F* 1916

Chatta Singh *Sepoy* (Bhopal Inf) *Mesopotamia* 1916

Christian *Pte* Harry (R Lanc R) *Expdy F* 1916

Christie *L Cpl* John Alex (Lond R) 1918

Clarke *Sergt Maj* John (Lanc Fus) *France* 1918

Clements *Capt* J J (Ringtns Guides) *S Africa* 1900

Cloutman *Act Maj* Brett M M (R E) *France* 1918

Cobbe *Lt Gen* Sir A S KCB CSI DSO (Kings Afr R) *S Arabia* 1902

Cohn *Maj Gen* Clifford CB CS AD (R E) 1917

Coghlan *Sergt Maj* C (Gordon Highrs) *Mutiny* 1857

Collins *Corpl* John (R Welch Fus) 1917

Coltman *Lt Col* William H MM (N Staff R) 1918

Colvin *and Lt* Hugh (Chesh R) 1917

Colvin *Lt Col* J M Colquhoun (R E) *Mesopotamia* 1897

Congreve *Lt Gen* Sir W N KCB MVO (Rif B) *S Africa* 1899

Cooper *Sergt* Edward (K R R C) *Expdny F* 1917

Coppins *Corpl* Frederick George (Manitoba R) 1918

Cosgrove *Sergt* W (R Munst F) *Gallipoli* 1915

Costello *B Gen* Edward W CMG CB DS (I A) *Malakand* 1897

Courtney *Pte* Jack Thomas (L) (1 R) 1918

Courtney *Lt* Gabriel G (P A F) *Expdny France* 1916

Coverdale *Sergt* Harry (Manch R) *Expdny F* 1917

Cox *Pte* Christopher (Hedf R) *Expdny F* 1917

Craig *Lt* J M (R A F) *Expdny* 1917

Crandon *Pte* H G (18th Hrs) *S Africa* 1901

Creagh *Gen* Sir O Moore G CB (I A) *Afghan* 1879

Crean *Maj* T J MSO (Imp Light Horse) *S Africa* 1901

Crichton *Pte* James (Auckland R N Z) 1918

Cummin *Col* John CBE CIA (I M S) *Burma* 1889

Cross *Corpl* Arthur Henry (M G C) 1918

Crowe *and Lt* John (W rc R) 1918

Cruickshank *Pte* Robert Edward (Lond R) *Italy* 1918

Crutchley *Lieut* Victor Alex MSC (R N) *Ostend* 1918

Cunningham *Pte* John (E York R) *Expdy F* 1917

Curtis *Sergt* A E (F Surrey R gt) *S Africa* 1900

Curtis *Sergt* Horace A (R Dub Fus) *France* 1918

Dalziel *Driver* Henry (Aust I F) 1918

Danaher *Sergt* J (Connaught Rngrs) *Transvaal* 1881

Daniels *Lt* H M C (Rif Brigade) *Expdny F* 1915

Darwan Sing Negi *Naik* (Garwhal R) *Expdny F* 1915

Davey *Corpl* Philip MM (Aust I F) 1918

Davies *Corpl* John Thomas (S Lancs R) 1918

Davies *Cpl* Joseph (R Welsh Fus) *Expdny F* 1916

Davies *May Gen* L A F Price MSO (K R P C) *S Africa* 1901

Davies *Wing Com* Richard B MSC (A F C) RN *Salonika* 1916

Dawson *and Lt* James Fermoy (R E) *Expdny F* 1915

Day *Corpl* Sidney J (Suff R) 1917

Dawkins *Sergt* John B (York & Lancs R) *France* 1918

Dean *Lieut* Donald (R W Kent R) *France* 1918

Dean *Lt Com* Percy Thompson MC (R N V R) *Zeebrugge* 1918

de Wiart *Brig Gen* Adrian Carton CBE DSO (4th Dr Gds) *Expdny F* 1916

Dinesen *Pte* Thomas (Quebec R) 1918

Dobson *Com* Claude C DSO (R N) *Kronstadt* 1919

Dobson *L Cpl* (Coldstr Gds) *Expdny F* 1914

Doogan *Lieut* John (21st D G) *Indian Mut* 1881

Dorrell *Maj* G T (R H A) *Expdy Force* 1914

Douglas *Col* H E M, CMG, D (R A M C) *S Africa* 1899

Dowell *Lt Col* George Dare (R M A) *Baltic* 1855

Downie, *Sergt* Robert (R Dub F) *Expdny F* 1916

Donat *Capt* Alexis C (K R R C) *S Africa*
Doyle, *C Sergt M J* Martin (R Munst Fus) *France* 1918
Drain *Dvr* J (R F A) *Expdny F* 1914
Dresser *Pte* J (York R.) *Expdny F* 1917
Drummond *Lt Cdr* Geoffrey H (R N V R) *Ostend* 1918
Duffy, *Pte* James (R Innis Fus) 1918
Dunmore *Maj* Earl of (26th Lrs) *Upper Nile*
Dunstan *Lieut* William Australia *Dardanelles* 1915
Durrant *L Cpl* J (Bedf Bn) *S Africa* 1900
Dwyer *Sergt* John (Aus M G C) 1917
Edwards *Sgt* Alexander (Seaf Highrs) 1917
Edwards *Corpl* Fredk J (Middx R) *Expdny F* 1916
Edwards *Pte* Thos (Black Watch) *S Africa* 1884
Edwards *Lce* Wil l (K O York L I) 1917
Egre n *Corpl* Ernest Albert (Sherwood F) 1917
Elcock *Cpl* R land (R S Fus) *France* 1918
Englehea t *Sgt* H (10th Hrs) *S Africa* 1900
English *Capt* W J hn (A S C) *S Africa* 1901
Evans *C S M* Geo rge (March Regt) *France* 1916
Evans *Pte* Owen Iwerigh m ns (Black Watch) 1917
Farmer *Capt* Donald (Dorset R) *S Africa* 1900
Farmer *Corp* J J (Army Hsp Corps *Majuba* 1881
Faulds *Lce* Wm Fr k (S Afr a) *Expdny F* 1916
Finch, *Serg* N Augustus (R M A) *Zeebrugge* 1918
Findlater *Lieut* C (Gord Highrs) *Transvaal* 1897
Findlay *Maj* George le C F mc (R F) *France* 1918
Finlay *Sergt* D (Black Watch) *Dardanelles* 1915
Firth *Sergt* James (W Rid R) *S Africa* 1900
Fitzpatrick *Lieut* J (Cam Rang) *S Africa* 1879
Flavin *Pte* Thos (Cam Rang) *S A* 1879
Forshaw *Capt* Wm T (Manchester R) *Dardanelles* 1915
Foss *Lt Col* C s (Bdfs R) *Expdny F* 1915
Foster *Comdr* Rev J (Staff R) *Expdny F* 1917
Fowler *Corpl* Sgt Jim d (Sco P) *Zulu* 1879
Freyberg *Lt Col* Bernard c mg dso (2 Bars) (R W Surr R & R N D) 1916
Frickleton *Lieut* Samuel (N Z) *Expdny F* 1917
Frisby *Capt* Cecil Hubert (C ldstms) 1918
Fuller *Sergt* W (W R R) *Expdny F* 1914
Fuller *Sergt* W D (Cam Highrs) *Expdny F* 1915
Garforth *Cpl* Thos H (25th Hrs) *Expdny France* 1914
Geary *Lieut* Benj H (R S Fus) *Dardanelles* 1915
Gee, *Cpl* Robert w (Royal Fus) *Expdny F* 1918
Glasock *Driver* H H (P H A) *S Africa* 1900
Gobind Singh *Jemadar* (I A Cav) 1918
Godley *Pte* Sidney J (R Innis Fus) *Expdny F* 1914
Good *Sgt* Herbert James (Norfolk R) 1918
Gordon *Lt Col* W F se ad (Gord Highrs) *S Africa* 1900
Gordon *Sergt* Wm J (W I R) *Canada Riots* 1892
Gorie *Lieut* Robert (R F A) *France* 1918
Gort *Actg Lt Col* Visc nt dso mv m (Grn Gd) 1918
Gosling *Sgt* William (R F A) *Expdny F* 1917
Gourley *Sgt* C l F rm (R F A) 1918
Graham *Lt* John R N (Arg & Suth H & M G C) 1917
Grant *Lieut* J h (Wellington R N Z) *France* 1918
Grant *Lt Col* Charles T Wi (I A) *Waziristan* 1891
Grant *Maj* Lt Dame (I A) *Tirah* 1904
Grant *Sgt* J h Gilr (Seaforth R N Z) 1918
Greaves *Cpl* J h d S w (R F) *Expdny F* 1915
Greenwood *Lt Col* Harry r o (and Bar) (K O Y L I) *Jerusalem* 1918
Gregg *Lieut* Milton F m (and Bar) (Nova Scotia R) *France* 1918
Gregg *Sgt* William r cm mm (Rif Bgle) 1918
Grieve *Capt* R b rt Cuthbert (Aust Inf) *Expdny F* 1917
Grimbaldeston *Cpl* William H (F O S B) 1917
Grimshaw *and Lt* John (Lanc F) *Calpe* 1917
Grogan *Brig Gen* Georg Wm St G cb cm dso (Welsh Regt) 1918
Guy *Lt Col* Basil John Douglas dso (R N) *China* 1900
Haine *and Lt* Reginald I (H A C) *Expdn F* 1917
Hall *Serg* Arthur (A) *France* 1918
Halliday *Lt Col* Lewis S T er (R M I) *China* 1900
Halliwell *L Cpl* Jo l (Lanc Fus) 1918
Halton *Pte* Albert (R Lanc R) 1917
Hamilton *Pte* J m (Australia) *Dardanelles* 1915
Hamilton *L Corp* John Brown (High L I) 1917
Hampton, *Serjt* H (Liverpool R) *S Africa* 1901
Hanna *C Sergt M* Robert (Can Inf) 1917
Hansen *Maj* Percy H (Lincs R) *Dardanelles* 1915
Hardham *Capt* W J (N Z) *S Africa* 1901
Hardock *Sergt* F G (R F A) *Expdny F* 1914
Hart *Gen* Sir R C kcb kcv (R E) *Afghan* 1879
Harvey *Capt* Frederick M W (Can Inf) *Expdny F* 1917
Harvey *Pte* Jack (Lond R) 1918
Harvey *Pte* Norman (R Innis Fus) *France* 1918
Harvey *Pte* Samuel (York & Lanc R) *Expdny F* 1915
Hayward *Capt* Regd F Johnson mc (Wilts R) 1918
Heaton *Serjt* Wm (Liverpool R) *S Africa* 1900
Heaviside *Pte* Michael (Dun L I) *Expdny F* 1917
Hedges *Capt* Frederick W (Beds R) *France* 1918
Henley *Capt* G S ns (Manch R) *Malakand* 1900
Henderson *Trooper* H S (Bulawayo) *Rhodesia* 1896
Herring *Capt* Alfred Cecil (N Staffs R) *France* 1918
Hewitson *Corpl* James (R Lanc R) 1918
Hewitt *Lce Cpl* William Henry (S Afr Inf) 1917
Hill *Pte* Albert (R Welch Fus.) *Expdny F* 1916
Hogan *Sergt* J (Manchester R) *Expdny F* 1914
Holbrook *Cdr* N D (R N) *Dardanelles* 1914
Holland *Maj* E J (R Canadian Dns) *S Africa* 1900
Holland *Lieut* John Vincent (Leinster R) *Expdny F* 1916
Holmes *2nd Lt* E W (Yorks L I) *Expdny F* 1914
Holmes *Lce Cpl* Thomas William (Can Mtd Rif) 1918
Holt *Pte* William (Cam Hrs) *France* 1918
Hornby *Brig Gen* E J Phipps cb cmg (R A), *S Africa* 1900
Howell *Corpl* Geo Julian mm (Aust Inf) *Balkans* 1917
How *Sub Lt* Sydney Herbert kcb kcmg (N S W Mtd Staff) *S Africa* 1900
Hudson *Lt Col* Charles Edward dso mc (Sherwood F) *Expdny F* 1918
Hillam *and Lt* James (West Riding R.) *France* 1918
Hughes *Lce Cpl* Thomas (Cam Rang), *Expdny F* 1916
Hull *Sergt* Richard (Sea Lt), *Expdny F* 1916
Hunter *Sgt* David Ferguson (High L I) *Ex F* 1918
Hutchison *Lt Col* D Brown Swinge cb (14th H) *South Africa* 1900
Hutchinson *Capt* James (Lanc Fus) *Expdny F* 1916
Hutt *Capt* Arthur (R Warwick R) 1917
Hyde *Lance Sgt* Albert (R H A) *S Africa* 1901
Ingram *Lt Colonel* M (Australia), *France* 1918
Inkster *Lt Col* Edgar Inos (R A M C) *S America* 1900
Insall *Sqn Cdr* Lancelot and Gilbert S M. (R A F), *Expdny F* 1915
Inwood *Pte* Reginald Percy (Aust Imp Fee) 1917
Jackson *Capt* A m (Australia) *Dardanelles* 1915
Jackson *Lieut* William (Australia) *Expdny F* 1915
James *Capt* H (Yeomanry R) *Dardanelles* 1915
James *Capt* Manley Angell m (Glouc R) 1918
Jarvis *Corpl* C A (R F) *Expdny F* 1914
Jensen *Pte* Jorgen C (Aust Inf) *Expdny F* 1917
Jerrard *Maj (Hon)* Alan (R A F) 1918
Johnson *Act Lt Col* Dudley G rs (bar) m.c (S W Bord and P Suss R) *France* 1918
Johnson *Lt* James (Northum Fus) *France* 1918
Johnson *Sgt* William (Sherwood F) *Egypt* 1918
Johnstone *Maj* R (Imp Light Horse) *S America* 1899
Jones *Lt* Thomas (Welch R) *Expdny F* 1916
Jones *Lt Col* C M (York R), *S Africa* 1900
Jones *Capt* William Dunavan (Aust Inf) 1918
Judson *Sgt* Reginald Stanley dcm, mm (Auckland N Z) 1918
Jurrall *Lce Cpl* Thos Geo (Worc R), *Expdny F* 1917
Kelly *Capt* Henry w (bar) (W Riding R.), *Expdny F* 1916
Kelly *Lt Col* John Sherwood cmg, dso, (Norf R & R Innis Fus) 1918
Kennedy *Lt Col* Wm Clark, cmg dso (bar) (Quebec R) *France* 1918
Kenny *Lce Cpl* Henry (L North Lancs), *Expdny F* 1916
Kenny *Sergt* Thomas (Durham L I) *Ex F* 1916
Kenny *Lce Cpl* Thomas Jas B (Aust Inf), *Ex F* 1917
Kenny *Lt Col* W D (I A) *Waziristan* 1919
Ker *Lt* Allan Ebenezer (Gord Highrs) *France* 1918
Kerr *Capt* George, mc (bar) (Aust.) *France*
Kerr *Lt* George Fraser mc, mm (Ontario R.), *France* 1918
Kerr, *Pte* John Chipman (Canad Inf.), *Expdny F* 1916
Kevzer *Pte* Leonard (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915

Khudadad Khan, *Sepoy* (129th Baluch.), *Expy. F.* 1914
Kinross, *Priv.* Cecil John (Canadian Inf.) 1918
Kirby, *Wing-Comdr.* Frank H., O.B.E., D.C.M., (R.A.F.), *S. Africa* 1900
Kirk, and Lt. James (Manchester R.), *France* .. 1918
Knight, *and Lt.* Alfred J. (Sherwood F.) 1917
Knight, *Capt.* H. J. (Liverpool Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Knox, *and Lieut.* Cecil Leonard, (R.E.), *Expy. F.* 1918
Konowal, *Corpl.* Filip (Canadian Inf.) 1917
Kulba Thapa, *Rifmn.* (Gurkha R.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Laidlaw, *Piper* Daniel (K.O.S.B.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Lala Lance Naik, *Sepoy* (41st Dogras), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Lauder, *Priv.* David R. (R. Scots Fus.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Laurent, *and Lt.* Harry John (N.Z. Rif. Bde.) .. 1918
Lawrence, *Capt.* T. (17th Lrs., *now* 18th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
Lawson, *L.-Corpl.* E. (Gord. High.), *Tirah* 1897
Leach, *Capt.* J. (M'chester R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Leak, *Priv.* John (Australia), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Leake, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* A. Martin- (S.A. Const.), *S. Africa*, 1902; (R.A.M.C.), Clasp, *Expdny. F.* 1915
LeQuesne, *Lt.-Col.* Ferd. Simeon, R.A.M.C., *Burma* 1889
Lewis, *Priv.* Herbert Wm. (Welch R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Lister, *Sergt.* Joseph (Lanc. Fus.) 1917
Lloyd, *Surg.-Gen.* Owen E. P., C.B. (A.M.S.), *Burma* 1893
Lodge, *Bombardier* Isaac, (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Loosemore, *Priv.* Arnold (W. Rid. R.) 1917
Lowerson, *Sergt.* Alfred (Aust.), *France* 1918
Luke, *Drvr.* F. (R.F.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Lyall, *Lt.* Graham (Cent. Ontario R.), *France* .. 1918
Lyster, *Lt.-Gen.* H. Hammon, C.B., (B.S.C.), *Mutiny* 1858
McAulay, *Sergt.* John, D.C.M. (Scots Gds.) 1918
McBeath, *L.-Corpl.* Robert (Seaforth High.).... 1918
McCarthy, *Lt.* Lawrence (Aust.), *France* 1918
McDougall, *Sergt.* Stanley R. (Aust. Imp. Fce.).. 1918
MacDowell, *Capt.* Thain W., D.S.O. (Can. Inf.) .. 1917
MacGregor, *Capt.* John, M.C., D.C.M.(bar) (Canad. Mtd. Rif.) *France* 1918
McIntosh, *Priv.* George (Gord. Highrs.) 1917
MacIntyre, *Lt.* David Lowe (Arg. & Suth. High.) 1918
Mackay, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. F. (A. & S. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
McKean, *Lieut.* George Burdon (Canadian Inf.) 1918
McLeod, *Lieut.* Alan Arnett (R. Air Fce.) 1918
McNally, *Sergt.* William (Yorks. R.), *France* 1918
McNamara, *Lt.* Frank H. (Aust. R.F.C.), *Ex. F.* 1917
McNamara, *Corp.* John (E. Surr. R.) 1918
McNess, *Lt.-Sergt.* Fred (Scots G.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
Maling, *Capt.* Geo. Allan, M.B. (R.A.M.C.), *Expy. F.* 1915
Malleson, *Sub.-Lt.* W. St. A., (R.N.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Marling, *Col.* Sir Percival S., Bt., C.B. (K.R.R.C.), *Sudan* 1884
Martin, *Maj.* Cyril G., D.S.O., (R.E.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Masters, *Priv.* Richard George, (A.S.C.) 1918
Masterson, *Maj.* J. E. I. (R. Lancs. R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Maufe, *Capt.* Thomas H. B. (R.G.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Maxwell, *Lt.* Joseph, M.C., D.C.M. (Aust.), *France* 1918

[illegible] ..... [illegible]
Mellish, Rev. Edward Noel, M.C. (C.F.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Melliss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. John, K.C.B., *Ashanti* 1900
Melvin, *Priv.* Charles (R. Highrs.) 1917
Merrifield, *Sergt.* William (Cent. Ontario R.), *France* 1918
Metcalf, *L.-Cpl.* William Henry, M.M. (Manitoba R.) 1918
Miles, *Priv.* Francis G. (Glouc. R.), *France* 1918
Mir Dast, *Jemadar* (Coke's Rif.), *Expdny. F.* ... 1915
Mitchell, *Capt.* Coulson N., M.C. (Canad. Engrs.), *France* 1918
Molyneux, *Sergt.* John (R. Fus.) 1917
Moon, *Lt.* Rupert. V. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Moore, *and Lt.* Montagu S. S. (Hants R.) 1917
Mott, *Sergt.* Edward J. (Border R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Mountain, *Sergt.* Albert (W. Yorks. R.) 1918
Moyney, *Sergt.* John (Ir. Gds.) 1917
Mugford, *L.-Cpl.* Harold, (M.G.C.) 1917
Mullane, *Sergt.-Maj.* Patrick (R.A.), *Afghan* 1880
Mullen, *Sergt.* George Harry, M.M. (Can. Inf.).... 1918
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Murray, *Corp.* Jas. (Conn. Rang.), *Transvaal* 1881
Myles, *Capt.* Edgar (Worc. R.) 1918
[illegible] K., D.S.O. (Welch R.), *Mesopot.* 1916
[illegible] in E., C.B. (R.N.), *Dardanelles* 1915
[illegible] Philip, D.S.O. (R.E.), *Expdny. Force* 1915

Nesbitt, *Capt.* R. C. (Mashonaland), *Rhodesia* .. 1896
Newlands, *Capt.* James E. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Nicholas, *Priv.* Henry James (N.Z. Inf.) 1918
Nickerson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hy. S., C.B.(m), C.M.G. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa* 1900
Nurse, *and Lieut.* G. E., R.A., *S. Africa* 1899
Ockenden, *Sergt.* James (R. Dub. Fus.) 1917
O'Kelly, *Capt.* Christopher P. J., M.C. (Can. Inf.) 1918
O'Leary, *and Lt* Michael (Northum. Fus.), *Exp. F.* 1915
O'Meara, *Priv.* Martin (Australia), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
O'Neill, *Sergt.* John (Leinster R.), *France* 1918
Onions, *L.-Cpl.* George (Devon R.), *France* 1918
Ormsby, *Sergt.* John Wm. (K.O.Y.L.I.), *Expy. F.* 1917
O'Rourke, *Priv.* Michael J. (Can. Inf.) 1917
Osborne, *Priv.* Jas. (Northampton R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Palmer, *Lt.* Fredk. Wm., M.M. (R.A.F.), *Expy. F.* 1917
Parker, *Sergt.* Charles (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* 1900
Parker, *L.-Cpl.* Walter R. (R.M.L.I.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Pearkes, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Randolph, M.C. (Can. Inf.) 1918
Peck *Lt.-Col.* Cyrus Wesley, D.S.O. (Manitoba R.) 1918
Peeler, *L.-Cpl.* Walter (Aust. I. F.) 1917
Phillips, *Capt.* Robert E. (R. War. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Pitcher, *Petty Off.* Ernest (R.N.), *Submarine* 1917
Pitts, *Lance-Corpl.* J. (Manch. Regt.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Pollard, *Lt.* Alfred O., M.C., D.C.M. (H.A.C.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Pollock, *and Lt.* James D. (Cam. High.), *Expy. F.* 1915
Pooll *Capt.* A. H. Batten, M.C. (R. Muns. F.), *Ex. F.* 1916
Potts, *L.-Cpl.* Fredk. W. O. (Berks. Yeo.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Poulter, *Priv.* Arthur (W. Rid. R.) 1918
Probyn, *Gen.* Rt Hon. Sir D. M., G.C.B. (Punjab Cavalry), *Mutiny* 1857
Procter, *Priv.* Arthur H. (Liverpool R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Proctor, *Flight-Lieut.* A. W. Beauchamp-, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), *Ex. F.* 1918
Prowse, *Ch. P.O.* George (R.N.V.R.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Quigg, *Priv.* Robert (R. Ir. Rif.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Ramsden, *Lieut.* H. E. (Protect. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
Rana, Karanbahadur, *Naik* (Gurkha Rif.) 1918
Ratcliffe, *Priv.* William (S. Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Rayfield, *Sergt.* Walter (Brit Columb R.), *France* 1918
Raynes, *Actg.-Sergt.* John C. (R.F.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Readitt, *Priv.* John (S. Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Reed, *Maj.-Gen.* Hamilton L., C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.), *S. Africa* 1899
Rees, *Sergt.* Ivor (S. Wales Bord.) 1917
Rees, *Wing-Comdr.* Lionel W. B., O.B.E., M.C., A.F.C. (R.A.F.), *Ex. F.* 1916
Reid, *Capt.* Oswald A. (L'pool R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Rendle, *Corpl.* T. E. (D.C.L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Reynolds, *Capt.* Henry, M.C. (R. Scots) 1917
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* James Hy. (R.A.M.C.), *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Richards, *Sergt.* Alfred (Lancs. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Richardson, *Sergt.* A. H. L. (Strathcona's), *S. Af.* 1900
Richardson, *Priv* G. (Border Regt.), *Mutiny* 1859
Ricketts, *Priv.* Thos (R. Newf'land R.), *France* 1918
Ridgeway, *Col.* Richard K., C.B (I.A.), *Naga Hills* 1879
Ripley, *Sergt.* John (Black Watch), *Expdny. F.*... 1915
Ritchie, *Com.* H. P. (R.N.), *Dar-es-Salaam* 1914
Ritchie, *Dmr.* Walter (Seaforth H.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Roberts, *Lt.-Col* Frank C., D.S.O., M.C. (Worc. R.) 1918
Robertson, *L.-Cpl.* Charles Graham, M.M. (R. Fus.) 1918
Robertson, *Lt Col.* James Forbes-, D.S.O., M.C. (Border R.) 1918
Robertson, *L.-Col.* William (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1899
Robinson, *Com.* Eric G., O.B.E. (R.N.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Robson, *Priv.* H. H. (Royal Scots), *Expdny F.*... 1914
Rochfort, *and Lt.* G. A. B. (Scots G.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Rogers, *Lieut.* James (S. A. Constab.), *S. Africa* 1901
Room, *L.-Corpl.* Frederick G. (R. Ir. R.) 1917
Roupell, *Lt.-Col.* G.R.P. (E.Surrey R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Rutherford, *Lieut.* Charles Smith, M.C. (Quebec R.) 1918
Ruthven, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Alex. G. A. Hore-, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Welch Gds.), *Sudan* 1898
Ruthven, *Sergt.* William (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Ryan, *Priv* John (Aust.), *France* 1918
Ryder, *Priv.* Robert (Middx. R.), *Expdny. F.*.... 1916
Sadlier, *Lieut.* Clifford Wm. King (Aust. I. F.).. 1918
Sage, *Priv.* Thomas Hy. (Som. L.I.) 1917
Samson, *Seaman* G. McK. (R.N.R.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Sanders, *Capt.* George (W. Yorks R.), *Expy. F.*.. 1916
Sandes, *and Lieut.* Arthur J. T. Fleming- (E. Surrey R.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Sartorius, *M.-G.* E. H., C.B. (E. Lanc. R.), *Afghan* 1879
Saunders, *Sergt.* Arthur F. (Suffolk R.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Schofield, *Lt.-Col.* Harry N. (R.A.), *S. Africa* .. 1899

Scott, *Q.-M.-Serat.* R. (Manch. Regt.), *S. Africa*
Scringer, *Capt.* F. A. C. (Can. A.M.S.), *Expdy. F.* 1915
Seeley, *Seaman* William (R.N.), *Japan* 1864
Shahamad Khan, *Havildar* (Punjabis), *Expdny. Force* 1916
Shankland, *Capt.* Robert (Can. Inf.) 1917
Sharpe, *Corpl.* C. (Lincs. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Shaul, *Sergt.* J. (High. L. I.), *S. Africa* 1899
Shepherd, *Rflm.* Albert E. (K.R.R.C.) 1918
Simpson, *L.-Sergt.* Walter (Linc. R.) 1918
Sinton, *Capt.* John A., M.B. (I.M.S.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Skinner, *C.-Sgt.-M.* John (R.O.S.B.) 1917
Smith, *Gunner* Albert (R.A.), *Sudan* 1885
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Clement L. (Som.M.I.), *Somaliland* 1904
Smith, *L.-Serat.* Edward, D.C.M. (Lanc. Fus.) 1918
Smith, *Sergt.* Issy (Manchester R.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1915
Smith, *Serat.* James (The Buffs), *Mohmand* 1897
Smith, *Private* James (Border R.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1914
Smyth, *Capt.* J. G., M.C. (Ludhiana Sikhs), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Smyth, *M.-Gen.* Sir Nevill M., K.C.B. (and D.G.) *Sudan* 1898
Spackman, *Sergt.* Charles Edward (Border R.) .. 1918
Statton, *Sergt.* Percy Clyde, M.M. (Aust. I. F.) .. 1918
Steele, *Lieut.* Gordon C. (R.N.), *Kronstadt* 1919
Steele, *Sergt.* Thomas (Seaforth H.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Stone, *Owner* Charles Edwin, M.M. (R.F.A.) 1918
Storkey, *Capt.* Percy Valentine (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Strachan, *Lieut.* Henry, M.C. (Can. Cav.) 1917
Stringer, *Priv.* George (Manch. R.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Stuart, *Lieut.* Ronald Neil, D.S.O. (R.N.R.), *Submarines* 1917
Stubbs, *Sergt.* Frank E. (Lanc. Fus.), *Gallipoli* .. 1915
Sullivan, *Cpl.* Arthur P. (Roy Fus.), *N. Russia* 1919
Sykes, *Priv.* Ernest (Northd. Fus.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1917
Symons, *Lieut.* Wm. J. (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir E. T., K.C.B. (R.E.), *Mutiny* 1857
Thomas, *L.-Cpl.* John (N. Staffs. R.) 1918
Throssell, *and Lt.* Hugo V. H. (Aust.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Tollerton, *Private* R. (Cameron H.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Tombs, *L.-Corpl.* Joseph (L'pool R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Towers, *Priv.* James (Scott. Rif.), *France* 1918
Towner, *Lieut.* Edgar, M.C. (Aust. M.G.C.), *France* 1918
Towse, *Capt.* E. B., C.B.E. (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1899
Toye, *Capt.* Alfred M., M.C. (Midsx. R.) 1918
Train, *Sergt.* Charles Wm. (Lond. R.) 1918
Traynor, *Sergt.* W. H. (W. Yorks R.), *S. Africa*.. 1901
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir R. E. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (R. Can. Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Turrall, *Priv.* Thos. Geo. (Worc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Unwin, *Capt.* Edward, C.B., C.M.G. (R.N.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Upton, *Corpl.* J. (Sherwood F.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Veale, *Corpl.* Theodore W. H. (Devon R.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Vickers, *Priv.* Arthur (Warwick R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Vickers, *Capt.* Chas. G. (Sherwood For.), *Exp. F.* 1915
Vickery, *Corpl.* S. (Dorset R.), *Tirah* 1897
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* William George, C.B. (I.A.), *Somaliland* 1903
Walker, *Maj.* A. R. Hill- (Nrthmp. R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Ward, *Private* C. (Yorksh. L. I.), *S. Africa* 1900
Wark, *Maj.* Blair (Aust.), *France* 1918
Wassall, *Private* Samuel (S. Staff. R.), *Zulu* 1879
Waters, *Maj.* Arnold Horace S., D.S.O., M.C. (R.E.), *France* 1918
Watt, *Skipper* Joseph (R.N.R.), *Strs. of Otranto* 1917
Weale, *Sergt.* Henry (R. W. Fus.) 1918
Welch, *Corpl.* James (R. Berk. R.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1917
West, *Flight-Lieut.* Ferdinand M.F., M.C. (R.A.F.) 1918
Wheeler, *Maj.* Geo. Campbell (Gurkha R.) *Mesopotamia* 1917
White, *Capt.* Archie Cecil T. (Yorks. R.), *Expy. F.* 1916
White, *Priv.* Jack (R. Lanc. R.), ... 1917
White, *and Lt.* Wm. Allison (M. G. Corps)..... 1918
Whitfield, *Priv.* Harold (K. Shrop. L. I.) 1918
Whitham, *Priv.* Thomas (Cold. Gds.) 1917
Whittle, *Sergt.* John W., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Wilkinson, *L.-Cpl.* Alfred (Manch. R.), *France*. 1918
Wilcox, *L.-Cpl.* Alfred (Oxf. & Bucks. L. I.) 1918
Williams, *Pte.* John (S. Wales Bord.), *Borke's Drift* 1879
Williams, *C.-Serpt.-Maj.* John, D.C.M., M.M. (Bar), (S. Wales Bord.), *France* 1918
Williams, *Seaman* William (R.N.R.), *Submarines* 1917
Willis, *Maj.* Richard R. (Lancs. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Wilson, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur Knyvett, G.C.B., O.M. (R.N.), *Sudan* 1884
Wilson, *Private* G. (Highland L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Wood, *L.-Sergt* Harry (Scots Gds.), *France* 1918
Wood, *Priv.* Wilfred (Northd. Fus.) 1918
Woodall, *L.-Sergt.* Joseph Edward (Rif. Brig.) .. 1918
Woolley, *Capt.* Geoffrey H., M.C. (Qn. Vic. Rif.), *Exp. F.* 1915
Wright, *Br.-Gen.* Wallace D. (R. W. Surrey), *Sokoto* 1903
Wyatt, *Corp.* George H. (Cold. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Wylly, *Maj.* Guy G. E. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* .. 1900

The Distinguished Service Cross.—1914.—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901; is designed for bestowal on all officers of the R.N. below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander.

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The Air Force Cross. 1918.—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding, but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy.

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The Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918.—D.F.M.—and **the Air Force Medal**, for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C.

The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal. — C.G.M. — Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Army.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration—V.D.—Was an honour for rewarding the meritorious services of officers of the force in question, who must have been in commission and have served twenty years.

The Territorial Decoration—T.D.—Established in 1908; is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty years' good service in the Territorial Force, and not holders of the Volunteer Decoration. Similarly a **Territorial Long Service Medal** has been substituted for that formerly awarded to Volunteers.

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The Indian Order of Merit.—Instituted in 1837, as a reward for personal bravery, to Indian officers and men.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.—Was founded in 1900, and is a reward for any person, of either sex, who shall have rendered useful service in or for India.

The Albert Medal.—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877, and is a recognition of acts of gallantry performed by any person whatever—"For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on Land."

CABINET MINISTERS.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	David Lloyd George O M (*b* 1863)	£5,000
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Birkenhead (*b* 1872)	£5 000
Lord President of the Council	Arthur James Balfour O M (*b* 1848)	£5 000
Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons	Andrew Bonar Law (*b* 1858)	£5 000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Austen Chamberlain (*b* 1863)	£5,000
First Lord of the Admiralty	Walter Hume Long (*b* 1854)	£5,000
Without Portfolio	Sir L Worthington Evans Bart (*b* 1868)	£5 000
Secretaries of State —		
Home Affairs	Edward Shortt K C (*b* 1862)	£5 000
Foreign Affairs (and Leader of the House of Lords)	Earl Curzon of Kedleston K G (*b* 1859	£5 000
Colonies	Viscount Milner (*b* 1854)	£5 000
War	Winston Spencer Churchill (*b* 1874)	£5,000
India	Edwin Samuel Montagu (*b* 1879)	£5 000
Air	Winston Spencer Churchill *see* War)	
Scotland	Robert Munro K C (*b* 1868	£2 500
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Field Marshal Viscount French K P (*b* 1852)	£20 000
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Lt Col Sir Hamar Greenwood Bart (*b* 1870	£4 424
President Board of Trade	Sir Robert Horne K C (*b* 1871)	£5 000
President Board of Agriculture and Fisheries	Lord Lee (*b* 1868)	£2 000
Pres of Council of Education	Hubert Albert Laurens Fisher (*b* 1865)	£5 000
Minister of Health	Christopher Addison M D (*b* 1869)	£5 000
Minister of Labour	Thomas James Macnamara (*b* 1861)	£2 000
Minister of Transport	Sir Eric Campbell Geddes (*b* 1876)	£5,000

* The Lord Lieutenant or The Chief Secretary

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Minister of Munitions of War Lord Inverforth (*b* 1879)		£5 000
Food Controller Charles A McCurdy (*b* 1870)		£5 000
Minister of Shipping Sir Joseph Maclay Bart (*b* 1857)		£5 000
Minister of Pensions Ian Macpherson (*b* 1880)		£2 000
Postmaster General Albert Holden Illingworth (*b* 1865)		£2 500
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster Earl of Crawford and Balcarres (*b* 1871)		£2 000
First Commissioner of Works Sir Alfred Mond Bart (*b* 1868		£2,000
Attorney General Sir Gordon Hewart K C (*b* 1870)	*ar fees* in 1914 £11 397)	£7 000
Solicitor General Sir Fred Pollock K C (*b* 1861)	*ar fees* in 1914 £13 038)	£6 000
Paymaster General Sir John Tudor Walters (*b* 1866)		*unpaid*
Civil Lord of the Admiralty Earl of Onslow (*b* 1876)		£1 000
Treasury — *Junior Lords* Col Sir R A Sanders Bart (*b* 1867) £1 000 James Parker £1 000 J F Jones *unpaid* Sir W Sutherland		£1 000
Financial Secretary Stanley Baldwin (*b* 1867)		£2,000
Joint Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretaries Lord Edmund Talbot (*b* 1855 £1 000 Maj H n Frederick Ernest Guest (*b* 1875)		£1 000
Parliamentary and Financial Secretaries — *Admiralty* Col Sir J Craig Bart (*b* 1871)		£1 500
War Sir Archibald Williamson Bart (*b* 1860)		£1 500
Air Marquess of Londonderry (*b* 1878)		£1 500
Munitions of War Sir S H Lever		£1 500
Parliamentary Secretaries — *Home Affairs* Major Sir J L Baird Bart (*b* 1874		£1 500
Foreign Affairs Cecil Bishopp Harmsworth (*b* 1869 £1 500, † F G Kellaway (*b* 1870)		£1 500
Colonies Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery (*b* 1873)		£1 500
War Viscount Peel (*b* 1867)		£1 500
India Earl of Lytton (*b* 1876)		£1 500
Trade Maj Sir Philip Lloyd Graeme (*b* 1884) £1 500 † F G Kellaway (*b* 1870		£1 500
Mines (Board of Trade), William Clive Bridgeman (*b* 1864)		£1 500
Agriculture and Deputy Minister of Fisheries Lt Col Sir A Griffith Boscawen (*b* 1865)		£1 200
Education John Herbert Lewis (*b* 1858)		£1 200
Health Viscount Astor (*b* 1879)		£1 500
Labour Sir M Barlow (*b* 1868)		£1 200
Pensions Maj G C Tryon (*b* 1871)		£1 200
Munitions of War, J F Hope (*b* 1870) £1 200 Lord Ratheredan (*b* 1850		*unpaid*
Food Sir W Mitchell Thomson Bart (*b* 1877)		£1 500
Transport Arthur Neal (*b* 1862		£1 500
Asst Postmaster General H Pike Pease (*b* 1867)		£1 200
Shipping Lt Col L O Wilson (*b* 1876)		£1 500

† Joint Secretariat (Overseas Trade Department)

Scotland.

Secretary (*see* The Cabinet)	
Lord Advocate Thomas Brash Morison K C (*b* 1868)	£5 00
Solicitor General Col Charles David Murray K C (*b* 1806	£4 00

Ireland

Lord Lieutenant (*see* The Cabinet)	
Lord Chancellor Sir James Henry Mussen Campbell Bart K C (*b* 1851)	£6 00
Chief Secretary to Lord Lieutenant (*see* The Cabinet)	
Attorney General Denis Stanislaus Henry K C (*b* 1864)	£5 00
Solicitor General Daniel Martin Wilson K C (*b* 1868)	£4 00

Ministers of the Royal Household

Lord Steward Viscount Farquhar G C V O (*b* 1844)	£2
Treasurer Commander B M Eyres Monsell R N (*b* 1880)	
Comptroller Lt Col Hon G F Stanley (*b* 1872)	
Lord Chamberlain Viscount Sandhurst (*b* 1855)	
Vice-Chamberlain W Dudley Ward (*b* 1877	
Lords in Waiting Lord Stanmore (*b* 1872) Maj Gen Lord Rankeillour (*b* 1852 Viscount Valentia (*b* 1843) Lord Somerleyton (*b* 1857) Earl of Bradford (*b* 1873) Earl of Lucan (*b* 1860	£
Captain Gentlemen at Arms Lord Colebrooke (*b* 1885)	£
Captain Yeomen of the Guard Lord Hylton (*b* 1886)	£
Master of the Horse Earl of Chesterfield, K G (*b* 1854)	£2

*** All the above vacate office on a change of Government.

Scott, *Q.-M.-Sergt.* R. (Manch. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Scrimger, *Capt.* F. A. C. (Can. A.M.S.), *Expdy. F.* 1915
Seeley, *Seaman* William (R.N.), *Japan* 1864
Shahamad Khan, *Havildar* (Punjabis), *Expdny. Force* 1916
Shankland, *Capt.* Robert (Can. Inf.) 1917
Sharpe, *Corpl.* C. (Lincs. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Shaul, *Sergt.* J. (High. L. I.), *S. Africa* 1899
Shepherd, *Rflm.* Albert E. (K.R.R.C.)..... 1918
Simpson, *L.-Sergt.* Walter (Linc. R.) 1918
Sinton, *Capt.* John A., M.B. (I.M.S.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Skinner, *C.-Sgt.-M.* John (K.O.S.B.)..... 1917
Smith, *Gunner* Albert (R.A.), *Sudan* 1885
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Clement L. (Som.M.I.), *Somaliland* 1904
Smith, *L.-Sergt.* Edward, D.C.M. (Lanc. Fus.) 1918
Smith, *Sergt.* Issy (Manchester R.), *Expdny. F.*... 1915
Smith, *Sergt.* James (The Buns), *Mohmand* 1897
Smith, *Private* James (Border R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1914
Smyth, *Capt.* J. G., M.C. (Ludhiana Sikhs), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Smyth, *M.-Gen.* Sir Nevill M., K.C.B. (and D.G.) *Sudan* 1898
Spackman, *Sergt.* Charles Edward (Border R.) .. 1918
Statton, *Sergt.* Percy Clyde, M.M. (Aust. I. F.) .. 1918
Steele, *Lieut.* Gordon C. (R.N.), *Kronstadt* 1919
Steele, *Sergt.* Thomas (Seaforth H.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Stone, *Gunner* Charles Edwin, M.M. (R.F.A.).... 1918
Storkey, *Capt.* Percy Valentine (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Strachan, *Lieut.* Henry, M.C. (Can. Cav.) 1917
Stringer, *Prir.* George (Manch. R.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Stuart, *Lieut.* Ronald Neil, D.S.O. (R.N.R.), *Submarines* 1917
Stubbs, *Sergt.* Frank E. (Lanc. Fus.), *Gallipoli* .. 1915
Sullivan, *Cpl* Arthur P. (Roy Fus.), *N Russia* 1919
Sykes, *Priv.* Ernest (Northd. Fus.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1917
Symons, *Lieut.* Wm. J. (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir E. T., K.C.B. (R.E.), *Mutiny* 1857
Thomas, *L.-Cpl.* John (N. Staffs. R.)..... 1918
Throssell, *and Lt.* Hugo V. H. (Aust.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Tollerton, *Private* R. (Cameron H.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Tombs, *L.-Corpl.* Joseph (L'pool R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Towers, *Priv.* James (Scott. Rif.), *France* 1918
Towner, *Lieut.* Edgar, M.C. (Aust. M.G.C.), *France* 1918
Towse, *Capt.* E. B., C.B.E. (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1899
Toye, *Cavt.* Alfred M., M.C. (Midsx. R.) 1918
Train, *Sergt.* Charles Wm. (Lond. R.)..... 1918
Traynor, *Sergt.* W. R. (W. Yorks R.), *S. Africa*.. 1901
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir R. E. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (R. Can. Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Turrall, *Priv.* Thos. Geo. (Worc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Unwin, *Capt.* Edward, C.B., C.M.G. (R.N.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Upton, *Corpl.* J. (Sherwood F.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Veale, *Corpl.* Theodore W. H. (Devon R.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Vickers, *Priv.* Arthur (Warwick R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Vickers, *Capt.* Chas. G. (Sherwood For.), *Exp. F.* 1915
Vickery, *Corpl.* S. (Dorset R.), *Tirah* 1897
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* William George, C.B. (I.A.), *Somaliland* 1903
Walker, *Maj.* A. R. Hill- (Nrthmp. R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Ward, *Private* C. (Yorksh. L. I.), *S. Africa* 1900
Wark, *Maj.* Blair (Aust.), *France* 1918
Wassall, *Private* Samuel (S. Staff. R.), *Zulu* 1879
Waters, *Maj.* Arnold Horace S., D.S.O., M.C. (R.E.), *France* 1918
Watt, *Skipper* Joseph (R.N.R.), *Strs. of Otranto* 1917
Weale, *Sergt* Henry (R. W. Fus.) 1918
Welch, *Corpl.* James (R. Berk. R.), *Expdny. F.*... 1917
West, *Flight-Lieut.* Ferdinand M. F., M.C. (R.A.F.) 1918
Wheeler, *Maj.* Geo. Campbell (Gurkha R.) *Mesopotamia* 1917
White, *Capt.* Archie Cecil T. (Yorks. R.), *Expy. F.* 1916
White, *Priv* Jack (R. Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.*... 1917
White, *and Lt.* Wm. Allison (M. G. Corps)..... 1918
Whitfield, *Priv.* Harold (K. Shrop. L. I.) 1918
Whitham, *Priv.* Thomas (Cold. Gds.) 1917
Whittle, *Sergt.* John W., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Wilkinson, *L.-Cpl.* Alfred (Manch. R.), *France.* 1918
Wilcox, *L.-Cpl.* Alfred (Oxf. & Bucks. L. I.) 1918
Williams, *Pte.* John (S. Wales Bord.), *Boer's Drift* 1879
Williams, *C.-Sergt.-Maj.* John, D.C.M., M.M. (Bar), (S. Wales Bord.), *France* 1918
Williams, *Seaman* William (R.N.R.), *Submarines* 1917
Willis, *Maj.* Richard R. (Lancs. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Wilson, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur Knyvett, G.C.B., O.M. (R.N.), *Sudan* 1884
Wilson, *Private* G. (Highland L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Wood, *L.-Sergt* Harry (Scots Gds.), *France* 1918
Wood, *Priv.* Wilfred (Northd. Fus.)..... 1918
Woodall, *L.-Sergt.* Joseph Edward (Rif. Brig.) .. 1918
Woolley, *Capt.* Geoffrey H., M.C. (Qn. Vic. Rif.), *Exp. F.* 1915
Wright, *Br.-Gen.* Wallace D. (R. W. Surrey), *Soloto* 1903
Wyatt, *Corp.* George H. (Cold. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Wylly, *Maj.* Guy G. E. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Young, *Pte.* John (Quebec R.), *France*..... 1918
Young, *Priv.* Thomas (Durh. L. I.)..... 1918
Zengel, *Sergt.* Raphael L., M.M. (Saskatchewan R.) 1918

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His Majesty's Ministers.

CABINET MINISTERS.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	David Lloyd George O M (*b* 1863)
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Birkenhead (*b* 1872)
Lord President of the Council	Arthur James Balfour O M (*b* 1848)
Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons	Andrew Bonar Law (*b* 1858)
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Austen Chamberlain (*b* 1863)
First Lord of the Admiralty	Walter Hume Long (*b* 1854)
Without Portfolio	Sir L Worthington Evans Bart (*b* 1868)
Secretaries of State —	
Home Affairs	Edward Shortt K C (*b* 1862)
Foreign Affairs (and Leader of the House of Lords)	Earl Curzon of Kedleston K G (*b* 1859)
Colonies	Viscount Milner (*b* 1854)
War	Winston Spencer Churchill (*b* 1874)
India	Edwin Samuel Montagu (*b* 1879)
Air	Winston Spencer Churchill (*see* War)
Scotland	Robert Munro K C (*b* 1868)
**Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*	Field Marshal Viscount French K P (*b* 1852)
**Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*	Ian Colin Stair Hamilton (*b* 1870)
President Board of Trade	Sir Robert Horne K C (*b* 1871)
President Board of Agriculture and Fisheries	Lord Lee (*b* 1868)
President of the Board of Education	Herbert Albert Laurens Fisher (*b* 1865)
Minister of Health	Christopher Addison M D (*b* 1869)
Minister of Labour	Thomas James Macnamara (*b* 1861)
Minister of Transport	Sir Eric Campbell Geddes (*b* 1876)

* The Lord Lieutenant *or* The Chief Secretary

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.

Minister of Munitions of War Lord Inverforth (*b* 1879)		
Food Controller Charles A McCurdy (*b* 1870)		
Minister of Shipping Sir Joseph Maclay Bart (*b* 1857)		
Minister of Pensions Ian Macpherson (*b* 1880)		
Postmaster General Albert Holden Illingworth (*b* 1865)		
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster Lord Crawford and Balcarres (*b* 1871)		
First Commissioner of Works Sir Alfred Mond Bart (*b* 1868)		
Attorney General Sir Gordon Hewart K C (*b* 1870)	*fees* in 1914 £11 397	£7 000
Solicitor General Sir Fitzgerald Pollock, K C (*b* 1861)	*fees* in 1914 £13 038)	£6 000
Paymaster General Sir John Tudor Walters (*b* 1866)		*unpaid*
First Lord of the Admiralty Earl of Onslow (*b* 1876)		£1 000
Treasury — *Junior Lords* Col Sir R A Sanders Bart (*b* 1867 £1 000 James Parker £1 000 J T Jones *unpaid* Sir W Sutherland		£1 000
Financial Secretary Stanley Baldwin (*b* 1867)		£2 000
Joint Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretaries Lord Edmund Talbot (*b* 1855 £1 000 Maj Hon Frederick Ernest Guest (*b* 1875)		
Parliamentary and Financial Secretaries — *Admiralty* Col Sir J Craig Bart (*b* 1871)		
War Sir Archibald Williamson Bart (*b* 1860)		£1 5
Air Marquess of Londonderry (*b* 1878)		£1 5
Munitions of War Sir S H Lever		£1 5
Parliamentary Secretaries — *Home Affairs* Major Sir J L Baird Bart (*b* 1874		
Foreign Affairs Cecil Bishopp Harmsworth (*b* 1869 £1 500, † F G Kellaway (*b* 1870)		
Colonies Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery (*b* 1873)		
War Viscount Peel (*b* 1867)		
India, Earl of Lytton (*b* 1876)		
Trade Maj Sir Philip Lloyd Graeme (*b* 1884) £1 500, † F G Kellaway (*b* 1870		
Mines (Board of Trade), William Clive Bridgeman (*b* 1864)		
Agriculture and Deputy Minister of Fisheries Lt Col Sir A Griffith Boscawen (*b* 1865)		
Education John Herbert Lewis (*b* 1858)		
Health Viscount Astor (*b* 1879)		
Labour Sir M Barlow (*b* 1868)		
Pensions Maj G C Tryon (*b* 1871)		
Munitions of War, J F Hope (*b* 1870 £1 200 Lord Ratheredan (*b* 1850		
Food Sir W Mitchell Thompson Bart (*b* 1877)		
Transport Arthur Neal (*b* 1862		
Asst Postmaster General H Pike Pease (*b* 1867)		
Shipping Lt Col L O Wilson (*b* 1876)		

† Joint Secretariat (Overseas Trade Department)

Scotland.

Secretary (*see* The Cabinet)	
Lord Advocate Thomas Brash Morison K C (*b* 1868)	£5 000
Solicitor General Col Charles David Murray K C (*b* 1806	£2 000

Ireland

Lord Lieutenant (*see* The Cabinet)	
Lord Chancellor Sir James Henry Mussen Campbell Bart K (*b* 1851	£6 000
Chief Secretary to Lord Lieutenant (*see* The Cabinet)	
Attorney General Denis Stanislaus Henry K C (*b* 1864)	£5 000
Solicitor General, Daniel Martin Wilson K C (*b* 1866)	£2 000

Ministers of the Royal Household

Lord Steward Viscount Farquhar, G C V O (*b* 1844)	£2 000
Treasurer Commander B M Eyres Monsell R N (*b* 1880)	£1 [illegible]04
Comptroller Lt-Col Hon G F Stanley (*b* 1872)	£1 004
Lord Chamberlain Viscount Sandhurst (*b* 1855)	£2 000
Vice-Chamberlain, W Dudley Ward (*b* 1877	£1 [illegible]024
Lords in Waiting Lord Stanmore (*b* 1872) Maj Gen Lord Ranksborough (*b* 1852 Viscount Valentia (*b* 1843) Lord Somerleyton (*b* 1857) Earl of Bradford (*b* 1873 Earl of Lucan (*b* 1860 [illegible]h	£1 [illegible]702
Captain Gentlemen at Arms Lord Colebrooke (*b* 1885)	£1 200
Captain Yeomen of the Guard Lord Hylton (*b* 1886)	£200
Master of the Horse, Earl of Chesterfield, K G (*b* 1894)	£2 500

*** All the above vacate office on a change of Government.

Premiers, Principal Secretaries,

Premiers and Secretaries of State—The inability of George I. to understand the English language made his attendance at meetings of the Cabinet useless and irksome and allowed the appearance of a Prime Minister for his example has been so consistently followed as to have become a settled custom. In 1905 the office of Prime Minister was officially recognised. The first mention of a King's Secretary of State is under Henry III. In 1433, owing to press of work in France two Secretaries were appointed and until 1794 two seems to have been the normal number. From 1768 to 1782 one of the two dealt with matters pertaining to the Northern States of Europe the other with matters pertaining to the Southern States Home Irish and Colonial business. In

Date	Premier	Exchequer	Home (1782)	Foreign (1782)		Colonies (1854)
May 25 1804	W Pitt	W Pitt	Hawkesbury	Harrowby / Mulgrave	W Dundas	Camden / Castlereagh
Feb 11 1806	Grenville	Ld H Petty	Spencer	C J Fox / Howick	Gen Fitzpatrick	W Windham
Mar 31 1807	Portland	S Perceval	Hawkesbury	Canning	Gen Pulteney	Castlereagh
Dec 2 1809	S Perceval	S Perceval	R Ryder	Bathurst / Wellesley	Ld C L Cole / Palmerston	Liverpool
June 9 1812	Liverpool	N Vansittart / F J R Jenkinson	S Lamouth / R Peel	Londonderry / Canning	Palmerston	
Apr 24 1827	G Canning	G Canning	S Lourne	Dudley	Palmerston	Goderich ...
Sept 5, 1827	Goderich	J C Herries	Lansdowne	Dudley	Palmerston	W Huskisson
Jan 25 1828	Wellington	H Goulbourn	R Peel	Dudley	Palmerston / Hardinge / F L Gower	W Huskisson / Sir G Murray
Nov 22 1830	Grey	Althorp			C W W Wynn / Sir H Parnell / E Ellice	Goderich / Hon L Stanley
July 18 1834	Melbourne	Althorp	Duncannon	Palmerston	E Ellice	Hon T S Rice
Dec 26 1834	Sir R Peel	Sir R Peel	H Goulbourn	Wellington	J C Herries	Aberdeen
Apr 18 1835	Melbourne	T Spring Rice / F T Baring	Lord J Russell / Normanby		Howick / T B Macaulay / Sir H Hardinge	Glenelg / Normanby / Ld J Russell
Sept 6 1841	Sir R Peel	H Goulbourn	Sir J Graham	Aberdeen	Sir T Fremantle / Hon S Herbert	Stanley / W E Gladstone
July 6 1846	Ld J Russell	Sir C Wood	Sir G Grey	Palmerston / Granville	Hon F Maule	Grey
Feb 27 1852	Derby	B Disraeli	S H Walpole	Malmesbury	W Beresford	Sir J Pakington
Dec 28 1852	Aberdeen	W E Gladstone	Palmerston	Lord J Russell / Clarendon	Hn S Herbert / Newcastle	Newcastle / Sir G Grey / Lord J Russell
Feb 10 1855	Palmerston	W E Gladstone / Sir G C Lewis	Sir G Grey	Clarendon	Panmure	Hon S Herbert / SirW Molesworth / H Labouchere
Feb 25, 1858	Derby	B Disraeli	S H Walpole / T S Estcourt	Malmesbury	Gen Peel	Stanley / Sir
Jun 18 1859	Palmerston	W E Gladstone	Sir G C Lewis / Sir G Grey	Ld J Russell	Hn S Herbert / Sir G C Lewis / deGrey & Ripon	E Cardwell
Nov 6 1865	Russell	W E Gladstone	Sir G Grey	Clarendon	de Grey & Ripon / Hartington	E Cardwell
July 6 1866	Derby	B Disraeli	S H Walpole / G Hardy	Stanley	Gen Peel / Sir J Pakington	Buckingham
Feb 27 1868	B Disraeli	G W Hunt	G Hardy	Stanley	Sir J Pakington	Buckingham
Dec 9 1868	W E Gladstone	R Lowe	H A Bruce	Clarendon	E Cardwell	Granville
Feb 21 1874	B Disraeli (Beaconsfield)	W E Gladstone / Sir S Northcote	R Lowe / R A Cross	Granville / Derby / Salisbury	G Hardy / Col F A Stanley	Kimberley / Carnarvon / Sir M H Beach
Apr 28 1880	W E Gladstone	W F Gladstone / H C E Childers	Sir W Harcourt	Granville	H C E Childers / Hartington	Kimberley / Derby
Jun 24 1885	Salisbury	Sir M H Beach	Sir R A Cross	Salisbury	W H Smith	Col F A Stanley
Feb 6 1886	W E Gladstone	Sir W Harcourt	H C E Childers	Rosebery	H C Bannerman	Granville
Aug 3 1886	Salisbury / W H Smith (1st Lord)	Ld R Churchill / G J Goschen	H Matthews	Iddesleigh / Salisbury	W H Smith / E Stanhope	Knutsford
Aug 18 1892	W E Gladstone	Sir W Harcourt	H H Asquith	Rosebery	H C Bannerman	Ripon
Mar 3 1894	Rosebery	Sir W Harcourt	H H Asquith	Kimberley	H C Bannerman	Ripon
July 2 1895	Salisbury / Balfour (1st Ld)	Sir M H Beach	Sir M W Ridley / C T Ritchie	Salisbury / Lansdowne	Lansdowne / St J Brodrick	J Chamberlain
July 12 1902	A J Balfour	C T Ritchie / A Chamberlain	A Akers Douglas	Lansdowne	St J Brodrick / H O A Forster	J Chamberlain / A Lyttelton
Dec 5, 1905	Sir H C Bannerman	H H Asquith	H J Gladstone	Sir E Grey	R B Haldane	Elgin
April 8 1908	H H Asquith	D Lloyd George	H J Gladstone / W S Churchill / R McKenna	Sir E Grey	R B Haldane / Haldane (Visct) / Col J E B Seely / H H Asquith / Kitchener	Crewe / L Harcourt
Coalition Ministries —						
June 10 1915	H. H Asquith	R McKenna	Herbert Samuel	Sir E Grey / Grey (Visct)	Kitchener / D Lloyd George	A Bonar Law
Dec 7 1916	D Lloyd George	A. Bonar Law	Sir G Cave	A J Balfour	Derby / Milner	W H Long
	(A Bonar Law / *Privy Seal*)	A Chamberlain	E Shortt.	A J Balfour / Curzon.	W S Churchill	Milner

1782 the former became Foreign and the latter Home Secretary still retaining Irish and Colonial business The Home Secretary was also responsible for the Secretary at War who though not a Secretary of State directed the movements payment and civil control of the Army In 1794 a Secretary of State for War was appointed to manage all military business and in 1801 he was given the control of the Colonies In 1854 the War Secretary was relieved of Colonial business and a fourth Secretary of State was appointed for the Colonies In 1858 the Secretary of State for India was appointed and in 1918 the Royal Air Force was constituted, with a Secretary of State as President of the Air Council

Ld Chancellor	Ld President	Board of Trade	Admiralty	India (1784 & 1858)	Ld Lieut (1801)	Chief Secretary Ireland)
Eldon	Portland Sidmouth Camden	Montrose	Melville Barham	Castlereagh	Hardwicke Powis	Sir J Nepean N Vansittart Long
Erskine	Fitzwilliam Sidmouth	Auckland	Sir C Cotty Hon T Grenville	Minto G Tierney	Bedford	W Elliott
Eldon	Camden	Bathurst	Mulgrave	R B Jenkins	Richmond	Sir A Wellesley
Eldon	Camden	Bathurst	Mulgrave C P Yorke	R B Dundas	Richmond	Hon R Dundas W W Pole
Eldon	Harrowby	Clancarty Hon H J Robinson W Huskisson	Melville	Buckinghamsh G Canning C Bathurst C W W Wynn	Richmond Whitworth Talbot	R Peel C Grant H Goulburn
Lyndhurst	Harrowby	W Huskisson	Clarence	C W W Wynn	Wellesley	Hon W Lamb
Lyndhurst	Harrowby	C Grant	Clarence	C W W Wynn	Wellesley	Hon W Lamb
Lyndhurst	Bathurst	W V Fitzgerald J C Herries	Clarence Melville	Melville Ellenborough	Anglesey Northumberland	Ld F L Gower Sir H Hardinge
Brougham	Lansdowne	Auckland	Sir J Graham	C Grant	Anglesey Wellesley	F G S Stanley Sir J Hobhouse
Brougham Lyndhurst	Lansdowne Roselyn	C P Thomson A Baring	Auckland de Grey	C Grant Ellenborough	Harrington Harrington	E J Littleton E J Littleton
(In commission) Cottenham	Lansdowne	C P Thomson H Labouchere	Auckland Minto	Sir J Hobhouse	Mulgrave Forrington	Morpeth Elliot
Lyndhurst	Wharncliffe	Ripon W E Gladstone Dalhousie	Haddington Ellenborough	Ellenborough Fitzgerald Ripon	de Grey Heytesbury	Sir T F Fremantle Lincoln
Cottenham (In commission) Truro	Lansdowne	Clarendon H Labouchere	Auckland Sir F T Baring	Sir J Hobhouse	Bessborough Clarendon	H Labouchere Sir W Somerville
St Leonards	Lonsdale	J W Henley	Northumberland	J C Herries	Eglinton	Naas
Cranworth	Granville Ld J Russell	E Cardwell	Sir J Graham	Sir C Wood	St Germans	Sir J Young
Cranworth	Granville	Stanley of A	Sir J Graham Sir C Wood	Sir C Wood R Lowe to Smith	Carlisle	E Horsman H A Herbert
Chelmsford	Salisbury	J W Henley Donoughmore	SirJ Pakington	Ellenborough Stanley	Eglinton	Naas
Campbell Westbury Cranworth	Granville	T M Gibson	Somerset	Sir C Wood	Carlisle Wodehouse	E Cardwell Sir R Peel
Cranworth	Granville	T M Gibson	Somerset	Sir C Wood de Grey & Ripon	Wodehouse	C Fortescue
Chelmsford	Buckingham Marlborough	Sir S Northcote	Sir J Pakington	Granville	Abercorn	Naas Col W Patten
Cairns	Marlborough	Richmond	H L Corry	Sir S Northcote	Abercorn	Col W Patten
Hatherley	Ripon	J Bright	H C Childers	Argyll	Spencer	C Fortescue
Selborne	Aberdare	C Fortescue	G J Goschen			Hartington
Cairns	Richmond	Sir C Adderley Sandon	G Ward Hunt W H Smith	Salisbury Cranbrook	Abercorn Marlborough	M H Beach J Lowther
Selborne	Spencer Carlingford	J Chamberlain	Northbrook	Hartington Kimberley	Cowper Spencer	W F Forster Ld E Cavendish G O Trevelyan H C Bannerman
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Richmond F Stanhope	Ld G Hamilton	Ld R Churchill	Carnarvon	Sir W H Dyke W H Smith
Herschell	Spencer	A J Mundella	Ripon	Kimberley	Aberdeen	J Morley
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Stanley of P Sir M H Beach	Ld G Hamilton	Cross	Londonderry Zetland	Sir M H Beach A J Balfour W L Jackson
Herschell	Kimberley	A J Mundella	Spencer	Kimberley	Houghton	J Morley
Herschell	Rosebery	A J Mundella J Bryce	Spencer	H H Fowler	Houghton	J Morley
Halsbury	Devonshire	C T Ritchie G W Balfour	G J Goschen Selborne	Ld G Hamilton	Cadogan	G W Balfour G Wyndham
Halsbury	Devonshire Londonderry	G W Balfour Salisbury	Selborne Cawdor	Ld C Hamilton St J Brodrick	Dudley	G Wyndham W H Long
Loreburn	Crewe	Lloyd George	Tweedmouth	J Morley	Aberdeen	J Bryce A Birrell
Loreburn Haldane	Tweedmouth Wolverton Beauchamp Morley Beauchamp	W S Churchill Sydney Buxton John Burns W Runciman	R McKenna W S Churchill	Morley (Visct.) Crewe	Aberdeen	A Birrell
Buckmaster	Crewe	W. Runciman	A J Balfour Sir E Carson	A Chamberlain	Wimborne	A Birrell H E Duke
Finlay	Earl Curzon	Sir A. Stanley	Sir E Geddes	E S Montagu	Wimborne French	H E Duke E Shortt
Birkenhead	Curzon A J Balfour	Sir A Geddes Sir R S Horne	W H Long	E S Montagu	French	J Macpherson Sir H Greenwood

THE third Parliament of King George V. was elected in December 1918, and met on February 4, 1919. The General Election had returned 478 supporters of the Coalition (334 Unionists, 133 Liberals; 11 Labour) and 229 Non-Coalition (63 Labour; 48 Unionists; 28 Liberals; 73 Sinn Feiners; 7 Nationalists; and 10 Independents), distributed as shown in the following table —

	Distribution of Members				Party Strength (Jan. 1919)		
	Counties	Boroughs	Universities.	Total Members	Coalition	Non Coalition	Majority
England	230	255	7	492	401	91	310 *Coalition*
Wales	24	11	1	36	21	15	6 *Coalition.*
Scotland	38	33	3	74	56	18	38 *Coalition*
Ireland	80	21	4	105		105	105 *Non Co*
United Kingdom	372	320	15	707	478	229	249 *Coalition.*

Only successful candidates who received the recognition of the Prime Minister and Mr Bonar Law are included among the supporters of the Coalition. Thus, the Irish Unionists are omitted from the Ministerialists, although, like many other Non Coalition members, they are in general agreement with the Government.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The following list gives Surname, Initials, Politics, Key Number of Seat on pp. 217–230, Name of Division, and Majority at Last Election of each of the 707 Members of Parliament.

Co U = Coalition Unionist. *Co L* = Coalition Liberal. *Co Lab* = Coalition Labour. *U* = Unionist. *L* = Liberal. *Lab* = Labour. *Ind* = Independent. *N P* = Nationalist Party; *N D P* = National Democratic Party. *N* = Nationalist. *S F* = Sinn Fein.

	Maj.
Abraham, Rt. Hon. W. (*Lab*), 501 *Rhondda*	unop.
Acland, Rt. Hon. F. D. (*L*), 276 *Camborne*	532
[illegible]	
Addison, [illegible]	
Adkins, Sir Ryland, K.C. (*Co L*), 365 *Middleton and Prestwich*	6,330
Ainsworth, Capt. C. (*U*), 103 *Bury*	3,181
Allen, Lt.-Col. W. J., D.S.O. (*U*), 628 *Armagh, N*	7,379
Amery, Lt.-Col. L. C. S. (*Co U*), 80 *Birmingham, Sparkbrook*	12,211
Archdale, E. M. (*U*), 656 *Fermanagh, N*	532
Armitage, R. (*Co L*), 138 *Leeds, Central*	8,840
Arnold, S. (*L*), 475 *Penistone*	594
Ashley, Col. W. W. (*Co U*), 360 *Fylde*	6,270
Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H., K.C. (*L*), 560 *Paisley*	2,834
Astbury, Lt.-Com. F. W. (*U*), 209 *Salford, W.*	3,924
Astor, Viscountess (*Co U*), 193 *Sutton*	5,203
Atkey, A. R. (*Co U*), 184 *Nottingham, Central*	6,564
Austin, Sir H. (*Co U*), 77 *Birmingham, King's N.*	3,892
Bagley, Capt. E. A. A. (*U*), 359 *Tarnworth*	497
Baird, Maj. Sir J. L., Bart., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Co U*), 447 *Rugby*	3,926
Baldwin, Rt. Hon. S. (*Co U*), 456 *Bewdley*	unop.
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J., O.M. (*Co U*), 1 *City*	unop.
Balfour, G. (*Co U*), 24 *Hampstead* ..	9,747
Balfour, Sir R., Bt. (*Co L*), 550 *Glasgow, Partick*	6,983
Banbury, Rt. Hon. Sir F. G., Bt. (*Co U*), 2 *City*	unop.
Banner, Sir J. S. Harmood (*Co U*), 153 *Liverpool, Everton*	591
Barker, Maj. R. H. (*Ind*), 483 *Sowerby*	981
Barlow, Sir C. A. M., K.B.E. (*Co U*), 208 *Salford, S.*	10,458
Barnes, Rt. Hon. G. N., C.H. (*Lab*) 545 *Glasgow, Gorbals*	6,811
Barnes, Maj. H. (*L*), 178 *Newcastle, E.*	3,487
Barnett, Maj. R. W. (*Co U*), 45 *St. Pancras, S.W.*	2,440
Barnston, Maj. H. (*Co U*), 269 *Eddisbury*	unop.
Barrand, A. R. (*Co L*), 477 *Pudsey & Otley*	[illegible]
Barrie, C. C. (*Co L*), 569 *Banff*	unop.
Barrie, Rt. Hon. H. T. (*U*), 694 *Londonderry N.*	5,600
Barton, R. C. (*S F*), 703 *Wicklow, W.*	4,869
Barton, Sir W. (*Co L*), 189 *Oldham*	11,076
Beasley, P. (*S F*), 665 *Kerry, E.*	unop.
Beauchamp, Sir E. (*Co L*), 429 *Lowestoft*	unop.
Beck, Sir Cecil T. (*Co L*), 320 *Saffron Walden*	6,097
Beckett, Major Hon. W. G. (*Co U*), 465 *Scarborough and Whitby*	3,770
Bell, Maj. A. C. Morrison (*Co U*), 293 *Hornton*	unop.
Bell, J. (*Lab*), 368 *Ormskirk*	465
Bell, Lt.-Col. W. C. H. (*Co U*), 452 *Devizes*	3,689
Bellairs, Com. C. (*Co U*) 351 *Maidstone*	5,550
Benn, Sir A. S. (*Co U*) 192 *Plymouth, Drake*	10,903
Benn, Capt. Sir Ion H. Bart., C.B., D.S.O. (*Co U*) 18 *Greenwich*	8,105
Benn, Capt. W. W., D.S.O. (*L*), 558 *Leith*	2,725
Bennett, T. J. (*Co U*) 352 *Scarnoak.*	7,387
Bentinck, Lord H. Cavendish (*Co U*), 186 *Nottingham, S.*	7,143
Bethell, Sir J. H. (*Co L*) 116 *East Ham, N.*	2,688
Betterton, H. B., C.B.E. (*Co U*) 408 *Rushcliffe*	4,668
Pigland, A. (*Co U*) 69 *Birkenhead, E.*	7,813
Billing, N. Pemberton (*Ind*) 335 *Hertford*	2,470
Birchall, Maj. J. D. (*Co U*) 140 *Leeds, N.E.*	9,770
Bird, Sir A. (*Co U*), 253 *Wolverhampton, W.*	3,271
Blades, Sir G. R. (*Co U*) 43 [illegible] *Epsom*	8,760
Blair, Maj. R. (*Co U*), 40 *Bow and Bromley*	861
Blake, Sir F. J. D. (*L*), 401 *Berwick upon T.*	2,324
Blane, T. A. (*Co U*), 145 *Leicester, S.*	13,035
Blythe, E. (*S F*) 684 *Monaghan, N.*	2,345
Boland, H. (*S F*), 688 *Roscommon, S.*	6,433
Boles, Lt.-Col. D. F. (*Co U*), 417 *Taunton*	7,803
Borwick, Maj. G. O., D.S.O. (*Co U*), 108 *Croydon, N.*	9,426
Boscawen, Rt. Hon. Sir A. Griffith (*Co U*), 114 *Dudley*	3,080
Bottomley, H. (*Ind*), 21 [illegible] *Hackney, S.*	8,315
Bowerman, Rt. Hon. C. W. (*Lab*) 14 *Deptford*	4,362
Bowles, Col. H. F. (*Co U*), 384 *Enfield*	2,244

	Maj.
Bowyer, Capt. G. E. W., M.C. (*Co. U*). 263 *Buckingham*	4,960
Brabazon, Col. T. C. M. (*Co. U*), 203 *Chatham*	7,320
Bramsdon, Sir T. (*L*), 194 *Portsmouth, Cent.*	4,921
Brassey, Maj. H. L. C. (*Co. U*), 399 *Peterborough*	684
Breese, Maj. C. E. (*Co. L*), 509 *Carnarvonshire*	2,343
Briant, F. (*L*), 34 *Lambeth, North*	2,885
Bridgeman, Rt. Hon. W. C. (*Co. U*), 412 *Oswestry*	3,809
Briggs, W. J. H. (*Co. U*), 163 *Blackley*	4,338
Brittain, Sir H. (*Co. U*), 382 *Acton*	7,430
Britton, G. B. (*Co. L*), 97 *Bristol, E.*	1,299
Broad, T. T. (*Co. L*), 286 *Clay Cross*	1,221
Bromfield, W. (*Lab*), 424 *Leek*	678
Brotherton, Col. Sir E. A. (*Co. U*), 234 *Wakefield*	3,246
Brown, Capt. D. C. (*Co. U*), 402 *Hexham*	3,595
Brown, J., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 568 *South Ayrshire*	863
Brown, T. W., K.C. (*U*), 649 *Down, North*	7,047
Brugha, C. (*S. F*), 698 *Waterford*	8,673
Bruton, Sir J. (*Co. U*), 122 *Gloucester*	3,224
Buchanan, Lt.-Col. A. L. H. (*Co. U*), 582 *Lanark, Coatbridge*	5,934
Buckley, Lt.-Col. A., D.S.O. (*Co. U*), 371 *Waterloo*	10,636
Buckley, D. (*S. F*), 666 *Kildare, North*	3,257
Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir W. (*Co. U*), 23 *Hammersmith, S.*	6,037
Burdon, Col. R., C.B.E. (*Co. U*), 312 *Sedgefield*	826
Burgoyne, Col. A. (*Co. U*), 30 *Kensington, N.*	9,523
Burke, J. A. (*S. F*), 692 *Tipperary, Mid.*	unop.
Burn, Col. C. R. (*Co. U*), 297 *Torquay*	10,039
Burn, T. H. (*U*), 608 *Belfast, St Anne's*	7,403
Butcher, Sir J. G., Bt., K.C. (*Co. U*), 255 *York*	10,906
Cairns, J. (*Lab.*), 174 *Morpeth*	537
Campbell, J. G. D. (*Co. U*), 137 *Kingston-on-Thames*	11,093
Campion, Col. W. R. (*Co. U*), 442 *Lewes*	3,628
Cape, T. (*Lab.*), 283 *Workington*	4,495
Carew, C. R. S. (*Co. U*), 296 *Tiverton*	4,771
Carpenter, Maj. A. Boyd- (*Co. U*), 92 *Bradford, N.*	4,549
Carr, W. T., C.B.E. (*Co. L*), 105 *Carlisle*	4,775
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir E., K.C. (*U*), 604 *Belfast Duncairn*	9,188
Carter, R. A. D. (*U*), 171 *Manchester, Withington*	6,511
Carter, W. (*Lab.*), 406 *Mansfield*	2,279
Casey, T. W. (*Co. L*), 210 *Sheffield, Attercliffe*	5,769
Cautley, H. S., K.C. (*Co. U*), 441 *E. Grinstead*	6,376
Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (*Co. U*), 196 *Portsmouth, S.*	11,559
Cecil, Rt. Hon. E. (*Co. U*), 71 *Birmingham, Aston*	5,546
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (*Co. U*), 486 *Oxford Univ.*	1,959
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (*Co. U*), 336 *Hitchin*	4,167
Chadwick, Sir R. B. (*Co. U*), 66 *Barrow-in-Furness*	899
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (*Co. U*), 81 *Birmingham, W.*	unop.
Chamberlain, Neville (*Co. U*), 78 *Birmingham, Ladywood*	6,833
Cheyne, Sir Watson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Co. U*), 600 *Scottish Universities*	2,138
Chilcott, Lt.-Com. H. W. S. (*Co. U*), 158 *Liverpool, Walton*	6,877
Child, Brig.-Gen. Sir S. Hill, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*Co. U*), 427 *Stone*	1,995
Churchill, Rt. Hon. Winston S. (*Co. L*), 533 *Dundee*	15,365
Churchman, Sir A., Bt. (*Co. U.*), 430 *Woodbridge*	1,191
Clancy, J. J. (*S. F*), 689 *Sligo, N.*	4,788
Clay, Col. H. H. Spender-, C.M.G., M.C. (*Co. U*), 353 *Tonbridge*	9,616
Clough, R. (*Co. U*), 473 *Keighley*	1,111
Clynes, Rt. Hon. J. R. (*Lab.*), 169 *Manchester, Platting*	unop.
Coates, Maj. Sir E. (*Co. U*), 37 *Lewisham, W.*	unop.
Coats, Sir Stuart, Bt. (*Co. U*), 434 *Surrey, E.*	6,965
Cobb, Sir C. S., K.B.E., M.V.O. (*Co. U*), 17 *Fulham, W.*	7,747
Cockerill, Brig.-Gen. G. K. (*Co. U*), 439 *Reigate*	unop.
Cohen, Maj. J. B. Brunel (*U*), 155 *Liverpool, Fairfield*	3,510
Colfox, Maj. W. P., M.C (*Co. U*), 300 *Dorset, N.*	212
Colivet, M. P. (*S. F*), 621 *Limerick City*	unop.
Collins, C. (*S. F*), 672 *Limerick, W.*	unop.
Collins, Col. Sir G. P., K.B.E., C.M.G. (*L*), 556 *Greenock*	3,687
Collins, M. (*S. F*), 640 *Cork, S.*	unop.
Colvin, Brig.-Gen. R. B. (*Co. U*), 316 *Epping*	10,504
Conway, Sir Martin (*Co. U*), 492 *English Universities*	296
Cooke, Sir C. Kinloch-, K.B.E. (*Co. U*), 191 *Plymouth, Devonport*	9,125
Cooper, Sir R. (*N. P*), 237 *Walsall*	6,155
Coote, Capt. C. R., D.S.O. (*Co. L*), 341 *I. of Ely*	unop.
Coote, W. (*U*), 697 *Tyrone, S.*	5,179
Cope, Maj. W. (*Co.*), 516 *Llandaff & Barry*	6,700
Cornwall, Sir E. A. (*Co. L*), 7 *Bethnal Green*	2,136
Cory, Sir C. J., Bt. (*Co. L*), 279 *St. Ives*	3,000
Cory, Sir J. H., Bt. (*U*), 495 *Cardiff, S.*	3,150
Cosgrave, W. T. (*S. F*), 668 *Kilkenny N.*	unop.
Courthope, Maj. G. L. (*Co. U*), 443 *Rye*	6,344
Coutts, W. L. Burdett- (*Co. U*), 59 *Westminster Abbey*	unop.
Cowan, D. M. (*Co. L*), 601 *Scottish Universities*	1,918
Cowan, Sir W. H. (*Co. L*), 563 *Aberdeenshire, E.*	87
Craig, Capt. C. C. (*U*), 627 *Antrim, S.*	10,952
Craig, Col. Sir J. (*U*), 648 *Down, Mid.*	9,932
Craik, Rt. Hn. Sir H. (*Co. U*), 602 *Scott. Univs.*	1,705
Croft, Br.-Gen. H. Page (*N. P*), 89 *Bournemouth*	8,746
Crooks, Rt. Hon. W. (*Lab.*), 61 *Woolwich*	unop.
Crowley, Dr. J. (*S. F*), 678 *Mayo, N.*	5,668
Crowley, N. J. (*S. F*), 662 *Kerry, N.*	unop.
Curzon, Viscount (*Co. U*), 4 *Battersea, S.*	12,287
Cusack, Dr. B. (*S. F*), 660 *Galway, N.*	4,897
Dalziel, Sir D., Bt. (*Co. U*), 32 *Brixton*	6,260
Dalziel, Rt. Hon. Sir H. (*Co. L*), 557 *Kirkcaldy*	unop.
Davidson, J. C. C. (*Co. U*), 334 *Hemel Hempstead*	unop.
Davidson, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. (*Co. U*), 328 *Hants, Fareham*	unop.
Davies, A. T. (*Co. U*), 150 *Lincoln*	4,456
Davies, Maj. D. (*Co. L*) 526 *Montgomery*	unop.
Davies, Sir D. S. (*Co. L*) 510 *Denbigh*	11,815
Davies, Evan (*Lab.*), 523 *Ebbw Vale*	unop.
Davies, Sir Joseph (*Co. L*), 268 *Crewe*	2,953
Davies, M. L. Vaughan (*Co. L*), 506 *Cardigan*	unop.
Davies, T. (*Co. U*), 522 *Cirencester and Tewkesbury*	2,625
Davies, Sir W. H. (*Co. L*), 99 *Bristol, S.*	7,352
Davis, A. (*Lab.*), 357 *Clitheroe*	1,159
Davison, J. E. (*Lab.*), 217 *Smethwick*	775
Davison, Sir W. H., K.B.E. (*Co. U*), 31 *Kensington, S.*	5,387
Dawes, Com. J. A. (*Co. L*), 49 *Southwark, S.E.*	4,490
Dean, Lt.-Com. P., V.C (*Co. U*), 84 *Blackburn*	14,884
Deeley, H. Mallaby- (*Co. U*), 248 *Willesden, East*	7,097

	Maj
De Frece, Sir W. (*Co. U*), 64*Ashton*	737
Dennis, J. W. (*Co. U*), 72*Birmingham, Deritend*	7,505
Denniss, E. R. B. (*Co. U*), 188*Oldham*	11,390
de Roiste (Roche), L. (*S. F.*), 613*Cork*	13,026
de Valera, E. (*S. F*), 634*Clare, E.*	unop.
de Valera, E. (*S. F*), 680*Mayo, E.*	8,975
Devlin, J. (*N*), 605*Belfast, Falls*	5,243
Dewhurst, Lt.-Com. H. (*Co. U*), 272*Northwich*	5,721
Dixon, Capt. H. (*U*), 607*Belfast, Pottinger*	6,061
Dockrell, Sir M. (*U*), 655*Dublin County, Rathmines*	1,834
Dolan, J. N. (*S. F*), 671*Leitrim*	14,615
Donald, T. (*Lab. U*), 610*Belfast, Victoria*	5,840
Donnelly, P. (*N*), 630*Armagh, S.*	4,266
Doyle, N. G. (*Co. U*), 179*Newcastle, N.*	7,025
Du Cros, Sir A. (*Co. U*), 56*Clapham*	6,706
Duffy, G. G. (*S. F*), 653*Dublin, S.*	779
Duggan. E. J. (*S. F*), 683*Meath, S.*	3,691
Duncannon, Capt. Visct. (*Co. U*), 347*Dover.*	6,128
Du Pre, Col. W. B. (*Co. U*), 264*Wycombe*	unop.
Edgar, C. B. (*Co. U*), 200*Richmond*	4,749
Edge, Capt. W. (*Co. L*), 86*Bolton*	unop.
Edwards, A. Clement (*Co. Lab.*), 117*East Ham, S.*	2,311
Edwards, C. (*Lab.*), 522*Bedwellty*	1,560
Edwards, Maj. J., D.S.O. (*Co. L*), 513*Aberavon*	5,877
Edwards, George, O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 395*S. Norfolk*	2,118
Edwards, J. H. (*Co. L*), 517*Neath*	8,148
Elliot, Capt. W. E. (*Co. U*), 584*Lanark*	7,155
Elliott, Sir G. (*Co. U*), 29*Islington, W.*	2,380
Elveden, Viscount, C.B., C.V.O. (*Co. U*), 220*Southend*	7,968
Entwistle, Maj. C. F. (*L*), 136*Hull, S. W.*	1,719
Etchingham, J. (*S. F*), 702*Wicklow, E.*	3,316
Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington (*Co. U*), 315*Colchester*	4,074
Fahy, F. (*S. F*), 661*Galway, S.*	8,877
Falcon, Capt. M. (*Co. U*), 392*Norfolk, E.*	339
Falle, Sir B., Bt. (*Co. U*), 195*Portsmouth, N.*	4,364
Farquharson, Maj. A. C. (*Co. L*), 139*Leeds, N.*	10,440
Fell, Sir A. (*Co. U*), 123*Great Yarmouth*	1,007
Fildes, H. (*Co. L*), 224*Stockport*	6,344
Finney, S. (*Lab.*), 226*Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem*	1,173
Fisher, Rt. Hon. H. A. L. (*Co. L*), 491*English Universities*	478
Fitzgerald, T. D. (*S. F*), 654*Dublin County, Pembroke*	1,976
Fitzroy, Capt. Hon. E. A. (*Co. U*), 397*Daventry*	3,352
Flannery, Sir J. F. Bt. (*Co. U*), 318*Maldon*	1,823
Ford, P. (*Co. U*), 538 *Edinburgh, N.*	1,475
Foreman, H., O.B.E. (*Co. U*), 22*Hammersmith, N.*	3,243
Forrest, W. (*Co. L.*), 476*Pontefract*	1,475
Forster, Rt. Hon. H. W. (*Co. U*), 101*Bromley*	12,501
Fox, Maj. G. Lane-(*Co. U*), 467*Barkston Ash*	5,553
Fox, H. W. (*Co. U*), 448*Tamworth*	unop.
Foxcroft, Capt. C. T (*Co. U*), 67*Bath*	10,361
France, G. A. (*Co. L*), 68*Batley and Morley*	1,468
Fraser, Maj. Sir K. (*Co. U*), 375*Harborough*	3,857
Fremantle, Lt.-Col. F. E. (*Co. U.*) 327*St. Albans*	
Galbraith, S. (*L*), 313*Spennymoor*	1,247
Galligan, P. P. (*S. F*), 633*Cavan, W.*	unop.
Gange, E. S. (*Co. L*), 98*Bristol, N.*	6,393
Ganzoni, Capt. F. J. C. (*Co. U*), 132*Ipswich*	5,410
Gardiner, J. (*L*), 593*Kinross and W. Perth*	604
Gardner, Sir J. T. Agg-(*Co. U*), 106*Cheltenham*	2,285
Gardner, E. (*Co. U*), 261*Windsor*	5,625
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (*Co. U*), 104*Cambridge*	7,764
George, Rt. Hon. D. L. (*Co. L*), 496*Carnarvon*	12,898
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. A. (*Co. U*), 100*Bristol, W.*	unop.
Gilbert, J. D. (*Co. L*), 47*Southwark, Central*	4,934
Gilmour, Col. Sir J., Bart., D.S.O. (*Co. U*), 551*Glasgow, Pollok*	unop.
Ginnell, L. (*S. F*), 699*Westmeath*	8,977
Glanville, H. J. (*L*), 6*Bermondsey, W.*	1,262
Glyn, Maj. R. G. C. (*Co. U*), 598*Clackmannan and Eastern*	1,018
Goff, Sir P. (*Co. U*), 463*Cleveland*	91
Gore, Capt. the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-(*Co. U*), 426*Stafford*	4,101
Gould, J. C. (*U*), 493*Cardiff, Central*	3,879
Goulding, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (*Co. U*), 254*Worthing*	4,554
Graham, D. M. (*Lab.*), 583*Lanark, Hamilton*	2,169
Graham, R. (*Lab.*), 175*Nelson*	3,557
Graham, W. (*Lab.*), 536*Edinburgh, Central*	364
Grant, J. A. (*Co. U*), 282*Whitehaven*	1,720
Gray, Maj. E. (*Co. U*). 63*Accrington*	5,430
Grayson, Lt.-Col. Sir H. M., K.B.E. (*Co. U*), 70*Birkenhead, W.*	5,208
Greame, Maj. Sir P. Lloyd-, K.B.E., M.C. (*Co. U*), 387*Hendon*	12,272
Green, A. (*U*), 112*Derby*	1,512
Green, J. F. (*Co. Lab.*), 146*Leicester, W.*	14,223
Greene, Lt.-Col. Sir W. R., Bt., D.S.O. (*Co. U*), 20*Hackney, N.*	5,754
Greenwood, Rt. Hon. Sir H., Bt., K.C. (*Co. L*), 230*Sunderland*	8,434
Greenwood, W. (*Co. U*), 223*Stockport*	6,805
Greer, H. (*Co. U*), 418*Wells*	2,851
Gregory, H. H, K.C. (*Co. L*), 390*Derbysh., S.*	7,581
Greig, Col. J. W., K.C. (*Co. L*), 596*Renfrew, W.*	4,398
Gretton, Col. J., C.B.E. (*Co. U*), 421*Burton*	unop.
Griffith, A. (*S. F*), 632*Cavan, E.*	unop.
Griffith, A. (*S. F*), 696*Tyrone, N. W.*	2,746
Griffiths, T. (*Lab.*), 525*Pontypool*	1,017
Griffiths, Lt.-Col. Sir J. Norton-, K.C.B., D.S.O. (*U*), 55*Wandsworth, Central*	4,414
Gritten, W. G. H. (*Ind. U*), 126*The Hartlepools*	5,356
Grundy, T. W. (*Lab.*), 479*Rother Valley*	5,023
Guest, Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E., D.S.O. (*Co. L*), 299*Dorset, E.*	7,623
Guest, J. (*Lab.*), 472*Hemsworth*	1,612
Guest, Maj. Hon. O. (*Co. L*), 376*Loughborough*	5,537
Guinness, Lt.-Col. Hon. W. E. (*Co. U*), 432 *Bury St. Edmunds*	unop.
Gwynne, R. S. (*Co. U*), 440*Eastbourne*	6,716
Hacking, Capt. D. H. (*Co. U*), 356*Chorley*	6,837
Hailwood, A. (*Co. U*), 162*Manchester, Ardwick*	2,971
Hall, Capt. Sir D. B., Bt. (*Co. U*), 342*Isle of Wight*	5,039
Hall, Lt.-Col. Sir F., K.B.E, D.S.O. (*Co. U*), 9*Dulwich*	2,299
Hall, F. (*Lab.*), 474*Normanton*	unop.
Hall R.-Adm. Sir W. R. (*Co. U*), 160*W. Derby, L'pool*	2,392
Hallas, E. (*Lab.*), 73*Birmingham, Duddeston*	6,516
Hambro, Capt. A. V. (*Co. U*), 301*Dorset, S*	6,016
Hamilton, Maj. C. G. (*Co. U*), 266*Altrincham*	12,736
Hancock, J. G. (*Co. L*), 284*Belper*	unop.
Hanna, G. B. (*Ind. U*), 628*Antrim, E.*	1,165
Hanson, Sir C. A., Bt. (*Co. U*), 275*Bodmin*	3,583
Harbison, T. J. S. (*N*), 695*Tyrone, N. E.*	4,924
Harmsworth, Cecil (*Co. L*), 257*Luton*	7,537
Harmsworth, Hon. R. (*Ind.*), 380*I. of Thanet*	2,653
Harmsworth, Sir R. L. (*Co. L*), 571*Caithness and Sutherland*	2,733

	Maj.
Harris, Sir H. P., K.B.E. (*Co.U*), 39*Paddington, S.*	unop.
Hartshorn, V. (*Lab.*), 518*Ogmore*	unop.
Haslam, L. (*Co.L*), 499*Newport*	3,846
Hayday, A. (*Lab.*), 187*Nottingham, W.*	1,734
Hayes, Dr. R. (*S.F*), 673*Limerick, E.*	9,142
Hayes, J. (*S.F*), 642*Cork, W.*	unop.
Hayward, E. (*L*), 321*Seaham*	3,766
Henderson, Rt. Hon. A. (*Lab.*), 373 *Widnes*	987
Henderson, Maj. V. L. (*Co.U*), 555*Glasgow, Tradeston*	8,499
Hennessy, Maj. G. R. J., O.B.E. (*Co.U*), 331*Winchester*	4,597
Henry, Rt. Hon. D. S. (*U*), 675*Londonderry, S.*	4,961
Herbert, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. (*Co.U*), 420*Yeovil*	2,933
Herbert, D. (*Co.U*), 338*Watford*	6,203
Hewart, Rt. Hon. Sir G. (*Co.L*), 144*Leicester, E.*	11,327
Hickman, Brig.-Gen. T. E. (*Co.U*), 251*Wolverhampton, Bilston*	3,599
Hicks, Sir W. Joynson-, Bt. (*Co.U*), 389 *Twickenham*	11,192
Higgins, K. C. (*S.F*), 686*Queen's County*	6,972
Higham, C. F. (*Co.U*), 28*Islington, S.*	1,002
Hilder, Lt.-Col. F. (*Co.U*), 321*Essex, S.E.*	6,360
Hills, Maj. J. W. (*Co.U*), 308*Durham*	218
Hinds, J. (*Co.L*), 507*Carmarthen*	unop.
Hirst, G. H. (*Lab.*), 485*Wentworth*	7,714
Hoare, Col. Sir Samuel, Bt., C.M.G. (*Co.U*), 13*Chelsea*	6,740
Hodge, Rt. Hon. J. (*Lab.*), 166*Manchester, Gorton*	8,042
Hogge, J. M. (*L*), 537*Edinburgh, E.*	3,324
Hohler, G. F., K.C. (*Co.U*), 202*Gillingham*	7,750
Holbrook, Sir A., K.B.E. (*Co.U*), 327*Basingstoke*	3,122
Holmes, J. S. (*L*), 289*Derbyshire, N.E.*	557
Hood, J. (*Co.U*), 250*Wimbledon*	10,573
Hope, Sir H. (*Co.U*), 599*Stirling & Clackmannan, W.*	3,084
Hope, Col. Sir J. A., Bt. (*Co.U*), 589*Midlothian & Peebles, N.*	3,521
Hope, J. D. (*Co. L*), 570*Berwick & Haddington*	3,801
Hope, J. F. (*Co.U*), 212*Sheffield, Central*	3,402
Hopkins, J. W. W. (*U*), 44*St. Pancras, S.E.*	1,290
Hopkinson, A. (*Co.L*), 366*Mossley*	10,931
Hopkinson, Dr. E. (*U*), 164*Manchester, Clayton*	4,631
Horne, Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. (*Co.U*), 547*Glasgow, Hillhead*	8,617
Horne, W. E. (*Co.U*), 437*Guildford*	8,071
Hotchkin, Capt. S. (*Co.U*), 380*Hornсastle*	1,413
Houston, R. P. (*Co.U*), 162*Liverpool, West Toxteth*	6,233
Howard, Maj. S. G., C.B.E. (*L*), 432*Sudbury*	910
Hudson, R. M. (*U*), 229*Sunderland*	1,620
Hunter, Gen. Sir A. (*Co.U*), 363*Lancaster*	4,625
Hunter, T. (*S.F*), 639*Cork, N.E.*	unop.
Hurd, P. A. (*Co.U*), 416*Frome*	664
Hurst, Maj. G. B., K.C. (*U*), 168*Manchester, Moss Side*	4,913
Illingworth, Rt. Hon. A. H. (*Co.L*), 362 *Heywood and Radcliffe*	7,483
Inskip, T. W. H. (*Co.U*), 96*Bristol, Central*	5,095
Irving, Dan (*Soc.*), 208*Burnley*	2,928
Jackson, Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. (*Co.U*), 462 *Howdenshire*	4,639
Jackson, Maj. C. L. A. Ward- (*Co.U*), 333 *Leominster*	3,015
James, Lt.-Col. Hon. C., C.B.E. (*Co.U*), 202 *Bromley*	1,072
Yardley	3,494
Jesson, C. (*Co.Lab.*), 239*Walthamstow, W.*	3,263
Jodrell, N. P. (*Co.U*), 393*King's Lynn*	366
Johnson, Sir L. (*Co.U*), 238*Walthamstow, E.*	4,211
Johnstone, J. O.B.E. (*Co.L*), 505*Renfrew, E.*	8,059
Jones, Sir Edgar (*Co.L*), 498*Merthyr*	1,445
Jones, Sir Evan, Bt. (*Co.L*), 527*Pembroke*	11,488
Jones, G. W. H. (*Co.U*), 53*Stoke Newington*	3,089
Jones, H. H. (*Co.L*), 520*Merioneth*	unop.
Jones, J. T. (*Lab.*), 244*West Ham, Silvertown*	2,712
Jones, J. Towyn (*Co.L*), 508*Llanelly*	1,935
Jones, W. Kennedy (*Co.U*), 128*Hornsey*	unop.
Kellaway, Rt. Hon. F. G. (*Co.L*), 256*Bedford*	6,837
Kelley, Maj. F. (*Co.U*), 205*Rotherham*	1,716
Kelly, E. J. (*N*), 645*Donegal, E.*	2,799
Kelly, T. (*S.F*), 620*Dublin, St. Stephen's Green*	5,559
Kent, D. (*S.F*), 636*Cork, E.*	unop.
Kenworthy, Lt.-Com. Hon. J. M., (*L.*) 133 *Hull, Cent.*	917
Kenyon, B. (*Co. L*), 285*Chesterfield*	unop.
Kidd, J. (*Co.U*), 588*Linlithgow*	4,175
Kiley, J. D. (*L*), 52*Whitechapel and St. George's*	503
King, Comdr. H. D. (*Co.U*), 394*Norfolk, N.*	213
Knight, Maj. E. A. (*Co.U*), 458*Kidderminster*	3,737
Knights, Capt. H. Newton, M.B.E. (*Co.U*), 10*Camberwell, N.*	3,833
Lambert, Rt. Hon. G. (*L*), 294*S. Molton*	2,331
Lampson, G. Locker- (*Co.U*), 391*Wood Green*	14,678
Lampson, Comdr. O. Locker- (*Co.U*), 340 *Huntingdonshire*	4,344
Larmor, Sir Joseph (*Co.U*), 489*Cambridge University*	757
Law, Rt. Hon. A. Bonar (*Co.U*), 544*Glasgow, Central*	12,917
Law, A. J. (*Co.U*), 201*Rochdale*	7,777
Lawless, F. (*S.F*), 652*Dublin County, N.*	4,710
Lawson, J. J. (*Lab*), 306 *Chester-le-Street*	12,525
Lennon, J. (*S.F*), 631*Carlow*	unop.
Lewis, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*Co.L*), 528*University of Wales*	563
Lewis, Lt. T. A. (*Co.L*), 519*Pontypridd*	3,175
Lindsay, W. A. (*U*), 603*Belfast, Cromac*	8,951
Lister, Sir R. A. (*Co.L*), 324*Stroud*	4,212
Lloyd, G. B. (*Co.U*), 413*Shrewsbury*	4,284
Long, Rt. Hon. W. (*Co.U*), 60*Westminster, St. George's*	9,313
Lonsdale, J. R. (*U*), 629*Armagh, Mid.*	2,743
Lorden, J. W. (*Co.U*), 43*St. Pancras, N.*	1,664
Loseby, Capt. C. E., M.C. (*Co.Lab.*), 91 *Bradford, E.*	753
Lowe, Sir F. (*Co.U*), 74*B'ham, Edgbaston*	9,381
Lowther, Col. C. (*Co.U*), 364*Lonsdale*	5,190
Lowther, Maj. C. (*Co.U*), 280*Cumberland, N.*	unop.
Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. W. (*Co.U*), 281*Penrith and Cockermouth*	unop.
Lunn, W. (*Lab.*), 480*Rothwell*	3,377
Lyle, C. E. L. (*Co.U*), 245*Stratford*	3,677
Lynch, F. (*S.F*), 664*Kerry, S.*	unop.
Lynn, R. J. (*U*), 611*Belfast, Woodvale*	10,985
Lyon, L. (*Co.U*), 127*Hastings*	7,654
McBride, J. M. (*S.F*), 679*Mayo, W.*	8,627
McCabe, A. (*S.F*), 690*Sligo, S.*	7,125
McCartan, Dr. P. (*S.F*), 670*King's Co.*	unop.
McCurdy, Rt. Hon. C. A., K.C. (*Co.L*), 181*Northampton*	3,371
McDonagh, J. (*S.F*), 693*Tipperary, N.*	unop.
McDonald, Dr. B. (*Co.U*), 235*Wallasey*	10,249
MacDonald, Rt. Hon. J. A. M. (*L*), 562 *Stirling and Falkirk*	4,149

	Maj.
MacEntee, J. F. (*S.F*), 685*Monaghan, S.*	3,111
McGrath, J. (*S.F*), 629*Dublin, St. James's*	4,700
McGuffin, S. (*Lab. U.*), 609*Belfast, Shankill*	8,166
McGuinness, J. (*S.F*), 676*Longford*	6,949
Mackinder, Sir H. J. (*Co.U*), 542*Camlachie*	6,453
MacLaren, Hon. H. D. (*Co.L*), 374*Bosworth*	6,201
McLaren, R. (*Co.U*), 586*Lanark, N.*	1,502
McLean, Lt.-Col. C. W. (*Co.U*), 378*Brigg*	3,521
Maclean, Rt. Hon. Sir D. (*L*), 590*Peebles and Southern*	2,600
McLean, Neil (*Lab.*), 546*Glasgow, Govan*	815
MacLeod, J. M. (*Co.U*), 546*Glasgow, Kelvingrove*	8,636
Macmaster, D., K.C. (*Co.U*), 433*Chertsey*	10,299
McMicking, Maj. G. (*Co.L*), 577*Galloway*	unop.
Macnamara, Rt. Hon. T. J. (*Co.L*), 11*Camberwell, N.W.*	1,885
MacNeill, John (*S.F*), 706*National Univ.*	831
MacNeill, John (*S.F*), 622*Londonderry City*	315
McNeill, Ronald (*Co.U*), 344*Canterbury*	8,689
Macpherson, Rt. Hon. Ian, K.C. (*Co.L*), 579*Ross and Cromarty*	6,120
Macquisten, F. A., K.C. (*Co.U*), 554*Glasgow, Springburn*	2,788
MacVeagh, J. (*N*), 650*Down, S.*	3,183
Maddocks, H., K.C. (*Co.U*), 446*Nuneaton.*	4,929
Magnus, Sir Philip, Bt. (*Co U*), 490*London University*	669
Maitland, Sir A. H. D. Ramsay-Steel-, Bt. (*Co.U*), 75*Birmingham, Erdington*	7,467
Mallalieu, F. W. (*Co.L*), 468*Colne Valley*	4,068
Malone, Lt.-Col. C. J. L., O.B.E., M.C. (*Lab.*), 148*Leyton, E.*	200
Malone, Maj. P. B. (*U*), 232*Tottenham, S.*	853
Maloney, P. J. (*S.F*), 694*Tipperary, S.*	6,043
Manville, E. (*Co.U*), 107*Coventry*	7,082
Markievicz, Constance Georgina de (*S.F*), 619*Dublin, St. Patrick's*	4,083
Marks, Sir G. C., (*Co.L*), 277*Cornwall, N.*	unop.
Marriott, J. A. R. (*Co.U*), 190*Oxford*	5,748
Martin, A. E. (*Co.L*), 319*Romford*	5,256
Mason, R. (*Co.L*), 403*Wansbeck*	3,399
Matthews, D. (*Co.L.*), 502*Swansea, E.*	1,092
Mellowes, L. (*S.F*), 659*Galway, E.*	unop.
Mellowes, L. (*S.F*), 682*Meath, N.*	3,224
Middlebrook, Sir W. (*Co.L*), 141*Leeds, S.*	5,099
Mildmay, Rt. Hon. F. B. (*Co.U*), 298*Totnes*	4,414
Mills, J. M. (*Lab*), 346*Dartford*)	9,048
Mitchell, W. L. (*Co.U*), 58*Streatham*	9,040
Moles, T. (*U*), 606*Belfast, Ormeau*	2,627
Molson, Maj. J. E. (*Co.U*), 579*Gainsborough*	2,078
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir A. (*Co.L*), 503*Swansea, W.*	1,181
Monsell, Com. B. M. Eyres- (*Co.U*), 457*Evesham*	6,909
Montagu, Rt. Hon. E. S. (*Co.L*), 265*Cambridge*	5,811
Moore, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Newton (*Co.U*), 27*Islington, N.*	10,183
Morden, Lt.-Col. W. G. (*Co.U*), 383*Brentford and Chiswick*	6,457
Moreing, Capt. A. H. (*Co.L*), 460*Buckrose*	6,132
Morgan, Maj. D. W., D.S.O., C.B.E. (*Lab.*), 500*Rhondda, E.*	unop.
Morison, Rt. Hon. T. B. (*Co. L*), 576*Inverness*	5,061
Morris, R. (*Co.L*), 3*Battersea, N.*	5,597
Morrison, H. (*Co.U*), 453*Salisbury*	1,150
Mosley, Lt. O. (*Co.U*), 386*Harrow*	10,952
Mount, W. A. (*Co.U*), 260*Newbury*	unop.
Mulcahy, R. J. (*S.F*), 624*Dublin, Clontarf*	2,746
Munro, Rt. Hon. R., K.C. (*Co.L*), 397*Roxburgh and Selkirk*	7,469
Murchison, C. K. (*Co.U*), 134*Hull, E.*	4,619
Murray, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. C. (*Co.L*), 564*Kincardine and Western*	unop.
Murray, Maj. C. D., K.C. (*Co.U*), 539*Edinburgh, S.*	2,999
Murray, Dr. D. (*L*), 580*Western Isles*	390
Murray, Hon. G. (*Co.U*), 552*Glasgow, St. Rollox*	4,697
Murray, J. (*Co.L*), 143*Leeds, W.*	6,622
Murray, Maj. W., O.B.E. (*Co.U*), 573*Dumfries*	5,783
Myers, Tom (*Lab.*), 484*Spen Valley*	1,718
Nall, Maj. J., D.S.O. (*U*), 167*Hulme*	4,836
Neal, A. (*Co.L*), 215*Sheffield, Hillsborough*	7,121
Nelson, R. F. W. R. (*Co.U*), 585*Motherwell*	2,155
Newbould, A. E. (*L.*), 149*Leyton, W.*	2,019
Newman, Lt.-Col. J. R. P. (*Co.U*), 385*Finchley*	8,709
Newman, Sir R. (*Co.U*), 120*Exeter*	3,718
Newton, Maj. H. K. (*Co.U*), 317*Harwich*	1,197
Nicholl, Comdr. Sir E. (*Co.U*), 278*Penryn and Falmouth*	235
Nicholson, R. (*Co.L*), 469*Doncaster*	10,278
Nicholson, Col. W. G. (*Co.U*), 330*Hants, Petersfield*	6,463
Nield, Sir H., K.C. (*Co.U*), 115*Ealing*	10,100
Norman, Rt. Hon. Sir H., Bt. (*Co.L*), 83*Blackburn*	16,802
Norris, Sir H. (*Co.U*), 16*Fulham, E.*	7 359
O'Connor, A. J. (*S.F*), 667*Kildare, S.*	5,595
O'Connor, T. P. (*N*), 157*Liverpool, Scotland*	unop.
O'Doherty, J. (*S.F*), 643*Donegal, N.*	3,928
O Gnady, J. (*Lab.*), 142*Leeds, S.E.*	unop.
O'Higgins, B. (*S.F*), 635*Clare, W.*	unop.
O'Keefe, P. (*S.F*), 638*Cork, N.*	unop.
O'Kelly, J. J. (*S.F*), 677*Louth*	255
O'Kelly, J. T. (*S.F*), 615*Dublin, College Green*	6,809
O'Mahony, J. (*S.F*), 657*Fermanagh, S.*	2,149
O'Maille, P. (*S.F*), 658*Galway, Connemara*	8,272
Oman, Sir C. W. C., K.B.E. (*U*), 487*Oxford Univ.*	1,283
O'Mara, J. (*S F*), 669*Kilkenny, S.*	6,830
O'Neill, Maj. Hon. H. (*U*), 625*Antrim, Mid.*	7,920
Onions, A. (*Lab.*), 514*Caerphilly*	8,014
Palmer, Maj. G. (*Co.L*), 310*Jarrow*	4,510
Palmer, Brig.-Gen. G. L. (*Co.U*), 455*Westbury*	3,197
Parker, J., C.H. (*Lab.*), 422*Cannock*	575
Parkinson, A. L. (*Co.U*), 85*Blackpool*	5,956
Parkinson, J. (*Lab.*), 247*Wigan*	1,330
Parry, Lt.-Col. T. H. (*Co. I.*), 512*Flint*	unop.
Pearce, Sir W. (*Co.L*), 50*Limehouse*	3,390
Pease, Rt. Hon. H. Pike (*Co.U*), 110*Darlington*	4,457
Peel, Col. Hon. S. (*Co.U*), 390*Uxbridge*	3,503
Pender, Capt. Denison- (*Co.U*), 54*Balham and Tooting*	8,821
Pennefather, De F. (*Co.U*), 156*Liverpool, Kirkdale*	5,368
Percy, C. (*Co.U*), 233*Tynemouth*	449
Perkins, W. F. (*Co.U*), 329*New Forest and Christchurch*	unop.
Perring, W. G. (*Co.U*), 38*Paddington, N.*	1,730
Philipps, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ivor, K.C.B., D.S.O. (*Co.L*), 228*Southampton*	11,336
Philipps, Sir Owen (*Co.U*), 267*Chester*	5,950
Pickering, Col. E. W. (*Co.U*), 113*Dewsbury*	2,257
Pilditch, Sir P. (*Co.U*), 388*Spelthorne*	10,605
Pinkham, Col. C. (*Co.U*), 249*Willesden, W.*	3,286
Plunkett, Count (*S.F*), 687*Roscommon, N.*	unop.
Pollock, Sir E., K.C. (*Co.U*), 449*Warwick and Leamington*	unop.
Pownall, Lt.-Col. A. (*Co.U*), 36*Lewisham, E.*	unop.

Pratt, J W (*Co L*), 543*Glasgow, Cathcart* — Maj 11,821
Prescott Maj W H, C B E (*Co U*), 231 *Tottenham, N* — 4 598
Preston, W (*Co U*), 51*Mile End* — 3 633
Pretyman, Rt Hon E G (*Co U*), 314 *Chelmsford* — 5 666
Pulley, C T (*Co U*), 332*Hereford* — 7,950
Purchase H G (*Co L*) 33*Kennington* — 1,132
Rae, H N (*Co L*), 481*Shipley* — 11,010
Raeburn, Sir W H (*Co U*), 572*Dumbarton* — 5 693
Raffan, P W (*Co L*), 147*Leigh* — 1,746
Ramsden Capt G T (*Co U*), 471*Elland* — 1,889
Randles Sir J S (*Co U*), 165*Manchester Exchange* — 6,964
Rankin, Capt J. S (*Co U*), 151*Liverpool, East Toxteth* — unop
Raper A B (*Co U*), 26*Islington F* — 3 384
Ratcliffe, H B (*Co U*),90*Bradford Central* — 4,798
Raw, Lt Col Nathan, C M G, D S O, (*Co U*), 159*Liverpool, Wavertree* — 6,223
Rawlinson, J F P, K C, (*Co U*), 88*Cambridge University* — 805
Redmond, Capt W A, D S O (*N*), 623 *Waterford* — 484
Rees, Sir J D, Bt, K C I E, C V O (*Co U*), 185*Nottingham E* — 6 732
Rees, Capt J T Tudor (*L*), 292*Barnstaple* — 602
Reid, D D (*U*), 647*Down, East* — 1 695
Remer, J R (*Co U*),271*Macclesfield* — 4,624
Remnant Col Sir J F, Bt, C B F (*Co U*), 25*Holborn* — 5 783
Rendall, A (*Co L*), 325*Thornbury* — 3 867
Renwick, G (*Co U*), 177*Newcastle Central* — 4,438
Richardson, A (*Co U*), 349*Gravesend* — 4 587
Richardson, Sir A H H (*Co L*), 12*Peckham* — 4,214
Richardson, R (*Lab*), 309*Houghton le Spring* — 689
Roberts F O (*Lab*), 242*West Bromwich* — 1,709
Roberts Rt Hon G H (*Lab*), 182*Norwich* — 19,786
Roberts, Sir S (*Co U*), 213*Sheffield Ecclesall* — unop
Robertson, J (*Lab*), 582*Lanark, Bothwell* — 7 168
Robinson, S (*Co L*), 505*Brecon and Radnor* — unop
Robinson Sir T (*Co L*), 370*Stretford* — 11,945
Rodger, A K (*Co L*), 587*Rutherglen* — 3,882
Rogers Sir H (*Co U*), 79*Burmingham Moseley* — 12,372
Rose H H (*Ind Lab*) 539*Aberdeen N* — 210
Rothschild, Maj L de (*Co U*), 26*Bucks Aylesbury* — unop
Roundell Lt Col R F (*Co U*) 482*Skipton* — 2,281
Royce W S (*Lab*) 339*Holland with Boston* — 1 070
Royden Sir T, Bart C H (*Co U*), 88*Bootle* — 7 235
Royds Lt Col E (*Co U*), 354*Grantham* — 1,271
Rutherford Col Sir J (*Co U*) 358*Darwen* — 983
Rutherford Sir W W (*Co U*) 152*Liverpool, Edgehill* — 4 245
Ryan J J (*S F*) 701*Wexford N* — 518
Samuel A M (*Co L*) 428*Bye* — 3 710
Samuel A M (*Co U*), 436*Farnham* — 4 024
Samuel Rt Hon Sir H S (*Co U*) 35 *Yorwood* — 6,183
Samuel S (*Co U*) 57*Putney* — 3 709
Sanders, Lt Col Sir R. A, Bart (*Co U*),415 *Bridgwater* — 6,816
Sassoon Maj Sir P, Bt, C M G (*Co U*), 130*Hythe* — 5,382
Scott A MacCallum (*Co L*) 541*Glasgow, Bridgeton* — 3,027
Scott, L, K C (*Co U*), 154*Liverpool Exchange* — 2,061
Scott, Maj Sir S E, Bt (*Co U*), 42*St Marylebone* — unop
Seager, Sir W (*L*), 494*Cardiff, E* — 1,985
Seares, W (*S F*), 681*Mayo S* — unop
Seddon, J A, C H (*Co Lab*), 227*Hanley* — 335
Seely, Maj Gen Rt Hon J E B, C B, C M G, D S O (*Co L*), 288*Ilkeston* — 1,698
Sexton, J, C B E (*Lab*), 206*St Helens* — 3,894
Shanahan P (*S F*) 616*Dublin Harbour* — 2,322
Shaw, Hon A (*Co L*), 567*Kilmarnock* — 6,916
Shaw T, C B E (*Lab*) 197*Preston* — 728
Shaw, Capt W T (*Co U*), 576*Forfar* — 518
Shee Lt Col M Archer, C M G, D S O (*Co U*) 15*Finsbury* — 3,801
Short A (*Lab*), 241*Wednesbury* — 877
Shortt Rt Hon E (*Co L*), 180*Newcastle, West* — 6,401
Simm, M T (*Co Lab*), 236*Wallsend* — 3 411
Sitch, C H (*Lab*), 423*Kingsbury* — 2,888
Smiley, Maj P Kerr (*U*) 624*Antrim, N* — 6 948
Smith Sir A, K B E (*Co U*), 109*South Croydon* — 2,204
Smith, H (*Co U*), 240*Warrington* — 2,392
Smith, W R (*Lab*) 400*Wellingborough* — 977
Smithers Sir A W (*Co U*) 345*Chislehurst* — 5 807
Spencer, G A (*Lab*) 405*Broxtowe* — 6,469
Spoor, B C (*Lab*) 304*Bishop Auckland* — 2 643
Sprot Col Sir A, Bt (*U*) 574*Fife, Eastern* — 2,002
Stack, A (*S F*) 663*Kerry, W* — unop
Staines, M (*S F*) 618*Dublin, St Michans* — 3 557
Stanford, C Thomas (*Co U*), 95*Brighton* — 23,590
Stanier, Sir B Bt (*Co U*), 411*Ludlow* — unop
Stanley Col Hon G F, C M G (*Co U*), 198*Preston* — 485
Stanton, C B (*Co Lab*), 497*Aberdare* — 16,595
Starkey, J R (*Co U*), 407*Newark* — unop
Steel Maj S S (*Co U*) 343*Ashford* — 7,850
Stephenson Lt Col H K, D S O (*Co L*), 216*Sheffield, Park* — 9,172
Stevens, M (*Co U*), 118*Eccles* — 12 413
Stewart G (*Co U*) 274*Wirral* — unop
Strauss, E A (*Co L*) 48*Southwark, N* — 2,071
Sturrock, J Leng (*Co L*) 559*Montrose* — 6,369
Sugden Lt W H (*Co U*), 369*Royton* — 7,559
Surtees Prig Gen H C, C B (*Co U*), 121*Gateshead* — 10,003
Sutherland Sir W (*Co L*), 565*Argyllshire* — 4,689
Swan, J E (*Lab*), 303*Barnard Castle* — 1,631
Sweeney, J (*S F*) 644*Donegal, W* — 2 596
Sweetman, R (*S F*), 700*Wexford, N* — 2 973
Sykes, Col Sir A J (*Co U*), 270*Knutsford* — unop
Sykes Sir C (*Co L*) 129*Huddersfield* — 2 497
Talbot Rt Hon Lord E (*Co U*), 444*Chichester* — 7,786
Taylor J, O B E (*Co L*) 532*Dumbarton* — 1 168
Terrell, G (*Co U*), 451*Chippenham* — 3 947
Terrell, Capt R (*Co U*), 410*Henley* — 5,619
Thomas, Rt Hon J H (*Lab*), 111*Derby* — 11,737
Thomas Brig Gen Sir Owen (*Ind Lab*), 504*Anglesey* — 140
Thomas Sir R J, Bt (*Co L*), 511*Wrexham* — 14,374
Thompson, Maj E C Meysey- (*Co U*) 76*Burmingham Handsworth* — 7,322
Thompson T (*Ind L*) 173*Middlesbro, W* — 5 608
Thomson F C (*Co U*) 530*Aberdeen S* — 7 090
Thomson Sir W Mitchell (*Co U*), 549*Maryhill* — 6 382
Thorne G R (*L*) 252*Wolverhampton, E* — 522
Thorne, Will (*Lab*) 243*Ilansow* — 11,499
Thorpe Capt J H (*Co U*), 170*Manchester, Rusholme* — 2 982
Tickler T G (*Co U*), 124*Grimsby* — 4,673
Tillett, Ben (*Lab*) 207*Salford, N* — 7,924
Tootill, R, C B F (*Lab*) 87*Bolton* — unop
Townley M G (*Co U*), 258*Bradford Mid* — 1,721
Tryon, Maj G C (*Co U*) 94*Brighton* — 23,987
Turton, E R (*Co U*) 466*Thirsk & Malton* — 5,339
Vickers, D (*Co U*), 214*Sheffield, Hallam* — unop
Waddington, R (*Co L*), 204*Rossendale* — 923
Walker, C L Forestier (*U*), 524*Monmouth* — 2 975
Wallace, J (*Co L*) 535*Dunfermline District* — 1,810
Walsh, J J (*S F*), 612*Cork* — 13,321

	Maj.
Walsh, S. (*Lab.*), 362 *Ince*	12,651
Walters, Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. (*Co. L*), 211 *Sheffield, Brightside*	5,383
Walton, J. (*Co. Lab*), 470 *Don Valley*	2,227
Walton, Sir J., Bart. (*Co. L*), 65 *Barnsley*	unop.
Ward, Col. J., C.B. (*Co. L*), 228 *Stoke-on-Trent*	unop.
Ward, Col. L., D.S.O. (*U*), 135 *Hull, N.W.*	7,074
Ward, P. J. (*S.F*) 646 *Donegal, S.*	1,035
Ward, W. Dudley (*Co. L*), 219 *Southampton*	1,295
Waring, Maj. W. (*Co. L*), 305 *Blaydon*	2,093
Warner, Sir T. C., Bt (*Co. L*), 425 *Lichfield*	4,129
Warren, Sir A. H., O.B.E. (*Co. U*), 119 *Edmonton*	3,316
Wason, J. C. (*Co. L*), 592 *Orkney & Shetland*	unop.
Waterson, A. E. (*Ind.*), 398 *Kettering*	2,538
Watson, Capt. J. B. (*Co. L*), 225 *Stockton-on-Tees*	unop.
Wedgwood, Col. J. C., D.S.O. (*Lab.*), 176 *Newcastle-under-Lyme*	unop.
Weston, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Hunter (*Co. U*), 566 *Bute and Northern*	6,790
Weston, Col. J. W. (*Co. U*), 450 *Westmorland*	unop.
Wheler, Lt.-Col. G. C. H. (*Co. U*), 348 *Faversham*	6,845
White, C. F (*L*), 291 *Derbyshire, W.*	2,160
White, Lt.-Col. G. D. (*Co. U*), 221 *Southport*	8,980
Whitla, Sir W. (*U*), 707 *Belfast University*	1,369
Whitley, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*Co. L*), 125 *Halifax*	18,100
Wigan, Br.-Gen. J. T., C.B., C.M.G. (*Co. U*), 259 *Berkshire, Abingdon*	unop.
Wignall, J. (*Lab.*), 323 *Forest of Dean*	3,966
Wild, Sir E., K.C. (*Co. U*), 246 *West Ham, Upton*	5,627
Wilkie, A., C.H. (*Lab.*), 534 *Dundee*	14,399
Willey, Maj. F. V., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O. (*Co. U*), 93 *Bradford, S.*	3,801
Williams, A. (*L*), 307 *Consett*	293
Williams, Lt.-Com. C. (*Co. U*), 295 *Tavistock*	2,152
Williams, J. (*Lab.*), 515 *Gower*	1,756
Williams, J. Lort- (*Co. U*), 5 *Rotherhithe*	1,750
Williams, Col. Penry (*Co. L*), 172 *Middlesbrough, East*	4,694
Williams, Col. Sir R., Bt. (*Co. L*), 409 *Banbury*	unop.
Williams, Col. Sir R., Bt. (*Co. U*), 302 *Dorset, W.*	unop.
Williams, Sir W. E. Hume-, K.C. (*Co. U*), 404 *Bassetlaw*	unop.
Williamson, Rt. Hon. Sir A. (*Co. L*), 591 *Moray and Nairn*	unop.
Willoughby, Lt.-Col. Hon. C. (*Co. U*), 355 *Rutland and Stamford*	1,199
Wills, Lt.-Col. Sir G., Bt. (*Co. U*), 419 *Weston-super-Mare*	6,390
Wilson, D. M., K.C. (*U*), 651 *Down, W.*	8,834
Wilson, J. Havelock (*Co. Lab.*), 222 *South Shields*	13,089
Wilson, Rt. Hon. J. W. (*L*), 459 *Stourbridge*	1,333
Wilson, Lt.-Col. L. O. (*Co. U*), 199 *Reading*	6,794
Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir M., Bt., C.S.I., D.S.O. (*Co. U*), 8 *Bethnal Green, S.W.*	2,299
Wilson, Col. M. J. (*Co. U*), 464 *Richmond*	4,950
Wilson, Capt. S. (*Co. U*), 461 *Holderness*	3,866
Wilson, W. T. (*Lab.*), 372 *West Houghton*	5,152
Winfrey, Sir R. (*Co. L*), 396 *Norfolk, S.W.*	unop.
Winterton, Earl (*Co. U*), 445 *Horsham and Worthing*	13,100
Wintringham, T. (*L.*) 381 *Louth*	2,505
Wise, F., (*Co U.*), 131 *Ilford*	9,035
Wolmer, Capt. Lord (*Co. U*), 326 *Aldershot*	5,413
Wood, Maj. Hon. E. F. L. (*Co. U*), 478 *York, N.R.*	unop.
Wood, Sir J., Bt. (*Co. U*), 273 *Stalybridge & Hyde*	6,954
Wood, Sir K. (*Co. U*), 62 *Woolwich, W.*	5,260
Wood, Maj. M. (*L.*), 562 *Aberdeensh. Cent.*	186
Wood, Maj. S. Hill- (*Co. U*), 287 *High Peak*	3,614
Woods, Sir Robert (*Ind.*), 704 *Dublin Univ.*	162
Woolcock, W. J. U., O.B.E. (*Co. L*), 19 *Hackney, Cent.*	unop.
Worsfold, Dr. T. C. (*Co. U*), 438 *Mitcham*	2,683
Yate, Col. C. E. (*Co. U*), 377 *Melton*	unop.
Yeo, Sir A. (*Co. L.*), 41 *Poplar, S.*	4,125
Young, Comm. E. H., D.S.O., D.S.C. (*L*), 183 *Norwich*	18,699
Young, Sir F. W. (*Co. U*), 454 *Swindon*	1,787
Young, R. (*Lab.*), 367 *Newton*	1,794
Young, W. (*Co. L*), 594 *Perth*	unop.
Younger, Sir G., Bt. (*Co. U*), 531 *Ayr District*	4,155

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker, The Rt. Hon. James William Lowther, M.P. for Penrith Div. of Cumberland £5,000
Chairman of Committees, The Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley £2,500
Deputy Chairman, Sir Edwin Cornwall, Bart. £1,000
Temporary Chairmen, Rt. Hon. Sir Fred. George Banbury; Rt. Hon. Charles Wm. Bowerman; Rt. Hon. John Wm. Wilson; Thomas Power O'Connor; John Frederick Peel Rawlinson *unpaid*

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Palace of Westminster £2,000
Clerk Asst., Thomas Lonsdale Webster, C.B. £1,800
Second do., Horace Christian Dawkins, M.B.E. £1,200
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees, H. A. Ferguson-Davie £1,200
Principal Clerk of Committees and Private Bills, H. West £1,112
Clerk of the Journals, A. I. Dasent £1,100
Senior Clerks, A. H. Ellis; F. R. Williams-Wynn; F. C. Holland; J. W. G. Bond; R. P. Colomb; Bryan Fell; Sir J. S. Horsburgh-Porter; F. C. Bramwell; C. R. Turner; W. K. Gibbons ..... each £650 to £900
Assistant Clerks, G. F. M. Campion; O. C. Williams; G. W. B. Throckmorton; B. H. Coode; G. C. Tylor; A. W. M. Bull; F. W. Metcalfe; C. R. P. Diver; E. A. Fellowes; C. L. Ferguson; R. A. W. Dent; L. A. Abraham ..... each £150 to £600
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. L. Lockton £600
Vote Office Principal Clerk, Maj. B. T. St. John £650
Serjeant-at-Arms, Adm. Sir Colin Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. £1,200
Deputy Serjeant, Francis R. Gosset £800
Assistant do., Walter H. Erskine, M.B.E. £650
Secretary to the Speaker, Hon. Edward Cadogan £500
Chaplain to the House of Commons, Rev. Canon Wm. H. Carnegie, M.A. £400
Counsel to the Speaker, Sir Ernest Moon, K.C., C.B. £1,200
Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B. £800
Librarian, A. E. A. W. Smyth £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do., Vivian Kitto ..... £400 to £600
Shorthand Writer, Walter Hodgson £550
Official Reports (Editor), W. Turner Perkins ..... £550 to £600
Do. (Asst. Editor), T. H. Parr ..... £400 to £450

Figures following name of constituency denote the *total* number of electors; W. and subsequent figures being number of *women* electors included in larger total.

Co.U. = Coalition Unionist; *Co.L.* = Coalition Liberal; *Co.Lab.* = Coalition Labour; *U.* = Unionist; *L.* = Liberal; *Lab.* = Labour; *Ind.* = Independent; *N.D.P.* = National Democratic Party; *N.P.* = National Party; *N.* = Nationalist; *S.F.* = Sinn Fein.
* Denotes a Member of the former Parliament.

England.

LONDON BOROUGHS.

CITY OF LONDON, 30,719; W. 6,025

1**Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour*, O.M., *Co.U.* ..... *unop.*
2**Rt. Hon. Sir F. Banbury*, *Bt.*, *Co.U.* ..... *unop.*

BATTERSEA.

North, 38,552; W. 15,841
3 *R. Morris*, *Co.L.* 11,231
Mrs. Despard, *Lab.* 5,634

South, 43,036; W. 18,094
4 *Viscount Curzon*, *Co.U.* 15,670
*Col. A. Lynch, *Lab.* 3,383
J. W. Molden, *L.* 2,273
J. E. P. Jenkin, *Ind.*..... 1,657

BERMONDSEY.

Rotherhithe, 25,008; W. 9,591
*H.W.C.Carr-Gomm, *L.*.... 3,889
W. Godfrey, *Lab.* 1,750
5 *J.R.Lort-Williams*, *Co.U.* 5,639

West, 23,100; W. 9,165
6**H. J. Glanville*, *L.* 4,260
C. R. Scriven, *Co.L.* 2,998
Dr. A. Salter, *Lab.* 1,956
Lt. H. Becker, *Ind.* 1,294

BETHNAL GREEN.

North-East, 25,253; W. 10,149
7**Sir E.Cornwall*, *Bt.*, *Co.L.* 4,448
Lt. W. E. Steel, *N.P.* ... 2,312
W. Shadforth, *Ind.* 1,127

South-West, 19,510; W. 7,770
8 *Lt.-Col. Sir M. Wilson*, *Bt.*, C.S.I., D.S.O., *Co.U.* 4,240
Lt. E. Thurtle, *Ind.* 1,941
Col.H. M.Meyler, M.C., *L.* 1,935

CAMBERWELL.

Dulwich, 30,377; W. 12,509
9**Lt.-Col. Sir F. Hall*, K.B.E., D.S.O., *Co U.* 12,039
Lt. C. R.Cooke-Taylor, *L.* 3,219

North, 26,416; W. 10,095
10 *Capt.H.Newton Knights*, M.B.E., *Co.U.* 6,010
G. Hearn, *L.* 2,177
C. G. Ammon, *Lab.*..... 2,175

North-West, 30,751; W. 13,197
(Bye-election, March 31, 1920)
11**Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnamara*, *Co.L.* 6,618
Miss S. Lawrence, *Lab.* 4,733
J. C. Carroll, *Ind. L.*... 3,386

Peckham, 36,916, W. 14,784
12**Sir A.H.H. Richardson*, C.B.E., *Co.L.* 8,764
C. Hughes, *Ind.* 4,550
C. Diamond, *Lab.*..... 2,559

CHELSEA, 24,822; W. 11,390
13**Col. Sir S. J G. Hoare*, *Bt.*, C.M.G., *Co.U.* 9,159
Miss E. F. Phipps, *Ind.* 2,419

DEPTFORD, 51,612; W. 20,904
14**Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman*, *Lab.* 14,073
Maj.J.T.Prestige, *In.U.* 9,711
F. A. Rumsey, *Ind.*..... 2,106

FINSBURY, 34,873; W. 14,110
15**Lt.-Col. M. Archer-Shee*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *Co.U.*... 8,782
H. E. A. Cotton, *L.* ... 4,981

FULHAM.

East, 36,228; W. 15,177
16 *Sir H.G.Norris*, *Co.U.* 10,242
David Cook, *Lab.*..... 2,883
F. Coysh, *L.* 1,644

West, 39,953; W. 16,721
17 *Sir Cyril S. Cobb*, K.B.E., M.V.O, *Co.U.* 12,180
R. M. Gentry, *Lab.*..... 4,435
Sir G. Fordham, *L.*..... 1,139
W. J. Allen, *Ind.*..... 995

GREENWICH, 43,756; W. 16,677
18**Capt. Sir I. H. Benn*, *Bart.*, C.B., D.S.O., *Co.U.* 14,576
J. Bermingham, *Lab.*... 6,471

HACKNEY.

Central, 27,801; W. 11,191
19 *W. J.U.Woolcock*, O.B.E., *Co. L.* ..... *unop.*

North, 27,871; W. 11,617
20**Lt.-Col.Sir W.R. Greene*, *Bart.*, D.S.O., *Co.U.*... 9,873
Lt Wright-Burrows, *L.* 4,119

South, 25,212; W. 9,827
21 *H. Bottomley*, *Ind.* 11,145
A. Henri, *Co.L.* 2,830

HAMMERSMITH.

North, 26,656; W. 10,951
22 *H.Foreman*, O.B.E. *Co.C.* 5,785
E. Young, *L.* 2,542
Maj. J. C. Walker, *N.P.* 2,075
C. R. Morden, *Lab.*..... 2,048

South, 27,906; W. 11,769
23**Rt. Hon. Sir W. Bull*, *Co.U.* 8,592
T. A. Robertson, *L.*..... 2,555
J. T. Westcott, *Lab.* ... 1,958

HAMPSTEAD, 32,544; W. 14,391
24 *G. Balfour*, *Co.U.* 13,393
B. S. Mackay, *Lab.*..... 3,646
Lt.J.H.Wrentmore *N.P.* 1,881

HOLBORN, 20,371; W. 7,847
25**Lt.-Col. Sir J. F. Remnant*, *Bt.*, C B.E., *Co.U.* 6,874
J. H. Worrall, *Lab.*..... 1,091

ISLINGTON.

East, 37,078; W. 15,453
26 *A. B. Raper*, *Co.U.*..... 9,352
*E. Smallwood, *L.*..... 5,968
Maj. A. J. Lewer, *Lab.* 3,122
C. E. Copplestone, *N.P.* 575
F. A. Wickhart, *Ind.* ... 147

North, 41,769; W. 17,707
27**Maj.-Gen. Sir Newton Moore*, K.C.M.G., *Co.U.* 14,183
J. Arnall, *Lab.*..... 4,000
N. Sargant, *L.* 2,529

South, 28,976; W. 11,911
28 *C. F. Higham*, *Co.U.*... 6,885
*Rt. Hon. T. Wiles, *L.* .. 5,883

West, 26,207; W. 10,558
29 *Sir G. S. Elliott*, *Co.U.* 4,996
**Rt.* Hon. T. Lough, *L.* 2,616
J. Sheppard, *Lab.* 2,330
E. M. Taylor, *Ind.* 1,105

KENSINGTON

North, 38,045; W. 17,029
30**Col. A. Burgoyne*, *Co.U.* 13,176
W. J. Jarrett, *Lab.*..... 3,653

South, 30,888; W. 14,995
31 *Sir W. H.Davison*, K.B.E., *Co.U.*..... 10,693
Br.-Gen. E. Makins, C.B., D.S.O., *N.P.* 5,306

LAMBETH.

Brixton, 37,745; W. 16,819
32**Sir Davison Dalziel*, *Bt.*, *Co.U.* 9,901
S Kelley, *Ind.* 3,641
H. Norton, *L.* 2,594

Kennington, 37,322; W. 16,471
33 *H. G. Purchase*, *Co.L.*.... 4,705
Mrs. Alice Lucas, *U.* ... 3,573
W. Glennie, *Lab.* 2,817

North, 28,777; W. 12,205
34 *F. Briant*, *L.*..... 7,326
*Lt.-Col. Sir W. Houghton Gastrell, C.M.G., *Co.U.* 4,441

Norwood, 40,253; W. 17,940
35 *Rt. Hon. Sir H. S. Samuel*, *Co.U.* 12,848
H. Bignold, *Ind.* 6,665

LEWISHAM.

East, 41,424; W. 16,789
36 *Lt.-Col. A. Pownall*, O.B.E., *Co.U.* ..... *unop.*

West, 39,796; W. 16,399
37**Maj. Sir E. Coates*, *Bt.*, *Co.U.* .....*unop.*

PADDINGTON.

North, 37,067; W. 16,372
38 *W. G. Perring*, *Co.U.* 5,759
Capt.W. G. Aston, *N.P.* 4,029
Lt.-Col. E. P. Barry, *Ind.* 3,571
L. B. Franklin, *L.* 1,831
H. Bundy, *Lab.* 1,257
*A. Strauss, *Lab.* 774

South. 27,479; W. 12,138
39**Sir H.P. Harris*, K.B.E., *Co.U.* .....*unop.*

POPLAR.

Bow and Bromley, 33,486; W. 13,300
40**Maj. R. Blair*, *Co.U.* ... 8,190
G. Lansbury, *Lab.* 7,248
M. Dalton, *L.* 988

South, 36,077; W. 14,515
41**Sir A. W. Yeo*, *Co. L.*..... 8,571
Samuel March, *Lab.* ... 4,446
Capt W. Allen, *Ind.* ... 4,339

ST. MARYLEBONE, 46,775; W. 20,750
42**Maj. Sir S. E. Scott*, *Bt.*, *Co.U.* .....*unop.*

ST. PANCRAS.

North, 23.747; W. 13,904
43 *J. W. Lorden*, *Co.U.* ... 7,260
*Rt. Hon.Sir W. H. Dickinson, K.B.E., *L.*..... 5,596
J. G. Dale, *Lab.* 4,651

South-East, 27,411 ; W. 11,
44 *J. W. W. Hopkins, U...* 4.
Lt. R. L. Reiss, *L.* 3.594
P. Adams, *U.*..... 2,263
H. G. Romerill, *Lab.* ... 2,169
South-West, 26,882 ; W. 10,729
45**Maj. R. W. Barnett, Co. U.* 7,119
A. C. Comyns-Carr, *L....* 4,679
J. C. Sherrott, *Ind.* 352
SHOREDITCH,
45,686 ; W. 18,554
46**Rt. Hon. C. Addison,*
M.D., *Co. L.* 9,532
R. S. Sievier, *Ind.* 3,414
J. Walton, *Lab.* 2,072
*H. G. Chancellor, *L.* ... 1,524
T. Warwick, *N.P.* 504
SOUTHWARK.
Central, 27,699 ; W. 11,078
47**J. D. Gilbert, Co. L.*..... 8,060
Capt. L. H. Guest, M.C.,
Lab. 3,126
North, 22,366 ; W. 8,843
48**E. A. Strauss, Co. L.* ... 4,254
Sir J. Harrington,
K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.,
C.B., *N.P.* 2,183
G. A. Isaacs, *Lab.* 2,027
Geo. G. Gebbett, *Ind.* 573
South-East, 27,512 ; W. 11,053
49**Com. J. A. Dawes, Co. L.* 7,208
T. E. Naylor, *Lab.* 2,718
STEPNEY.
Limehouse, 23,275 ; W. 12,044
50**Sir W. Pearce, Co. L.* ... 5,860
*Capt. D. D. Sheehan, *Lab.* 2,470
C. Rodwell, *N.P.*..... 1,45
Mile End, 22,131 ; W. 8,789
51 *W. Preston, Co. U.* 6,025
W. Devenay, *Lab.* 2,390
C. J. O. Sanders, C.B.E.,
L. 1,119
Whitechapel and St. George's,
23,366 ; W. 9,242
52**J. D. Kiley, L.* 3,025
Dr. Robt. Ambrose, *Lab.* 2,522
G. A. Cohen, *Co. U.*..... 2,489
J. R. Raphael, *Ind.* ... 614
STOKE NEWINGTON,
20,090 ; W. 8,106
53 *G. W. H. Jones, Co. U.* 5,918
H. J. Ormond, *Ind.*..... 2,829
P. H. Heffer, *L.* 2,181
WANDSWORTH.
Balham and Tooting,
40,212 ; W. 17,547
54**Capt. J. C. D. Denison-*
Pender, Co. U. 12,405
F. Smith, O.B.E., *Lab....* 3,584
A. J. Hurley, *Ind.* 1,805
Capt. M. Anderson,
O.B.E., *L.*..... 1,542
W. Hunt, *U.* 1,457
Central, 27,825 ; W. 11,567
55**Lt.-Col. Sir J. Norton-*
Griffiths, K.C.B., D.S.O.,
U. 7,796
Geo. P. Blizzard, *Lab....* 3,382
*Col. Hon. H. Guest, *Co. L.* 2,988
Clapham, 34,640 ; W. 15,136
56**Sir A. du Cros, Bt., Co. U.* 9,776
H. H. Beamish, *Ind.* ... 3,070
P. M. Thomas, *L.*..... 2,790
Lt. W. J. Harvey, M.C.,
Co. Ind. 594
Putney, 31,437 ; W. 13,514
57**S. Samuel, Co. U.* 8,677
J. G. Jenkins, *N.P.*..... 4,968
Streatham, 26,842 ; W. 12,192
58 *W. L. Mitchell, Co. U....* 11,457
J. A. Compston, K.C., *L.* 2,417
Capt. F. H. Bellamy, *N.P.* 1,844
WESTMINSTER.
Abbey, 33,935 ; W. 13,042
59**W. L. Burdett-Coutts,*
Co. U. ..... *unop.*
St. George's, 20,090 ; W. 12,673
60**Rt. Hon. W. Long, Co. U.* 10,453
H. G. Mackenzie Bell, *L.* 1,140
WOOLWICH.
East, 36,027 ; W. 13,837
61**Rt. Hon. W. Crooks, Lab. unop.*
West, 34,248 ; W. 13,140
62 *Sir H. K. Wood, Co. U....* 12,348
A. G. Cameron, *Lab.* .. 7,088
Maj. W. A. Adam, *Ind. U.* 1,109
ENGLISH BOROUGHS.
ACCRINGTON, 42,160 ; W. 17,528
63 *Maj. E. Gray, Co. U.* ...13,808
*Maj. Rt. Hon. H. T.
Baker, *L.* 8 378
C. R. Buxton, *Lab.* 6,369
W. Hammond, *Ind.* ... 738
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE,
25,715 ; W. 10,739
(Bye-election, Jan. 31, 1920).
64 *Sir W. de Frece, Co. U.* 8,864
W. C. Robinson, O.B.E.,
Lab. 8,127
Sir A. H. Marshall, K.B.E.,
Ind. L. 3,511
BARNSLEY, 34,056 ; W. 12,549
65**Sir J. Walton, Bt., Co. L. unop.*
BARROW-IN-FURNESS,
37,697 ; W. 12,787
66 *Sir R. B. Chadwick, Co. U.* 12,608
*C. Duncan, *Lab.* 12,309
BATH, 31,512 ; W. 14,170
67**Capt. C. T. Foxcroft,*
Co. U. 15,605
A. J. Bethell, *Lab.* 5,244
BATLEY AND MORLEY,
28,211 ; W. 16,145
68**G. A. France, Co. L.* ...13,519
B. Turner, O.B.E., *Lab.* 12,052
BIRKENHEAD.
East, 33,297 ; W. 12,377
69 *A. Bigland, Co. U.* 13,012
J. Finigan, *Lab.* 5,399
H. Graham White, *L....* 1,787
West, 30,068 ; W. 11,391
70 *Lt.-Col. Sir H. M. Grayson,*
K.B.E., *Co. U.* 10,881
W. H. Egan, *Lab.* 5,673
H. Bickersteth, *L.* 1,751
BIRMINGHAM.
Aston, 35,443 ; W. 13,832
71**Rt. Hon. E. Cecil, Co. U.* 9,997
W. Banfield, *Lab.* 4,451
J. H. Dooley, *Ind.* 1,561
Deritend, 37,442 ; W. 14,449
72 *J. W. Dennis, Co. U.* ... 9,495
A. Brampton, *L.* 2,990
Duddeston, 34,167 ; W. 12,521
73 *E. Hallas, Lab.* 8,796
Dr. J. F. Crowley, *L.* ... 2,280
Edgbaston, 27,013 ; W. 14,935
74**Sir F. Lowe, Bt., Co. U.* 12,563
Brig.-Gen. Sir J. Barns-
ley, *L.* 4,248
Erdington, 34,239 ; W. 13,362
75**Sir A. Steel-Maitland,*
Bt., Co. U. 12,678
A. E. Tyton, *Lab.* 5,211
Capt. R. Somerset, *L....* 1,392
Handsworth, 37,254 ; W. 14,573
76**E. C. Meysey-Thompson,*
Co. U. 12,019
N. Tiptaft, *Ind.* 4,697
H. J. Odell, *Lab.* 4,576
King's Norton, 27,117 ; W. 10,550
77**Sir H. Austin,* K.B.E., *Co. U.* 8,809
T. Hackett, *Ind.* 4,917
N. Birkett, *L.* 2,435
Ladywood, 33,330 ; W. 12,855
78 *N. Chamberlain, Co. U.* 9,405
J. W. Kneeshaw, *Lab..* 2,572
Mrs. M. C. Ashby, *L....* 1,554
Moseley 41,546 ; W. 16,477
79 *Sir H. Rogers, Co. U. ..*16,161
Dr. R. Dunstan, *Lab....* 3,789
W. Hill, *L.*..... 3.422
Sparkbrook, 37,123 ; W. 14,363
80**Lt.-Col. L. C. S. Amery,*
Co. U. 15,225
Frank Spires, *Ind.* 3,014
John G. Hurst, *L.* 1,251
West, 35,836 ; W. 14,257
81**Rt. Hon. A. Chamber-*
lain, Co. U......*unop.*
Yardley, 36,575 ; W. 13,655
82 *A. R. Jephcott, Co. U....* 10,960
G. Shann, *Ind.*..... 7,466
G. Jackson, *L.* 1,049
BLACKBURN, 61,972 ; W. 26,587
83**Rt. Hon. Sir H. Norman,*
Bt., Co. L. 32,076
84 *Lieut.-Com. P. Dean,*
V.C., Co. U. 30,158
*P. Snowden, *Lab....* 15,274
BLACKPOOL, 41,627 ; W. 19,372
85 *A. L. Parkinson, Co. U.* 15,818
C. F. Critchley, *Ind.* ... 9,862
A. Gee, *Lab.* 2,608
BOLTON, 82,458 ; W. 34,248
86**Capt. W. Edge, Co. L. ...unop.*
87**R. Tootill,* C.B.E., *Lab...unop.*
BOOTLE, 33,419 ; W. 12,860
88 *Sir T. Royden, Bt.,* C.H.,
Co. U. 12,312
E. Cathery, *Ind.* 5,077
BOURNEMOUTH.
33,079 ; W. 15,173
89**Br.-Gen H. Page-Croft,*
C.M.G., *N.P.* 14,048
Rev. F. J. Hopkins, *Lab.* 5,302
T. D. Keighley, *L.* 1,854
BRADFORD.
Central, 44,549 ; W. 19,049
90 *H. B. Ratcliffe, Co. U....* 12,434
W. Leach, *Lab.*..... 7,636
*Sir James Hill, Bt., *L.* 4,304
East, 36,580 ; W. 15,699
91 *Capt. C. E. Loseby,* M.C.,
Co. Lab. .....
*F. W. Jowett, *Lab....* ..
*Sir W. E. B. Priestley, *L.* 4,
North, 33,938 ; W. 14,369
92 *Maj. A. B. Boyd-Car-*
penter, Co. U. 11,048
J. H. Palin, *Lab.* 4,
E. Binns, *L.* 4,

South, 41,449; W 18,142
93 *Maj F V Willey*, C M G, C B E, M V O, *Co U* 11,983
W Hirst, *Ind* 8,182
G Muff, *L* 6,613

BRIGHTON, 82 449 W 36 585
94*Maj G C Tryon Co U 32,958
95*C Thomas Stanford, *Co U* 32 561
T Lewis, *Lab* 8,971
G W Canter, *Lab* 8,514

BRISTOL
Central 36 038 W 14,735
96 *T W H Inskip*, K C, *Co U* 12,232
E Bevin, *Lab* 7,137
East 33,679 W 13,362
97 *G B Britton Co L* 9 434
L Bateman, *Lab* 8,135
*Rt Hon Sir C Hobhouse, *Bt*, *L* 1 447
North 34,657, W 14,431
98 *E S Gauge, Co L* 11 400
J Kaylor, *Lab* 5 007
E W Petter *N P* 2,520
South 35 663 W 14 412
99*Sir W H Davies, Co L 13,761
T C Lewis, *Lab* 6,409
West 35 072 W 15,742
100*Lt Co G A Gibbs, *Co U* *unop*

BROMLEY 40,709, W 17 856
(Bye election, Dec 17 1919)
101 *Lt Col Hon Cuthbert James* C B E *Co U* 11148
F P Hodes, *Lab* 10,077

BURNLEY 50 870, W 20,687
102 *D Daniel Irving, Soc* 15 217
Maj Hon H G H Mulholland, D S O *Co U* 12,289
J H Grey *L* 8,825

BURY, 32,666, W 14 242
103 *Capt C Ainsworth, U* 10 043
*Sir G Toulmin *Co L* 6,862
H W Wallace, *Lab* 4,973

CAMBRIDGE, 25 170, W 10,581
104*Rt Hon Sir E Geddes, G C B G B E, *Co U* 11,553
Rev I R Williams *Lab* 3,789

CARLISLE, 23,066, W 8 970
105 *W T Carr*, C B E *Co L* 9 511
E Towthian, *Lab* 4,736

CHELTENHAM, 23,217 W 10,556
106*Sir J Agg Gardner, *Co U* 9,602
Dr R Davies, *Ind* 6,317

COVENTRY, 62,066, W 23 713
107 *E Manville Co U* 17,380
R C Wallhead, *Lab* 10,298
Sir C Mansel, Bt, *L* 4,128
A C Bannington, *Ind* 3,806
*D M Mason, *Ind L.* 3,145

CROYDON
North, 43,669, W 18,406
108 *Maj G O Borwick*, D S O, *Co U.* 26,250
J Trumble, *L* 7,094
South, 45,115, W 28,898
(Bye election, Nov 14, 1919)
109 *Sir Allan Smith*, K B E, *Co U* .. 11,777
H Houlder, *Ind L* 9,573

DARLINGTON, 28,660, W 11,467
110*Rt Hon H Pike Pease, *Co U* .. 11,951
A H Scott, *L* 7,494

DERBY, 61,538, W 24 470
111*Rt Hon J H Thomas, *Lab* 25 145
112 *A Green Ind U* 14 920
W B Robotham, *L* 13,408
Capt H M Smith, *Ind* 13 012

DEWSBURY, 27 592, W 11,418
113 *Lt Col E W Pickering*, D S O, *Co U* 7,853
Ben Riley, *Lab* 5 596
*Rt Hon W Runciman, *L* 5 130

DUDLEY, 25,103 W 9 765
114*Rt Hon Sir A Griffith Boscawen, *Co U* 9,126
W B Steer, *Lab* 6,046

EALING, 28,687, W 11,995
115*Sir H Nield, K C, *Co U* 13 710
A H Chilton *Lab* 3,620

EAST HAM
North 34 219 W 13 996
116*Sir J Bethell Bt, *Co L* 9 436
W Mann, *N P* 6 748
South 32 472 W 12 696
117*A C Edwards *Co Lab* 7 972
I Hamlett, *U* 5 661
*Rt Hon A Henderson *Lab* 5 024

ECCLES 34 702 W 14,580
118 *M Stevens, Co U* 15 821
*R D Holt *L* 3 408

EDMONTON, 28 930 W 11,866
119 *Sir A H Warren*, O B E, *Co U* 6 891
F A Broad *Lab* 3 575
H Vivian *L* 2,245
H Barrass, *Ind* 1,223

EXETER, 31 267, W 13 497
120*Sir R H S D L *Newman, Bt, Co U* 12 524
L W Costello, *L* 8 806

GATESHEAD, 55,443 W 20,848
121 *Brig Gen H C Surtees* C B, C M G, D S O, *Co U* 17,215
J Brotherton, *Lab* 7 212
Sir H Elverston, *L* 5 833

GLOUCESTER, 25,006, W 10,424
122 *Sir J Bruton, Co U* 8,470
T H Mordey, *L* 5 246
W L Edwards, *Lab* 2,860

GREAT YARMOUTH, 24,585, W 10,696
123*Sir A Fell, *Co U* 6,741
Lieut J H Wilson, *L* 5,734
W McConnell, *Lab* 1,848
W H Dawson, *Ind* 125

GRIMSBY, 47,289, W 18 710
124*T G Tickler, *Co U* 13 688
C Franklin, *Soc* 9 015
J W Eason, *Ind* 2,791
Maj H Crosby, *Ind* 1,260

HALIFAX, 49,017, W 21,030
125*Rt Hon. J H Whitley, *Co L* 22,136
A McManus, *Soc* 4,036

HARTLEPOOLS, THE, 39,578, W. 14,803
126 *W G H Gritten, Ind U* 13,003
C Macfarlane, *Co L* 7,647
W Sherwood, *Lab* 4,733

HASTINGS, 24,938, W 12,607
127 *I Lyon, Co U* 11,210
J G Butler, *Lab* 3,556

HORNSEY, 43,048, W 18,493
128*W K Jones, *Co U* *unop*

HUDDERSFIELD, 56 200, W 23,973,
129*Sir C Sykes K B E, *Co L* 15,234
H Snell, *Lab* 12 737
E Woodhead *L* 11,256

HYTHE 19,896, W 8 679
130*Maj Sir P Sassoon, *Bt* C M G *Co U* 8,809
R Forsyth, *Lab* 3,427

ILFORD, 40 749 W 16,931
(Bye election Sept 25, 1920)
131 *Frederic Wise, Co U* 15,612
J King, *Lab* 6,577
Maj J W H Thompson, *Ind L* 6 515

IPSWICH 37,348, W 15,540
132*Capt F J C Ganzoni, *Co U* 13,553
R F Jackson, *Lab* 8,143
G H Morgan, K C, *L* 3,663

KINGSTON UPON HULL
Central, 31421, W 11 991
(Bye election March 29, 1919
133*Lt Com Hon J M *Kenworthy, L* 8,616
Lord Eustace Percy, *Co U* 7,699
East 31 316 W 12 094
134 *C K Murchison, Co U* 9 566
*I R Iretens, *L* 4,947
R H Farrah, *Lab* 3,725
North West 31 417 W 12,771
135 *Col L Ward*, D S O, *U* 10,898
*Lt Col Hon G G Wilson, D S O, *Co L* 3,824
A Gould, *Lab* 3,528
South West, 32,601, W 12 837
136 *Maj C T Entwistle, L* 6,724
J R Bell, *Co Lab* 5,005
R Mell, *Lab* 3,121
A Shakesby, *Ind* 698
P S Newbound, *Ind* 650

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, 35,656, W 15 675
137 *J G D Campbell Co U* 13,596
T H Dumper, *Lab* 2,503
A E Ely, *L* 2,325

LEEDS
Central, 43 496 W 17,671
138*R Armitage Co L 11,474
Capt E Terry, *Ind* 2,634
J Smith, *Ind* 2,146
North, 37,904, W 16 067
139 *Maj A C Farquharson*, M D, *Co L* 13,863
G H Thompson, *Lab* 3,423
H F Wyatt, *N P* 1 282
North East, 36,829 W 15,265
140 *Maj J D Birchall, Co U* 14,450
J Bromley, *Lab* 4,680
South, 35,843, W 14,631
141*Sir W Middlebrook, *Co L* 10,609
F. Fountain, *Lab.* ... 5,310
J A. Brook, *Ind* 1,377
South East, 36,472, W 14,452
142*Capt J O'Grady, *Lab* *unop*

West, 38,766; W. 16,852
143 *J. Murray, Co.L.* 12,642
J. Arnott, *Lab.* 6,020
Sergt. H. Chapman, *Ind.* 1,138
D. T. Barnes, *Ind.*..... 619

LEICESTER.

East, 37,687; W. 15,607
144* *Rt. Hon. Sir G. Hewart,* K.C., *Co.L.* 18,024
G. H. Banton, *Lab.* ... 6,697
South, 35,909; W. 15,260
145 *T. A. Blane, Co.U.* ...18,498
F. F. Riley, *Lab.* 5,463
West, 40,634; W. 16,873
146 *J. F. Green, Co.Lab.*....20,570
*J. R. Macdonald, *Lab.* 6,347

LEIGH, 35,912; W. 13,682
147* *P. W. Raffan, Co.L.*....12,892
R. O. Jones, *Ind.* 11,146

LEYTON.

East, 26,735; W. 11,062
148 *Lt.-Col. C.J. L. Malone,* O.B.E., M.C. *Co.L.* ... 4,319
E. E. Alexander, *U.* ... 4,119
W. Carter, *Lab.* 3,669
West, 32,567; W. 13,285
(Bye-election, March 1, 1919.)
149 *A. E. Newbould, L.* .. 7,934
J. F. Mason, *Co.U.*..... 5,915

LINCOLN, 31,365; W. 12,401
150 *Alfred Davies, Co.U.*....11,114
Arthur Taylor, *Lab.* ... 6,658
*Charles Roberts, *L.* ... 5,550

LIVERPOOL.

East Toxteth, 33,967; W. 13,182
151* *Capt. J. S. Rankin, Co.U. unop*
Edgehill, 30,683; W. 11,958
152* *Sir Watson Rutherford, Co.U.* 9,832
P. J. Tevenan, *Lab.* ... 5,587
Everton, 25,606; W. 10,170
153* *Sir J. S. Harmood-Banner, Co.U.* 6,370
A. W. Brooksbank, *Ind.* 5,779
Exchange, 35,625; W. 13,726
154* *Leslie Scott,* K.C., *Co.U.*10,286
A. Harford, *Ind.*... 8,225
Fairfield, 27,727; W. 10,854
155 *Maj. J. B. B. Cohen, U.* 7,698
Capt. F. L. Joseph, *Co.L.* 4,188
G. Porter, *Lab.* 3,337
Kirkdale, 30,760; W. 11,774
156* *D. F. Pennefather, Co.U.* 10,380
S. Mason, *Lab.* 5,012
Scotland, 32,976; W. 11,618
157* *T. P. O'Connor, N.*.....*unop.*
Walton, 29,128; W. 11,239
158 *Lt.-Com. H. W. S. Chilcott, Co.U.*.....11,457
Dixon Smith, *Lab.*..... 4,580
Wavertree, 31,262; W. 12,708
159 *Lt.-Col. N. Raw,* C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., *Co.U.*....11,326
C Wilson, *Lab.* 5,103
Sir A. Booth, Bt., *L.*... 2,484
West Derby, 31,276; W. 12,535
(Bye-election, Feb. 26, 1919.)
160 *Br.-Adm. Sir W. R. Hall,* K.C.M.G. *Co.U.*, 6,062
G Nelson, *Lab.* 4,670
West Toxteth, 35,806; W. 13,809
161* *R. P. Houston, Co.U.* 13,083
W. A. Robinson, *Lab.* 6,890

MANCHESTER.

Ardwick, 37,214; W. 14,966
162 *A. Hailwood, Co.U.* ... 8,641
T Lowth, *Lab.* 5,670
Lt -Col. H.M. Stephenson, *N.P.* 3,510
Blackley, 24,857; W. 10,555
163 *H. Briggs, U.* 7,997
A Townend, *Lab.* 3,659
P. M. Oliver, *L.* 2,986
Clayton, 34,659; W. 13,862
164 *Dr E. Hopkinson, U.*...12,285
*J. Sutton, *Lab.* 7,654
Exchange, 34,569; W. 12,142
165* *Sir J. S. Randles, Co.U.*12,290
Sir A. Haworth, Bart., *L.*5,326
Gorton, 33,382; W. 13,498
166* *Rt. Hon. J. Hodge, Lab.*13,047
H. White, *Ind.* 5,005
J. T. Murphy, *Soc.*..... 1,300
Hulme, 38,148; W. 15,494
167 *Maj. J. Nall,* D.S.O., *U.*10,805
*C. T. Needham, *Co.L.* 5,969
A. Hilton, *Lab.* 2,572
G. Milner, *Ind.* 297
Moss Side, 32,648; W. 13,171
168 *Maj. G. B. Hurst,* K.C., *U.*10,621
T. Stott, *L.* 5,708
Platting, 38,920; W. 15,838
169* *Rt. Hon. J. Clynes, Lab. unop.*
Rusholme, 30,421; W. 13,161
(Bye-election, Oct. 7, 1919.)
170 *Capt. J. H. Thorpe, Co.U.* 9,394
Dr. R. Dunstan, *Lab.*. 6,412
W. M. R. Pringle, *L* .. 3,923
Capt. R. B. Crewdson, *N.P.* 815
Withington, 27,601; W. 12,038
171 *R. A. D. Carter, U.*.... 12,677
G. F. Burdett, *L.* 5,166

MIDDLESBROUGH.

East, 25,286; W. 9,692
172* *Col. P. Williams, Co.L.* 8,470
Lt. F. W. Carey, *Lab.* 3,776
West, 32,286; W. 12,290
173 *T. Thomson, Ind.L.* ...10,958
C. T. Cramp, *Lab.* 5,350

MORPETH, 39,773; W. 14,781
174 *John Cairns, Lab.* 7,677
F.C. Thornborough, *Co L.*7,140
C. H. Meares, *U.* 4,320
Capt. G. Newton, *Ind.* 2,729
Maj. T.T.M. Allison, *Lab.* 511

NELSON AND COLNE,
43,381; W. 18,023
(Bye-election, June 17, 1920.)
175 *R. Graham, Lab.* 14,134
F. N. Wainwright, *Co.U.* 8,577
W. Russell Rea, *Ind. L.* 5,805

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME,
29,657; W. 11,632
176* *Col. J. C. Wedgewood,* D.S.O., *Lab.* .....*unop.*

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Central, 32,796; W. 12,151
177 *G. Renwick, Co.U.*..... 9,414
James Smith, *Lab.*..... 4,976
East, 30,719; W. 11,523
178 *Maj. H. Barnes, L.* ... 8,682
*W. Hudson, O.B.E., *Lab.* 5,195
J. Thompson, *Ind.*..... 1,079

North, 32,272; W. 12,858
179 *N. G. Doyle, Co.U.* ...11,347
Sir G. Lunn, *L.* 4,322
R. . Wilson, *Lab.*..... 3,102
West, 33,527; W. 12,661
180* *Rt. Hon. E. Shortt,* K.C., *Co.L.* 12,812
D. Adams, *Lab.* 6,411

NORTHAMPTON, 46,007; W. 18,793
(Bye-election, April 1, 1920.)
181* *Rt. Hon. C. A. McCurdy,* K.C., *Co.L.* ... .16,650
Miss Bondfield, *Lab.* 13,279

NORWICH 60,342; W. 26,334
182* *Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, Lab.* 26,642
183* *Comm. E. H. Young,* D.S.O., D S.C., *L.* 25,555
H. E. Witard, *Lab.* ... 6,856

NOTTINGHAM.

Central, 32,460; W. 14,020
184 *A. R Atkey, Co.U.* ...10,552
E. Huntsman, *L.* 3,988
Arthur Kitson, *N.P.*.... 1,999
East, 29,377; W. 12,500
185* *Sir J. Rees, Bart.,* K.C.I.E., M.V.O., *Co.U.* 9,549
T. Proctor, *Lab.*..... 2,817
D. Brookes, *Ind.* 2,166
South, 30,528; W. 12,600
186* *Lord Hy. Cavendish-Bentinck, Co.U.* 10,881
H. Mills, *Ind.* 3,738
West, 30,205; W. 12,351
187 *A. Hayday, Lab.* 7,286
*A. Richardson, *L.* 5,552

OLDHAM, 71,378; W. 28,762
188* *E.R. B. Denniss, Co.U.*26,568
189* *Sir W. Barton, Co.L.* 26,254
W. C. Robinson, O.B.E., *Lab.* 15,178
*W. Russell Rea, *L.* ... 9,323

OXFORD, 25,134; W. 10,744
190* *J. A. R. Marriott, Co.U.*9,805
Capt. G. H. Higgins, *L.* 4,057

PLYMOUTH.

Devonport, 31,687; W. 13,206
191* *Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke,* K.B.E., *Co.U.*.....13,240
F. Bramley, *Lab.* 4,115
Samuel Lithgow, *L.* ... 3,930
Drake, 42,833; W. 18,401
192* *Sir A. S. Benn,* K.B.E., *Co.U.* 17,188
T. W. Dobson, *L.* 6,265
Sutton, 43,444; W. 19,082
(Bye-election, Nov. 15, 1919.)
193 *Viscountess Astor, Co U.*14,495
W. T. Gay, *Lab.*..... 9,292
I. Foot, *L.* 4,139

PORTSMOUTH.

Central, 35,964; W. 14,717
194 *Sir T. Bramsdon, L.*....10,929
Col. Sir W. Dupree, *Co. U.* 6,008
H. Hinshelwood, *Lab.* 4,004
North, 35,367; W. 13,897
195* *Sir B. Falle, Bt., Co.U.*11,427
Lionel Yexley, *Ind.* ... 7,063
South, 37,427; W. 16,706
196 *Maj. H. R. Cayzer, Co. U.*15,842
Miss A. Garland, *L.* ... 4,283
J. Lacey, *Lab.*..... 3,070

PRESTON, 57,795, W 24,432
197 *T Shaw*, C B E, *Lab* 19,213
198 *Col Hon G F Stanley*, C M G, *Co U* 18,970
Lieut J J O Neill, *L* 18,485
*W Brookes, *Co U* 17,928
READING, 45,379, W 18,305
199* *Lt Col L Wilson*, C M G D S O, *Co U* 15,204
T C Morris, *Lab* 8,410
F Thoresby, *L* 3,143
I E Queich, *Soc* 1,462
RICHMOND (SURREY), 32,900 W 14,166
200 *Clifford Edgar*, *Co U* 8 364
Mrs Dacre Fox, *Ind* 3 615
R J Morrison, *L* 3 491
Walter Crotch *Ind* 2,220
ROCHDALE 46 598, W 20 105
101 *A J Law Co U* 14 229
Vivian Phillipps, *L* 6 452
R H Tawney *Lab* 4 926
J J Terrett, *Lab* 2 358
Maj J F Jones, M C, *Ind* 1,992
ROCHESTER
Gillingham 27,899 W 10 643
202* *G F Hohler* K C *Co U* 12 455
A W Tapp *Lab* 4 705
J Cronin *Ind* 1 001
Chatham 31,000, W 12 207
203 *Col J T C Moore Brabazon*, *Co U* 11,454
Dan Hubbard *Lab* 4 134
H B D Woodcock, *L* 2 778
ROSSENDALE 35,717, W 14 605
104 *R Waddington*, *Co U* 8,907
Gilbert Jones, *Lab* 7 984
*Sir Henry Maden *L* 5,837
ROTHERHAM 40,523, W 14 907
205 *Maj F A Kelley*, O B E, *Co U* 11 473
J Walker, *Lab* 9 757
Lt Com Hon J M Kenworthy, *L* 3 805
E Bardsley, *Ind* 564
SHEFFIELD 44 379 W 15 422
206 *J Sexton* C B F *Lab* 15 583
*Rigby Swift, K C *Co U* 11,689
SALFORD
North, 34 490, W 13,539
207* *Ben Tillett*, *Lab* 12,079
F W Roe Rycroft *L* 4,155
South, 37,301 W 14 339
208* *Sir M Barlow* K B E, *Co U* 14 265
J Gorman, *Lab* 3,807
Capt F Norris, *L* 1,994
West, 33 035, W 13,141
209 *I t Cr F W Astbury U* 9,478
Sir W Stephens, *Co L* 5,554
R J Davies *Lab* 4,503
SHEFFIELD
Attercliffe, 35,923, W 12,677
210 *T W Casey*, *Co L* 12,308
*W C Anderson, *Lab* 6,539
Brightside, 36,453, W 13,460
211* *Lt Hon Sir Tudor Walters*, *Co L* 12,164
R E Jones, *Lab* 6,781
Central, 37,076, W 13,785
212* *J F Hope*, *Co U* 9 361
A. J Bailey, *Lab* 5,959
R G Murray, *Soc.* 643
Ecclesall, 30,297, W 12,066
213* *Sir S Roberts*, *Bt*, *Co U unop*
Hallam, 31,467, W 12,673
214 *D Vickers*, *Co U. unop*
Hillsborough, 36,084, W 13,769
215 *Arthur Neal*, *Co L* 11,171
A Lockwood, *Ind* 4,050
Park 31,241, W 11,777
216 *Lt Col H K Stephenson*, D S O, *Co L* 12,339
A Barton, *Soc* 3,167
SMETHWICK, 32,908, W 12,726
217 *J E Davison*, *Lab* 9 389
Miss Christabel Pankhurst, *Ind* 8 614
SOUTHAMPTON
75 334 W 30 052
218* *Maj Gen Sir Ivor Philipps* K C B, D S O, *Co L* 26 884
219* *W Dudley Ward Co L* 16,843
Col E K Perkins, *Ind U* 15 548
T Lewis *Lab* 7 828
F Perriman *Lab* 6 776
SOUTHEND ON SEA, 36 357 W 16 126
220* *Vict Elved* C B, C M G *Co U* 12 392
J Francis *Ind* 4 424
C Hubbard *L* 2 965
SOUTHPORT 33 150 W 14 147
221* *L C G D White Co U* 14 707
A Greenwood *Lab* 5 727
SOUTH SHIELDS 50 584 W 19 211
222* *J Havelock Wilson*, C B E *Co Lab* 19 514
G J Rowe O B E, *Lab* 6 425
STOCKPORT 60 777 W 25 688
(Bye election March 27th 1920).
223* *W Greenwood Co U* 22 847
224* *H Hulbes Co L* 22 386
Sir L C Money *Lab* 16 042
S F Perry, *Lab* 14 434
A Kindell, *Ind* 5 644
J J Terrett, *Ind* 5,443
W O Brien, *S F* 2 336
STOCKTON ON TEES, 36 373, W 13 756
225* *Capt B Watson Co L unop*
STOKE UPON TRENT
Burslem 29 866, W 11,700
226* *S Finney Lab* 7 474
S Walker, *Co U* 6 301
*Sir R W Essex, *L* 3 108
Hanley, 33 789, W 13,079
227 *J A Seddon*, C H, *Co Lab* 8,032
H Parker, *Lab* 7,697
*R L Outhwaite, *Ind L* 2 703
L L Grimwade, *L* 1 459
STOKE 40,059 W 15,482
228* *Col J Ward*, C B, C M G, *Co L unop*
SUNDERLAND, 73,121, W 29,346
229 *R M Hudson*, *U* 25,696
(Bye-election, April 24, 1920)
230* *Rt Hon. Sir Hamar Greenwood*, *Bt*, K C, *Co L* 22,813
Dr V H Rutherford, *Lab* 14,379
E M Howe, *Ind L* 5,065
TOTTENHAM,
North, 34,463, W 14,082
231 *Maj W H Prescott*, C B E *Co U* 11,891
*Percy Alden, *L* 7,293
South, 34,474, W 13,839
232 *Maj P B Malone*, *U* 6,632
*Sir L Chiozza Money, *Lab* 5,779
A E Harvey, *Lab* 1 916
A E Jay, *Ind* 1,295
TYNEMOUTH, 26,467 W 10,066
233 *Charles Percy*, *Co U* 5,883
*H J Craig, *L* 5,434
G H Humphries, *Lab* 2 566
H Gregg *Ind* 2,495
D Scott, *Ind* 517
WAKEFIELD, 24 203 W 9 694
234 *Col Sir E A Brotherton Bt*, *Co U* 9 128
A Bellamy C B F *Lab* 5 882
*Sir A Marshall, K B E, *L* 2 448
WALLASEY, 42,174, W 19,248
235 *D B F P McDonald*, *Co U* 14 633
W M Citrine, *Lab* 4 384
J M Hay, *L* 4 055
T D Owen, *Ind* 3 407
WALLSEND, 36 739 W 13,672
236 *M T Simm Co Lab* 10 246
J Chapman *Lab* 6 835
*Rt Hon J M Robertson *L* 3 047
WALSALL, 42,900 W 16 854
237* *Sir R Cooper*, *Bt*, *N P* 14,491
J Thickett, *Lab* 8 336
W H Brown, *L* 4,914
WALTHAMSTOW
East 28,363 W 11,455
238 *Sir L S Johnson*, *Co U* 9,998
*Rt Hon Sir J Simon, K C V O, O B E K C *L* 5,781
West 30 225, W 12 047
239 *C Jesson Co Lab* 7 330
V la I McEntee *Lab* 4 167
E J Horniman, *L* 2 707
WARRINGTON, 33,912, W 12,552
240* *H Smith*, *Co U* 10,403
Sir P Peacock, *L* 8,011
I Brassington, *Lab* 5,377
WEDNESBURY, 34,415, W 13,724
241 *A Short*, *Lab* 11 341
A W Maconochie *Co U* 10,464
R L G Simpson, *L* 988
WEST BROMWICH 32 777, W 12 257
242 *F O Roberts*, *Lab* 11 572
*Lieut Col Viscount Lewisham, *Co U* 9,863
WEST HAM
Plaistow, 33,890, W 13 308
243* *Will Thorne*, *Lab* 12,156
A Lupton, *Ind* 657
Silvertown, 31,943 W 12 382
14 *J T Jones*, *Lab* 6,971
Lt Col T Carthew, D S O, *Co U* 4,259
D J Davis, *Lab* 2,278
Stratford, 31,458 W 12,473
15 *C E L Lyle*, *Co U* 8,498
Rt Hon C F G Masterman, *L* 4,821
Upton, 30,752, W 12,603
246 *Sir E Wild*, K C, *Co U* 8,813
B W Gardiner, *Lab* 3,286
J C Nicholson, *L* 2,360

WIGAN, 38,812; W. 14,844
247 *J. A. Parkinson, Lab.* 12,914
*R. J. N. Neville, *Co.U.* 11,584
Robert Alstead, *L.* ... 2,434

WILLESDEN.
East, 38,802; W. 16,276
248* *H. Mallaby-Deeley, Co.U.* ... 12,044
H. J. Lincoln, *Lab.* ... 4,947
H. J. Doree, *L.* ... 2,757
West, 36,449; W. 14,740
249 *Col. C. Pinkham*, M.B.E., *Co.U.* ... 10,503
S. P. Viant, *Lab.* ... 7,217
Dr. J. S. Crone, *L.* ... 1,697

WIMBLEDON, 36,858; W. 15,513
250 *Joseph Hood, Co.U.* ... 13,652
G. M. Edwardes-Jones, *Ind.* ... 3,079

WOLVERHAMPTON.
Bilston, 28,504; W. 11,307
251* *Br.-Gen. T. E. Hickman*, C.B., D.S.O., *Co.U.* ... 10,343
Lt.-Col. John W. Kynaston, M.D., *Lab.* ... 6,744
East, 30,437; W. 11,604
252* *G. R. Thorne, L.* ... 7,660
Rev. J. A. Shaw, *Co. Lab.* 7,138
West, 37,097; W. 14,747
253* *Sir A. F. Bird, Co.U.* 13,329
A. G. Walkden, *Lab.* ... 10,158

WORCESTER, 22,667; W. 9,705
254* *Rt. Hon. Sir E. A. Goulding, Bt., Co.U.* 9,443
R. R. Fairbairn, *L.* ... 4,889

YORK, 38,340; W. 15,475
255* *Sir J. G. Butcher, Bt.*, K.C., *Co.U.* ... 16,269
*A. S. Rowntree, *Ind. L.* 5,363
T. H. Gill, *Lab.* ... 4,822

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

(Excluding Monmouthshire.)

BEDFORDSHIRE.
Bedford, 33,257; W. 13,786
256* *Rt. Hon. F. G. Kellaway, Co.L.* ... 10,933
Henry Burridge, *Ind.* 4,096
Luton, 37,051; W. 15,411
257* *Cecil B. Harmsworth, Co.L.* ... 13,501
Willet Ball, *Lab.* ... 5,964
Mid, 29,962; W. 12,272
258 *Maj. Max G. Townley, Co.U.* ... 9,073
*Sir A. W. Black, *L.* ... 7,352

BERKSHIRE.
Abingdon, 26,280; W. 10,601
259 *Brig.-Gen. J. T. Wigan*, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *Co.U.* ... *unop.*
Newbury, 29,368; W. 12,171
260* *W. A. Mount*, C.B.E., *Co.U.* ... *unop.*
Windsor, 33,377; W. 13,992
261* *Ernest Gardner, Co.U.* 10,073
C. S. Edgerley, *Ind.* ... 4,448

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
Aylesbury, 34,965; W. 14,224
262* *Maj. L. de Rothschild*, O.B.E., *Co.U.* ... *unop.*
Buckingham, 36,434; W. 14,654
263 *Capt. G. E. W. Bowyer*, M.C., *Co.U.* ... 12,441
John Scurr, *Lab.* ... 7,482
*Col. Sir H. Verney, Bt., D.S.O., *L.* ... 3,250
Wycombe, 42,088; W. 16,587
264* *Col. W. B. du Pre, Co.U. unop.*

CAMBRIDGE, 37,410; W. 14,929
265* *Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, Co.L.* ... 12,497
A. E. Stubbs, *Lab.* ... 6,686

CHESHIRE.
Altrincham, 42,912; W. 18,151
266* *Maj. G. C. Hamilton, Co.U.* ... 20,421
George Middleton, *Lab.* 7,685
City of Chester, 27,369; W. 10,808
267* *Sir Owen Philipps*, G.C.M.G., *Co.U.* ... 10,043
Edward Paul, *L.* ... 4,993
Arthur Mason, *Lab.* ... 2,799
Crewe, 34,818; W. 13,879
268 *Sir Joseph Davies, Co.L.* 13,392
J. T. Brownlie, C.B.E., *Lab.* ... 10,439
Eddisbury, 22,377; W. 8,699
269* *Maj. H. Barnston, Co.U. unop.*
Knutsford, 34,205; W. 14,012
270* *Col. Sir A. J. Sykes, Bt., Co.U.* ... *unop.*
Macclesfield, 36,577; W. 15,675
271 *J. R. Remer, Co.U.* ... 14,277
W. Pimblott, *Lab.* ... 10,253
Northwich, 30,269; W. 14,887
272 *Lt.-Cdr. H. Dewhurst, Co.U.* ... 15,444
*J. F. L. Brunner, *L.* ... 9,723
Stalybridge and Hyde, 43,711; W. 18,250
273* *Sir J. Wood, Bt., Co.U.* 13,462
W. Fowden, *Lab.* ... 6,508
*T. O. Jacobsen, *L.* ... 6,241
Wirral, 31,264; W. 12,050
274* *G. Stewart, Co.U.* ... *unop.*

CORNWALL.
Bodmin, 30,279; W. 13,027
275* *Sir Charles A. Hanson, Bt., Co.U.* ... 12,288
Isaac Foot, *L.* ... 8,705
Camborne, 32,575; W. 15,126
276* *Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, L.* 7,078
G. Nicholls, *Lab.* ... 6,546
Northern, 26,767; W. 10,640
277* *Sir G. C. Marks*, C.B.E., *Co.L.* ... *unop.*
Penryn and Falmouth, 35,074; W. 15,486
278 *Commdr. Sir Edward Nicholl, Co.U.* ... 10,050
Sir A. Carkeek, *L.* ... 9,815
St. Ives, 28,537; W. 13,092
279* *Sir C. J. Cory, Bt., Co.L.* 8,659
A. E. Dunn, *Lab.* ... 5,699
T. F. T. Mitchell, *Ind.* 436

CUMBERLAND.
Northern, 21,796; W. 8,345
280 *Maj. C. Lowther, Co.U. unop.*
Penrith and Cockermouth, 20,741; W. 8,230
281* *Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther, Co.U.* ... *unop.*
Whitehaven, 27,440; W. 10,360
282* *J. A. Grant, Co.U.* ... 10,736
T. Gavan Duffy, *Lab.* ... 9,016
Workington, 28,691; W. 12,321
283 *Tom Cape*, M.B.E., *Lab.* 10,441
Lt.-Col. D. J. Mason, D.S.O., *U.* ... 5,946
Maj. R. S. Stewart, *Co.L.* 2,968
R. Millican, *Ind.* ... 943

DERBYSHIRE.
Belper, 30,146
284* *J. G. Hancock, Co.L. ... unop.*
Chesterfield, 32,307
285* *B. Kenyon, Co.L.* ... *unop.*
Clay Cross, 29,128
286 *T. T. Broad, Co.L.* ... 7,987
Frank Hall, *Lab.* ... 6,766
High Peak, 33,075
287* *Maj. S. Hill-Wood, Co.U* 12,118
Capt. C. H. Brookes, *L.* 8,504
Ilkeston, 28,889
288* *Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely*, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *Co.L.* 9,660
G. H. Oliver, *Lab.* ... 7,962
North-Eastern, 33,564
289 *J. Stanley Holmes, L.* 6,117
Frank Lee, *Lab.* ... 5,560
*Col. H. Bowden, *Ind. U.* 5,049
*Lord Hartington, *Co.U.* 2,738
Southern, 41,102
290 *H. Gregory*, K.C., *Co.L.* 15,504
S. Truman, *Lab.* ... 7,923
Western, 29,344
291 *Charles F. White, L.* 10,752
*Lt.-Col. Earl of Kerry, M.V.O., D.S.O., *Co.U.* 8,592

DEVONSHIRE.
Barnstaple, 31,790; W. 13,594.
292 *Capt. J. T. Tudor-Rees, L.* ... 11,281
C. S. Parker, C.B.E., *U.* 10,679
Honiton, 27,839; W. 12,110
293* *Maj. A. C. Morrison-Bell, Co.U.* ... *unop.*
South Molton, 28,139; W. 10,841
294* *Rt. Hon. G. Lambert, L.* 10,424
H. W. Sparkes, *Co.U.* 8,093
Tavistock, 25,979; W. 10,238
295 *Lt.-Cdr. C. Williams, Co.U.* ... 9,157
H. Geen, *L.* ... 7,005
Tiverton, 25,925; W. 10,611
296 *Charles Carew, Co.U.* 9,598
Sir E. Penton, K.B.E. *L.* 4,827
Rev. D. Fraser, *Lab.* ... 2,377
Torquay, 32,584; W. 14,813
297* *Col. C. R. Burn, Co.U.* 14,068
Maj. A. E. Trestrail, *Lab.* 4,029
Capt. Russell Cooke, *L.* 3,173
Totnes, 39,042; W. 16,388
298* *Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. F. B. Mildmay, Co.U.* ... 14,680
J. A. R. Cairns, *L.* ... 10,266

DORSET.
Eastern, 29,988; W. 12,567
299* *Maj. Rt. Hon. F. E. Guest*, C.B.E., D.S.O., *Co.L.* ... 11,941
A. Smith, *Lab.* ... 4,321
Northern, 24,334; W. 9,965
300 *Maj. W. P. Colfox*, M.C., *Co.U.* ... 7,532
J. E. Emlyn-Jones, *L.* 7,320
Southern, 28,224; W. 11,495
301* *Capt. A. V. Hambro, Co.U.* ... 11,275
Brett Morgan, *Lab.* ... 5,159

Western, 23,621 ; W. 9,734
302**Col. Sir R. Williams, Bt., Co.U. .....unop.*

DURHAM.

Barnard Castle, 19,949 ; W. 7,762
303 *J. E. Swan, Lab.* 5,468
Capt. J. E. Rogerson, *Co.U.* 3,837
A. E. Hillary, *L.* 2,180
O. Monkhouse, *Ind.* ... 1,274

Bishop Auckland, 32,685 ; W. 12,381
304 *B.C.Spoor*, O.B.E., *Lab.* 10,060
Capt. G. R. Vick, *Co.L.* 7,417
Dr. V.H. Rutherford, *L.* 2,411

Blaydon, 32,831 ; W. 11,917
305**Maj. W. Waring, Co.L.* 9,937
W. Whiteley, *Lab.* ... 7,844
T. G. Graham, *L.* 1,064

Chester-le-Street, 35,126 ; W. 12,982
(Bye-election, Nov. 13, 1919.)
306 *John L. Lawson, Lab.* 17,838
D. Gilmour, O.B.E., *N.D.P.* 5,313

Consett, 34,393 ; W. 12,391
307**A. Williams, L.* 7,576
Capt. R. Gee, M.C., *Co.L.* 7,283
G. H. Stuart-Bunning, O.B.E., *Lab.* 7,268

Durham, 29,037 ; W. 11,017
308**Maj. J. W. Hills, Co.U.* 9,027
J. Ritson, *Lab.* 8,809

Houghton-le-Spring, 32,552 ; W. 12,284
309 *R. Richardson, Lab.*... 7,315
*T. E. Wing, *L.* 6,626
J. Lindsley, *Co.Lab.* ... 6,185

Jarrow, 37,389 ; W. 14,322
310**Maj. Godfrey M. Palmer, Co.L.*.....12,544
John Hill, *Lab.* 8,034

Seaham, 36,701 ; W. 13,872
311 *Maj. E. Hayward, L.* 12,754
J. Lawson, *Lab.* 8,988

Sedgefield, 24 847 ; W. 9,520
312 *Col. Rowland Burdon,* C.B.E., *Co.U.* 6,627
J. Herriotts, *Lab.* 5,801
Sir Chas. Starmer, *L.*... 3,333

Spennymoor, 31,617 ; W. 11,853
313**S. Galbraith*, O.B.E., *L.* 9,443
J. Batey, *Lab.*..... 8,196

ESSEX.

Chelmsford, 33,429 ; W. 13,982
314**Rt. Hon. E. G. Pretyman, Co.U.* 11,217
W. F. Toynbee, *Lab.*... 5,551

Colchester, 30,372 ; W. 12,357
315**Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Bt., Co.U.* .....11,1[illegible]
A. Conley, *Lab.* 7,112

Epping, 38,519 ; W. 16,387
316**Br.-Gen. R. B. Colvin,* C.B., *Co.U.* 14,668
A. L. Horner, *L.* 4,164
J. Conneley, *Lab.* 1,367

Harwich, 27,421 ; W. 11,433
317**Maj. H. K. Newton,* O.B.E., *Co.U.* 8,261
Cdr. E. A. Digby, *L.*... 7,064

Maldon, 28,127 ; W. 12,546
318**Sir J. Fortescue Flannery, Bt., Co.U.* 8,138
G. Dallas, *Lab.* 6,315
E. W. Tanner, *L.* 1,490

Romford, 37,055 ; W. 14,893
319 *A. E. Martin, Co.L.* ...10,300
W. H. Letts, *Lab.* 5,044
A. Whiting, *Lab.* 2,580

Saffron Walden, 31,682 ; W. 12,866
320**Sir Cecil Beck, Co.L.* ...10,628
J. J. Mallon, *Lab.* 4,531

South-Eastern, 36,213 ; W. 14,334
321**Lt.-Col. F. Hilder, Co.U.*11,703
J. Cotter, *Lab.* 5,343
S. W. Robinson, *L.* ... 1,372

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Cirencester and Tewkesbury, 35,049 ; W. 14,384
322 *Thomas Davies, Co.U.* 11,171
J. H. Allpass, *Ind.* ... 8,546
1st of Dean, 27,624 ; W. 10,923
323 *James Wignall, Lab.*... 9,731
*Lt.-Col. Sir H. Webb, Bt., *Co.L.* 5,765

Stroud, 34,685 ; W. 14,777
324 *Sir R. A. Lister*, C.B.E., *Co.L.* 12,734
Capt. C. W. Kendall, *Lab.* 8,522

Thornbury, 33,862 ; W. 13,731
325**A. Rendall, Co.L.* 9,999
Maj.-Gen. T. D. Pilcher, C.B., *N.P.* 6,132

HAMPSHIRE.

Aldershot, 25,228 ; W. 9,652
326**Capt. Viscount Wolmer, Co.U.* 8,755
H. Ainger, *L.* 3,342

Basingstoke, 31,687 ; W. 12,525
(Bye-election March 31, 1920).
327 *Sir A. Holbrook, Co.U.* 8,515
Sir H. Verney, Ind. L. 5,393
J. H. Round, Lab. 5,352

Fareham, 37,780 ; W. 13,610
328**Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. Davidson*, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *Co.U.* ...*unop.*

New Forest and Christchurch, 34,719 ; W. 14,342
329**W. F. Perkins, Co.U. unop.*

Petersfield, 28,437 ; W. 11,532
330**Col. W. G. Nicholson, Co.U.* 10,730
J. Pile, *Lab.*..... 4,267

Winchester, 32,747 ; W. 13,257
331 *Maj. G. R. J. Hennessy,* O.B.E., *Co.U.*.....10,166
Capt. W. J. West, *L.*... 5 569

HEREFORD.

Hereford, 28,246 ; W. 11,376
332**C. T. Pulley, Co.U.* ...11,680
Sydney Box, *Lab.* 3,730

Leominster, 26,184 ; W. 10,198
333 *Maj. C. L. A Ward-Jackson, Co.U.* 8,306
E. Lamb, *Ind.*..... 5,291
E. W. Langford, *Ind.* 2,870

HERTFORD.

Hemel Hempstead, 25,752 ; W. 10,797
(Bye-election Nov. 9, 1920).
334 *J.C.C. Davidson, Co.U.unop.*

Hertford, 32,158 ; W. 12,984
335**N. Pemberton Billing, Ind.* 9,628
E. B. Barnard, *N.P.*... 7,158
Cyril Harding, *Lab.* ... 1,679

Hitchin, 29,830 ; W. 12,431
336**Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil*, K.C., *Co.U.*..... 9,828
R. Green, *Lab.* 5,661
G. Humm, *Ind.* 722

337 —— *mantle*, O.B.E., *Co.U.* 9,621
J. W. Brown, *Lab.*..... 8,908
Milner Gray, *L.* 2,474

Watford, 32,780 ; W. 13,396.
338 *D. Herbert, Co.U.* 11,155
G. Latham, *Lab.* 4,952
Frank Gray, *L.* 3,395

HOLLAND-WITH-BOSTON.

41 700 ; W. 15,444
339 *W. S. Royce, Lab.* 8,788
Maj. E. A. Belcher, C.B.E., *Co.U.* 7,718
Maj. Hon. G. Peel, *L.* 5,557

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

27,347 ; W. 11,068
340**Cdr. O. Locker-Lampson*, C.M.G., D.S O., *Co.U.* 10,670
R. C. Grey, *L.* 6,416

ISLE OF ELY, 34,132 ; W. 13,983
341**Capt. C.R. Coote*, D.S.O., *Co.L.* .....*unop.*

ISLE OF WIGHT,

42,013 ; W. 17,450
342**Capt. Sir D. B. Hall, Bt., Co.U.* 16,274
*Sir Godf. Baring, Bt., *L.*11,235

KENT.

Ashford, 32,349 ; W. 12,985
343 *Maj. S. S. Steel, Co.U.*10,258
W. Deedes, *Ind.*..... 2,408

Canterbury, 31,453 ; W. 13,905
344**Ronald McNeill, Co.U.*11,408
E. T. Palmer, *Lab.*..... 2,719

Chislehurst, 26,802 ; W. 10,996
345 *Sir A. W. Smithers, Co.U.* 8,314
Capt. A. Edmunds, *N.P.* 2,507

Dartford, 45,666 ; W. 17,096
(Bye-election March 27, 1920).
346 *J. M. Mills, Lab.* 13,610
T. Wing, *Ind.L.* 4,562
R. J. Mellor, *Co.U.*.... 4,221
Col. R. Applin, *N.P.*.. 2,952
F. Fehr, *Ind.*..... 1,802

Dover, 35,170 ; W. 14,375
347**Maj. Visct. Duncannon*, C.M.G., *Co.U.* 11,249
Lt. A.M. Livingstone, *L.*5,121

Faversham, 37,478 ; W. 14,508
348**Lt.-Col. G. C. H. Wheler*, C.B.E., *Co.U.* 12,826
Rev. S. Morgan, *Lab.* 5,981

Gravesend, 31,070 ; W. 11,981
349**A. Richardson, Co.U.* 7,841
J. Butts, *Lab.*..... 3,254
H. E. Davis, *Ind.* 1,817
C E. Best, *L.* 1,271
H. Hinkley, *N.P.* 985

Isle of Thanet,
26,943; W. 11,947
(Bye-election Nov. 15, 1919.)
350 *Hon. E. Harmsworth, Ind.* 9,711
Capt. A. J. West, *L.* ... 7,058
Maidstone, 30,747; W. 12,293
351* *Com. C. Bellairs, Co. U.* 11,819
F. G. Burgess, *Lab.*..... 6,269
Sevenoaks, 30,189; W. 11,917
352 *T. J. Bennett*, C.I.E., *Co. U.* 10,650
J. E. Skinner, *Lab.* ... 3,323
Tonbridge, 37,448; W. 16,114
353* *Col. H. H. Spender-Clay*, C.M.G., M.C., *Co. U.*...14,622
J. Palmer, *Lab.* 5,006
Capt. T. F. Buxton, *L.* 1,851
KESTEVEN AND RUTLAND.
Grantham, 35,462; W. 14,434
354* *Lt.-Col. E. Royds, Co. U.* 9,972
R. Pattinson, *L.*..... 8,701
W. B. Harris, *Ind.* ... 1,927
Rutland and Stamford, 26,647; W. 10,996
355* *Col. Hon. Claud Willoughby, Co. U.* 8,838
F. Eccles, *Lab.* 7,639
LANCASHIRE.
Chorley, 35,274; W. 15,940
356 *Capt. D. H. Hacking*, O.B.E., *Co. U.* 13,059
E. Sandham, *Lab.*..... 6,222
Clitheroe, 32,339; W. 12,389
357 *Alfred Davis, Lab.*..... 9,578
E. L. Hartley, *U.* 8,419
J. H. Batty, *Co. L.* ... 3,443
Darwen, 31,151; W. 13,416
358* *Col. Sir J. Rutherford, Bt., Co. U.* 9,014
F. Hindle, *L.* 8,031
John McGurk, *Lab.* ... 5,211
Farnworth, 34,160; W. 14,391
359 *Capt. E. A. Bagley, U.* 10,237
T. Greenall, *Lab.*..... 9,740
Sir T. Fitzroft, *L.*..... 3,893
Fylde, 35,943; W. 14,393
360* *Col. W. W. Ashley, Co. U.* 13,670
W. J. Tout, *Lab.* 7,400
Heywood and Radcliffe, 40,597; W. 1[illegible]
361* *Rt. Hon. A. H. [illegible]worth, Co. L.*.....14,250
Horace Nobbs, *Lab.* ... 6,827
Ince, 30,749; W. 11,112
362* *Stephen Walsh, Lab.* ...14,882
W. Paul, *Ind.* 2,231
Lancaster, 36,970; W. 15,104
363 *Gen. Sir Archd. Hunter*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *Co. U.* 14,403
*Sir Norval Helme, *L.*... 9,778
Lonsdale, 27,848; W. 7045
364* *Col. C. Lowther, Co. U.* 9,662
David Hunter, *Lab.* ... 4,472
*Joseph Bliss, *L.* 4,276
Middleton and Prestwich, 36,593; W. 12,997
365* *Sir R. Adkins*, K.C., *Co. L.* 14,831
J. B. Battle, *Lab.* 8,150
Mossley, 40,372; W. 16,662
366* *A. Hopkinson, Co. L.*....26,158
W. H. Brown, *Ind.* ... 5,227
Newton, 24,397; W. 8,763
367 *Robert Young*, O.B.E., *Lab.* 9,808
Maj. Hon. H. Lygon, *Co. U.* 8,014
Ormskirk, 28,874; W. 11,128
368 *James Bell, Lab.* 6,545
Maj. T. Fermor-Hesketh, *Co. U.* 6,080
S. Hurst, *Ind.*..... 4,989
Royton, 35,292; W. 13,592
369 *Lt. W. H. Sugden, Co. U.* 12,434
J. Crinion, *Lab.*..... 4,875
H. Fullerton, *L.*..... 4,451
Stretford, 36,191; W. 13,372
370 *Sir T. Robinson, Co. L.*17,161
J. Hallsworth, *Lab.* ... 5,216
Waterloo, 26,810; W. 10,393
371 *Lt.-Col. A. Buckley*, D.S.O., *Co. U.*.....13,255
S. Reeves, *Lab.* 2,619
Westhoughton, 30,111; W. 11,801
372* *W. Tyson Wilson, Lab.* 11,849
James Tonge, *Ind.* ... 6,697
Widnes, 30,668; W. 11,324
(Bye-election Aug. 30, 1919.)
373* *Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, Lab.* 11,404
F. M. B. Fisher, *Co. U.*10,417
LEICESTERSHIRE.
Bosworth, 32,242; W. 12,704
374* *Hon. H. D. McLaren*, C.B.E., *Co. L.*.....12,545
*T Richardson, *Lab.* ... 6,344
Harborough, 27,742; W. 11,570
375 *Major Sir Keith Fraser*, *Bt., Co. U.* 8,465
*Percy A. Harris, *L.* ... 4,608
W. J. Barker, *Lab.* ... 4,495
Loughborough, 30,581; W. 12,262
376 *Maj. Hon. O. M. Guest, Co. L.* 11,918
H. W. Hallam, *Lab.*... 6,381
Melton, 30,277; W. 12,432.
377* *Col. C. E. Yate*, C.S.I., C.M.G., *Co. U.* .....*unop.*
LINDSEY (PARTS OF).
rigg, 29,054; W. 10,410
378 *Lt.-Col. C. W. W. McLean*, D.S.O., *Co. U.* 8,310
D. J. Quibell, *Lab.*..... 4,789
*Sir A. Gelder, *L.* ... 4,475
Gainsborough, 27,503; W. 10,805
379 *Maj. J. E. Molson, Co. U.* 8,634
*G. J. Bentham, *L.*..... 6,556
Horncastle, 23,854; W. 9,918
(Bye-election, Feb. 25, 1920.)
380* *Capt. S. V. Hotchkin, Co. U.*..... 8,140
S. Pattinson, *Ind. L.* ... 6,727
W. Holmes, *Lab.* 3,443
Louth, 27,572; W. 11,267
(Bye-election, June 3, 1920.)
381 *T. Wintringham, Ind. L.* 9,859
C. H. Turnor, *Co. U.* ... 7,354
MIDDLESEX.
Acton, 29,539; W. 12,498
382 *Sir H. Britain*, K.B.E., *Co. U.* 11,671
R. Dunsmore, *Lab.* ... 4,241
Brentford and Chiswick, 26,409; W. 9,860
383 *Lt.-Col. Grant Morden, Co. U.* 9,077
W. Haywood, *Lab.* ... 2,620
Mrs. O. Strachey, *Ind.* 1,263
Enfield, 30,032; W. 11,554
384 *Col. H. F. Bowles, Co. U.* 8,290
W. E. Hill, *Lab.*..... .. 6,196
Mrs. J. McEwan, *L.* ... 1,987
Finchley, 28,848; W. 12,857
385* *Lt.-Col. J. R. Pretyman-Newman, Co. U.* 11,849
J. R. Leslie, *Lab.* 3,140
W. E. Martin, *L.* 2,221
Harrow, 33,651; W. 14,209
386 *Lt. O. E. Mosley, Co. U.* 13,959
A. R. Chamberlayne, *Ind.*..... 3,007
Hendon, 33,117; W. 12,861
387 *Maj. Sir P. Lloyd Greame*, K.B.E., M.C., *Co. U.* 14,431
Frank Bailey, *Lab.* ... 2,159
Mrs. How Martyn, *Ind.* 2,067
Spelthorne, 35,018; W. 14,212
388 *Sir P. Pilditch, Co. U.* 12,423
T. E. Horton, *Lab.* ... 2,418
A. W. Leonard, *Ind.*... 1,143
Twickenham, 34,924; W. 15,622
389* *Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, Bt., Co. U.* 14,012
Rev. H. Chalmers, *Lab.* 2,823
Uxbridge, 29,707; W. 11,663
390 *Col. Hon. S. Peel*, D.S.O, *Co. U.* 9,814
H. Gosling, *Lab*..... 6,251
N. M. Snowball, *L.* ... 545
Wood Green, 45,945; W. 21,426
391* *G. Locker-Lampson, Co. U.* 19,217
Tudor Rhys, *Lab.* 4,539
H. B. Holding, *L.* 2,957
NORFOLK.
Eastern, 31,578; W. 12,602
392 *Capt. M. Falcon, Co. U.* 7,030
F. Henderson, *L.* 6,691
W. B. Taylor, *Ind.*..... 1,926
King's Lynn, 33,349; W. 13,627
393* *N. P. Jodrell, Co. U.* ...10,146
R. B. Walker, *Lab.* ... 9,780
Northern, 30,179; W. 12,432
394 *Com. H. D. King*, C.B.E., D.S.O., *Co. U.* 9,274
*Noel Buxton, *L.*..... 9,061
Southern, 32,796; W. 13,125
(Bye-election, July 27, 1920.)
395 *George Edwards*, O.B.E. *Lab.* 8,594
J. H. Batty, *Co. L.*..... 6,476
C. H. Roberts, *Ind. L.* 3,728
South-Western, 31,695; W. 12,558
396* *Sir R. Winfrey, Co. L.* *unop.*
NORTHAMPTON, WITH THE SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH.
Daventry, 30,288; W. 12,461
397* *Capt. Hon. E. A. Fitzroy, Co. U.* 11,176
W. Rogers, *Lab.*..... 7,824
Kettering, 34,624; W. 13,747
398 *A. E. Waterson, Ind.* 10,299
Capt. L. Buxton, *Co. L.* 7,761
Brig.-Gen. A. F. H. Ferguson, *N.P.* 4,489
Peterborough, 34,676; W. 13,987
399* *Maj. H. L. C. Brassey, Co. U.* 9,326
J. Mansfield, *Lab.*..... 8,832
T. I. Slater, *L.* 3,214

Wellingborough,
31,669 ; W. 12,685
400 *W. R. Smith, Lab.*.....10,290
Milner Gray, *Co. L.*..... 9,31[illegible]

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Berwick-upon-Tweed,
28,173 ; W. 11,5[illegible]
401*Sir *Francis Blake, Bt.*,
C.B., *L.* ..... 6,72[illegible]
Capt. Hon. W. J. M. Watson-Armstrong, *Ind.* 4,397
Hexham, 25,431 ; W. 10,253
402 *Capt. D.C. n, Co. U.* 7,76[illegible]
W. Weir, *Lab.*..... 4,168
Maj. Hon. W. H. C. Beaumont, *L.* 3,948
Wansbeck, 42,750 ; W. 17,454
403*R. Mason, Co. L.*.....14,065
E. Edwards, *Lab.* 10,666

NOTTINGHAM.

Bassetlaw, 30,919 ; W. 12,094
404*Sir *W. E. Hume-Williams*, K.B.E., K.C., *Co. U.* .....*unop.*
Braxtowe, 35,826 ; W. 13,688
405 *G. A. Spencer, Lab.* ...11,150
Sir Chas. Seely, Bt., *L.* 4,681
Capt. H. H. Whaite, M.D., *Co. Lab.* ..... 4,37[illegible]
Mansfield, 39,041 ; W. 14,861
406 *William Carter, Lab.*... 8 957
G. W. S. Jarrett, *Co. Lab.* 6,678
Mrs. James Carruthers, C.H., (Miss Violet Markham), *L.* 4,000
Dr. N. Tarachand, *Ind.* 878
Newark, 28,875 ; W. 11,843
407*J. R. Starkey, Co. U.... *unop.*
Rushcliffe, 34,974 ; W. 14,501
408 *H. B. Betterton*, C.B.E., *Co. U.*..... 10,848
C. Harris, *Lab.* 6,180
*Rt. Hon. Leif Jones, *L.* 3,673

OXFORD.

Banbury, 35,460 ; W. 14,529
409*Col. *Sir Rhys Williams, Bt.*, D.S.O., K.C., *Co. L.* *unop.*
Henley, 30,457 ; W. 12,254
410 *Capt. R. Terrell, Co. U.* 10,75[illegible]
Capt. E. L. Macnaghten, *L.*..... 5,138

SALOP.

Ludlow, 24,552 ; W. 9,885
411*Capt. *Sir Beville Stanier, Bt., Co. U.* ....*unop.*
Oswestry, 31,977 ; W. 12,635
412*W. C. Bridgeman, Co. U. 12,276
T. Morris, *Lab.* 8,467
Shrewsbury, 25,459 ; W. 10,335
413*G. Butler Lloyd, Co. U. 9,826
A. Taylor, *Lab.* 5,542
The Wrekin, 32,128 ; W. 12,765
(Bye-election, Nov. 20, 1920.)
414 *Maj.-Gen. Sir C. V. F. Townshend*, K.C.B., D.S.O., *Ind.* 14,565
C. Duncan, *Lab.*.....10,600

SOMERSET.

Bridgwater, 29,411 ; W. 12,136
415*Lt.-Col. *Sir R. A. Sanders, Bt., Co. U.* 12,587
S. J. Plummer, *Lab.* ... 5,771
Frome, 35,222 ; W. 14,339
416 *P. A. Hurd, Co. U.* ...11,118
Capt. E. Gill, M.C., *Lab.* 10,454
*Sir J. E. Barlow, Bt., *L.* 2,004
Col. M. Kincaid-Smith, *N.P.* 258
Taunton, 28,845 ; W. 11,989
417*Lt.-Col. Dennis F. Boles, C.B.E., *Co. U.* 12,619
Rev. G. S. Woods, *Lab.* 4,816
Wells, 26,951 ; W. 11,204
418*Harry Greer, Co. U. ... 9,786
J. C. Morland, *L.* 6,935
Maj. G. C. S. Hodgson, M.C., *N.P.* 804
Weston-super-Mare,
33,894 ; W. 15,071
419*Lt.-Col. *Sir G. A. H. Wills, Bart.*, O.B.E., *Co. U.* 13,494
L.-C. E. H. Thruston, *L.* 7,104
Yeovil, 33,747 ; W. 13,968
420*Lt.-Col. *Hon. A. Herbert, Co. U.* 10,522
W. T. Kelley, *Lab.* ... 7,589
J. R. Brough, *L.*..... 2,743

STAFFORD.

Burton, 34,343 ; W. 13,793
421*Col. *John Gretton*, C.B.E., *Co. U.* .....*unop.*
Cannock, 37,284 ; W. 13,992
422*J. *Parker*, C.H., *Lab.*... 8,068
Sir W. B. Rees, *L.* 7,493
Kingswinford,
37,924 ; W. 14,489
423 *C. H. Sitch, Lab.* 10,397
A. E. Beck, *U.* 7,509
H. E. Brown, *L.*..... 3,943
Leek, 30,055 ; W. 11,646
424 *W. Bromfield, Lab.* ...10,510
Rear-Adm. Sir Guy Gaunt, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Co. L.* 9,832
Lichfield, 29,535 ; W. 11,648
425*Col *Sir T. Courtenay Warner, Bt., Co. L.*... 9,677
T. Riley, *Lab.* 5,548
Stafford, 23,140 ; W. 9,009.
426*Capt. *Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Co. U.* 8,304
Lt. W. Meakin, *L.*..... 4,203
Stone, 26,113 ; W. 10,259
427 *Brig.-Gen. Sir S. Hill Child, Bt.*, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *Co. U.* 7,568
G. Townsend, *L.*..... 5,573
J. Q. Lamb, *Ind.* 3,056

EAST SUFFOLK.

Eye, 33,399 ; W. 13,011
8 *A. Lyle-Samuel, Co. L.* 10,072
F. W. French, *U.* 6,362
Lowestoft, 32,657 ; W. 13,254
429*Sir *Edwd. Beauchamp, Bt., Co. L.* .....*unop.*
Woodbridge, 30,413 ; W. 12,168
(Bye-election, July 28, 1920.)
430 *Sir Arthur Churchman, Bart., Co. U.*... 9,898
H. D. Harben, *Lab.* ... 8,707

WEST SUFFOLK.

Bury St. Edmunds,
30,767 ; W. 12,408
431*Maj. *Hon. W. E. Guinness*, D.S.O., *Co. U.* ...*unop.*
Sudbury, 26,437 ; W. 10,495
432 *Maj. S. G. Heward*, O.B.E., *L.* 6,656
Capt. R. G. Proby, M.C., *Co. U.* 5,746
J. R. Hicks, *Lab.* 390

SURREY.

Chertsey, 34,917 ; W. 14,189
433*Donald *Macmaster*, K.C., *Co. U.* 13,531
T. T. Linsey, *Lab.* 3,232
Eastern, 22,556 ; W. 9,595
434*Sir *Stuart Coats, Bt.*, *Co. U.* 8,795
Guy Hayler, *L.* 1,830
Epsom, 32,590 ; W. 13,186
435 *Sir George R. Blades, Co. U.*.....13,556
Sergt. J. C. Ede, *Lab.* 4,796
Farnham, 32,720 ; W. 13,000
436 *A. M. Samuel, Co. U.* 7,558
Corpl. J. Hayes, *Lab.*... 3,534
J. H. Harris, *Ind.* 3,289
Guildford, 36,427 ; W. 15,201
437*W. E. Horne, Co. U. ...13,149
W. Bennett, *Lab.* 5,078
Mitcham, 28,952 ; W. 12,013
438 *Dr. T. C. Worsfold, Co. U.* 7,651
S. Barrow, *L.* 4,968
Reigate, 30,747 ; W. 12,839
439 *Br.-Gen. G. K. Cockerill*, C.B., *Co. U.*.....*unop.*

EAST SUSSEX.

Eastbourne, 29,863 ; W. 12,742
440*R. S. Gwynne, Co. U. 11,357
T. B. Hasdell, *Lab.* ... 4,641
Sir A. Callaghan, *L.* ... 1,852
East Grinstead, 35,955 ; W. 15,129
441*H. S. *Cautley*, K.C., *Co. U.* 12,584
Maj. D. G. Pole, *Lab.* 6,208
Lewes, 22,500 ; W. 9,218
442*Lt.-Col. *W. R. Campion*, D.S.O., *Co. U.*... 7,792
T. Pargiter, *Lab.* 4,164
Lieut. A. E. Gardiner, *Ind.* 452
Rye, 27,153 ; W. 11,599
443*Maj. G. L. *Courthope*, M.C., *Co. U.* 10,378
George Ellis, *L.* 4,034

WEST SUSSEX.

Chichester, 42,132 ; W. 17,646
444*Rt. Hon. Lord *Edmund Talbot*, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *Co. U.* 14,491
F. E. Green, *Lab.* 6,705
Horsham and Worthing,
43,142 ; W. 18,943
445*Earl *Winterton, Co. U.* 15,644
E. M. Rodocanachi, *Ind.* 2,544

WARWICK.

Nuneaton, 43,458 ; W. 16,434
446 *Henry Maddocks*, K.C., *Co. U.* 11,198
I. Gregory, *Lab.*..... 6,269
W. H. Grant, *L.*..... 5,707
W. Dyson, *Lab.* 1,101
Rugby, 32,726 ; W. 12,644
447*Maj. *Sir J. L. Baird, Bt.*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *Co. U.* 11,325
O. F. Maclagan, *L.* ... 7,398
Tamworth, 33,580 ; W. 13,707
448*H. *Wilson Fox, Co. U.* *unop.*

Warwick and Leamington, 41,351; W. 17,891
449* *Sir E. Pollock*, K.B.E., K.C., *Co.U.* ..... *unop*

WESTMORLAND, 29,568; W. 12,336
450* *Col. J. W. Weston, Co. U. unop.*

WILTSHIRE.

Chippenham, 27,013
451* *George Terrell, Co.U.*.... 8,786
A. J. Bennett, *L.* 4,839
R. George, *Lab.* 2,939

Devizes, 25,091
452 *Lt.-Col. W. C. H. Bell*, D.S.O., *Co. U.* 4,852
James Currie, C.M.G., *L.* 4,823

Salisbury, 29,144
453* *Hugh Morrison, Co. U.* 9,168
Lieut. E. Brown, M.C., *L.* 8,028

Swindon, 31,406
454 *Sir Frederick W. Yonng Co. U.* 10,180
J. Compton, *Lab.* 8,393
H. Walker, *L.* 2,060

Westbury, 29,201
455 *Br.-Gen. G. L. Palmer*, C.B., *Co. U.* 9,261
*Hon. Geoff. Howard, *L.* 6,064
Capt. E. N. Bennet, *Lab.* 3,537

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Bewdley, 25,172; W. 10,767
456* *Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Co. U.* ..... *unop.*

Evesham, 28,931; W. 11,303
457* *Cdr. B. M. Eyres-Monsell, Co. U.* 10,479
W. P. Ellis, *L.* 3,570
W. M. Fielding, *Lab.* 2,863

Kidderminster, 39,798; W. 16,578
458 *Maj. E. A. Knight, Co. U.* 13,497
J. Baker, *Lab.* 9,760

Stourbridge, 42,205; W. 16,699
459* *Rt. Hon. J. W. Wilson, L.* 8,920
Mrs. W. C. Anderson (Miss M. Macarthur), *Lab.* 7,587
Victor Fisher, *Co. Lab.* 6,690

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.

Buckrose, 27,288; W. 11,327
460* *Capt. A. H. Moreing, Co. U.* 9,310
G. H. Dawson, *Lab.* ... 1,778
Austin Taylor, *L.* 2,792

Holderness, 25,741; W. 10,447
461* *Capt. A. Stanley Wilson, Co. U.* 9,387
F. Maddison, *L.* 5,521

Howdenshire, 23,481; W. 9,283
462* *Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. Jackson, Co. U.* 9,023
T. D. Fenby, *L.* 4,384

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.

Cleveland, 36,843; W. 14,116
463 *Sir Park Goff, Co. U.*.... 8,701
Harry Dack, *Lab.* 8,612
*Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, *L.* 7,089

Richmond, 30,710; W. 13,323
464 *Lt.-Col. M. J. Wilson, Co. U.* 9,857
W. Parlour, *Ind.* 4,907

Scarborough and Whitby, 34,578; W. 15,005
465* *Maj. Hon. G. Beckett, Co. U.* 11,764
Capt. O. Sitwell, *L.* ... 7,994
J. W. Rowntree, *Lab.* 1,025

Thirsk and Malton, 26,765; W. 10,398
466* *E. R. Turton, Co. U.* ... 9,656
Lt. S. S. Lockwood, *L.* 4,317

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.

Barkston Ash, 32,919; W. 12,676
467* *Maj. G. R. Lane-Fox, Co. U.* 12,362
J. A. Rhodes, *L.* 6,809
D. Milner, *Ind.* 1,035

Colne Valley, 39,085; W. 16,183
468* *E. W. Mallalieu, Co. L.* 13,541
W. Whiteley, *Lab.* ... 9,473

Doncaster, 35,114; W. 13,652
499 *Regd. Nicholson Co. L.* 15,431
R. Morley, *Lab.* 5,153

Don Valley, 28,724; W. 10,748
470 *Jas. Walton, Co. Lab.* 6,095
*H. B. Lees Smith, *L.*.... 3,868
C. Hough, *Lab.* 3,226

Elland, 34,584; W. 14,823
471 *Capt. G. T. Ramsden, Co. U.* 8,917
H. Dawson, *L.* 7,028
D. Hardaker, *Lab.*..... 5,923
*C. P. Trevelyan, *Ind.* . 1,286

Hemsworth, 25,137; W. 8,942
472 *John Guest, Lab.* 8,102
J. Scholefield, *Co. U.*.... 6,490

Keighley, 34,934; W. 14,743
473 *Robert Clough, Co. U.*. 8,820
*W. H. Somervell, *L.*.... 7,709
W. Bland, *Lab.* 6,324

Normanton, 30,449; W. 10,681
474* *Fred Hall, Lab.* ..... *unop.*

Penistone, 31,928; W. 11,950
475* *Sydney Arnold, L.*..... 7,338
Maj. P. Smith, *Co. U.* 6,744
F. W. Southern, *Lab.* 4,556

Pontefract, 29,841; W. 11,386
(Bye-election, Sept. 6, 1919.)
476 *W. Forrest, Co. L.* 9,920
Isaac Burns, *Lab.* 8,445

Pudsey and Otley, 31,487; W. 13,325
477 *A. R. Barrand, Co. L.* 13,860
G. R. Carter, *Lab.*..... 4,583

Ripon, 34,230; W. 14,957
478* *Maj. the Hon. E. F. L. Wood, Co. U.* ..... *unop.*

Rother Valley, 1,965; W. 11,856
479 *T. W. Grundy, Lab.* 9,917
E. G. Bearcroft, *Co. Lab.* 4,894
A. E. M. Turner, *L.* ... 3,177

Rothwell, 33,899; W. 13,391
480 *William Lunn, Lab.*.... 9,998
Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Wilson, *Co. U.* 6,621
J. A. Yonge, *L.* 4,909

Shipley, 35,566; W. 15,446
481 *H. Norman Rae, Co. L.* 16,700
T. Snowden, *Lab.* 5,690

Skipton, 35,722; W. 13,597
482 *Lt.-Col. R. F. Roundell, Co. U.* 12,599
W. A. Brigg, *L.* 10,318

Sowerby, 34,286; W. 14,883
483 *Maj. R. H. Barker, Ind.* 8,287
J. W. Ogden, *Lab.*..... 7,306
J. S. Higham, *Co. L.* ... 6,778

Spen Valley, 38,827; W. 16,501
(Bye-election, Dec. 20, 1919.)
484 *Tom Myers, Lab.* 11,962
Sir J. A. Simon, K.C., *L.* 10,244
Col. B. C. Fairfax, *Co. L.* 8,134

Wentworth, 36,004; W. 13,228
485 *G. H. Hirst, Lab.* 13,029
Col. T. W. H. Mitchell, *Co. U.* 5,315
*F. Handel Booth, *L.*.... 3,453

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD, 7,907; W. 409
486* *Rt. Hon. Lord H. Cecil, Co. U.* 2,771
(Bye-election, Mar. 11, 1919.)
487* *Prof. Sir C. W. C. Oman*, K.B.E., *U.* 2,613
Prof. G. Murray, *L.* ... 1,330
A. Riley, *Ind* 1,032

CAMBRIDGE, 9,282; W. 1,663
488* *J. F. P. Rawlinson*, K.C., *Co. U.* 2,034
489 *Sir J. Larmor, Co. U.* 1,986
W. C. D. Whetham, *Ind.* 1,229
J. C. Squire, *Lab.* 641

LONDON, 9,797; W. 1,876
490* *Sir P. Magnus, Bt., Co. U.* 2,810
Sidney Webb, *Lab.* ... 2,141
A. A. Somerville, *Ind.* 885
Sir W. Herringham, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., *Ind.* 715
C. L. Nordon, *Ind.* ... 210

COMBINED (Durham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Bristol). 2,357; W. 647
491* *Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, Co. L.* 959
492 *Sir M. Conway, Co. U.* 777
J. A. Hobson, *Ind.* ... 482
H. G. Williams, *U.* ... 410

WELCH BOROUGHS.

CARDIFF.

Central, 36,557; W. 13,844
493 *J. C. Gould, U.* 8,542
J. E. Edmunds, *Lab.*.... 4,663
G. F. Forsdike, O.B.E., *L.* 4,172
R. Hughes, *Ind.*..... 3,419

East, 30,164; W. 12,179
494 *Sir W. H. Seager, L.*... 7,963
Lord C. Crichton-Stuart, *U.* 5,978
A. J. Williams, *Lab.*.... 5,554

South, 28,307; W. 10,550
495* *Sir J. H. Cory, Bt., U.* 8,090
J. T. Clatworthy, *Lab.* 4,940
E. Curran, *L.* 4,200

CARNARVON DISTRICT. 23,787; W. 9,836
496* *Rt. Hon. D. L. George*, O.M., *Co. L.* 13,993
Austin Harrison, *Ind.* 1,095

MERTHYR TYDFIL.

Aberdare, 41,651; W. 15,871
497* *C. B. Stanton, Co. Lab.* 22,824
Rev. T. Nicholas, *Lab.* 6,229

Merthyr, 35,049; W. 12,545
498*Sir Edgar Rees Jones, K.B.E., Co. L. 14,127
J. Winstone, Lab. 12,682

NEWPORT, 40,146; W. 15,534
499*Lewis Haslam, Co. L. 14,080
J. W. Bowen, Lab.....10,234
B. P. Thomas, Ind. ... 647

RHONDDA.
East, 38,632; W. 13,100
500 Maj. D. W. Morgan, C.B.E., D.S.O., Lab....unop.
West, 34,389; W. 11,914
501*Rt. Hon. W. Abraham, Lab.....unop.

SWANSEA.
East, 27,185; W. 10,440
(Bye-election, July 10, 1919.)
502 D. Matthews, Co. L.... 9,250
L. Williams, Lab. 8,158
West, 31,884; W. 12,433
503*Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Mond, Bt., Co. L..... 8,579
D. Davies, U. 7,398
J. Powlesland, Lab. ... 5,510

WELCH COUNTIES.

ANGLESEY, 25,836; W. 10,702
504 Brig.-Gen. Sir Owen Thomas, Ind. Lab.... 9,038
*Rt. Hon. Sir E. J. Ellis-Griffith, Bt., K.C., Co. L. 8,898

BRECON AND RADNOR, 37,771; W. 14,567
505*Sidney Robinson, Co. L. unop.

CARDIGAN, 30,368; W. 13,312
506*M. L. Vaughan-Davies, Co. L. .....unop.

CARMARTHEN.
Carmarthen, 31,150; W. 14,221
507*John Hinds, Co. L.....unop.
Llanelly, 44,657; W. 16,531
508*J. Towyn Jones, Co. L. 16,344
Dr. J. H. Williams, Lab. 14,409

CARNARVON. W. 15,128
509 Maj. C. E. Breese, Co. L. 10,488
R. T. Jones, Lab. 8,145
*Ellis Davies, L. 4,937

DENBIGH.
Denbigh, 30,448; W. 12,764
510 Sir D. S. Davies, Co. L. 14,773
*E. T. John, Lab..... 2,958
Wrexham, 39,259; W. 14,628
511 Sir Robert J. Thomas, Bt., Co. L. 20,874
Hugh Hughes, Lab. ... 6,500

FLINT, 46,520; W. 18,362
512*Lt.-Col. T. H. Parry, D.S.O., Co. L.....unop.

GLAMORGAN.
Aberavon, 30,415; W. 10,949
513 Maj. J. Edwards, D.S.O, Co. L. 13,635
R. Williams, Lab. 7,758
T. G. Jones, Ind. 324
Caerphilly, 32,790; W. 11,757
514 Alfred Onions. Lab. ...11,496
W. R. Edmunds, L. ... 9,482
Gower, 29,667: W. 11,024
515*John Williams, Lab....10,109
D. H. Williams, L..... 8,353
Llandaff and Barry, 34,041; W. 13,424
516 Maj. W. Cope, Co. U....13,307
Capt. R. Jones, Lab.... 6,607
C. F. Sexsmith, Ind.... 1,539
Neath, 38,929; W. 14,296
517*J. H. Edwards, Co. L. 17,818
Rev. H. Morgan, Lab. 9,670
Ogmore, 35,910; W. 13,242
518 Vernon Hartshorn, O.B.E., Lab. .....unop.
Pontypridd, 34,778; W. 12,761
519 Lieut. T. A. Lewis, Co. L. 13,327
D. L. Davies, Lab. 10,152
A. Seaton, U..... 260
MERIONETH, 21,450; W. 9,011
520*H. Haydn Jones, Co. L. unop.

MONMOUTH.
Abertillery, 32,197; W. 11,526
521 (Bye-Election, Nov. ... 1920).
Bedwelty, 30,938; W. 10,953
522 Charles Edwards, Lab. 11,730
Capt. H. Williams, Co L. 10,170
Ebbw Vale, 30,305; W. 11,166
(Bye-election, July 26, 1920.)
523*Evan Davis, Lab. .....unop.
Monmouth, 27,575; W. 10,369
524 C. L. Forestier-Walker, U. 9,164
H. Martineau, L.....6,189
Pontypool, 30,002; W. 11,102
525 T. Griffiths, Lab. 8,438
Sir L. Llewelyn, K.B.E., Co. U. 7,421
*Rt. Hon. R. McKenna, L. 6,160

MONTGOMERY, 24,949; W. 9,847
526*Major David Davies, Co. L..... unop.

PEMBROKE, 42,808; W. 17,471
527 Sir E. D. Jones, Bt., Co. L. 19,200
I. Gwynne, Lab. 7,712
G. B. Thomas, Soc. ... 597

WELCH UNIVERSITY, 1,066; W. 320
528*Rt. Hon. J. H. Lewis, Co. L. 739
Hon. Mrs. M. Mackenzie, Lab. 176

Scotland.

SCOTTISH BURGHS.

ABERDEEN.
North, 33,075; W. 12,662
529 F. H. Rose, Lab. 6,128
*Lt.-Col. D. V. Pirie, O.B.E., Co. L..... 5,918
South, 38,716; W. 16,524
530 F. C. Thomson, Co. U. 10,625
*Sir J. Fleming, L. 3,535
J. R. Watson, Ind. ... 2,868

AYR DISTRICT, 31,229; W. 12,300
531*Sir G. Younger, Bt., Co. U. 9,565
Maj. M. M. Wood, L. 5,410
Rev. C. Stephen, Lab. 4,534

DUMBARTON DISTRICT, 34,678
532 J. Taylor, O.B.E., Co. L. 11,734
D. Kirkwood, Lab. ...10,566

DUNDEE, 88,677; W. 34,786
533*Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill, Co. L. 25 788
534 A. Wilkie, C.H., Lab....24,822
E. Scrymgeour, Ind....10,423
J. S. Brown, Lab. 7,769

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT, 27,997
535 J. Wallace, Co. L. 6 886
W. McL. Watson, Lab. 5,076
*A. Ponsonby, Ind. 3,491

EDINBURGH.
Central, 30,867; W. 11,907
536 W. Graham, Lab. 7,159
J. Dobbie, Co. L..... 6,795
East, 25,895; W. 7,020
537*J. M. Hogge, L. 8,460
Capt. A. Balfour, Co. Lab 5,136
North, 35,621; W. 14,288
(Bye election, April 9, 1920)
538*Patrick Ford, Co. 9,944
Walter Runciman, Ind. L. 8,469
D. G. Pole, Lab. 3,808
South, 32,087; W. 13,240
(Bye-election, April 9, 1920.)
539 Maj. C. D. Murray, C.M.G., K.C., Co. U....11,176
D. T. Holmes, Ind. L. 8,177
West, 33,835; W. 13,240
540 Maj. J. G. Jameson, Co. U. 9,14
*Sir E. Parrott, L. 6,166
J. A. Young, Lab. 2,622

GLASGOW.
Bridgeton, 37,980; W. 13,996
541*A. McC. Scott, Co. L. ...10,887
J. Maxton, Lab..... .. 7,860
Miss E. G. Murray, Ind. 99
Camlachie, 37,319; W. 14,061
542*Sir H. J. Mackinder, Co. U. 13,645
H. B. Guthrie, Lab. ... 7,192
D. Browning, L..... 860
Cathcart, 34,293; W. 13,449
543*J. W. Pratt, Co. L.....16,310
Dr. G. B. Clark, Lab .. 4,489
Central, 42,320
544*Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, Co. U. 17,653
D. J. M Quin, Lab. ... 4,736
Gorbals, 40,765; W. 14,741
545*Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, C.H., Lab. 14,817
J. Maclean, Lab. 7,436
Govan, 31,652; W. 11,129
546 Neil Maclean, Lab. ... 9,577
A. McClure, Co. U..... 8,762
*D. T. Holmes, L. 1,678
Hillhead, 26,708; W. 10,721
547 Rt. Hon. Sir R. S Horne, G.B.E., K.C., Co. U....12.803
J. Izett, Lab. 4,186
Kelvingrove, 39,702; W. 14,627
548*J. M. McLeod, Co. U. 13,648
W. G. Leachman, Ind. 5,012
G. McPherson, L. 2,582
Maryhill, 34,622; W. 13,209
549*Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson, Bt., K.B.E., Co. U. 11,913
J. W. Muir, Lab. 5,531
*H. A. Watt, L. 2,363

Partick, 28,376
550* *Sir R. Balfour, Bt., Co.L.* 12,156
W. Mackie, *Lab.* 5,173

Pollok, 30,686
551* *Col. Sir John Gilmour, Bart.*, D.S.O., *Co.U. unop.*

St. Rollox, 38,439; W. 14,072
552 *Hon. Gideon Murray, Co.U.* 10,844
J. Stewart, *Lab.* 6,147
*Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, *L.* 1,521

Shettleston, 31,488; W. 11,677
553 *Rear-Adm. T. B. S. Adair, Co.U.* 9,901
J. Wheatley, *Lab.* 9,827

Springburn, 33,599; W. 12,466
554 *F. A. Macquisten*, K.C., *Co.U.* 10,706
G. D. Hardie, *Lab.* ... 7,996
*Wm. R. Pringle, *L.* ... 1,669

Tradeston, 35,960; W. 12,660
555 *Maj. V. L. Henderson*, M.C., *Co.U.* 12,250
J. D. McDougall, *Lab.* 3,751
*J. Dundas White, *L.*... 3,369

GREENOCK, 34,182
556* *Col. Sir G. P. Collins*, K.B.E., C.M.G., *L.* ...10,933
S. Chapman, *Co.U.* ... 7,246
F. Shaw, *Soc.* 2,542
N. Haughey, *Lab.* 2,050

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT, 30,419
557* *Rt. Hon. Sir H. Dalziel, Bt., Co.L.* .....*unop.*

LEITH, 42,507
558* *Capt. Wedgwood Benn*, D.S.O., D.F.C., *L.*.....10,338
*G. W. Currie, *Co.U.* ... 7,613
S. Burgess, *Lab.* 4,251

MONTROSE DISTRICT, 24,954; W. 10,753
559 *J. Leng-Sturrock, Co.L.* 9,309
H. N. Brailsford, *Lab.* 2,940

560* *Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith*, K.C., *Ind. L.*.....14,736
J. M. Biggar, *Lab.*.....11,902
J. A. D. MacKean, *Co.U.* 3,795

STIRLING AND FALKIRK DISTRICT, 23,608; W. 6,700
561* *Rt. Hon. J. A. M. Macdonald, L.* 9,350
A. Logan, *Lab.* 5,201

SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

ABERDEEN AND KINCARDINE, Central, 26,246
(Bye-election, April 16, 1919.)
562 *Maj. M. Wood*, O.B.E., *L.* 4,950
L. F. Davidson, *Co.U.* 4,764
J. F. Duncan, *Lab.* ... 3,482

Eastern, 25,718
563* *Sir W. H. Cowan, Co.L.* 4,430
F. L. Wallace, O.B.E., *Ind.* 4,343

Kincardine and Western, 20,699
564* *Lt.-Col. Hon. A. C. Murray*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *Co.L.* ....*unop.*

ARGYLL, 28,273
(Bye-election, March 20, 1920).
565* *Sir W. Sutherland*, K.C.B., *Co.L.* 10,187
Rev. M. MacCullum, *Lab.* 5,498

AYR AND BUTE.

Bute and Northern, 25,294
566* *Lt.-Gen. Sir A. G. Hunter-Weston*, K.C.B., D.S.O., *Co.U.* 12,638
R. Smith, *Lab.* 5,848
H. F. Campbell, *L.* ... 2,059

Kilmarnock, 32,329; W. 12,485
567* *Hon. A. Shaw, Co.L.*...13,568
P. Malcolm, *Ind.* 6,652

South Ayrshire, 27,696; W. 10,352
568 *James Brown*, O.B.E., *Lab.* 6,358
Brig.-Gen. J. B. Pollok M'Call, C.M.G., *Co.U.* 5,495
W. Robertson, *L.* 4,555
Lt.-Col. H. R. Wallace, D.S.O., *Ind.* 627

BANFF.
569* *C. C. Barrie*, C.B.E., *Co.L.* .....*unop.*

BERWICK AND HADDINGTON, 32,879; W. 5,287
570* *J. D. Hope, Co.L.* 8,584
R. W. Foulis, *Lab.* ... 4,783
*Rt. Hon. H. J. Tennant, *L.* 2,567

CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND, 21,205
571* *Sir R. L. Harmsworth, Bt., Co.L.* 6,769
F. J. Robertson, *L.* ... 4,036

DUMBARTON, 34,638
572 *Sir W. Raeburn, Co.U.* 12,765
W. H. Martin, *Lab.* ... 7,072
*A. A. Allen, *L.* 3,048

DUMFRIES, 36,394
573 *Maj. W. Murray*, O.B.E., *Co.U.* 13,345
*Rt. Hon. J. W. Gulland, *L.* 7,562

FIFE.
Eastern, 31,115
574 *Col. Sir Alexander Sprot, Bt.*, C.M.G., *U.* 8,996
*Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., *L.* 6,994
W. P. Morgan, *Ind.* ... 591

Western, 29,405
575* *Rt. Hon. Wm. Adamson, Lab.* 10,664
Capt. J. H. Menzies, *Co.U.* 4,020

FORFAR, 24,722
576 *Capt. W. T. Shaw, Co.U.* 5,697
*J. Falconer, *L.* 5,179

GALLOWAY, 32,020
577* *Maj. G. McMicking*, C.M.G., *Co.L.* .....*unop.*

INVERNESS AND ROSS AND CROMARTY.
Inverness, 29,263; W. 6,532
578* *Rt. Hon. T. B. Morison*, K.C., *Co.L.* 7,991
G. J. Bruce, *Ind.* 2,930

Ross and Cromarty, 20,695; W. 5,539
579* *Rt. Hon. J. I. Macpherson*, K.C., *Co.L.* 8,328
Capt. H. Munro, M.B., *Lab.* 2,238

Western Isles, 18,227; W. 8,839
580 *Dr. Donald Murray, L.* 3,765
W. D. Mitchell Cotts, *Co.L.* 3,375
H. MacGowan, *Ind.* ... 809

LANARK.
Bothwell, 27,642
(Bye-election, July 26, 1919.)
581 *J. Robertson*, M.B.E., *Lab.* 13,135
J. Moffat, *Co.L.* 5,967

Coatbridge, 31,549
1 *Lt.-Col. A. L. H. Buchanan*, O.B.E., *Co.U.* 13,188
Owen Coyle, *Lab.* 7,254

Hamilton, 25,113; W. 9,493
583 *D. M. Graham, Lab.*.... 6,988
H. S. Keith, *Co.U.*..... 4,819
D. Gilmour, *Lab.* 4,297
*J. H. Whitehouse, *L.* 504

Lanark, 27,431; W. 10,583
584 *Capt. W. E. Elliot*, M.C., *Co.U.* 12,976
J. C. Welsh, *Lab.* 5,821

Motherwell, 27,818
585 *R. F. W. R. Nelson, Co.U.* 6,927
*J. D. Millar, K.C., *L.* 4,817
J. W. Newbold, *Lab.*... 4,135
Hugh Ferguson, *Ind* 1,923

Northern, 27,442
586 *Robt. McLaren, Co.U.* 7,175
J. Sullivan, *Lab.* 5,673
Capt. Erskine Hill, *L.* 3,068
J. R. Auld, *Ind.*..... 710

Rutherglen, 31,332
587 *A. K. Rodger, Co.L.* ...12,641
W. Regan, *Lab.* 8,759

LINLITHGOW, 31,170
588 *James Kidd, Co.U.* ...12,898
E. Shinwell, *Lab.* 8,723

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES, Northern, 25,308
589* *Col. Sir J. A. Hope, Bt.*, O.B.E., *Co.U.* 7,719
J. B. Cadzow, *Ind.* ... 4,198

Peebles and Southern, 23,322
590* *Rt. Hon. Sir D. Maclean.*, K.B.E., *L.* 7,429
J. Gold, *Lab.* 4,829

MORAY AND NAIRN, 23,344
591* *Rt. Hon. Sir A. Williamson, Bt., Co.L.*...*unop.*

ORKNEY & SHETLAND, 19,963
592* *J. Cathcart Wason, Co.L. unop*

PERTH AND KINROSS.
Kinross and Western, 26,970
593 *James Gardiner, L.* ... 7,579
*Col. A. Stirling, *Co.U.* 6,975

594* *William Young, Co.L. unop.*

RENFREW.
Eastern, 28,064; W. 10,492
595 *J. Johnstone*, O.B.E., *Co.L.* 13,107
R. Spence, *Lab.* 5,048

Western, 28,330
596* *Col. J. W. Greig*, C.B., K.C., *Co.L.* 12,524
R. Murray, *Lab.* 7,126

ROXBURGH & SELKIRK, 34,173
597* *Rt. Hon. Robert Munro*, K.C., *Co.L.* 13,043
T. Hamilton, *Lab.*..... 5,574

STIRLING & CLACKMANNAN.
Clackmannan & Eastern, 31,910; W. 8,590
598 *May. Ralph Glyn, Co. U.* 6,771
H. J. May, *Ind.* 5,753
*Maj. W. A. Chapple, *L.* 5,040
Western, 10,861
599* *Sir Harry Hope, Co. U.* 6,893
T. Johnston, *Lab.* 3,809
R. B. Cunninghame Graham, *L.* 2,582

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES, 27,322
(St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.)
600* *Sir W. Cheyne, Bt.*, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Co. U.* 3,719
601 *D. M. Cowan, Co. L.* ... 3,499
602* *Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Craik*, K.C.B., *Co. U.* 3,286
Dr. P. Macdonald, *Lab.* 1,581
Sir W. R. Smith, *Ind.* 850

Ireland.

IRISH BOROUGHS.

BELFAST.
Cromac, 21,673; W. 8,727
603* *W. A. Lindsay, U.* 11,4
J. Freeland, *Lab.* 2,5
A Savage, *S.F.* 997
Duncairn, 19,085; W. 7,608
604* *Rt. Hon. Sir E. Carson*, K.C., *U.* 11,637
W. H. Davey, *N.* 2,449
Dr. R. McNabb, *S.F.* 271
Falls, 15,756; W. 6,380
605* *Joseph Devlin, N.* 8,488
*E de Valera, *S.F.* ... 3,245
Ormeau, 16,343; W. 6,425
606 *Thomas Moles, U.* 7,460
W. J. Stewart, *Ind. U.* 4,833
S. Dobbyn, *S.F.* 338
Pottinger, 17,084; W. 6,618
607 *Capt. H. Dixon, U.* ... 8,574
S. C. Porter, *Lab.* 2,513
J. H. Bennett, *Lab.* ... 659
B. Campbell, *S.F.* 393
St. Anne's, 18,693; W. 7,882
608 *Thomas H. Burn, U.* 9,155
W. H. Alexander, *Ind.* 1,752
D. Barnes, *S.F.* 1,342
Shankill, 22,971; W. 9,175
609 *S. McGuffin, Lab. U.* ...11,840
Samuel Kyle, *Lab.*..... 3,674
M. Carolan 534
Victoria, 19,494; W. 7,514
610 *T. Donald, Lab. U.* ... 9,309
R. Waugh, *Lab.* 3,469
Miss W. Carney, *S.F.* 395
Woodvale, 19,802; W. 7,743
611 *R. J. Lynn, U.* 12,232
R. Haskins, *S.F.* 1,247

CORK, 45,017
612 *J. J. Walsh, S.F.* 20,801
613 *Liam de Roiste, S.F.*....20,506
Talbot Crosbie, *N.*..... 7,480
R. O'Sullivan, *N.* 7,162
D. Williams, *N.* 2,519
T. Farrington, *N.* 2,254

DUBLIN.
Clontarf, 14,588; W. 5,722
614 *R. Mulcahy, S.F.* 5,974
Sir P. Shortall, *N.* ... 3,228
College Green, 21,414; W. 8,4
615 *J. T. O'Kelly, S F.* ... 9,
J. C. Briscoe, *Ind. N.* 2,853
Dublin Harbour, 19,520; W. 7,757
616 *Philip Shanahan, S.F.* 7,708
*A. Byrne, *N.* 5,386
St. James's, 13,121; W. 5,156
617 *Jo eph McGrath, S.F.* 6,256
J. Kelly, *N.* 1.556
St. Michan's, 17,642; W. 6,742
618 *Michael Staines, S.F.* 7,553
*J. D. Nugent, *N.* 3,996
St Patrick's, 18,785; W. 7,595
619 *Constance Georgine de Markievicz, S.F.*..... 7,835
*W. Field, *N.* 3,752
J. J. Kelly, *Ind. N.* ... 312
St. Stephen's Green, 19,759; W. 7,946
620 *Thomas Kelly, S.F.* ... 8,461
*P. J. Brady, *N.* 2,902
H. Hanna, K.C., *U.* .. 2,755

LIMERICK.
621 *M. P. Colivet, S.F.* ... *unop*

LONDONDERRY, 16,736; W. 6,267
622 *John MacNeill, S.F.*... 7,335
Sir R. N. Anderson, *U.* 7,020
Maj. W. H Davey, *N.* 120

WATERFORD, 12,063
623* *Capt. W. A. Redmond*, D.S.O., *N.* 4,915
Dr. V. White, *S.F.* ... 4,431

IRISH COUNTIES.

ANTRIM.
North, 19,110
624* *Maj P. Kerr-Smiley, U.* 9,621
P. McCorry, *S.F.* 2,673
Mid, 18,032
625* *Maj. Hon. H. O'Neill, U.* 10,711
D. J. Connolly, *S.F.* ... 2,791
East, 24,798
(Bye-election, May 27, 1919.)
626 *G. B. Hanna, Ind. U.* 8,714
Major W. A. Moore, D.S.O., *U.* 7,549
C. M. Legg, *L.*..... 1.778
South, 23,235
627* *Capt. C. C. Craig, U.* 13,270
Kevin O'Shiel, *S.F.* ... 2,318

ARMAGH.
North, 19,529; W. 7,897
628* *Lt.-Col. W. J. Allen*, D.S.O., *U.* 10,239
E. Blythe, *S.F.* 2 860
Mid, 17,339; W. 6,459
629* *J. R. Lonsdale, U.* 8,431
L. O'Brien, *S F.* 5,688
South, 15,905; W. 5,865
630* *P. Donnelly, N.* 4,345
Dr. J. T. McKee, *S.F.*

CARLOW.
631 *J. Lennon, S.F.*.....*unop.*

CAVAN.
632 **East.*** *A. Griffith, S.F. unop*
633 **West.** *P. Galligan, S.F. unop.*

CLARE.
634 **East.*** *E. de Valera, S.F. unop.*
635 **West.** *B. O'Higgins, S.F. unop.*

CORK.
636 **East.** *D. Kent, S.F.* ...*unop.*
637 **Mid.** (vacant).
638 **North.** *P. O'Keefe, S F. unop.*
639 **N.-E.** *T. Hunter, S.F. unop.*
640 **South.** *M. Collins, S.F. unop.*
641 **S.-E.** (vacant).
642 **West.** *J. Hayes, S.F. unop.*

DONEGAL.
North. 17,538; W. 5,977
643 *Joseph O'Doherty, S.F.* 7,003
*P. O'Doherty, *N.*.....3,075
West, 19,296; W. 6,544
644 *Joseph Sweeney, S.F.*.. 6,712
D. McMenamin, *N.*.....4,116
East, 16,015; W. 5,314
645* *E. J. Kelly, N.* 7,596
R. Moore, *U.*.....4,797
S. O. Flaherty, *S.F.* 40
South. 16,894; W. 5,921
646 *P. J. Ward, S.F.*.....5,787
*J. T. Donovan, *N.* 4,752

DOWN. **East. 17,846; W. 6,611**
647 *D. D. Reid, U.* 6,007
M. J. Johnston, *N.* 4,312
Dr. H. R. McNabb, *S.F.* 3,876
Mid, 17,195; W. 6,580
648* *Col. Sir J. Craig, Bt., U.* 10,639
J. Robinson, *S.F.* 707
North, 18,399; W. 7,927
649 *T. W. Brown*, K.C., *U.*....9,200
J. A. Davison, *Ind.*.....2,153
South 18,708; W. 7,310
650* *Jeremiah McVeagh, N.* 8,756
Capt. J. A. W. Johnston, *U.* 5,573
A. Fisher, *Ind.*..... 436
*E de Valera, *S.F.* 33
West, 17,997; W. 7,158
651 *D. M. Wilson*, K.C , *U.* 10,559
B. Campbell, *S.F.* 1,725

DUBLIN. **North, 19,799**
652 *Frank Lawless, S.F.* ...9,138
*J. J. Clancy, K.C., *N.* ...4,428
South, 17,829
653 *G. Gavan Duffy, S.F.* 5,133
Sir T. Robinson, *U.* ...4,354
T. Clarke, *N.*..... 3,819
Pembroke, 17,698
654 *D. Fitzgerald, S.F.* 6,114
J. P. Good, *U.* 4,138
C. P. O'Neill, *N.* 2,629
Rathmines, 18,841
655 *Sir M. Dockrell, U.* 7,400
P. J. Little, *S.F.*.....5,566
G. A. Moonan, *N.* 1,780

FERMANAGH.
North 14,496; W. 4,936
656* *E. M. Archdale, U.* 6,768
Kevin O Shiel, *S.F.*.....6,236
South, 13,562; W. 4,695
657 *J. O Mahony, S.F.* 6,673
J. Cooper, *U.*.....4,524
*P. Crumley, *N.*..... 132

GALWAY.
Connemara, 24,956; W. 8,375
658 *Padraic O'Maille, S.F.*.11,754
*W. O'Malley, *N.*..... 3 482
659 **East.** *L. Mellowes, S.F. unop.*
North, 21,036; W. 7,483
660 *Dr. B. Cusack, S.F.* ...8,896
T. Sloyan, *N.*..... 3,999
South, 18,507; W. 5,968
661 *Francis Fahy, S.F.* ...10,621
W. J. Duffy, *N.* 1,744

KERRY. North.
662 *N. J. Crowley, S.F.... unop.*
663 West. *A. Stack, S.F. unop.*
664 South. *F. Lynch, S.F. unop.*
665 East. *P. Beasley, S.F. unop.*

KILDARE. North, 13,274; W. 4,387
666 *D. Buckley, S.F.* 5,979
*J. O'Connor, *N.* 2,722
South, 13,923; W. 4,374
667 *A. O'Connor, S.F.* 7,104
*Denis Kilbride, *N.*..... 1,545

KILKENNY. North.
668* *W. T. Cosgrave, S.F....unop.*
South, 16,610
669 *J. O'Mara, S.F.* 8,685
*M. Keating, *N.* 1,855

KING'S COUNTY.
670* *Dr. P. McCartan, S.F.unop.*

LEITRIM, 30,079
671 *J. N. Dolan, S.F.* 17,711
G. Farrell, *N.* 3,096

LIMERICK.
672 West. *C. Collins, S.F. unop.*
East, 21,095; W. 6,230
673 *Dr. R. Hayes, S.F.* ...12,750
*T. Lundon, *N.*..... 3,608

LONDONDERRY.
North, 21,306; W. 7,886
(Bye-election Mar. 4, 1919)
674 *Rt.Hon.H.T.Barrie, U.* 9,933
P. McGilligan, *S.F.* .. 4,333
South, 21,199; W. 7,474
675* *Rt.Hon. Denis S.Henry,* K.C., *U.* 8,942
Prof.A.W.Conway, *N.* 3 981
L. J. Walsh, *S.F.* 3,425

LONGFORD, 20,449; W. 7153,
676* *J. McGuinness, S.F....11,122*
*J. P. Farrell, *N.*..... 4,173

LOUTH, 29,176; W. 10,495
677 *J. J. O'Kelly, S.F.*.... ..10,770
*R. Hazleton, *N.* 10,515

MAYO. North, 20,212; W. 6,744
678 *Dr. J. Crowley, S.F.*... 7,429
*D. Boyle, *N* 1,761
West, 21,667; W. 7,997
679 *J. McBride, S.F.* 10,195
*W. Doris, *N.* 1,568

East, 21,635; W. 8,237
680* *E. de Valera, S.F.* 8,975
*John Dillon, *N.* 4,514
681 South. *W. Seares, S.F. unop.*

MEATH.
North, 14,716; W. 4,841
682 *L. Mellowes, S.F.* 6,982
Dr. B. Cusack, *N.* 3,758
South, 14,716; W. 4,890
683 *E. J. Duggan, S.F.* ... 6,371
T. P. O'Donoghue, *N.* 2,680

MONAGHAN.
North, 16,175; W. 11,152
684 *E. Blythe, S.F.* 6,842
M. E. Knight, *U.* 4,497
J. J. Turley, *N.* 2,709
South, 16,164
685 *J. MacIntee, S.F.* 7,524
T. J. Campbell, K.C., *N.* 4,413

QUEEN'S COUNTY,
26,063; W. 8,869
686 *K. Higgins, S.F.* 13,452
*P. J. Meehan, *N.* 6,480

ROSCOMMON. North.
687* *Count Plunkett, S.F. unop.*
South, 22,093; W. 7,274
88 *H. Boland, S.F.*.....10,685
*J. P. Hayden, *N.* 4,232

SLIGO. North, 18,488; W. 6,582
689 *J. J. Clancy, S.F.*..... 9,030
T. Scanlan, *N.*..... 4,242
South, 18,013; W 6,553
690 *A. McCabe, S.F.*..... 9,11:
*J. O'Dowd, *N.*..... 1,98

TIPPERARY.
East, 16,232; W. 5,759
691 (Seat vacant)
692 Mid. *J. A. Burke, S.F. unop.*
North.
693 *J. McDonagh, S.F. ...unop.*
South, 14,716; W. 5,119
694 *P. J. Maloney, S.F.*... 8,744
*J. Cullinan, *N.* 2,701

TYRONE.
North-East, 23,023; W. 8,262
695* *T. J. S. Harbison, N.* 11,605
K. Houston, *U.* 6,682
J. Milroy, *S.F.* 56
North-West, 22,282; W. 7,627
696 *Arthur Griffith, S.F...* 10,442
T. Miller, *U.* 7,696
South, 22,465; W. 7,873
697* *W. Coote, U.* 10,616
D. M'Cullagh, *S.F.* ... 5,437
J. Skeffington, *N.* 2,602

WATERFORD, 24,439; W. 2,375
698 *C. Brugha, S.F.*.....12,890
*J. J. O'Shee *N.* 4,217

WESTMEATH, 24,014; W. 7,659
699* *Laurence Ginnell, S.F.12,435*
P. J. Weymes, *N.* 3,458
*Sir W. Nugent, Bt., *N.* 603

WEXFORD.
North, 23,022; W. 7,331
700 *R. Sweetman, S.F.* ...10,262
*Sir T. G Esmonde, Bt., *N.* 7,189
South, 23,168; W. 8,100
701 *Dr. J. Ryan, S.F.*..... 8,729
*P. Ffrench, *N...* 8,211

WICKLOW.
East, 15,241; W. 5,586
702 *J. R Etchingham, S.F.* 5,916
H. Parker Keene, *U.*.... 2,600
D. J. Cogan, *N.* 2,466
West, 11,673; W. 3,775
703 *R. C. Barton, S.F.* ... 6,239
The O'Mahony, *N.*..... 1,370

IRISH UNIVERSITIES.

DUBLIN.
704 *Sir Robert Woods, Ind.* 793
(Bye-election July 28, 1919.)
705 *W. M. Jellett, K.C., U. unop.*

NATIONAL.
706 *John MacNeill, S.F....* 1,644
Prof A. W. Conway, *N.* 813

QUEEN'S, BELFAST.
707 *Sir William Whitla, U.* 1,487
S. Dolan, *S.F.*..... .. 118

THE BALANCE OF PARTIES SINCE 1837.

Parliament met.			Labour.		Liberal Unionist.	Majority.
Nov. 15, 1837				301		51 *Lib.*
Aug. 19, 1841				367		81 *Cons.*
Nov. 11, 1847	327			326		1 *Lib.*
Nov. 4, 1852	333			320		13 *Lib.*
Apr. 50, 1857	366			287		79 *Lib.*
May 31, 1859	348			305		43 *Lib.*
Feb. 1, 1866	361			294		67 *Lib.*
Dec. 10, 1868	293			265		128 *Lib.*
Mar. 4,	247	56		349		46 *Cons.*
Apr. 29,	357	62		233		124 *Lib.*
Jan. 12, 1886	331	82		247		166 *Lib.*
Aug. 5, 1886	188	84		314	81	183 *Cons.*
Aug. 4, 1892	273	81		268	47	39 *Lib.*
Aug. 12, 1895	177	82		340	71	152 *Cons.*
Dec. 3, 1900	186	82		334	68	134 *Cons.*
Feb. 13, 1906	387	84		158		354 *Lib.*
Feb. 15, 1910	275	82		273		124 *Lib.*
Jan. 31, 1911	272	84	42	272		126 *Lib.*
Feb. 4, 1919	133 *Co.* 28 *Ind.*		11 *Co.* 63 *Ind.*	34 *Co.* 48 *Ind.*		249 *Coalit.*

SESSION 1919.

THE ALIENS BILL.—The first measure considered after the recess was the Aliens Restriction Bill, which had been extended in scope against the desire of the Government during its passage through the Standing Committee On *Oct.* 23 the Home Secretary sought to qualify the provision that "no alien shall hold a pilotage certificate for any port in the United Kingdom" by excepting a handful of French pilots whose certificates had been guaranteed some years earlier by an agreement with France The amendment was defeated by 185 to 113, and Mr Bonar Law at once moved the adjournment to enable the Government to decide on their action After a consultation during the succeeding week end with the anti alien leaders, Mr Bonar Law asked the House on *Oct* 27 to accept an amendment safeguarding the existing French interests, but excluding all other foreign pilots from British ports This settlement was accepted On *Nov* 4, on a free vote, an amendment to Clause 9 was carried by 226 to 116, providing that every former enemy alien in the United Kingdom should be deported forthwith unless the Home Secretary granted a licence to remain those given exemption from internment or repatriation by the Advisory Committee during the war being excepted A new clause added on *Nov* 13 made it unlawful for three years from the passing of the Bill for a former enemy alien to acquire any land or interest in land or industry in the United Kingdom The Bill was read a third time on *Nov* 18 The Lords made several amendments in Committee on *Dec* 9. On the motion of Lord Newton the Upper Chamber agreed that former enemy aliens need not be deported if the Advisory Committee recommended the Home Secretary to grant a licence to remain Another amendment added permitted a former enemy alien to land if he were provided with a passport issued by a competent authority of his own country and bearing the visa of a British Consul On the report stage, on *Dec.* 15, an amendment was adopted that the permission to land should be given only on special grounds The Commons by 128 to 66, disagreed with the Lords amendment to Clause 9 on *Dec* 17, but the Peers insisted, and the other House eventually decided to accept rather than lose the whole Bill, which received the Royal Assent on *Dec* 23, when Parliament was prorogued

THE IRISH PROBLEM.—Just before the Session ended, the Prime Minister, on *Dec* 22 outlined the Cabinet's proposals for Irish self government Mr Lloyd George referred to the outburst of crime in Ireland, and remarked that three-fourths of the population were hostile to British government He declared that North-East Ulster had as rightful a claim to autonomy as the rest of Ireland and as emphatically repudiated the Sinn Fein demand for separation Under the Bill which would be introduced two self governing Parliaments would be established —one for Protestant North East Ulster at Belfast, and the other for the rest of Ireland at Dublin A Federal Council of forty members, elected in equal parts by the two Legislatures would form a connecting link, and would have full responsibility for private bill legislation for the whole of Ireland at the outset, and any other powers delegated to it by the two provincial Parliaments. The latter would have full legislative powers over all subjects not expressly reserved to the Imperial Parliament at Westminster, where 42 Irish representatives would sit. They would also possess full constituent powers for the creation of a single Irish Legislature, but action to this end must rest with them and not with the Imperial Parliament. Until there was a single Parliament, the postal services would not be transferred, while Customs, excise, income tax, and excess profits would also be reserved, though each Parliament would have the same powers over taxation as were possessed by State Legislatures in the United States A free grant of £1,000 000 would be made to each Parliament to cover initial expenditure as well as a permanent free grant of the existing annuities Ireland's actual contribution to Imperial services would after two years be settled by a Joint Exchequer Board The Prime Minister said the proposals would be embodied in a Bill and submitted at the earliest available opportunity The world would know he declared in conclusion, that Britain entered upon the task prompted only by that deep sense of justice and right which had sustained the nation during years of suffering

INDUSTRIAL COURTS.—A serious attempt to prevent and settle trade disputes was made by the Industrial Courts Bill, which was presented by Sir Robert Horne on *Nov* 3 The measure provided that existing or apprehended disputes reported to the Minister of Labour should be referred for settlement to a standing Industrial Court or a Court of Enquiry appointed by the Minister, and consisting of representatives of employers and workmen and independent persons The provision of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act 1918, were also extended until *Sept* 30 1920 During the third reading debate on *Nov* 17 Mr Henderson said the Bill, however useful it might be provided no remedy for the more permanent aspects of industrial unrest Both the Government and the employers, he said, must realise the pressing need for a comprehensive economic and industrial programme which the Labour Party considered absolutely essential if they were to secure the permanent removal of widespread industrial unrest The House of Lords passed the Bill on *Nov* 20.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—After being considered by a Joint Committe of the two Houses, the Government of India Bill, designed to carry out the proposals of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for the realisation of responsible government in India was returned to the House of Commons on *Dec* 3, and two days later received its third reading Mr Montagu, who was congratulated by Sir Donald Maclean and Mr Adamson said although there were great dangers and anxieties, he was certain that there was no better way of consolidating the British Empire than by initiating a measure of this kind and steps in this direction Lord Sinha had charge of the Bill in the Upper Chamber, and the Royal Assent was accorded on *Dec* 23

HIGHER OLD AGE PENSIONS.—On the eve of the adjournment the Government agreed to the obvious desire of the House of Commons to increase the old age pensions and on *Dec* 19, after the necessary money resolution had been dealt with, the House passed through all its stages a

Bill to raise the pension to 10*s* a week, the increased expenditure being estimated at £10,000,000 The Upper Chamber followed suit on *Dec* 22 and on the following day the measure received the Royal Assent The increase came into force on New Year's Day, though it was a few weeks later before it was possible to make the extra payments, which varied according to the income of the pensioners

THE FIRST WOMAN M P —As a result of the Plymouth bye election Viscountess Astor, the wife of the former member who necessarily resigned on succeeding to a peerage became the first woman M P to sit in the House of Commons She took her seat on *Dec* 1, the Prime Minister and Mr Balfour acting as her sponsors in a crowded Chamber Lady Astor postponed her maiden speech until the following Session, but was in constant attendance A Bill to remove disqualifications of sex in regard to the Bench and Bar, the magistracy and juries was passed during the sitting The Commons on *Oct* 27 by 171 to 84, inserted an amendment to enable a peeress in her own right to sit in the House of Lords but the Upper Chamber deleted this proposal on *Nov* 11, and the Commons accepted the correction

THE HOUSING SCHEME —Although Dr Addison admitted on *Nov* 21 that the actual building under the Housing Act was trivial he said that real progress had been made The Ministry of Health had approved 24 000 acres of land properly laid out and planned for housing, and a further 24 000 acres had been surveyed and would mostly be accepted To assist the situation he explained the Government had decided to offer a subsidy towards the cost of building houses at once Any person who built within a specified time a house of an approved type would receive a maximum subsidy of £150 based on the cubic feet of space Steps would be taken Dr Addison added to prohibit non essential 'luxury building such as cinemas The Prime Minister appealed to workmen to put their backs into the work and asked local authorities to organise local loans for housing A Bill was later passed to provide for the subsidy Dr Addison, in moving the second reading on *Dec* 8, stating that the grants in aid would be from £130 to £150, according to the size of the house concerned. Local authorities were authorised by the measure to issue bonds to help them in financing their schemes

THE CHURCH'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY —The Bill introduced by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the House of Lords to set up a National Assembly of the Church of England, with powers to legislate on matters affecting the Church, was given a second reading in the Commons on *Nov* 7 by 304 to 16 In moving the second reading Sir F Beauchamp said that out of 217 Church Bills that had entered the House in the past thirty years 183 had been lost and had never been heard of again The third reading was secured on *Dec* 5 after the insertion of an amendment that the Lord Chancellor and not the Lord Chief Justice should nominate the members of the Upper House to serve on the Ecclesiastical Committee To this the House of Lords agreed on the suggestion of the Primate, and the Royal Assent was given on *Dec* 23, when Parliament was prorogued

SESSION 1920.

THE KING'S SPEECH —The new Session was opened with full State, for the first time since 1914, on *Feb* 10, the Prince of Wales being present when the King, who was accompanied by the Queen, read his Speech from the Throne. Among the legislation promised were the Bills for the better government of Ireland, for the adjustment of the financial arrangements of the Colonies, and the acquisition of coal royalties by the State Other measures mentioned related to licensing, insurance against unemployment, and minimum wages, while proposals were announced to reform the Second Chamber His Majesty alluded with pleasure to the coming visit of the Prince of Wales to Australasia Satisfaction was expressed at the conclusion of the war with Germany, and the King declared that to assure the full blessings of peace to Europe, it was essential that normal conditions of economic life should be restored in Russia In the Upper Chamber the Address in reply moved by the Marquis of Dufferin and seconded by Lord Charnwood, was agreed to on the same day The Address in the Commons was moved by Lieut Col S Peel, D S O, and seconded by Mr W J U Woolcock The Prime Minister expressed the hope that the House would apply itself to the great programme of legislation before it with the same industry, courage, and breadth as it had shown in the previous year The Government were, he said, effecting the strictest and most relentless economy in every department of State Referring to Russia he said it was perfectly clear that Bolshevism could not be crushed by force of arms There were objections to making peace with the Bolshevists until the Government in control of Russia had dropped its methods of barbarism and adopted civilised means They had failed to restore Russian sanity by force, but believed they could do it and save her by trade 'There is but one way, he declared, we must fight anarchy with abundance On the following day a Labour amendment demanding nationalisation of the coal mines was rejected by 329 to 64, and the Address was agreed to on *Feb* 13 after the defeat of an amendment criticising the Peace conditions by 254 to 60, and another expressing regret at the high Government expenditure by 188 to 44

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND —The Bill outlined by the Prime Minister for dealing with the Irish situation was presented by Mr Macpherson on *Feb* 25 and received a second reading by 348 to 94 on *March* 31, after a three days debate The Irish Secretary said the proposed Council might become a real stepping stone in the direction of union its powers might be increased until it became a complete Parliament for Ireland It was intended to apply proportional representation to all elections to the two Irish Parliaments, which would consist of 128 members for the Southern Parliament and 52 members for the Northern Parliament The office of Lord Lieutenant would continue to exist, but there would be no religious disability attaching to the office, and there was no provision for the continuance of the post of Chief Secretary The rejection was moved by Mr Clynes Mr Asquith opposed the proposals, and said that no section of the Irish nation asked for them He described the Bill as cumbrous, costly and unworkable, and urged that Ireland should be given the status of a dominion Mr Bonar Law said he was not

very sanguine that they were going to obtain a settlement in Ireland, and Sir Edward Carson said that although Ulster did not want the Bill, she would do her best Mr Lloyd George, winding up the debate, said he believed that they would get union in time from the Bill The Committee stage opened on *May* 10, when Mr Asquith moved an amendment, designed to set up a single Parliament, but giving counties the opportunity of withdrawing for a time from its jurisdiction. This was defeated by 259 to 55 On an amendment moved by Lord Robert Cecil on *May* 18, Mr Walter Long accepted the principle of a second Chamber for each of the Irish Parliaments, and on *June* 3 the Government accepted an amendment preventing the transfer of the police forces from the control of the Imperial Government for three years after the Bill came into operation Another amendment agreed to (on *June* 22) increased the number of Irish M P s at Westminster from 42 to 46, by retaining the four University representatives The further consideration was delayed until after the recess, but before the adjournment steps were taken to deal with the outbreak of lawlessness in Ireland, an emergency Bill, setting up special tribunals to supersede civil courts which had broken down and empowering the Government to stop grants to local authorities which refused to discharge their duties, being passed

THE BUDGET — Enormous totals and many changes in taxation were revealed in the Budget presented by Mr Austen Chamberlain on *April* 19 The Chancellor estimated the deadweight debt on *March* 31 at £7,835,000,000 and the floating debt at £1,312,205,000 For the year just commencing he put the total revenue, on the existing basis of taxation at £1,341,650,000, and the expenditure at £1,177,452,000, leaving some £154 000,000 for the reduction of debt. This surplus he did not consider sufficient, and Mr Chamberlain intimated that he intended to call upon the nation for further generous efforts to improve our position to lighten our future burden, and to establish securely our national credit Coming to his proposals, the Chancellor first dealt with the loss on the Post Office, and announced increases in the letter postage to 2*d* for three ounces, and a halfpenny for each additional ounce, in the newspaper postage to 1*d* for six ounces, in telegram rates to a minimum of 1*s*, and in the parcels post corresponding to the rail rates. These changes, he estimated, would produce £6,500,000 this year The existing motor car tax and motor spirit duty would be continued until the end of the year, when they would be superseded by a new licence duty on motor vehicles estimated to produce £9,000,000 in a full year After intimating that the Cabinet had decided to repeal the land values duty, which, he said, had produced hardly any revenue, Mr Chamberlain said the duty on spirits would be increased by 2*ss.* 6*d* to 7*ss.* 6*d* a proof gallon (yielding £24,500,000 in a full year), and that on beer by 30*s* a standard barrel or one penny a pint (producing £30,000,000 in a full year), the wine duties would be doubled, and there would be imposed a special 50 per cent *ad valorem* duty on imported sparkling wines (producing £4,800,000 in a full year), and a 50 per cent *ad valorem* duty on cigars (£530,000 in a full year). Dealing with income tax and super tax, he said he proposed to adopt, with some trifling modifications, the recommendations of the Royal Commission in regard to graduation These gave relief to families with marital responsibilities. In a full year the net cost to the Revenue from these changes would be £18,200,000, and a further charge to the Exchequer would result from relief in cases of double income tax within the Empire The Excess Profits Duty was increased to 60 per cent until cancelled by a levy on increases in war wealth, and he proposed a new tax in the form of a Corporation Tax of 1*s* in the £ on the profits and income of concerns with limited liability engaged in trade The Chancellor estimated the changes to produce in a full year £198,230,000, while in the current year they would give an additional revenue of £76,650,000, making a total of £1,418,300 050 Approximately that would give £234 000 000 for the redemption of debt On the following day Mr Asquith appealed for the cessation of borrowing by the State, and for a reduction of debt in order to secure economy, while Mr Clynes urged the imposition of a capital levy and greater production Mr Chamberlain justified the Excess Profits Duty, though not as a permanent part of the financial system On the resolution for this tax, Sir Frederick Banbury moved its reduction from 60 per cent to 40 per cent, but the Chancellor said it was impossible for the Government to accept the amendment, which was defeated by 287 to 75, and the Finance Bill was read a first time on *April* 28 The second reading was agreed to without a division on *May* 12. A resolution moved by Mr Clynes, expressing regret at the Government's decision not to impose special taxation on war fortunes, was defeated by 244 to 81 on *June* 8 During the Committee stage, on *July* 6, Mr Chamberlain agreed to reduce the additional duty on sparkling wines to 33⅓ per cent On *July* 12 the House by 289 to 117, rejected an amendment the effect of which would have been to reduce the Excess Profits Duty from 60 per cent to 40 per cent, and on the following day a similar fate met an attempt to omit co operative societies from the operation of the Corporation Profits Tax A new clause, designed to alleviate the pressure of the Excess Profits Duty in respect of new businesses and small businesses, was added by the Chancellor as was another giving power to the Treasury to borrow on National Savings Certificates for purposes of investment in housing and other loans The Committee stage was concluded on *July* 16, and the third reading was secured on *July* 28 The House of Lords quickly passed the measure, and separate legislation was agreed to providing for the Post Office changes

POST WAR LEGISLATION —Moving the second reading of the Indemnity Bill on *May* 3, Sir Ernest Pollock said it dealt with the indemnity granted to persons who had carried out duties for the purpose of maintaining order and discipline during the War, and validated certain acts of grace and regulations made in different parts of the world The measure provided that no proceedings should be instituted if the acts in question had been done in good faith Another clause made valid sentences passed and judgments given by military courts in connection with the War or the occupation of territory by British forces. The Solicitor General remarked that if a legal decision were allowed to stand, the Government might become liable for extra sums amounting to £850,000,000. The second reading was carried by 220 to 28 In Committee,

Sir Ernest said it was not intended to deprive the subject of compensation of going to a court, or of the right of appeal, but it was to ensure that the same measure of compensation would be meted out to those whose claims had not been decided The Royal Assent was given on the day of the adjournment Another Bill passed earlier in the Session concerned the Peace Treaties with Austria and Bulgaria Mr Cecil Harmsworth in moving the second reading on *April* 14 stating that it simply invested the King with the powers necessary for carrying out the business that followed the ratification of peace

THE COAL INDUSTRY —A measure making temporary provision for the control of colliery undertakings and the wages of miners until a more important scheme for the regulation of the industry could be set up was passed early in the Session Later a Bill to establish a Ministry of Mines as a department of the Board of Trade was introduced In moving the second reading on *June* 30 Sir Robert Horne said that the Government had come to the conclusion that nationalisation was not wanted justifiable expedient or in the interests of the industry As to the Bill he said there was overlapping among the departments which dealt with various phases of the coal industry The Minister of Mines would be an Under Secretary of the Board of Trade and only responsible to the President in matters that really involved large policy For the regulation of the industry it was proposed to set up a series of pit and district committees or boards and a national board the country being divided into 26 districts and six areas for this purpose The area boards would have power to formulate schemes for adjusting the remuneration of the workmen on the basis of the profits of the industry in each area the national board laying down general principles The second reading was carried by 227 to 91 The House of Lords in Committee on *July* 4 made the Minister of Mines only an Under Secretary of the Board of Trade and the Commons accepted this amendment the Bill receiving the Royal Assent on *Aug* 16, when both Houses adjourned until *Oct* 19

THE NEW RENTS ACT —Further legislation on the subject of rents was contained in a Bill based upon the recommendations of a committee appointed to consider the question In moving the second reading on *June* 4 Dr Addison said that it extended for three years the security of tenure of tenants of dwelling houses obtained under previous statutes and raised the limits of the rents to which the restrictions applied from £70 to £105 in the metropolitan area from £60 to £90 in Scotland and from £52 to £78 elsewhere It made provision for an increase of rent to meet the increase of mortgage interest In the case of houses up to £75 the Bill allowed an increase in rent up to 30 per cent—5 per cent in respect of increased mortgage interest and 25 per cent in respect of increased cost of repairs, while an increased rent of 40 per cent was permitted in the case of houses of a rental from £75 to £105 made up of 25 per cent and 15 per cent The operation of the increase of rent might be suspended where the house was not reasonably fit for human habitation, or was not in a reasonable state of repair A fine was imposed for extorting key money The Standing Committee, by 15 to 12, applied the Bill to business premises on *June* 15 against the Government's wishes and the measure received the Royal Assent, with this addition, on *July* 2

HEALTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE —By a Bill which received the Royal Assent on *May* 20, the State health insurance scheme was amended to meet the after war conditions. Moving the second reading on *March* 22, Dr Addison said the sickness benefits would be increased for men from 10*s* to 15*s* a week, and for women from 7*s* 6*d* to 12*s*, and the disablement benefit from 5*s* to 7*s* 6*d* for both men and women Apart from the increased Treasury contribution, this involved an extra payment of 3*d* per insured person, of which 2*d* was to come from the employer and 1*d* from the employee Maternity benefit was advanced from 30*s* to 40*s*. Sanatorium benefit was taken out of the Insurance Act altogether, as the first stage in a comprehensive policy of dealing with the whole problem of tuberculosis in respect of all sections of the population The unemployment insurance scheme was also amended by a Bill which raised the number of insured persons to some fifteen millions Sir Robert Horne on the second reading on *Feb* 25 said the workman's contribution would be 3*d* per week that of the woman would remain 2½*d*, and boys and girls would pay 2*d* and 1½*d* each The benefits would be 15*s* for men 12*s* for women 7*s* 6*d* for boys and 6*s* for girls The employer would pay 3*d* a week for each insured person and the State's contribution would be 2*d* Several attempts by the Labour Party to prevent friendly societies from participating in the administration of the scheme were defeated

OTHER SOCIAL LEGISLATION —Among the other measures which were passed before the recess were Bills to keep the Ministry of Food in existence for a further period, and a Bill to continue in operation for another year and to make more efficacious the Profiteering Act Another new Bill compelled local authorities to make provision for the training and maintenance of all blind persons and entitled all blind persons who were unable to work to the Old Age Pension at the age of 50 The Franchise Act of 1918 was amended to the extent of abolishing the delay in the counting of votes at Parliamentary elections, and in its place extending the right of voting by proxy to all absent voters By the Silver Coinage Act the fineness of the Imperial silver coinage was reduced owing to the greatly increased price of silver bullion The House of Lords passed a Bill embodying the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Divorce among them the equality of the sexes in regard to the right to divorce but the other Chamber did not proceed with it before the adjournment, though it carried on *April* 14 a motion declaring that any change in the law that would impair the permanence of the marriage contract would be harmful to the best interests of the community Separate measures providing for the taking of the Census in Great Britain and Ireland were also passed, the former being in the nature of a permanent measure, empowering the Minister of Health by Order in Council, to direct that a census should be taken for Great Britain or any part thereof, and enabling a census every five years instead of every ten years The Labour Party secured a second reading for a Bill to extend the franchise to women on exactly the same terms as men, the age limit of 30 years being reduced to 21 years, but, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a quorum in the Standing Committee, further progress was abandoned

ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S W 1
(*See* "Royal Navy," pp 275–9.)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, 4–7 Whitehall Place, S W 1, 3 St James's Square, S W 1, 43 and 54 Parliament Street, S W 1, 72 Victoria Street, S W 1

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES was constituted pursuant to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act 1919 (9 and 10 Geo V Ch 91) which amended the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Acts 1889 to 1909. The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in 1889. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903 the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression agriculture is defined to include horticulture. The business of the Ministry so far as it relates to agriculture is transacted in three Departments and the heads of Departments together with the Minister and the Parliamentary Secretary form the Administrative Council of the Ministry.

The Agricultural Wages Board (80 Pall Mall S W 1) administers the minimum wage provisions of Part II of the Corn Production Act.

The administration of the *Ordnance Survey* and of *Kew Gardens* is under the control of the Board.

Estimates 1920–1 £5,294,862

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Rt Hon Lord Lee of Fareham, C B F, K C B £2,000
Private Secs, A W Street, M C; A Balfour
Parliamentary Secretary and Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Lt Col Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen, M I £1,200
Private Secs, Capt A R Whyte, Miss P Dereham
Parliamentary do, Maj H Barnston, M P *unp*
Chief Scientific Adviser, Sir A Daniel Hall, K C B, F R S £2,200
Private Sec, D B Tove, O B E
Secretary, F L C Floud, B £3,000
Private Sec, C T Houghton
Second Secretary and Director General of Land and Supplies, Sir L Weaver, K B E £2,200
Private Sec A W Keeble

The above form the Administrative Council

Secretariat, Finance and Economic Department

Permanent Secretary, F L C Floud, C B
Assistant Secretary, R J Thompson, O B E £1,000 to £1,200
Establishment Officer, G F Middleton, M B E £1,000 to £1,200
First Class Clerks, R H Hooker, H H Judson, A G L Rogers £600 to £800
Establishment Clerk W R Gilbert £500 to £700
Principal Finance Officer, G Macey £850
Deputy Finance Officer P J Langley, M B E £550 to £650
Woman Adviser, Dame Meriel Talbot, D B E £750
Director of Rural Industries, Sir John L Green, O B E £800

Intelligence Department.

Director General, Sir A D. Hall, K C B, F R S
Assistant Secretaries, H E Dale, C B, F B Shine £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerk A W Monro, C B £850
First Class Clerks, Major A S Gaye, Major Wynn Thomas, C R F Williams, O B E £600 to £800
Chief Veterinary Officer and Director of Veterinary Research, Sir S Stockman, M R C V S £1,000 to £1,200
Superintending Veterinary Inspectors, J R Jackson, A H Berry £500 to £700
Controller of Horticulture W G Lobjoit, O B E *unp*
Deputy Controller of Horticulture, H V Taylor, M B E £500 to £700
Chief Education Inspector, P G Dallinger, O B E £800 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Education Inspector, J G Stewart £600 to £800
Director of Plant Diseases, J C F Fryer, M A £700 to £900
Dairy Commissioner, J. F. Blackshaw, O B E £700 to £900
Live Stock Commissioner, F N Webb
Superintending Live Stock Officers, G S Dixon, — Jones £500 to £700
Superintending Inspectors, F A Fulford, P S Lawrie £500 to £800, F W Carter, W S Douglas, C T A Robertson £500 to £700
Senior Inspectors, A B Bruce, M A, P A Francis, T Close, A V Campbell, E T Halnan, G P Berry £500 to £700

Land and Supplies Department

Director General, Sir L Weaver, K B E
Assistant Secretaries, H L French, C B, O B E, A T. A Dobson £1,000 to £1,200
First Class Clerks E L Mitchell, P W Millard, C W Sabin, H D Vigor, M B E, H G Richardson H R Ward, R R Enfield £600 to £800
Director of Land Acquisition S Mager, C B E £1,100
Principal Valuer W T Howes £800
Inspecting Commissioner, F F N Rogers £800
District Commissioners J H Diggle, E O Fordham, D C Barnard, A Allsebrook, F Horne, O B E £800
District Commissioners (temporary), T Balfour, F L Banham, C J Cawood, B Clayhills, T Griffith, R W Hawke, R Jackson, D Quirk, E J Richards, C M Roberts, J Roberts, A G Smith, D Turner
Headquarters Commissioner, H V Raffety (*lent from Inland Revenue Department*)
Estates Management Commissioner T J Young £900
Chief Drainage Engineer, C H J Clayton, M B E £600 to £800
Superintending Inspectors E G Haygarth Brown, £500 to £700, Major A T Moore (*temp'y*) £700

Fisheries Department

Fisheries Secretary H G Maurice, C B
First Class Clerks, Maj E Garnsey, C Natham £600 to £800
Director of Scientific Fishery Investigations, Prof Stanley Gardiner (*temp'y*) £1,200
Technical Adviser on Inshore Fisheries, H Lyster Jameson, D Sc £1,000
Chief Inspector of Fisheries, H S Moss Blundell (*temp'y*) £1,000
Chief Bacteriologist R W Dodgson, M D (*temp'y*) £825
Superintending Naturalist Inspector, J O Borley, D B E, M A £500 to £700
Chief Insurance Officer J Thomson £550 to £700
Hydrographer E. C Jee, D Sc £400 to £500

Welsh Office

Welsh Secretary C Bryner Jones, C B E £1,000 to £1,200
First Class Clerk, G W Sneyd Lloyd, I S O, O B E £600 to £850
Supervising Commissioner for Wales J Owen, O B E £1,000

Legal Branch

Legal Adviser, F A Jones, C B £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Legal Adviser, A D Stocks, O B E £800 to £1,000

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (£38,939.)

Head Office

Director, Lt Col Sir D Prain, C M G, C I E, M B, F R S £2,000
Assistant Director, A W Hill, Sc D, F R S £500 to £700
1st Class Assistant, J Aikman £300 to £500

Executive Office

Curator of Gardens, W Watson, A L S £300 to £500
Assist do, W J Bean £300 to £500
1st Class Assistant, W N Winn £300 to £500

Herbarium and Library

Keeper, Dr O Stapf, F R S £500 to £600
1st Class Assistants, R A Rolfe, A I S, C H Wright, A L S, S A Skan, T A Sprague, F L S £300 to £500

Museums

Keeper, J M Hillier £300 to £500
1st Class Assistant, J H Holland, F L S £300 to £500

Jodrell Laboratory

Assistant Keeper, L A Boodle, F L S £300 to £500

Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton

Director General, Col Sir Charles F Close, K B E., C B C M G, F R S

AIR MINISTRY (*see* pp 285–6)

COLLEGE OF ARMS or HERALDS' COLLEGE,

Queen Victoria Street, E C 4.

(*See also* Scottish and Irish Sections)

The Heralds College was incorporated and endowed by Richard III in 1484 as a College of Arms presided over by the Earl Marshal the other members being the then
the
to the ordinary
residence was in Pulteney's Inn until the present site was granted by Queen Mary in 1554 the house being re built as it now stands after destruction in the Great Fire

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk
Deputy Earl Marshal, Rt Hon Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot, G C V O, D S O, M P

KINGS OF ARMS

Garter, Sir Henry Farnham Burke K C V O C B, F S.A
Clarenceux Charles Harold Athill, M V O, F S A
Norroy, William Alexander Lindsay, K C, F S A

SIX HERALDS

Lancaster Edward Bellasis
York Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee, C B
Somerset Evorard Green F S A
Chester Arthur William Steuart Cochrane, M V O
Richmond Gerald Woods Wollaston, M V O
Windsor Algar Henry Stafford Howard, M C

FOUR PURSUIVANTS

Portcullis, Keith William Murray, F S A
Rouge Croix Archibald George Blomefield Russell
Bluemantle Hon Philip Plantagenet Cary
Rouge Dragon Alexander W Dury Mitton
Earl Marshal's Sec Gordon A de Lisle Lee C B
Registrar, Arthur W S Cochrane, M V O

CABINET SECRETARIAT

2 Whitehall Gardens, S W 1

Secretary Lt Col Sir M P A Hankey, G C B
Private Sec A J Sylvester C B E
Principal Assistant Secretary, T Jones, O B E
Assistant Secretaries Cyril Longhurst C B, R. B Howorth (*Treasury Liason Officer*)
Principals T St Q Hill, Pembroke Wilks (*temp*)
Assistant Principal, A J Sylvester, C B E
Confidential Head Clerk, W H M Ives O B E
Asst do, P W Sandwell, M B E

Committee of Imperial Defence.

2, Whitehall Gardens, S W 1

Secretary, Lt.-Col Sir M P A Hankey, G C B
Principal Assistant Sec, Brig.-Gen S H Wilson, C B, C M G
Assistant Secs C Longhurst, C B, Lt Col L Storr C B Comm R L Hamer R N
Principal Capt L F Burgis (*temp*)
Confidential and Chief Clerk, W H M Ives, O B E
Asst Chief Clerk, F W Rawlins, M B E

Historical Section

Secretary, Lt Col E Y Daniel, C B E

CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD.

(Liquor Traffic) (£316,350)

Latymer House, 134 Piccadilly, W 1

Board, W Waters Butler, Rev Henry Carter, H H Dale, C.B.E., M D, F R S, Col J M Denny, C B, Hon Hugh Godley, Rt Hon Lord Leverhulme R S Melliejohn, C.B., S O Nevile, Sir John Pedder, K.B.E., C.B., Rt Hon J H Thomas, P C., M P, Sir W Towle, W Thorne, M P
Secretary, Sir J C G Sykes, K C B
Private Sec, S W Grose
Asst do, J B Lincoln, O B E
Chief Clerk and Accountant, A. E. Mitchell, O.B.E.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS,

Ryder Street, St James's, S W 1.

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act Parliament in 1853 for the better administration Charitable Trusts in England and Wales In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act 1899 The salaries &c amounted in 1919–20 to £36 619

Chief Commissioner, Herbert Picton Morris, LL B £2,500
Private Sec F B Jackson
Second Commissioner, J F Mills £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary G C Bower
Parliamentary Commissioner (vacant).
Assist Commissioners and Principal Clerks, G W Wallace A C Kay, O.B.E., J E C Adams, C F Ritchie, E Macpherson, H D S Leake, W F Fox £650 to £900
Accountant Off Trustees Dept, J J B Petherbridge £550 to £700
Assist do, C T Radcliffe £300 to £450
1st Class Clerks, G B Rooke A F McLaren O B E, R E Ford C N Hope Wallace, M B E F B Jackson £450 to £600
Clerk of Registration and Muniments A L Guest
Senior Staff Clerk in Official Trustees Department, F H Lewis
Assistant Draughtsman, S E Turner
Librarian and Cl. to Sec H B Denham
Clerk in charge of Accounts of Charities (vacant)
Staff Clerks, S Hart, A S Hanbury, J R Smith £300 to £400

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION BOARD,

Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S W 1

Appointed by H M Government at the beginning of 1917 as a standing tribunal to deal by way of conciliation or arbitration with questions arising with regard to claims for increased remuneration made by classes of employees of Government Departments

Members C A Russell, K C, Sir W Guy Granet, Harry Gosling, C H
Secretary, M Heseltine, C B £1,200

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Burlington Gardens, W 1

The Civil Service Commission was established in 1855 to apply tests of fitness for junior situations in all branches of the Civil Service In 1870 an Order in Council applied the system of competitive examination throughout the Service The examinations are open to all persons of the requisite age health and character subject to certain restrictions No person is eligible who is not a natural born British subject and the child of a father also a natural born British subject. Establishment Expenses 1919 1920 £56 059

1st Commissioner Sir Stanley M Leathes K C B £1 500
Assist Comm and Dir of Exams D B Maur £1 000
Assist Commr and Sec L C H Weekes £1 000
Assist Sec G G Mennell £700 to £750
Senior Clerks, J H Brackenberry T L Hedley £500 to £700

COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing Street, S W 1

The business of the Colonies was until 1801 included in the functions of the Home Secretary to be transferred in that year to the newly-created Secretary for War In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business) The Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self governing Dominions and is responsible for the government of the remaining Dominions beyond the Seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self government granted to them The salaries &c of the Colonial Office are estimated at £108 598 for 1920–1921

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt Hon Viscount Milner, G C B., G C M G £5,000
Private Sec, A C C Parkinson, O B E.
Assist Priv Secs, Maj R D Furse, D.S O (Appointments), J E Stephenson

UNDER-SECRETARIES

Permanent, Sir George V Fiddes, G C M G, K C B £3,000
Private Secretary, L B Freeston
Parliamentary, Lt-Col L C M S Amery, M P £1,500
Private Secretary A J Dawe
Asst Under-Secs, Sir H J Read, K C M G, C B, £2,200, Sir Henry Lambert, K C M G, C B, G E A Grindle C B, C M G £1,200 to £1,500
Legal Adviser, John Shuckburgh Risley, C B £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, C Strachey, C B, A E Collins, C M G, W D Ellis, C M G, J F N Green, C T Davis, C M G, T C Macnaughten, C B E, A Fiddian, W C Bottomley, O B E, E R Darnley, A J Harding O B E, H R Cowell £1,000 to £1,200
Legal Assistant, H G Bushe £900 to £1,000
Principals E H Marsh, C M G, E J Harding, C M G, H F Batterbee, C M G, C V O, A. C C Parkinson O B E, J F W Flood, O G R Williams, R A Wiseman, C W Dixon, M B E, H N Pitt E G S Machtig, M B E, J A Calder, H F Downie, H Becket, H T Allen, G L M Clauson, O B E, G A Jones, C J Jeffries £700 to £900
Assistant Principals A J Dawe, L B Freeston, J E Stephenson, S M Campbell, E B Boyd, W C Hankinson A B Acheson, P Liesching, E A Smilson, G E J Gent, G H Creasy £200 to £500
Accountant W H Eggett, I S O £500 to £600
Librarian, C H Nillett, I S O £500 to £600
Chief Registrar, W I Westbrook £300 to £500
Supt of Printing, T Wilson £300 to £450
Clerk for Legal Instruments W Scott £300 to £450
Staff Clerks (First Grade) W E Hobson, M B E J A Smith M B E, C M Hatcher, S R Pughe, I H Howell £300 to £400
Medical Advisers *London*—Sir J Rose Bradford K C M G, C B C B E, M D, F R S, Lt Col W T Plant M C, M B, *late* R A M C
Liverpool—R H Kennan, M D, M Ch, F R C S I
Edinburgh—Brigade Surgeon Lt Col J Arnott, M D I M S (retd)
Dublin—Sir J Hawtrey Benson, M D, F R C P I

Colonial Audit Department,
58 Victoria Street, S W 1

The Accounts of certain Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

Director A E Stephenson, C M G £1,200
Senior Clerks, H D Fisher, J C Fisher O B E £450 to £600
Junior Clerks, W H Smith, J B Hewlett, C E Dale, C M G, C B E (*temp*) £200 to £400

Overseas Settlement Committee
(late Government Emigration Committee),
59 Victoria Street, S W 1.—(10 to 5. Sat. 10 to 1 30.)

H M Government have found it necessary to undertake closer responsibility in connexion with the movements of British subjects wishing to settle overseas within the Empire or to emigrate to foreign countries than they have exercised in the past. In order to assist them in carrying out their policy they appointed a Committee at first known as The Government Emigration Committee now renamed The Overseas Settlement Committee.

President, Committee of Management, The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Chairman, The Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Vice Chairman, ex officio T C Macnaughten, C B E
Secretary, G F Plant

Imperial Institute,
South Kensington, S W 7

The Imperial Institute was erected as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (see page 489) and by the Imperial Institute (Management) Act of 1916 is under the management of the Secretary of State for the Colonies assisted by an Executive Council composed of twenty-five members. The principal work of the Imperial Institute is the promotion of inter-imperial trade in raw materials by investigations with a view to utilisation by supplying information as to sources, quality and uses, and by exhibitions illustrative of the resources of the Empire.

Executive Council, Rt Hon Lord Islington, G C M G, D S O (*Chairman*), Rt Hon Viscount Burnham, C H, Rt Hon. Lord Emmott, G C M G, G B E, Prof Wyndham R Dunstan, C M G, F R S, A Fiddian, Sir Algernon Firth, Bt, G E A Grindle, C B C M G, Sir Robert Kindersley, G B E, D O Malcolm, Sir Owen Philipps, G C M G, M P, Sir William Taylor, K C M G, Sir Richard Threlfall, K B E, F R S, P W L Ashley C B, R W Matthew, Sir J P Hewett, G C S I, K B E, C I E, L J Kershaw, C S I, C I E, Sir A D Hall, K C B, F R S, Sir R. W Carlyle, K C S I, C I E, Hon Sir George H Perley, K C M G, Rt Hon Andrew Fisher, Sir Reginald Blankenberg, K B E, Hon Sir James Allen, K C B, Hon Sir Edgar Bowring, Sir Edward W Davson

The following are the principal Committees of the Institute —

Committee for Canada
Hon Sir George Perley, K C M G (*Chairman*), J G Colmer, C M G, Sir Robert Kindersley, G B E, J H Plummer Sir Keith Price

Committee for Australia
Rt Hon Andrew Fisher (*Chairman*), Sir Gordon Campbell, K B E, Capt Sir R Muirhead Collins, R N, C M G E V Reid

Committee for New Zealand
W Acton Adams, J Coates, R D D McLean, Alexander Michie, Sir James Mills, K B E, R H Nolan C B E

Committee for South Africa (including Rhodesia)
Sir Reginald Blankenberg, K B E (*Chairman*), A. Cunham D O Malcolm, C W S Maude, W. Mosenthal, W Soper

Committee for India
Sir Charles McLeod (*Chairman*), Sir Harvey Adamson K C S I, A Yusuf Ali C B E, Sir Charles Armstrong, Sir Ernest Cable, Sir Robert Carlyle, K C S I, C I E, Rt Hon Lord Carmichael G C S I, G C I E, K C C, D T Chadwick, Sir John Hewett, G C S I, K B E, C I E, L J Kershaw, C S I, C I E, Sir Marshall Reid, C I E, Sir James Dunlop Smith, K C S I, K C V O C I E, Sir George Sutherland

In addition there are numerous Advisory Technical Committees, including Mineral Resources, Timbers, Silk, Rubber, &c. and a Committee on Raw Materials, with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce.

Director, Wyndham R Dunstan, C M G, I L D, F R S
Secretary H M Tidderdale, B A
Assistant Secretary, Comm Hon Sereld Hay, O B E, R N

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION BUREAU

Supts, H Brown, F Goulding, D Sc, S E Chandler, I S C, R Allen, M A
Asst Supts, S J Johnstone, B Sc, J R Furlong, P H D

PUBLIC EXHIBITION GALLERIES
Colonial and Indian Collections
Senior Technical Superintendent H Spooner (*acting*)

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,
4 Millbank, Westminster, S W 1
(*Stock Transfer Office*, 2 Tokenhouse Buildings, E C 2, *Shipping Office*, 23 Gt St Helen's, E C 3)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and act as business and financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates some 50 in number. The self-governing Dominions have Agents of their own (see p 214)

Crown Agents, Maj Sir M A Cameron, K C M G, late R E, £2,000, Sir W H Mercer, K C M G £1,800, H C Thornton C M G C V O £1,500
Secretary P H Ezechiel £1 000
Chief Clerk, I G Antrobus, C M G £1,000
Finance, C F R H Urquhart £750 to £900
Do, and Dep'y Chief Clerk N E O Willis £550 to £700
Head of Pay Dept, H Wade £550 to £700
Head of General Stores Dept H F Smith, O B E, £750 to £900, H W Letts Naylor O B E £550 to £700
Head of Insurance & Claiming Dept, J A Blackwood £550 to £700
Head of Appointments Dept, H Martin, O B E £750 to £---
Head of Shipping Dept., T H Holt, O B E. £1,

Head of Miscellaneous Dept., H C Ransom MBE £550 to £700
Chief Engineer, Lt Col. J F H Carmichael CMG CBE MICE, RE £1 000
Deputy do, W Erant, MICE, J W Spiller MICE £650 to £850
Chief Inspecting Engineer, A M Heath MICE MIME £1 000
Deputy do, C E Williams OBE MIME £650 to £850

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,
Lower Thames Street, E C 3

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London the present Long Room replacing that built by Charles II and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814 In 1830 the Customs business of Ireland was transferred to London The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 April 1909 Salaries and expenses of the Department amounted to £4 091 664 in 1919–20

Chairman, Horace P Hamilton, CB £3.000
Private Sec, H S Gregory
Dep. Chairman, F Sydney Parry, CB £2,200
Commissioners Noel E Behrens, Sir William Gallagher, CB, ISO £1,200 to 1,500
Private Sec to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, W E H Rhydderch

SECRETARIES OFFICE

Secretary, A. J Dyke, CBE £1 200 to 1 500
Director of Establishments W Young £1 200 to £1 500
Assist Secs, W H Pascoe C J T B Grylls CBE, E A Lidbury, H W Trotter, CBE, John L Mackie, A S. Lupton and E H Hodgson CBE £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, W Christian (*Acting Assistant Sec*), J Cook, J Johnson, OBE, H H Rydel, E M Craven, J E. Newell, J Train, E S Birt, J S Sutton, C E L. Fletcher, E S Bertenshaw, C J Flynn, J A Short, A E Greene, O Mundy T J D Large and A. J Dedman £700 to £900
Assistant Committee Clerks H E Cotsell, A Turk, John H Higginson, A Redman £550 to £650
Assistant Principals, J Byrne, R Davis, W S Douglas, E H Kenney H S Marshall, T Randall, W E H Rhydderch, A E H Tucker, E H Hart, H S Gregory, A J Simons, F N Roberts, G A Pilgrim, C W Hardisty, C A Marsden, M C Callis, S Robinson £200 to £500
Staff Clerks E J E Craven, P M Duddy, J B Hardie, £420 to £500, S M Capon A W Hume, E J Denney, A E Walker, C M Woodford £400 to £500
Librarian, B R Leftwich £400 to £500

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer, Surg Commdr W K Hopkins RN £700 to £800

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE

Solicitor, Benjamin Hawkins £1,500 to £1 800
Assistant Solicitors, C E Fitzroy, J C Robertson £1,000

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE

Chief Inspector, J Browning, ISO, CBE £1 400
Dep Ch Insps, J T Samuel, ISO, P O Brien ISO £1 100
Superintending Inspectors, T B Caswell, J J Foley, P Miller T Pearce OBE, J McM Riordan OBE, H M Tosh, J Kyle £800 to £850
Inspectors, 1st Class, W G Adams, J J Bong, P Meehan, J Murphy, A W Stubbs, A D Travers, E. Ambrose, J O'Callaghan, C E Tankard J Russell, J F Anscomb, H Genocchio, F P Reynolds, A J McEldowney, E T Marriott, J Forbes, J M Adams, G H Bater £700 to £800
Inspectors, 2nd Class, F Bowden, W J Cowper, G E Hall, M Kenny, W J B Leonard; C W Parsons, C H Pearne, F H. Putnam, M Ryan R G Byerly, J P Wimpress, T McLeod, J W Crook, F J Holdsworth, J Shrives, G Ormerod, C Gunter, G Derrick, E J Searles, G B Murray, F A. Mansbridge, J D Ryall, C J Mills, J P Cross, J Smith, T B Smith, J W Kerr, F P Lee, P. V Dillon, J. Dawson, A. F Hall, W J. L Amie, J Fairs, P Dalton, P J Mills, E. White; E W Thew, E A Richardson, B. G Churchill-Lemon, J S Jackson, G E Tomlins, J P Kelly, D J Roberts, C Nicholls, L W Jennings, H. Hughes J. E Pyne £500 to £650
Surveyor, W G Andrews £320 to £450
Staff Clerk, E O Swift £320 to £400

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF WATERGUARD

Inspector General, Capt John I Graham CBE, RN £850 to £1,000
Inspr, N Thompson (*& allowance £50*) £600 to £650
Asst do, T W Pounder (*unattached*), R (*unattached*) £450 to £550

ACCOUNTANT AND COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE

Accountant and Comptroller General, Sir Frederick W A Clarke £1 300
Assistant do, J A Hewson OBE £725 to £800
Accountants, W H Clark (*Chief Accountant, with allowance, £40*), E Adams, H R Poole, R Elrick, J H Avison £550 to £700
Asst Accountants, E. C. Bray, J W Dobie, W. Henderson, P McIntyre A H Mathews, A R Potts, T Pound G S Shepherd Jones, J I Lambert, T A Bourne, P S Brandon, J P C Letchford, A E Miles, J W Taylor, A C Wood
Staff Clerks, W J T Bartlett E T Lant, H Walden, F W Tompkins H J Wickens, J Crozier, G F Eperon S H Strong W G Rose, A P Easton, F Godfrey F H Meade, F W Loveless, H G Diarmid £320 to £400

STATISTICAL OFFICE

Controller, J E.Hagger £750 to £850
Senior Clerks, E G Dampier C I Jones (*with allowance of £50*), T G F Clancy, W Le Vack, MBE, R Robinson, L W Andrew C H Spicer, C Curran £420 to £500
Junior Clerks (*Upper Section*) G D Olding, P H Pring, A H Chandler J G Walker, G S Bratchell, J Newson, W W Watson, T Kelly, C Clarke £320 to £400

LONG ROW

Collector & Chief Registrar of Shipping, E A Harris, CBE £1,000
Asst Collector, A H Le Chene £700 to £800
Surveyors, L H Snow (£470 to £600), F Franklin (£420 to £550), W Browett J Graham, S W F Hart H McClare, J Parker J H Profit, T Reynolds, S Tully, G E Wade £320 to £450

LONDON PORT

Collector, 1st Class, C J Hasell OBE £700 to £800
Controlling Grade, 2nd Class L Lewis, J B O'Sullivan, T P McClare, G F H Alcock £500 to £650
Surveyor (Indoor) W Parkinson
Surveyors (Outdoor) J M Innis H E Bramwell, W Medcalf H J Moore J T Moore H Richards, A Smith, F K Booth E H Fleckett Samuel Jeffers H P Knight W Nugent H W Sobey, J P Tonkin F Conway A. Garrard, K. Goggin, R G Hayman A G Higdon J R Keeley, R Ockenden, P O'Longan F Quirke J King, T Rogers, W Sidney, T Othwick, G Goodman J H Hornsby, P Drake J J Hamilton, P T A Livingstone J J Coghlan J Williams J McCaw, A Murchie, M Jones D O'Brien £400 to £550
Superintendent of Waterguard 1st Class W Donaldson, £600 to £650 *2nd Class*, W M Irabvn £450 to £550
Chief Preventive Officers (*Upper Section*), H Acteson, W Newby, W J Blake £320 to £400

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION,
6A Dean's Yard, Westminster S W 1

Appointed under the Development and Road Improvement Fund Acts of 1909 and 1910 Advances are made for the Development of *Agriculture and Rural Industries Reclamation and Drainage of Land Harbours and Fisheries*

Chairman, Rt Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish, CB CMG (*unpaid*)
Vice Chairman, Vaughan Nash CB CVO £1,500
Paid Commissioner, Sir Thomas H Middleton, KBE, CB £1,500

Unpaid Commissioners, H Jones Davies; Sir William Haldane, Sidney Webb; Sir Walter Wheeler Berry, K.B.E., Rt Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O.
Private Sec to Chairman & Vice Chairman, S Stagg
Secretary, R. T Warner £1,000
Assistant and Actuary, E H E Havelock

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS,
Millbank, Westminster, S W. 1.
(Hours 10 to 5)

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property as now existing was incorporated in 1836 its constitution being amended in 1840-1 and 1868. The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1917, 1918 and 1919
(Extracted from Annual Report presented to Parliament)

	1917	1918	1919
Forward ..	£362,600	£514,900	£496,000
Estates	1,558,400	1,392,900	1,529,000
Dividend and Interest	662,000	736,800	767,000
	£2,583,000	£2,644,600	£2 792,000
Benefices, Archbishops, Bishops, Administration, &c	£1,537,200	£1,561,500	£1,858,000
Appropriation for future Augmentations	403,900	506,900	326,000
Min Depreciation Fund	80,000	80,000	80,000
Securities written down	47,000	—	—
Balance forward	514,900	496,200	528 000
	£2,583,000	£2,644,600	£2,792,000

Ecclesiastical Commissrs, The 2 Archbishops, the 38 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 Secretary of State for Home Affairs, The Lord Chief Justice, The Master of the Rolls 2 Judges of the Admiralty Division, Earl Brownlow, Earl Beauchamp, Viscount Halifax, Lord Burghclere, Lord Stuart of Wortley, Rt Hon Hy Hobhouse, Sir Lewis T Dibdin, D.C.L., Rt Hon Lawrence Hardy, W A Mount, C.B.E., M.P.
Church Estates Commissrs and Treasurers Sir Lewis T Dibdin, D.C.L., W A Mount, C.B.E., M.P., Lord Stuart of Wortley
Auditor, Francis Phillips C.B.
Secretary and Steward of the Manors, S E Downing
Private Sec, D P Dixon
Financial Adviser and Actuary, J A Archer
Assistant Secretary, C Hogg
Accountant, S S Brister
Principal Clerks, G H Wheeler, H A Gregg, R W Fowell
Assistant Accountant, G A Andrews.
1st Class Clerks, Senior Div, J Kershaw, A E Palmer, W Telfer, E J Davies, A N Allan, S Mills, W H Mouncey, E V Oliver
Head of Registry and Establishment Clerk W H Webb
1st Class Clerks Junior Div, J W Luntott E H B Phillips, S J Gunningham, F C Mauliet, W Green, C M T Irving, J J Dwyer J S Collins
Solicitors, Messrs Milles, Jennings White & Foster, 5 Little College Street, Westminster, S W
Architects, Messrs Caroe & Passmore, 3 Great College Street, Westminster, S W
Surveyors, Messrs Clutton, 5 Great College Street, Messrs Smiths, Gore, Norton & Co, 7 Little College Street, Westminster

Legal Department

Official Solicitor and Assistant Steward of the Manors, H De Bock Porter
Asst Solicitors, H T H Bond, E A Mears
Legal Assistants, W T T Channell, F Walmsley, A F G Ruston, C E M Broadley, J M Wilkinson

BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Whitehall, London, S W 1

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education with a President and Parliamentary Secretary and created a Consultative Committee. The cost of administration was estimated at £376 148 in 1920-21, with £362,460 for Inspection and Examination

THE BOARD

The Right Hon Herbert A. L Fisher, M.P., *President*, The Lord President of the Council, the Principal Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer
Private Secs to President, A. H Kidd (*Principal*), £700 to £900 and £200 additional, L G Duke (*Asst Principal*) £200 to £500, and £100 additional
Parliamentary Private Sec to President, Lieut Commdr E Hilton Young, D.S.C., M.P. *unpd*
Permanent Secretary, Sir L. Amherst Selby Bigge, Bart, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec, A R Ainsworth (*Principal*) £700 to £900 and £150 additional
Parliamentary Sec, Rt. Hon J Herbert Lewis, M.P. £1,200
Private Sec, S S G Leeson £200 to £500 and £150 additional
and Secretary, Hon W N Bruce, C.B. £2 200
Welch Dept, Perm Sec, Sir Alfred T Davies, K.B.E., C.B. £1,500
Welch Dept, Chief Inspector, £1,200
Accountant General's Department
Account Gen, Sir Hugh W Orange, C.B., C.I.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do, R V Vernon £1 000 to £1,200
Principal Finance Officer, H N E. West £800 to £1,000
Finance Officers, H W Buckley, J G Rhodes £750 to £850

Establishment Branch
Director of Establishments F H Oates, C.B. £1,200
Principal, M. G Holmes, O.B.E. (*Chief Clerk*) £700 to £900
Assistant Principal, C W Woodward, M.B.E. £200 to £500

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D.*
Medical Staff —
Chief Medical Inspector, A. Eichholz, C.B.E., M.D. £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Woman Medical Advisor, Miss J M Campbell, M.D., M.S.†
Medical Staff Officers, R H Crowley, M.D. £850 to £1,000
Medical Officers, Miss M C Bywaters, M.D., H T Langdon O.B.E., M.B., R P Williams, M.D., Miss L E Wilson, M.D. £600 to £800
Administrative Staff —
Assist Sec, A H Wood £1,000 to £1,200
Principals N D Bosworth Smith, W H Hawkes, J R Warburton £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, G A N Lowndes, M.C., E D Marris, W S Vines £200 to £500
Inspectors of Physical Exercises —
Staff Inspector, Capt F H Grenfell, D.S.O., R.N. £850 to £1,000
Inspectors, Capt J S Parkin O.B.E., Maj R E Sysom, £400 to £800 Miss A B Ash Miss L. R Clarke, Miss R H Grenall, Miss A L L Koetter, Miss N M Palmer, Miss E. M Perry £300 to £500

Architect's Department

Architect G F N Clay £600 to £900
Assist Architect, G E Kendall £250 to £350

Legal Department

Legal Adviser, W R Barker, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant do, W G B Ritchie, H J Simmonds, C.B., C.B.E. £1 000 to £1,200, T E Wells £750 to £900
Legal Assistants, L. L Hopkins; S W Sykes O.B.E. M.C. (*temp*) £550 to £700

* Also Chief Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health and Medical Assessor to the Universities Branch
† A Senior Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health

Elementary Education Branch.

Principal Asst Sec, Sir Edmund B Phipps, C B. £1,200 to £1 500
Assistant Secretaries, R E S Hart, A P Oppé (*acting*), G N Richardson £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, W C Cleary, E L Heath, G H V Sutherland, E L Turnbull, D Vesey O B E £700 to £900
Senior Examiner, Sir W T Lawrence, Bart £650 to £800
Assist Principals, G R B Loch, £250 to £600, B L Pearson, D S O, M C, G G Williams, P Wilson £200 to £500

INSPECTORS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Chief Inspector, H M Richards, C B £1,200
Divisional Inspectors, F W Cape, H J Dean, G H B Grindrod*, W J Hands, C B E, J I Leaff, H J R Murray, C J Phillips, G R R Routh, A J Thornton £850 to £1,000
Staff Inspector, F T Howard £850 to £1,000
Inspectors, A B Adams O B E, H Allsopp, H R V Ball S Biddle, E F D Bloom, C Bouttflower, J L Brockbank, J H Brown, G W Buckle, A F Butler O B E, E H Carter, O B E, W J Carter, R H Charles, A H Cherrill, P B Coles, B S Cornish, Sir R C M Curtis, Bart E F Davidson, J J Draper, A H Dunn, T S Dymond, E D Fear, H Firth K B D Forbes, J H Ford, E Glasgow, H Gordon, P L Gray, Capt W E Grimshaw, O B E, J E Hales, J Hall, H Hartley, J F M Haslam H A Hinton, C B Hunt, C E Jackson, H A Jenkin, O B E, E Jood, T Johnson, A E Kenney Herbert, A T Kerslake, O B E, P Liwendar, J Leicester, J McInnes, C F Markham, J Maudsley, A M Moore, T J M More O B E A M Morley, A F Page, W M Page, O B E, C L J M Parkinson, C D Pawle, G R Purdie, H H Quilter, J B Reynish, C A Richardson, F F Roberts, J R F Robinson, J B Russell, J S Scott, W Scutt†, J A Shawyer, W E Spencer, J J Stele, J C Stobart, E C Streatfeild, G K Sutherland G R Theobald, J Thomas, F W Thompson H M Thurston, H W Turnbull, G A Turrer, W B Urwin, J W Veysey, J H Whiteley, W J G Winn, L S Wood, E Wynn Williams, W H Young £400 to £800
Sub Inspectors, E G Baker, C W S Hudson, E Ridout £320 to £520, G H Acton, F Barraclough, A Bartlett A G Bate, J Bould, I S O, J L Brown, W W Burley, W Burton, R P Butler, W Butler, E Cuthcrall, F H Chadwick, Lt Col J H Cooke, F Cornes, Lt Col C H Cowling, W H Crompton J J Cunningham, R J Daniell, C H Dennis, W H Dolman, S Ellicock O B E, W C England, F C R Frost, T G Germain, H Grime, E Gumersall, T C Hartley, F Harvey, E H Hicks, G Horsfall, I Hunt, O B E, A Key, J McL McGregor, G W Matthews, W Millard, F Northrop, J Payne, O B E, W Reep, J Reeves, W H J Salt J E Singleton O B E, J Sinkings, G F Smith, W F Spikes, C H Stevens, R E Thomas, T H Venables, G H Wadsworth F J Webb, B Webster, G H Wheeler F Whiteley, H Wilkinson, H G Wilson, W Winter £195 to £440

Secondary Schools Branch

Principal Assist Sec F H Pelham £1,200 to £1 500
Assistant Secretaries, W C Eaton, J E Talbot £1 000 to £1,200
Principals E E Freehill, A R Guest, C W Maudslay, A Maxwell Lyte £700 to £900
Asst Principals, R Heath, S S G Leeson W R Richardson, A F Sharam £200 to £500

INSPECTORS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Chief Inspector, W C Fletcher £1,200
Divisional Inspectors, D A Macnaughton T W Phillips, F B Stead, J Strachan, W E Urwick £850 to £1,000
Staff Inspectors, S F Dufton, F S Marvin, F. Spencer, T A Stephens, H. W. T. Wager £850 to £1,000

* Also Inspector of Training Colleges
† Also Inspector of Drawing in Training Colleges
‡ Also Inspector of Music in Training Colleges

Inspectors, E M Battiscombe, Lt Col F W D Bendall, C M G, J J R Bridge, C B E., J. E. Burton, G E St L Carson, H H. Champion, C Cookson, G H F. Cookson, F R G Duckworth, M B E., A Dufton, E R Edwards, H L Firkins, G T Hankin, E W E Kempson, M C, E T Kittson, J A McMichael, W Newbold, C W Parkes, J T Pritchard, A E Roberts, E G Savage, A J Smith, F E A Traves, F W Westaway £400 to £800

Technological Branch.

Principal Asst Secretary, W R Davies, C B £1,200 to £1 500
Assistant Secretaries F E Douglas, W B Hards £1 000 to £1 200
Principals, R R Campbell, P H B Ingles £700 to £900
Senior Examiner H Graves £650
Asst Principals, T H H. Walmond £250 to £600, H D Bentliff £200 to £500

INSPECTORS OF TECHNICAL AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

Chief Inspector, F Pullinger, C B £1 200
Divisional Inspectors, G A Baxandall, W J Gannon, H T Holmes O B E, J P Laws, F H Spencer £800 to £1,000
Staff Inspectors, A S Barnes, H Davies, A Kahn, A Morley, J Owen £850 to £1,000
Inspectors, H E Boothroyd, J Bull, F T Chapman, A Coulson, C H Creasey, J E Dalton W S Dann M B E, W T David, W B D Edwards, A Harris, G W Hefford J E W F Hennessey, F L Hummel E J W Jackson, G McLarlane, J L Manson, J O Peet, F F Potter, W W F Pullen, A R Sage C F Smith, S H Stelfox, A E H Tutton, A J Walker, J Wilson, J D Wilson, G H Winstanley £400 to £800

INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS OF ART

Chief Inspector S J Cartlidge £850 to £1,200
Inspectors, J W Allison, H Allport, A Kidd, J Lattimer, F Suddards £400 to £800
Assistant Inspector F W Burrows £200 to £500

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS BRANCH

Principal Assistant Secretary, E K Chambers, C B. £1 200 to £1 500
Assistant Secretaries, W F Sheppard, C E Sykes £1 000 to £1,200
Principals G R Rokeling (*acting*), H B Wallis R S Wood £700 to £900
Asst Principals J L Andrews, J H Burrows, C O G Donne £200 to £500
Organising Sec Juvenile Organisations Committee C E Clit £400 to £600

Universities Branch
(With Training of Teachers)

Principal Asst Secretary, R J G Mayo C B £1 200 to £1 500
Medical Assessor, Sir G Newman, K C B M D
Asst Secs Miss I A Dickson, O B E (*acting*) £700 to £850, J G Milne £1000 to £1 200
Principals, A T Bance, A Cohen, A R Guest, E G Howarth, H F Mann, H St J Thackeray £700 to £900
Assist do, A W C Mitchell, J Rhodes, £200 to £600

INSPECTORS OF TRAINING COLLEGES

Chief Inspector for the Training of Teachers, H. Ward, £1 200
Inspectors F W Cape, Miss C E Carpenter, H J Dean, Miss R H Greenall, Capt F H Grenfell, D S O, G H B Grindrod*, F T Howard*, Miss A E E Koetter*, J F Leaf*, Miss E P McCall, Miss R L Monkhouse, H J R Murray, Miss N M Palmer, W Scutt, G T Shaw, Miss H Sillitoe, K Spencer £400 to £800

EX SERVICE STUDENTS' BRANCH

Principal, S H Wood, M C £700 to £900
Asst Principals, A F Birch Jones, M C D O Cochrane £200 to £500

PENSIONS BRANCH

Assistant Secretary, L J Morison £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, H A S Ferris; J C Gravestock (*act. as J*) £700 to £900

* Also Divisional Inspector of Elementary Schools

Assistant Principals, A McL. Currie, E N Strong £200 to £900

Office of Special Inquiries and Reports

Director, A E. Twentyman £1,400 to £1,200
Principal, R. F Young £700 to £900

Welsh Department.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Alfred T Davies, K.B.E., C.B. £1,500
Assistant Secretary, J L. Casson £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, A. J Finney, T G Roberts £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, A. E. Thomas, H E Weston £200 to £600
Chief Inspector, £1,200
Inspectors, R. E Hughes, D E Jones, H Price, L J Roberts, R. B Skirrow, G P Williams, W Williams £400 to £800

Woman Inspectors.

Chief Inspector, Miss A E Walk £850 to £1 000
Woman Staff Inspectors, Misses B M Cunnington, K Manley O.B.E., H Sillitoe £550 to £650
Inspectors, Misses E J Ahrons, J D Archibald, A. B Ash, K M Baines, E. E Barton, K P Baster, G H Borthwick, E F Boulton, C L Callis, C E Carpenter, L N A Carson, E Castell, E R. Clarke V M E Collins, B F Cooke F L Cuming, S E Davies, M Dawson, M E Ellis, A M Ferguson, F G Gauntlett, M Goodall, R H Greenall,‖ A F Harrington, K M Heale, R E Hewotson, A M Heygate, M Hill, A K Hutchinson, H M John ston, F A Jones, E E Kemble, M Kennedy A E. E Koetter,** E Loveday, E P McCal, E F G McCutchan, A F Marks, R L Monk houses, E Moore, M M Morris, R A Munday, M Nicholson, J H Noble, N M Palmer** N Peel E M Perry, A G Philip, M J Rowlands E Russell, M S Ryan, C F Shearson, L E Walter, M.B.E., D S Whitaker, C I J Wollaston £300 to £500

Science Museum, South Kensington, S W.

Director and Secretary, Col R G Lyons, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,200
Secretary to the Advisory Council and Assistant to the Director H W Dickinson, A.M.I.Mech.E. £520 to £650
Keepers, L W Fulcher, B.Sc., Lt.-Col T F Parkinson A.R.C.S. £700 to £800
Assist Keepers, D Baxandall, A.R.C.S., G L Overton

Assistants (first class), S C Bradford, B.Sc., — Forward, A.R.C.S., A J Spencer £300 to £500

Royal College of Art, South Kensington, S W 7

Principal, Professor W Rothenstein, M.A. £1,000
Registrar, H A Kennedy (*acting*)
Professors, R Anning Bell, A.R.A., G E Moira, A B Pite F.R.I.B.A., Sir Frank Short, R.A., P.R.E., F Derwent Wood, A.R.A
Lecturer, B A Spencer, M.A., F.S.A. .. £200

Accountant-General's Department.

Officer in Charge of Accounts, J B Poore £750 to £850
Assistant do, E Kirk £650 to £750
Heads of Divisions, G A Burling M.B.E., A R Cord ingley, F J Gardner, J W Hughes, S Stephens

Deputy do, F Dark T Faint, C E Hain W C — Hutchins, R V Sturt £350 to £500

General Clerical Staff

Heads of Sections W C Barber, M.B.E., F H Bate, W J Kemp W C Maynard, J W Minister, W J Moulton (£650 to £750), W Binks, E G Westell (£550 to £650), F Barber, H A Josland £500
Assistant do, L J Bayley, A Burch, H E Down, W J Fisher, A V Fullerton, P V Haynes, J H Hubert, W G Lambert, W H R Light, B G Mason, P Nixon, A T Shorey, J H Smith, S W Steele, H J Stone, G B Stubbs, C A West, W Wright £400 to £5
Staff Clerks, A Brown (*acting*), J S Jackman, W K Millard, W R Mills, R R Nichol, H C Tasker, W R Tompkins, W B Trethowan £360 to £450

Women Clerks

Chief of Section, Miss H F Morle, M.B.E. £300 to £400
Deputy do Miss I. Strevens .. £200 to £300
Clerk in Charge of Duties, Miss L N C Mullett £200 to £250

* Also Inspector of Elementary Schools
† Also Divisional Inspector of Elementary Schools.
‖ Also Inspector of Elementary Schools
** Inspector of Physical Exercises.

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION

Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S W 1

Chairman, Sir John Snell M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E.
Commissioners, Sir Harry Haward, W W Lackie, C.B.E., M.I.C.E., A Page, M.I.E.E., H Booth, O.B.E.
Secretary, R T G French, O.B.E.
Chief Engineering Inspector, Col T C Ekin, M.I.C.E.
Asst do, A N East J A Lee
Staff Officers (*Grade I*), M J Collins, W Cook

EMIGRANTS INFORMATION OFFICE

(*see* Colonial Office, p 237)

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT,

Victoria Embankment, E C 4

The Comptroller and Auditor-General was appointed by Letters Patent under 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 § 3 (1866) in place of the Comptroller General of the Exchequer and the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts whose duties were handed over to him The main functions of the office are (1) Exchequer —To authorise Issues from the Exchequer not exceeding the amounts sanctioned by Parliament, to authorise borrowings in case of deficiency to examine the duly Exchequer accounts of the Banks of England and Ireland and the accounts of the Consolidated Fund (2) Audit of Public Accounts —To ascertain that money expended has been applied to the purpose for which the grant of Parliament was intended to provide that the expenditure is supported by proof of payment and generally to verify the correctness of the Accounts and to report to Parliament thereon The net expenses of the Department were estimated at £137 400 in 1920 21

Compt and Aud Gen Sir Hy Jas Gibson, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary T H Jones
Assistant Comptroller and Auditor, Roland F Wilkins, C.B. £1,500
Directors of Audit F N Dixon, T B Pearson P A N Nicholls, I.S.O., A. C Hayward, B H Cox, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Deputy do, A Diggins, O.B.E., W Johnson, C.B.E. S Hopping, O.B.E., C H Balmain, H Roger M.B.E., A J Knowlden £750 to £850
Registrar, Librarian and Editor, A C R Carter £550 to £700
Senior Auditors, T C Evans, R J Watson, C F Davis, J Putnam, J Bell, A Hogan, M.B.E., A J Evans W Ll Davies, M.B.E. T E Jenner, R. J Redfern, J Brand C L de Wolff, A W Couzens M.B.E., A W Hugreaves, G T O Steer, J E Luxford, E H Weaver J W A. Hayden, H J Gage, J A. Aslin, C M Knowles I.L.D. G R Thomas, H R Cornfield F C Cooke, B.Sc. J W Balmford, M.B.E., L G Hislop, R G Wall, E J Elias, A Towell, N W Lindsay, W McCann F N Harby, D F C Blunt .. £350 to £700
There are also 145 *Auditors* £250 to £500

MINISTRY OF FOOD,

Palace Chambers Bridge Street S W 1

The net expenses of the Department were estimated at £2 751 700 in 1919-20

Food Controller, Rt Hon C A McCurdy, K.C., M.P.
Private Secs, S F Wilkinson, Miss Dora West O.B.E.
Secretary, F H Coller C.B.
Private Sec, J McCallum
Parliamentary Sec, Sir W Mitchell Thomson Bart K.B.E., M.P.
Private Sec, E W Pickering
Second Secretary, E F Wise C.B.
Private Sec, Miss J Scott
Assistant Secs, J W Peck C.B., Lt Col F F Strange, C.B.E., Hon H M Woodhouse, C.B.E., C E Penney, R E Thornley C.B.E.
Delegate to Supreme Economic Council E F Wise, C.B.
Economic Advisor, Prof E G Gonner, C.B.E.
Legal Adviser, G H Allen
Commercial Advisers, Sir Alfred Mansfield, K.B.E. Sir William H Wells*, E H Blake C.B.E.

* Sir Wm H Wells held the post of Chief Live Stock Commissioner from 1918-1920 *without* salary

Controller of Trade Finance, A Hastings
Chief Accountant, S Aldridge, OBE

Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, Trafalgar House, S W 1

Chairman, Rt Hon. Earl of Crawford and Balcarres
Vice Chairman Sir George Saltmarsh
Secretary, A Dunbar

Royal Commission on Sugar Supplies, Grosvenor Gardens, S W 1

Chairman, Sir H W Primrose, KCB
Secretary, J J Rungo

FOREIGN OFFICE Downing Street S W 1

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782 superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department of Europe (as the Office had been called since 1660) He is assisted by two Under Secretaries (one Parliamentary the other Permanent) two Assistant Under Secretaries eight Assistant Secretaries a Legal Adviser a Librarian and a staff of Clerks The chief functions in addition to the formal duties are receiving and answering communications from individuals or other Government Departments from Diplomatic and Consular Agents of this country or others and in determining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £201 052 in 1920-21

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Rt Hon Earl Curzon of Kedleston, KG, GCSI GCIE £5 000
Private Sec, R H Campbell CMG
Diplomatic Sec, Hon A Akers Douglas CMG
Asst Private Secs, Hon G Agar Robartes MVO, R G Leigh OBE
Permanent Under Secretary of State, Sir Eyre A Crowe GCMG, KCB £3 000
Private Sec G N M Bland
Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State Cecil Harmsworth, MP, Rt Hon F G Kellaway MC £1 500
Private Secs C Howard Smith A Mullins BE
Assistant Under Secretary of State Sir W G Tyrrell KCMG KCVO CB £1 500
Assistant Secretaries, Sir J A C Tilley KCMG CB G S Spicer CB, V A A H Wellesley CB E C E Phipps CMG, R A C Sperling C H Montgomery, CB, CVO (*Chief Clerk*), H N C H Tufton, CMG, J D Gregory CMG R G Vansittart MVO £1 000 to £1,200
Legal Adviser, Sir C J B Hurst, KCB KC £1 200 to £1,500
Assistant do, H W Malkin, CMG, £900 to £1 000
Montagu Shearman £700 to £900
Historical Adviser, J W Headlam Morley, CBE £1,200
Senior Clerks, E H J Leslie, CMG, G H Villiers M W Lampson MVO, W A Stewart L Oliphant, CMG, E F Gve, R H Campbell, CMG, Hon A M G Cadogan, C W Orde, F E F Adam O St C O'Malley, D J M D Scott, S P Waterlow CBE, P A Koppel OBE, G P Churchill each £700 to £900
Junior Clerks, G N M Bland, B C Newton, C H Smith, E G F Adam, A D Cooper, V C W Forbes, G E Hubbard, A W A Leeper, CBE, W A R Leeper CBE, R F Wigram, E N B Ingram, P Leigh Smith, W M Codrington, H F C Crookshank, O A Scott, C M Patrick, O C Harvey, V H S C Roberts J Balfour, G F Carnegie, P B Nichols, E A Walker, N M Butler, C H Bateman each £200 to £500
Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, J B Monck £400

Chief Clerk's Department

Assistant, William H Robinson, CBE £600 to £800
Chief Accountant, O V Blake OBE £550
Establishment and Accounts Officers (1st Class), H H Quarmby, OBE; L R Sherwood, R C Calder, OBE T J W Wilson, H G Kelsey, £350 to £500, (*2nd Class*), E H Rance, S K Millar, H W Minshull, C H Haines, J C Thomson, G J White, W C Scott, J G Baillie D V Staines, J E Harris, E A Netting, E Williams, A H Keighley £200 to £350
Librarian, S Gaselee, CBE £800 to £1,000
Assistants, E Parkes, OBE, R C Dickie, OBE, W L Berrow, OBE, ISO; W L M Dunlop OBE (*Registrar*) £500 to £600
Technical Asst (*Treaty Dept*), H Ritchie, OBE £500 to £600
Assistant Registrar W Weighell, MBE £400 to £500
Staff Officers John Gritton MBE, C S Nicoll, H A Slade J H Mears F Gritton J W Field, MBE, O Monk MBE, R Bloore E W Light, MBE, J F French, MBE O J Hubbert, MBE, R C Thomson MBE W T Harrower £300 to £450
Minor Staff Officers A E Airey J S Grant A F Orchard H S Blank S H Gellatly, R C Cox, W J Uwins F T Campion £200 to £300
and Division Clerks F G Adams F H Cleobury, W W Pate P J Hornby, F G Thompson, H W Gunningham, H Mayo H Jones H Ward, F H Oldham D F H Brickell, W J Lanham, H K Grey J K O'Donoghue, G R Ranken F Waugh T J F Kenny £70 to £300
King's Messengers F F Raikes, MVO, OBE £475, Col P W North Maj A F Custance Lt Col A S M Portch each £220 to £400, A Hay, G P Antrobus OBE Maj G B Daubeny, R W Cotes with H F Eastwood Commdr A C Ackland, Maj O H d'A Steward A V Wheeler Holohan, D W Wilton (*acting*)
Home Service Messengers A F Morbey J C Veavey, Jervis Wright M E Ling C E Johnson R D Rust E J Berry each £130 to £200
Examining Physician to Kings Home Service Messengers Dr Donald Hood CVO
Supt of Printing and Stores Joseph Kennell MBE £450 to £500

Passport Office

1 Lake Buildings, St James's Park, S W 1

Chief Passport Officer Hubert S Martin CBE
Asst do James W Stafford MBE
Establishment Officer & Accountant Leslie G Brown

FORESTRY COMMISSION

22 Grosvenor Gardens, S W 1

The Forestry Commissioners were appointed under the Forestry Act (1919 and were created a Body Corporate in April 1920 The Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry the development of afforestation and the production and supply of timber in the United Kingdom The act transferred to the Commissioners the powers and duties of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries the Board of Agriculture for Scotland and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland in relation to forestry and also the powers of those Departments under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts 1877 and 1907 so far as those powers relate to insects or pests destructive only to forest trees and timber

The net estimated expenditure on forestry operations &c for the year 1920 21 is £379 000
Chairman, Maj Gen Lord Lovat, KT, GCMG, KCVO CB, DSO
Commissioners Right Hon F Dyke Acland, MP, Rt Hon Lord Clinton, L Forestier Walker MP, T B Ponsonby DL, R L Robinson OBE, Col W Steuart Fothringham, Sir J Stirling Maxwell Bart
Assistant Commissioners, Hugh Murray CIE, CBE (*England and Wales*), John Sutherland, CBE (*Scotland*), A C Forbes OBE (*Ireland*)
Secretary, A G Herbert

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY.

17, North Audley Street, W 1

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies By the Friendly Societies Act 1875 the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Act the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts the Building Societies Acts the Trade Union Acts the Workmen's Compensation Acts the Scientific Societies Act the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Acts the Loan Societies Act the Shop

Clubs Act, and a great number of local and personal Acts Establishment expenses 1920 £41 820

Chief Registrar, G Stuart Robertson, K C £1,200 to £1,500
Private Sec, G H Cooper
Assist Registrars, G D Barlow, John Fox, O B E, D L F Koe £850 to £1,000
Head of Legal Branch, H P Harker £500 to £700
Head of Returns and Statistics Branch, H C Souter £550 to £700
Head of Rules &c Branch, G T Knecht £500 to £600
Head of Registers, &c, Branch, T F Dunning £500 to £600

FUEL RESEARCH STATION,
East Greenwich, S E 10

In February 1917 the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research appointed the Fuel Research Board to investigate the nature preparation and utilisation of fuel of all kinds both in the laboratory and where necessary on an industrial scale The Research Station at East Greenwich (erected in 1918–19) is designed and equipped to give effect to the Board's scheme of research

Director, Sir George Beilby, F R S, 16 18 Old Queen Street, S W 1
Chief Engineer, Eng Comm J Fraser Shaw R N

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN and Museum of Practical Survey,
Jermyn Street, S W 1

The Geological Survey and Museum was commenced in 1832, it was under the Science and Art Department from 1853 till 1900 when the Department became merged in the Board of Education On Nov 1 1919 the administrative control of the Survey and Museum was transferred to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research The normal work of the Survey includes the preparation of geological maps and memoirs dealing with the general survey of the country and with various economic aspects of that survey The Museum of Practical Geology conserves and exhibits rocks minerals and fossils which afford evidence for the published records of the survey or illustrate that survey It is also a function of the Museum to exhibit economic minerals from all parts of the world

Director of Survey and Museum, J S Flett, D Sc, LL D, F R S £1,200
Assistants to Director, J A Howe, O B E, B Sc, W Gibson, D Sc £700 to £800
Dist Geologists, E B Bailey, T C Cantrill B Sc, R G Carruthers, F L Kitchin, Ph D, M Macgregor, H Dewey, B Smith £520 to £650
Petrographer, H H Thomas Sc D £520 to £650
Geologists, F M Anderson, B Sc, C E N Bromehead G A Burnett, C Hawker Dinham, E E L Dixon, T Eastwood, D Haldane, G W Lee, D Sc, R W Pocock, H H Read, B Sc, J E Richey, T Robertson, R L Sherlock, D Sc, C B Wedd, T H Whitehead, G V Wilson, B Sc, D A Wray £150 to £500
Assistant Palæontologists, C P Chatwin, J Pringle £150 to £500

MUSEUM

Curator and Librarian, (vacant) £520 to £650
Asst Curator, A F Hallimond £150 to £500
Assist Librarian, C V Crook £150 to £500

MINISTRY OF HEALTH,
Whitehall, S W 1

This Department was established by the Ministry of Health Act 1919, to exercise in England and Wales powers with respect to Health and Local Government and to it were transferred by the Act subject to certain provisos (a) all the powers and duties of the *Local Government Board* the *Insurance Commission* and the *Welsh Insurance Commission* (b) the powers of the *Board of Education* relating to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five and to the medical inspection and treatment of children and young persons, (c) all the powers of the *Privy Council* and of the Lord President of the Council under the Midwives Acts 1902 and 1918, and the powers hitherto exercised by the Secretary of State under Part I of the Children Act 1908 There may also be transferred to the Minister certain specified powers and any other powers and duties in England and Wales of any Government Department which appear to relate to matters affecting or incidental to the health of the people

Minister, Rt Hon C Addison, M D, M P £5,000
Private Secretary, P Barter £150
Parliamentary do, Sir H Kingsley Wood, M P (*unpaid*)
Asst Private Secretaries, Miss M White, O B E, £235, C R Kerwood £100
Parliamentary Secretary, Viscount Astor £1,500
Private Secretary, A P Hughes Gibbs, O B E £150
First Secretary, Sir W A Robinson, K C B, C B E £3,000
Private Secretary, Douglas Veale £150
Second Secretary, Sir A V Symonds, K C B £2,200
Private Secretary, H H George, M C £150
Chief Medical Officer, Sir G Newman, K C B, M D £2 000
Solicitor & Legal Adviser, M L Gwyer, Barrister at Law £1,500 to £1,800
Accountant General, E J Strohmenger, C B £1,200 to £1,500
Director of Establishments, A Woodgate, C B E £1 200 to £1,500
Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir F J Willis K B E, C B £1 200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, L G Brock, C B, R B Cross O B E, E R Forber, C B E, H W S Francis, O B E I G Gibbon C B E, R W Harris C Knight, C B, A B Maclachan, H O Stutchbury, F L Turner, C B, S P Vivian (*Deputy Registrar General*) £1 000 to £1,200
Secretary to the Consultative Councils, M Heseltine, C B £1 000
Principals, A J A Ball, P Barter J N Beckett, E A Browne, R H Crooke J N Dunk, C B R Ellis, W R Frazer, O B E L Infield, R H H Keenlyside, C B E, T Lindsay, F R Lovett, M B E, E D Macgregor, F F Marchbank (*acting*), H A de Montmorency, O B E E F C Mosse E Tudor Owen, E H Phillips, O B E, F H Rhodes, O B E, W A Ross, A N C Shelley, R J Simpson, I Slator, H H Turner, J C Wrigley £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, I F Armer, P N R Butcher, A H Garnett, H H George, C W O Gibson (*acting*) A L H Goddard, S F S Headen, E S Hill, A E Joll, C R Kerwood, A M Legge, J I K Lloyd, W J Peete G N Pell, A N Rucker, E C H Salmon, M C F H Sheepshanks, E L Shoetensack, R Stanton, E J G Titterington, D Veale, D C I Ward £200 to £500
Child Welfare Assist, Miss Z L Puxley £250 to £350
Statistical Officer, G W B McLeod £650 to £750

Insurance Department

Controller of Health Insurance, Sir W S Kinnear, K B E £1 200 to £1 500
Deputy do, E Hackforth £1 000 to £1,200
Heads of Branches, J G Bell, A Gray J H Hendrie £850 to £1,000
Superintending Clerks, C E Brackenbury R Clark Turner, C E Coward, R K Cowperthwaite, W H Dawson, J C Dixon, G S Mackay A W Neville, R A Nursey, J Poyser O B E P N Russell, M C, R J Smith, J T Watt £550 to £700

Old Age Pensions Branch

Superintending Clerk F J Welch £550 to £700
First Class Clerks F. Boadella, R. J Harrison, W. Smith £350 to £500

Accountant-General's Division

Accountant General E J Strohmenger, C B £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do, W G Hunter £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do J Chown, S H G Hughes C B E, C J Maslin, O B E £850 to £1,000
Chief Accountants, S C Alford, R P James, O B E £700 to £800
Accountants, F N Bath, D F Belchamber O B E, A H Carter, J W Colton, I S O, I P Crowther, R T Hogg, G W Jeffery, W C Stewart £550 to £700
Regional Finance Officers G J Allen M B E, W Bartholomew M B E, E C Blight, B J S Brown, H C Chatfield, A Gray, F Hughes, A J Jones, J L Watson, E Wilmer £550 to £700
Deputy Contracts Officer, G C Smallwood £550 to £700

Establishment Division.

Director of Establishments, A Woodgate, C B E £1 200 to £1,500
Deputy do, H A Leggett C B E £1,000 to £1,200
Principal, L N Ure £700 to £900
Superintending Clerks, S A. Bailey M B E, W T Fitzgerald ..... £550 to £700

Intelligence Division.

Head of Foreign Branch G M Harris, OBE £600 to
Head of Publicity Branch, Basil Clarke £600 to
Woman Intelligence Officer, Miss E A Challesworth £350 to £350

Medical Staff.

Chief Medical Officer, Sir G Newman, KCB, MD £2,000
Senior Medical Officers, G S Buchanan, CB, MD Miss J M Campbell, MD, F J H Coutts, MD A W J Macfadden, CB, MB, R J Reece, CB, MD, J Smith Whitaker, MRCS £1,200 to £1,400
Medical Officers, E W Adams, OBE, MD, M B Arnold, MD, R Brace-Low, Miss I D Cameron MD J P Candler MD, I Carnwarth, DSO, MB, J F Chapman, S A M Copeman, MD, FRS, Miss B M Cunningham, OBE MD A Eastwood MD, J Fairley MD, R A Farrar, MD A Fuller, J A Glover OBE, MD, M Greenwood, F Griffith, MB J M Hamill, OBE, DSC, G C Hancock, F W Higgs CBE, MD, J R Hutchinson MD, S P James MD, A A Jubb MD, Miss F B Lambert CBE MB, J S Low MB, H A Macewen OBE MB, G L MacLeary, MD, A S MacNalty MD A McPhail MB, E P Manby MD A C Parsons J Pearse MD, G Raffan MD, H M Richards MD W M Scott MD F R Seymour MD W V Shaw OBE, MD, A B Smallman OBE DSO MD, P G Stock, CB CBE, MB, E L Sturdee OBE, Miss J H Turnbull, CBE, MD S W Wheaton, MD, F N White CIE, MD, E Wilkinson FRCS G W Monier Williams, OBE MC PhD, D J Williamson, MD, W P Yetts OBE £600 to £1,100
Divisional Medical Officers (Outdoor), R E Crosse A Fulton MB C H Milburn MB, M J Neilson CBE MD £1,600
Medical Officers (Outdoor) G Ashton, MD, S A Bontor, MD T M Carter, MD, W Duncan MB J G Duncauson MB R A J Harper MD A Heath MD, B A Richmond MD, B M H Rogers MB, H A Whitcomb MB, C R Wood MD £1,000 to £1,
Government Lymph Establishment
Colindale Avenue The Hyde N W 9
Bacteriologist for Glycerinated Calf Lymph, F R Blaxall MD £500 to £800
Asst Bacteriologist, H S Fremlin £300 to £450

Legal Division

Solicitor and Legal Adviser M L Gwyer £1,500 to £1,800
Asst Solicitors, H J Comyns, E J Maude £1,000 to £1,
Principal E McGowan £700 to £900
Asst Principals P A Currie L G Dawson J F Hall H C Talbot, W R Woollven £200 to £500

Inspectorate

Chief General Inspector, A B Lowry CB £1,200
General Inspectors, W D Bushell E D Court, R H A G Duff, W P Elias, G A F Hervey, OBE, H K Nisbet, OBE, J S Oxley CBE, C F Roundell CBE, G R Snowden, J W Thompson, W T J Turton, CBE, Hon G Walsh H R Williams £600 to £900
Asst Gen Inspectors N B Batterbury, A P Hughes Gibb OBE, A G Hayward, MC, £500, Miss L W Walmsley £400 to £450
Women Inspectors Mrs M Andrews, Miss B W Evans, Mrs M O Gordon, Miss M Hobbs, Miss E M Jones Miss M K Lea £250 to £350
Chief Engineering Inspr, H H Law, CB, MICE, £1,450
Deputy do, E A S Fawcett, CB, MICE £1,300
Engineering Inspectors, A W Brightmore, MICE, DSC, H E Byrne MICE, R C Cox, W M Cross, MICE, P M Crosthwaite, MICE, E Dudley, FSI, A G Drury, MICE, W R Hooper, MICE, R G Hetherington, OBE, AMICE, M K North, MICE, Lt Col C E Norton, CMG, RE, C H Roberts, MI.C.E., F O Stanford, AMICE, Major J Stewart, RE, M G Weekes MICE
Chemical Inspector, H T Calvert MBE DSC £600 to £1,000
Public Cleansing and Salvage Inspector, J C Dawes, MBE. £400 to £600
Chief Inspector Alkali, etc, Works, T L Bailey, PhD £1,000
Inspectors Alkali, etc, Works, A C Carter, E M Fletcher, R D Littlefield, H Porter, F N Sutton £600 to £800
Chief Inspector, Insurance, E G Bearn £1,000
Chief Woman Inspector, Insurance, Miss M M A Ward £400 to £550
Deputy Chief Inspector Insurance H W Bromby (and £100 allowance) £550 to £700
Divisional Inspectors, Insurance W F Shinn P R T Ashton J J Moynihan, T W Ivimey, F N Curtis-Bennett, F J Matheson, A Macfarlane OBE, G W Brake F C Wheeler £550 to £700
Inspector of Local Loans, Local Acts, &c R C Maxwell, OBE LLD £600 to £800
Inspector under Canal Boats Acts, O J Llewellyn £600
Water Examiner, C Perrin, MICE
Geological Adviser J B Hill, FGS £400 to £600
Inspectors of Welfare of the Blind, M Priestley, W H Thurman £500 to £700

The Architect.

Architect, B T Kitchin FRIBA £800 to £1,000
Assistant Architects, H J Pearson, E Hardwick Terry, A H Worsley, ARIBA £500 to £600

Audit Staff

Inspector of Audits, W S Wilkinson £900 to
District Auditors (Metropolis) A C Roberts (Local Adviser on Audit matters) £1 200 H Lyon A Q Twiss £700 to £850
Senior Auditors, J W Crowe W D Easterby E G Easton, S D Jerrold H Locke, H W Oliver, J Orchard, R T L Parr, M D Propert H D Roberts, N C Simner F M Wheatley, H D Wraith £700 to £850
Auditors, F M Adams, W A Ayton, W L Brett, J A B B Bruce, H F Buckland, E. R. M Castle, A. W Chamberlin, W W Dolby, J H Easton, A. E. Ellis, G L Gibson, H R S Godfrey, H W W Grain, N M Griffiths, OBE F H Hardinge, G St J Hibbert, E.W Hicks, C A Howell, J E. Hughes, W M Hunt, J A Lander C V W Lucas, H S Millett E S Mills, B O Gorman, DSO, C W Paddon, W F M Provis J E Pughe-Jones, W Robbs H V C Roe, B Snow, P T Turner, H H Walrond, E. H. V Weigall, H C M White, R. G Woodyatt, W Young £500 to £675

The Housing Department

Director of Housing J Walker Smith. £1,200
Town Planning Inspector, G L Pepler £600 to £800
Director of Production, S Easten.
Chief Administrative Officer (London), Lt Col. C E Norton, CMG, RE
Deputy Commissioner (Hdqrs), W H Collin £850
Housing Commissioners, F M Elgood, FRIBA. J Evans C H Eyles, FSI, H E Farmer, FRIBA E. Leonard, T R Marr Lt-Col E. N Mozley DSO RE, Brig Gen G Kyffin Taylor, C.B.E., VD A. Ll. Thomas FSI Maj D Wood FSI
Deputy Commissioners W D H Caple, E H Crump, E. P Everest G H Garland, G McL Gibson OBE, Maj Gen E H Hemming J A Jones J C Jones, J B. Lawson, A. Legge, A. Peters, CBE £750
Housing Inspectors, H. A. Chapman, FRIBA., C T Clifton MICE, W H Collin, C N Eyles FSI, H S Stewart, ARIBA £400 to £600
Chief Architect (Site Planning), R. Unwin, FRIBA £1,00
Deputy do M Bunney £90-
Chief Architect (House Planning), S R. Russell, £1,200
Deputy do M Robertson £800
Chief Surveyor, T A Chidgey £1,200
Deputy do H C W Dod £700
Chief Production Officer, R Brown £800
Housing Propaganda, B. S Townroe £1 000

General Clerical Staff.

Senior Staff Clerks, J W Davidson, W G Gillings, H Hall, MBE., F H. O Jerram, M.B.E., T R Johnson, E Laws, M.B.E; R. Magowan, A W Mason, F Mayes, F J Ogden, A. T Page £350 to
Supt of Index Clearance, C. M. Watts OBE
Supt of Registry, J W Coles
Supt of Index and Deposit Branch, R W Dimmock
Supt of Women Staff, J Borthwick, O.B.E £350

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH

Chairman, Sir Thomas Hughes £1,500
Members, J Rowland, C.B.E., M.V.O., P E Watkins, D Llewellyn Williams £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, P E Watkins £850 to £1,000
Senior Assistant Secretary, H E James £700 to £850

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE JOINT COMMITTEE

Members Rt Hon C Addison, M.D., M.P. (*Chairman*) Rt Hon R Munro K.C., M.P., Rt Hon J I Macpherson K.C., M.P. Sir E Rees Jones, K.B.E., M.P.
Deputies Sir W S Kinnear K.B.E., Sir J Leishman Sir J Glynn, Sir T Hughes

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND AND WALES), Somerset House, W.C. 2

The Registration of Births Marriages and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1522 but the Statutes concerning registration are of a comparatively modern date and were consolidated by 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. The first Registrar General was appointed in 1836 his work being enormously increased by the Act of 1874 which made registration compulsory in England and Wales. The expenses of the Office for 1919-20 were estimated at £66,459. Registry of Business Names £1,825)

Registrar General Sir Bernard Mallet K.C.B. £1,200
Private Sec. G H Iregear, B.Sc.
Deputy Registrar General S P Vivian *unp*
Secretary and Supt. of Records A R Bellingham £900
Supt. of Statistics, T H C Stevenson, M.D., B.Sc. £800 to £900
Principal Clerks T T S de Jastrzebski, W L Rind £700

Registry of Business Names, 39 Russell Square, W.C. 1

Registrar Sir Bernard Mallet, K.C.B.
Asst. do., T T S de Jastrzebski

HOME OFFICE Whitehall S.W. 1

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1782 the duties having previously been assigned to the Southern Secretaryship which embraced the affairs of Great Britain Ireland and the Colonies and also Southern Europe By the appointment of the Home and Foreign Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the Offices the former retaining Irish and Colonial business and until 1794 War business also In 1801 the Colonial business was also removed The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure and a channel of communication with the Sovereign and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace the enforcement of rules made for the internal well being of the community and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy The administrative expenses of the Home Office were estimated at £352,058 in 1919-20

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs Rt Hon Edward Shortt K.C., M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., A Maxwell
Parliamentary do., J Leng Sturrock, M.P.

UNDER SECRETARIES

Permanent Sir Edward Troup K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £3,000
Private Sec., G R A Buckland
Parliamentary Sir John Baird Bart., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., P T Shorey M.B.E.
Assistant Under Secretaries, Sir Ernley Blackwell, K.C.B. (*Legal*), £1,200 to £1,500, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, K.C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, H B Simpson, C.B., Sir J Pedder, K.B.E., C.B., A J Eagleston, R R Bannatyne, C.B., S W Harris, C.B., C.V.O., A L Dixon, B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, A. Maxwell C G Markbreiter, C.B.E., A Locke, C.B.E., H R Scott, G G Whiskard, C D C Robinson; M H Whitelegge, A Crapper £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, Robert F Reynard, I.S.O. (*Asst. Registrar of the Baronetage*), £700, A L R Parsons*, E W E Holderness, F C Johnson, G R A Buckland, E G Fudge, H H C Prestige, L N B Odgers, J H Burrell, J C MacIver, F A Newsam, A S Hinshelwood, C B McAlpine, L W Fox, A S Hutchinson, T Hutson, R L Bicknell, S Hoare, G D Kirwan, D E. Carley, G F Porter £200 to £500
Clerk of Accounts, W C Platt, O.B.E. £600 to £700
Assistant do., A Whitley £350 to £500
Clerk for Statis. Returns, W J Farrant, I.S.O. £550
Supt. of Registry, E E B. Beamer, O.B.E. £500
Asst. Supt. of Registry, C A Bradford £400
Second do., A H May £300 to £350
Library & Warrants Clerk, A H Eggett £450
Clerk for Factory Statistics, L W Thomas £450
Clerk of Mining Statistics and Secretary to Board for Mining Examinations W W Ware £1
Chief Clerk, Reformatory and Industrial Schools Dept., E J Metteis £400 to £500
Principal Staff Officer, do., W A Hermon £400 to £500
Staff Clerk, do., T I Clancy £300 to £400
Senior Clerk to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, W Peacock £350
Clerk to Chief Inspector, Aliens Branch W W J Burton M.B.E. £250 to £350
Official Analysts, J Webster F.I.C., and G Roche Lynch, M.B., M.R.C.S. St Mary's Hospital, W. 2

Factory Department Home Office

H.M. Chief Inspector, R E Graves, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Dep. Chief Inspector, Home Office, G Bellhouse, C.B.E. £1,000
H.M. Superintending Inspectors J H Walmsley, *Birmingham* W Williams *Home Office* J H Rogers, *Bristol* J Jackson, O.B.E. *Manchester* C F Wright, O.B.E., *Leeds* H J Wilson O.B.E., *Glasgow* £750 to £850
Medical Inspectors, T M Legge C.B.E. M.D. £1,000, J C Bridge F.R.C.S.Ed., *Home Office*, S A Henry, M.D. *Manchester* £500 to £800
Electrical Inspector, G S Ram M.I.E.E. £900
Inspector for Dangerous Trades (vacant)
H.M. Inspectors (*Class Ia*), J T Birtwistle (*Inspector of Textile Particulars*), *Blackburn* (to £600) O A Shinner † *Bristol* W H Seal † *Manchester* J E Harston † O.B.E., *Birmingham* G A Taylor, *Bradford* S Shuter † *Leeds* E F May † *Glasgow* S Eraut *Belfast* T O Edwards, *Cardiff* Joseph Law, *Blackburn* F J Parkes, *North London* J Hilditch, *Swansea* John Law, *Sheffield* W Buchan, *Liverpool*, J H Crabtree *Burnley* P C Butler, *East London* H Verney *North West London* E V Clark *West London* A Wolfe, *Wolverhampton* W B Lauder, O.B.E. *Newcastle on Tyne* H J Peacock, *Huddersfield* (*Class Ib*) J H Nicholl *Northampton* W J B Davis, *Kent* W J Neely, *Dublin* T C Taylor, *Norwich* A F J Dunolly, *Southampton* W D Kirkwood, O.B.E., *Lanarkshire* T Brown, *Edinburgh* W H Beverley, *South West London* J Owner *Plymouth* H E Brothers, *Warrington* D F Young, *Dundee* R Eatock, *Nottingham* J H Warren *Lincoln* J L Edwards, *Wrexham* C F R Johnston, *N.E. London*, F A R Werner, O.B.E., *Stoke on Trent* E L Allhusen *Cork* H W Younger, *Halifax* W F E Seymour, *Exeter* L Ward O.B.E., *Derby* W F Ireland, *Stockport* S R Bennett, *Stockton-on-Tees* G E Duckering, *Rochdale* F G Mudford, *Worcester* G L Crampton, *Stirling* H H C Thomas, *Preston* R U Shaxby, *Leeds* A B Franklin, *Aberdeen* W J McCaghey, *Keighley* T Porteus, *Reading* D R Wilson, *Home Office* W K Beard, *Ipswich*, W E Harding *Bristol* S Hird, *Bolton* H R Rogers, *Midland Division* L C McNair, *Inverness* C W Price, *Home Office* G G Sumner, *Wigan* A W Garrett, *Stoke on-Trent*, P A Heath, *Walsall* H A Scott, *Belfast*, C E. Whitelaw, *South London* H Topham, M.B.E., *N.W. Division*, E L Macklin, O.B.E., *N.E. London*, J Burns *Glasgow*, F W Hunt *Hull* £350 to £550, *30 to £650*
40 Inspectors (*Class II*) £300 to £350
H.M. Principal Lady Inspector, Miss A M Anderson, C.B.E., *Home Office* £700
H.M. Senior Lady Inspectors, Miss R. E. Squire, O.B.E., £550, *Home Office* Miss E Sadler, *Bristol* Miss H Martindale, O.B.E., *Home Office*, Miss E J Slocock, *Leeds*, Miss C I S Smith, O.B.E., *Manchester*, Miss H C Escreet, *Birmingham* £300 to £400
H.M. Lady Inspectors, Miss I J W S Meiklejohn,

* Lent to another Department.

† Also in receipt of an allowance of £50

Edinburgh Mrs. A J Shaw, *Glasgow* ——
L. M. H Pearson, *Home Office* Miss F I Taylor, *Home Office* Miss A. M. Ahrons, *Leeds* Miss A. E Smith, *Birmingham*, Miss I M S Keely, *Home Office* Miss M C Anderson, *Bristol*, Miss E. Sanderson, *Manchester*, Hon M. B Pease, *Birmingham* Miss A. W Hastings, *Manchester* Miss K H Mellor, *Birmingham* Miss A. R. Ewart, *Leeds* Miss A D E. Dunch, *Leeds*. £200 to £350
35 *Inspectors Assistants* £150 to £250

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office

Chief Inspector, Major A. McN C Cooper Key, C.B.

Inspectors, Major T H Crozier, Maj H. ——, Bt Lt.-Col R A Thomas, C.B.E., R.A £300 to £800

Inspectors of Coal and Metalliferous Mines

Chief Inspector W Walker, C.B.E., *Home Office* £1 200
Asst to Chief Inspector, F H Wynne £750 to £1,000
Private Sec, G B Brown
Electrical Insp, J A B Horsley, *Home Office* £500 to £700
Divisional Inspectors, T H Mottram C.B.E. *Doncaster* J R R Wilson, 4 *Park Terrace, Newcastle on Tyne*, A. D Nicholson, *Astley, Manchester* H Walker, C.B.E., 2 *Kinneal Road Edinburgh* J Dyer Lewis, *Penarth*, H A Abbott, *Wilmot House, Erdington Birmingham* £750 to £1 000
Senior Inspectors, T Boydell, *Stafford* D H F Mathews, *Hoole, Chester*, *Swansea* H M Hudspeth, *Glasgow* T G Davies *Newport Mon* J M Carey, *Cardiff* J Masterton M.B.E. *Edinburgh* J R Felton 298 *Pershore Road, Birmingham* W J Charlton 25 *Cardigan Road, Leeds*, A H Steele *Manchester*, T Ashley *Durham*, W E T Hartley, *Sheffield* £500 to £700
Junior Inspectors, G B Harrison, *Swinton, Manchester* E. H Frazer, *Truro* H S S Scott, *Doncaster* C D Mottram, *Stafford* Douglas Hay, M.C, *Durham* H J Humphrys, D.S.O., M.C., *Ayr* J A. S Ritson, D.S.O., M.C., *Edinburgh*, H T Foster, *Newcastle-on Tyne*, E S Rees, *Cardiff*, P S Lea, *Birmingham*, G Cook, *Whitehaven*, A L Flint, *Leeds* P T Jenkins, *Newport (Mon.)*, Arthur Stoker, *Newcastle-on Tyne* T L. McBride *Newport (Mon)* J Hall, *Sheffield* E. Rowley, *Bridlington, Bristol*, P McIlhenny, *Hamilton* W J Owen, *Bridgend* T D Davies *Chepstow*, G N Scott, *Glasgow*, T Green, *Edinburgh* W London, *Dunfermline*, and A. M Bryan, *Durham* £300 to £450
Senior Inspectors for Metalliferous Mines G J Williams *Coed Menai, Bangor* W Leck, M.B.E., *Cleator Moor, Cumberland* £500 to £700
Junior Inspector for Metalliferous Mines, O R Jones, *Carnarvon*. £300 to £450
22 *Sub-Inspectors of Mines and Quarries* £150 to £200
8 *Inspectors of Horses in Mines* £125 to £175

Inspector under the Inebriates Acts.

Inspector, R W Branthwaite, C.B., M.D., D.P.H

Inspector under the Aliens Act

W Haldane Porter, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Chief Inspector E Davies, C.B.E. £750 to £850
Superintending Inspectors E N Cooper, O.B.E., F H Mugliston, O.B.E. £600 to £750
Inspectors, F C Cook, M.B.E., R C Follett, M.B.E., O W Kennedy G Marshall, J W Oldfield, H Paterson O.B.E., C H Stephens, O.B.E. £450 to £550

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act.

Chief Inspector, Sir Geo D Thane, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.S. £800
Inspectors, G F Rogers, M.D., Major J A Giles, M.B., B.S., D.P.H £800

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales

Sir L Dunning, £750 to £850, Maj.-Gen L. W Atcherley, C.M.G., C.V.O. £1,000 to £1,200

Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Home Office, S.W 1.

Chief Inspector, A. H Norris, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H £800 to £1,000
Private Sec, W H C Davey
Inspector Cl I, W H Bulley £450 to £700
Inspectors Cl II, E W Taunton, F S Scruby, O.B.E., R Macdonald, M A Spielman (*temp*) £450 to £450
Woman Inspectors, Mrs J L Wall, Mrs C E B Russell (*temp*) £250 £250 to £350
Med. Insp., G H. Culverwell, M.B., B.Ch. £500 to £700
Woman Medical Inspector (Assistant), Miss A. M Whitlock, M.B., B.S., D.P.H £400 to £500

Prison Commission Home Office, S.W 1

Chairman, Sir Evelyn Ruggles Brise, K.C.B. £1,800
Private Secretary, W T Hall
Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, M L. Waller, C.B., Major E W Briscoe, R.A., O F N Treadwell £1,000
Director of Convict Prisons, Su H B. Donkin, M.D. *asp*
Secretary, A J Wall, O.B.E. £700 to £800
Asst do, W H T Walker £500 to £600
Inspectors, J R Farewell, Lt.-Col. J S Knox, O.B.E., Major M H M Lamb O.B.E., M.C., £700 to £800, S R Dyer, M.D (*Medical*), £780 to £880, Miss Mary L Gordon (*Lady Inspector*) £300 to £400
Chaplain Inspector Rev J Haworth £600 to £700
Comptroller of Accounts and Stores, A T Turpin, O.B.E. £650 to £800
Asst do, J B Scriven £500 to £600
Surveyor, Lt.-Col. H. S Rogers, R.E., C.M.G. D.S.O. £700 to £900
Assist do, T J Welsh £400
1st Class Clerks, C M Overton, D L Dowsing, F Knight H T Cotton £350 to £500

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W 1

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company under the supervision of a Government Board of Control whose President was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State assisted by a Council was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board

Principal Secretary of State, The Right Hon E S Montagu, M.P £5,000
Private Secretary S K Brown £300
Assistant do, Alan Parsons
Political A D C, Lt Col. Sir J R Dunlop Smith, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E. £800
Asst to do., A. R B Vaux £350 to £500

UNDER SECRETARIES

Permanent, Sir Fredk W Duke, C.C.I.E., K.C.S.I £3,000
Private Sec, W D Croft
Parliamentary Rt Hon Earl of Lytton, P.C £1,500
Private Secretary,
Assist Under Secs, Sir Arthur Hirtzel, K.C.B., Sir Malcolm C C Seton, K.C.B each £1,500

COUNCIL

Sir C Arnold White, Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir Charles S Bayley, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. I.S.O., William D Sheppard, C.I.E.,* Gen Sir Edmund George Barrow, G.C.B. G.C.S.I., Sir J B Brunyate, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, Bhupendra Nath Basu, F C Goodenough Sir G O Roos Keppel, G.C.I.E. K.C.S.I., Sir C Sankaran Nair, Sir M M Hogg each £1,200
Clerk of the Council, Sir Malcolm C C Seton, K.C.B
Deputy do, E J Turner, C.B.E
Reading Clerk to Council E S Hopkins
Deputy do A W Thomson
Resident Clerks, W Gauld, J A. Simpson

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT SECRETARIES

Financial, W Robinson, C.B.E. £1,200
Deputy do C H Kisch, C.B. £1,050 to £1 200
Military, Lt.-Gen Sir H V Cox, K.C.B. K.C.M.G., C.S.I., S F Stewart, C.I.E. each £1,200
Assistant do, W H Swain, O.B.E. £800 to £1,000
Staff Officer attached to Mil Dept, Lt Col G L. Pepys D.S.O. £800
Assistant to do and to Mil Sec, R H Headley, M.B.E. £500 to £650
Revenue & Statistics, L J Kershaw, C.S.I., C.I.E. £1,200
Assistant do, E. J Turner, C.B.E. £800 to £1,000
Political and Secret, J E Shuckburgh, C.B. £1,200
Assistant do, L D Wakely £800 to £1,000
Public Works, W Stantiall £1,200
Assistant do, F W H Smith £800 to £1 000
Judicial and Public, John E. Ferard, C.B.E. £1 200
Assistant do, P H Dumbell £1 100
Senior Clerks, C E. Baines H J Tozer, J C Walton, S. K Brown, *H W Garrett, R. H A. Carter, M.C., D T Monteath, O.B.E., E. S. Hopkins £600 to £800

* Receives also an allowance of £50

Junior Clerks, P J Patrick, J A Simpson, G E Shepherd, W D Croft, E R Montgomery, R J Peel, W H Turner, A Dibdin, R P Peel MC, G G Dixon, J G Laithwaite, G H Baxter £200 to £600
Clerk for Examination of Army Non-Effective Accounts, G Ashton £650
Staff Clerks, G E Young, J Putnam J P C S Northcott £500 to £500, H F Mackay, W Gauld E Grist, W D Tompkins, J Roxburgh G W P Martin (*temp*), H G Bull (*temp*) £350 to £450
Director in Chief of the Indo European Telegraph, Public Works Department R C Barker, CIE £2,100
Assist to ditto, M G Simpson
Clerk for Special Duties, C Slocombe £460 to £600

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Accountant-General and Director of Funds and Official Agent to Administrators General in India R G Jaquet, CIE £1 200
Deputy do, W S Durrant £800 to £1 000
Assist do S G Smith £850
Senior Clerks, G H Stoker OBE, R Mowbray, S Turner, FIA, W Kelley, H McD Ellercamp, A J C Edwards £550 to £750
Junior Clerks F G Hill, ISO, H J Riley, J W Clough, W Johnston £200 to £500
Staff Clerks P Putnam, C Biggs A. Charlton, E L De Beaurepaire W Robertson £350 to £500
Ditto, R W Reay, J C Stibbs, C Chapman £350 to £450

REGISTRY AND RECORD DEPARTMENT

Registrar and Superintendent of Records W Foster, CIE £1,000
Assistant H Mitchell £550 to £700
Staff Clerks G F Tinney, E W Jolliffe, £350 to £500 W T Ottewill, £350 to £450, E W Sutton (*Central Telegraph Section*) £350 to £500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies G Deuchars £1,000
Deputy do, Col E W Walton RE £300
Librarian, Frederick W Thomas, PH D £600
Assist do, C A Storey £400
Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing, Major Gen Sir John Steevens KCB, KCMG £500
Assistant to do W J Bowden £250 to £450
President Medical Board, and Medical Adviser to Secretary of State, Surg. Gen. Sir R. H Charles GCVO MD IMS (retd) £800
Members Medical Board, Lt Col J Anderson CIE MB, IMS (retd) £450, Lt Col C T Hudson, CMG £300
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, Sir E M des C Chamier £1,200
Assist Solicitor, F R Marten £450 to £600
Clerk C A K Norman £300 to £450
Surveyor and Clerk of Works, T H Winny ARIBA £300 to £400
Ordnance Consulting Officer, Lt Col J H L Archer RA £1,000
Consulting Engineers Rendel, Palme and Tritton
Editors, India Office List H F Mackay, C A Forsythe (*allowance*) £50

High Commissioner for India.

In accordance with Sec 35 of the Government of India Act 1919 a High Commissioner for India was appointed in 1920 subject to the direction and control of the Governor General in Council to act as Agent in the United Kingdom on behalf of Local Governments in India for such persons as the Governor General in Council shall prescribe and to conduct any business relating to the Government of India hitherto conducted by the India Office which may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State for India.

High Commissioner for India, Sir William S. Meyer, GCIE, KCSI £3 000
Secretary, J W Bhone, OBE

STORE DEPARTMENT

Director General, George H Collier CLE
Deputy do, R R Howlett £800 to ____
Senior Clerks, J P Forsyth, A. C McDowall, W F West, A. J Petty £550 to £
Junior Clerks, W G Crockett, MBE, M Danie__, A. Phibbs, A. S Clark £200 to £500
Staff Clerks, C T. Thompson, M Alexander, A W Ward £350 to £500
Shipping Director Capt T G Segrave, CBE RNR £1,000

BRANCH AT STORE DEPOT, Belvedere Road, Lambeth.

Superintendent, Lt Col S S W Paddon, CIE £800 to £1,000
Deputy do, F E Benest £650 to £800
Assistant to Supt B H G Street ISO £600
Senior Supervisors, G Cuttle, F W Sharp, S A Collins £500 to £600
Supervisors, H C Card, H J Sharlock T W Smith, W Harrison, E Price, MBE, J W Cooper J S Clathworthy £325 to £500
Mechanical Engineer, J Hitchcock £450 to £600
Electrical Engineer L A Lewis £450 to £600
Insp of Scientific Supplies W Shackleton £350 to £500
Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Col. J J Pratt £200
Examiner, Medical Stores, Lt Col J L Van Geyzel MB, IMS (retd) £300

ADVISER TO INDIAN STUDENTS

Educational Adviser to Indian Students (22, Cromwell Road, S W 7) T W Arnold CIE £1,000

India Audit Office

Auditor H A Cooper £1 200
Assistant to Auditor, W A Sturdy £800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks E L Ball A Jackson £550 to £750
Junior Clerks †A H J Neatham, C S Body, A F T Campbell £200 to £500
Staff Clerks, L E Ellis £350 to £500 E S Evans £350 to £450, J A. Stringer £300 to £400

Troop Service

Director Rear Adm W Savory, MVO RN (*Director of Transport Admiralty*).

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE,

Somerset House, W C 2

The appointment of Commissioners of Stamps dates from 1694 and of Commissioners of Taxes from 1729. By 4 and 5 Will IV c 60 a consolidated Board of Stamps and Taxes was established and by 22 and 23 Vict c 21 this Board was amalgamated with the Commissioners of Excise to form the Board of Inland Revenue By 8 Edw VII c 16 the administration of Excise was transferred to the Board of Customs The present sources of Inland Revenue consist of Death Duties Stamps Taxes and Land Value Duties Salaries and Expenses of the Board amounted in 1919-20 to £4 445,380

Chairman Rt Hon Sir John Anderson KCB P £3 000
Private Secretary C C Gallagher
Deputy Chairman Sir Percy Thompson KBE, CB £2,200
Private Secretary J F Huntington
Commissioners Sir Richard V N Hopkins KCB, F A Barrett (*unp*)

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax,

York House Kingsway W C 2

Presiding Special Commissioner, G F Howe CB
Special Commrs, R J Martin, A Graseman, R Sturgis, W J Braithwaite, P Williamson Maj N Anderson, J Jacob £1,200

Secretaries' Office

Joint Secretaries, Sir Richard V N Hopkins KCB F A Barrett £1 200 to £1 500
Director of Establishments E R. Harrison £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries G B Canny C G Spry, H M Sanders, F A Slee W V Bradford P M Osmond, L Browett, CBE, H G Dunford, J W Mitchell £1,000 to £1 200
Controller of Repayments, A A Oliver £850 to £1 000
Principals, H A A Cruso, L E. Jones J Snell grove J Hutton, C J Gregg J Berry, G R Hamilton, A Nelson, W G E Burnett F Greenwood, A W Davies M Reid, C H Wakely E W Verity, F Minter ISO £700 to £900
Committee Clerks, W H Williams Treffgarne, E V Hall £600 to £800
Assistant Principals, T A Mangan, T E. Harvey, T Cope, E M H Lloyd, S G H Burger, W L Bickford, C F Haynes H F Williams, C C Gallagher, E L Nettleton, A Tapply, G E Thompson, J B Sidebotham, E H Ritson, J F Huntington, A M Tristram, H H Sellar, F D Steen, G L Watkinson E P Ronaldson F E D Hodges £200 to £500

Principal of Women Staff, Mrs F D S Anderson £565
Staff Officers, G Wells, H V Osmond, J T Sargent, W A Jennery, F. N. Whittle, J A Thompson, A Hall each £550
Staff Clerks, M J Cahill, W A Collins, M O'Connor; A R Reeves, B A. Henderson, H de P Gauvain, C W J Morgan, A R Clark G H Whybrow, H W Crapp, W H Chick, E C Bircham, J Dillon, W T Dickinson A Culley W Watson £400 to £500, J J Clunan, A Russen, W S Stroud A C Jarvis J Lintott, F C Oldridge, J E Wright H B Haynes S W Fox, A H Willott, I Lee, F Denniford, E W Goodrich, W P Shepherd C Smith J N Blackburn, E E Beare, J R Bowman, G G Greenfield, J F Park E H Harrison, J Ashford, C M May, W W Brougham, M H Axton, C Lambert A H Goldsmith, H E Lawrence, G E Howell, F Weatherhead T E Orchard, A W Caddy, G W Catchpole W B Sheppard, F N Hooper A I Fielding G J Gilchrist F J Norris A E Duffett J McCallum, S G Richardson F Moore P Pike, R M Turnbull, J Robertson H N M Feiling, J Key A P P Chalke, W J H Cotsell, A F Butler, V E Gatesman, J W Middleton, J W Barker, C B Cox, H W C Cripps W A Webb £300 to £400
Advisory Accountants F Bennett H G Bridges, F H Paynton, H Priddy, F W Gower F Hanson W H Palmer, A H Harper I P Williams H H Bailes J O Young £500 to £800

Statistics and Intelligence Branch,

Director W H Coates £1 000
Assistant Director (acting) A Nelson £700 to £900
Senior Clerk, A I Beck £500 to £700

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office

Accountant and Comptroller Gen, B P Moore £1 000 to £1 200
Deputy Accountant, F S Chapman, O B E £850
Accountants and Cashier J E Howe V de M Alexandre (*Cashier*) G H Bennell £550 to £700
Senior Clerks A Brown, W P Reynolds, *I W P French, *W Willby, *J H Gedge, *E W West, *H R Spiers £420 to £550
Staff Clerks, J Somerville, A J Polley, H Campkin, J Harvey, G Elliott, F B Short, W J Gibby, G E W Herbert, A B Tucker, J A Matheson, W C Newbold £300 to £400

Chief Inspector's Office

Chief Inspector F S London, C B E £1,400
Deputy Chief Inspectors, A Binns, C B E, £1 100, Sir F Clark C B E £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Chief Inspectors, J W Sowrey W Sharland F Elwood C B E, J A McQuade J C Bruce, P O Hillman, F W Langston, J J Farrell, A S Ewort A Hook M C Furtado, W McIver, A F Goodwin, A C Alcock, C Fly, H A Stevens F I Mace, A F Pool, O B E, J G Dixon, H J E Garcia, O B E, E A Eborall, A H Towle M B E £925 to £1 000
Superintending Inspectors (attached to Chief Office), C J H Revell, C F Rawson, J A Fowler, J Mitchell W T Edwards, G R Stenson, O B E F Marriott H W Burt, R W Osler, F J Cooksey, H G Butler, O B E, J G Smyth, H T Bustard, W H Faulkner, T F Buchan, W E Mylam, F Hole, P T Horton O B E, W F Atkins, C H Ross, C E Bennett, G L Williams, J T Young, H P Bennet, J P Hughes, S J Wood, S A Putnam, J McGowan, O B E, D Dunham, H B Simpson, J L Farrand, G R Simpson, G W Gordin, W E Diggines, J W Phillips, J A Hill A Davidson, F S Towle, G H Hyett, R Robinson, H C Surfleet, R E Brierly, A E Lacey, P Barnes, G S Heaslip, J W Whitwell, W Dev, P C Bellsham, J H Ellison, W P Thompson E E Perry, H J Towle, P Nichols, F P Harris, W G H Chelmick, P O Nolder, F E Shaw £750 to £900
1st Class Inspectors (attached to Chief Office), J W Maguire, W P Osborne, C E Garland, H G Carter, H W Guest, A G Roberts H G Cook, J McHarg, A W Loach, H Lowe, J R Bonner, H F Rowles, E. W Ganderton, R H Johnstone, C A Nash, L V Whitley, M B E, J Campbell, J Lilley, G H Cross, A. E. West, R A Ellerker, H D Reynon, A J Browning, R G Henry A G Morley, C J Robinson, H J Devitt, H A Johns, J B Yallop, W S L Dalgleish, J L Batty, H M Brice, W J Bird, J Herlihy, E. Prendergast, T R Eagles L G White, G H Withers, C F Lawrence, J T Beare, A B Osborne, H R. Back, G Bock, S R Dealler, J V McCreath, B A Nash, H O Hughes, W O Bishop, G H Smith, A W M Dickson, R S Habbijam, G V Cubbins, G H Kerry, J F Colquhoun, H D Osborn, W R John, S J Short, E G Fox, W A Tiley £550 to £700
2nd Class Inspectors (attached to Head Office W E Daw J Thompson, E Atkinson, G N Wright S H R W Smith, A W Baldwin, T Dunsmore, H G L Hussey, H V Boarland, C T Cheese, W I Hathaway, P Palmer, F E Seldon, F Smeed W L Peto, A W A Manson S W Grand M B Clayson V Y Timbrell, E V K Bryant E S Davies, S J Kay, W D Scott, D M Laird £250 to £500

Estate Duty Office

Controller of Death Duties C E Fletcher £2,200
Asst Controllers of Death Duties, G D Callender, J H Taylor J Webster Brown £850 to £2,000
Principal Clerks L W Browne, J C Denmead F I A (*Actuary*), J Gaskill O B E J R Redhead H Bourden C R Elliott, T McIver H J R Hereford J D Pearson, T A Priest W E Lockwood, H P Dunning W V Palmer, H D Scott E H L Jones H W Osborn £750 to £850
Assist Principal Clerks †J Dales T W G Wratislaw, P J Roper, W L Gane W J Todhunter, †A E Durrant, †J F Rhodes †T C S Smith, I A England †W E Willan †F C Lambert, C Beatty, J J Wolfe, A E Sansom, C J H Hutchins A J Doyle, H P C Skingley, F E Isram E P Rider, R W Ingram H P Brown, L H C Watson F H Goble, J W Lumb, H G Bell L Stack, A H Troughton, J Buckley, A H Parez, A Robinson, R Dymond, H L White, H McIlquham W Addison, G L Price, E L Cope P Mordle A Hardwick, F T Dixon, R. Quigg, E M Miller, C O Vernède, C H Smith, A J H Green E T Hopkins, L I Tours, H P Bassil, C S Thompson I F Biss, P H G O'Flynn G D Florendine, H J Olivet, H Nell, W K Freeth £550 to £700
Examiners, R R Ricketts, J H Eley, E Whitaker, C D Knox J F Tarrant, H C Sword C W L Fytheridge J W Ruddy M H T Macturk, E L H J Harrison, A P Beet H B D Sword, E V Cole, W C Royle J B Isherwood, W G Birt, J Connery, E L Holland, J A G Owen, G F Broughton, E C Burley, G H Moore, E G Moir, W J Duggan, J W Fox J Canter, A S Jamouneau, R K Rowell, C N Francis J M Bliss, R H Hobson, C S Vincent, W Neylan, R E Allen S R Tanner, R S Kemp, H J B Smythe, F T Dixie F T Eve, E L Green, E A Graty H F Studds, J O'Connell, O I A. Thurston, F Cruttenden F J Phillips, E J Bennett, H Porteous, P J Bennett, C Jones, F H Peake, J A G Sterling, A F Nichols, J Ratcliff, J H Burgess R E Coleman O B E, I Lawton, G H Richmond, E Braddock, G Peake, E Genochio, W T Matthison, L Green, B W Marsh, G H Sellar, T M Dale, E F Saxton, C Spice, G A Carter, H F Shave, J W Legg, G T Arnott, A J Stanton, G W Carter, E H Roe, C A Baker, J B Widdup, F Overy, F Rees, J O Voysey, E R Pickett, G H Bumby, E Coates, J C Harrison, R N Cook, R Mead, J S Attwood, T A McKee, W M Brown, J D Geake, E W Hamilton, W H Lynes, K McFarlane, A Edmunds, G C Burston, J P Cleary, J G Ibbotson, H J Porter, R F Goodman, T Eatough, L C Rae, N M Parker, M J P Kelly, H A P Stenning, E A Soward, M H Tucker, D W Gration, F M Towhend, R B Bowden, J A McDowell, O W Godwin, C Hayes, J N Harmer, G H Ingram; H C Scott, G Tucker, D Harrison, G R. Blake, L Johnson, H H

* On scale of salary £420 to £500

Marked thus † are on the scale £600 to £800.

Livesey; W Reader; H. W Hobbs; P J Bacon, I Hyman, E G Frankland; F K Morgan, J A Smith, A T Evans, E. L. Fairweather, W A Lucas, T W King, F R. Parks, V H Cullingford, E. W Handley, G B Mason, D W McAra, A. T Law, E L Archer, H G Du Heaume, H E Smith, H P Peck, J A. Taylor, T J Carroll, W K D Atkins, A H Folland, A D Barnes, E Allen, C S Herridge, F E Price, C J Brown, W A J Barnett, W L Jones, H G Cosgrove, A H L Vigurs, L F Boden, E G Tucker £250 to £400

Staff Clerk, G A. Allin £400 to £500

Edinburgh Branch Office.

See Scottish Section

Dublin Branch Office.

See Irish Section

Office of the Controller of Stamps and Stores and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Newspapers, and Bank Returns, including the Stamp Offices, London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's.

Controller and Registrar, H Birtles £850 to £1,000
Assistant Controller, W Brown, ISO £700 to £800
Assistant Registrar, A E Taylor, OBE £700 to £800
Principal Clerks, J F Oakeshott, S Johnson, MBE., L H Clark £550 to £700
Senior Clerks, *E B Bishop, *J D Rowe, E. Chapman, T Green, R P Jago, J P Howatson £420 £500
Staff Clerks, H F Chittock, A J Gaviord F L Tottenham W A Read, W J Bazeley W A McKears, C W Parsons, A W Stokes, A T Allin, F W Boustred, A M P Dawson, R J Sparks, C E Cook, A. Kinsman, L Baker A Roney £300 to £400

Office of the Director of Stamping.

Director, G W Stonestreet, CBE £850 to £1,000
Deputy Director, H W Longley £700 to £800
Staff Clerk, W A Stuart £300 to £400
Inspectors, J Patient, A S Roberts £400 to £500

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor, H B Cox, CB £1 800
Assistant Solicitors Frederick W W Kingdon, LLD P M Smyth, J H Shaw, T J Barnes £1 000 to £1 200
Chief Clerks, J J Howe, LLB, J G Hooper, W B Blatch MBE, C J S Green, F England £750 to £900
Asst Chief Clerks, E D Trimmer, W A W Bartlett, F W B Poste, W E Riddell, D C R Stuart £550 to £700
Professional Clerks, J B Prynne, H F Walker W Pain, W J C Jones, E G Sergeant, J B Sparke H F M Warne, A R Whiteway, C Cozens Smith C W D Miller, A K H Neale £200 to £500

Valuation Office

Chief Valuer, Sir E J Harper, FSI £1,200
Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales, C J H Thomas, FSI £850 to £1,000
Chief Valuer for Scotland, A Blair, FSI £850 to £1 000
Asst do, J Mather, FSI £800 to £850
Superintending Valuers (*arranged alphabetically*), J Crawter, FSI, G F Crisp, FSI, R A Dash, FSI, D T Davies, OBE, FSI, H Firth, FSI, T G Fisher, FSI, C H Gott, FSI, J W Marsden, FSI, S Martin, FSI, C W H Mason, FSI, F W Thompson, FSI, J E Tory, FSI, W Townend, FSI £800, after 3 years £850
Valuers attached to Head Office, F J James, FSI, A E Fleck, A C Spicer, FSI, H O. Foster, FASI, R. E. A. Dash, R. J. Lake.

Medical Officer.

(Vacant)

IRISH OFFICE.

See Irish Section.

* On old scale of pay for Senior Clerks, viz £400 to £500

MINISTRY OF LABOUR,
Montagu House, Whitehall, S W 1

The net amount for Salaries and Expenses was estimated at £3 435,063 in 1919–20

Minister, Rt Hon. T J Macnamara, LL D, M P £2,000
Principal Private Sec, F B Sutherland
Asst do, F W Hadden, MBE H B Clark
Parliamentary Secretary Sir Montagu Barlow £1,200
Private Sec, M A Bevan
Joint Secretaries
Sir David Shackleton, K C B (*Chief Labour Adviser*) £1,500
Privat Sec, G H Ince
Sir J E Masterton Smith, K C B (*Secretary to the Ministry*) £1 500
Private Sec, R C G Somervell
Second Secretary, E C Cunningham, C B £1,350
Private Secretary C S Owen

Accountant-General's Department

(*a*) Queen Anne's Chambers Westminster, S W 1
Accountant Genl F G Bowers, M E £1 200 to £1,300
Deputy Accountant General *F Davey £1,100
Assistant Accountants General H. M Bebb, R H Bindloss, E G Marlow, O B E J W Todds, each £850 to £1,000
Deputy Assistant Accountants General J Graham OBE, *J Maher *M H T Pemberton, C J R. Peters, *C A A Wolff £750 to £850
Accountants, A J Byrne *T W I Dalton, C H Ford, *C H Lefebure, W A Marsh, *G Moat, G H Paxon *H J Pulkis, *G H Rippon, W F Stone, H R Tyler £550 to £700
(*b*) Ruskin Avenue Kew Gardens, Surrey
Assistant Accountant General S J Tvack £1,000
Deputy do, *F W Gent *P W Phillips *A R Turtill £750 to £850
Accountants *B Barnes, *Miss M L. Cale, *T A Collins, G F Couzens *J M Denholm, MBE, E R Levey, *Miss K A Popert £550 to £700
(*c*) Local Staff
Local Accountants A C Aitken, J R Alderson, F J Barton, A Fullerton, A W J Haigh, M H Jones, S H C Kerr, W R McConkey K McDonald I G Polden £500 to £700
Principal Officer *W F Stone

Appointments Department
St Ermin's Westminster, S W 1

Controller, *Capt F E McClellan ORE £1 500
Principal Clerks *F J Bullen *F J Harvey Darton, *J Gore £700 to £900
Senior Staff Clerks, C Hackney, *C R Foster, *H V Rhodes £550 to £650
District Directors (£500 to £600)
(1) *Scotland* *Lt Col J A Watson
(2) *Leeds* *Lt Col M Wayman OBE
(3) *Manchester* *Lt Col Franklin Smith
(4) *Wales* *Lt Col J H R Downes Powell
(5) *Birmingham* (vacant)
(6) *Cambridge*, *Lt Col H K Umfreville
(7) *London* *Lt Col F Summers
(8) *Bristol*, *Maj G C Kitchin

Employment and Insurance Department.
Queen Anne's Chambers, S W 1

Principal Asst Secretary T W Phillips, CBE £1,250
Employment Policy Branch
Assistant Secretary, *J Paterson £1,000
Deputy do, *Miss F H Durham, OBE. £800
Principal Clerks Miss S E Burnett OBE, R C Davison £700 to £900
Principal Staff Clerks, *E C P Lascelles OBE, *A H Paterson, MC, *W. Windham, CBE. £700 to £800
Senior Clerks, H Holloway, C E M Joad £550 to £650
Senior Staff Clerks, *W H Gibson, F Hoare, E. R Parmiter £550 to £650
Unemployment Insurance Branch
Assistant Secretary, J F G Price, £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy do *A. W Basham £850
Principal Clerks, J M Glen, C B Hawkins, G W Irons £700 to £900
Senior Staff Clerk, C H L. Rouse £650 to £750

* Temporary or Acting Appointment

Senior Clerks *H W Anderson, *F W Charlton, R E Gomme, G M Hodgson, T Howe, S P Mellor, *H W Monro £550 to £650
Senior Staff Clerk, W J Mullins £550 to £650
Chief of Section, Miss E A Ford £400 to £600

Unemployment Insurance Branch at Kew

Chief Insurance Officer C J Wiley DSO £500 to £700

General Manager's Branch

General Manager, Comm J W Adams, DSO £1 200
Deputy do, H Smith £1 000
Asst do H N Grundy, S Warrington £650 to £750
First Class Inspectors, E W B Ulayton Smith, G H Edwards, T H Fielding, P Hollinrake, J L Mather, OBE, D McMillan, J Sankey, H Stevens, F G A Williams £500 to £600
Chief of Section, Miss E Banday £400 to £500

Divisional Controllers (£850 to £950)

London and South Eastern C J Balnam, OBF
South Midlands and Eastern (*London*) S W Scott (*acting*) S G Tallents CB
Scotland (*Edinburgh*) J M Cramond OBE
Northern (*Newcastle*) *Col R F Williams, OBE, W R I Blakiston
North Western (*Manchester*) Capt G W C Venn, DSO
Yorks and E Midlands (*Leeds*) J R J Passmore
West Midlands (*Birmingham*) J T Homer OBE
South Western (*Bristol*) Maj F Wilson Fox
Wales (*Cardiff*) O W Owen

Establishments Department,
3 Richmond Terrace S W 1

Principal Assistant Secretary (*Director of Establishments*), A W Watson CBE £1,250
Assistant Secretary, W W Marsh £1 000
Principal Clerk, F A Norman, OBE £700
Principal Staff Clerks, W C Osmond, D A Woozley £700
Senior Clerk, W H Lowe Watson DSO DCM £550
Senior Staff Clerks, T J Dale, C E J Mears F L Miller, OBE, W Wilson £550 to £650

General Department
Montagu House Whitehall S W 1

Principal Assistant Secretary *H Wolfe, CBE £1,250

Trade Board Division

Assistant Secretary, F W Leggett £1 000 to £1 200
Principal Clerk S L Besso £700 to £900
Senior Clerks, L G M Glover, A E Kingham £550 to £650
Senior Staff Clerks L R Scovell, W Goodchild £550 to £650

Intelligence and Statistics Division

Assistant Secretary, J Hilton £1,000 to £1 200
Principal Clerks, C W K MacMullan, A A Wotzel, OBE £700 to £900
Principal Staff Clerk, E C Ramsbottom, MBE £700 to £800
Senior Staff Clerks R B Ainsworth, MC, H H Cook, *J Munro, L Stuart, A E Tyler £6

Parliamentary and General Branch

Assistant Secretary, J S Nicholson £1,000 to £1
Principal Clerks, O C Allen, CBE, P Y Blundu... £700 to £900
Senior Clerk, *W G Nott Bower £550

Industrial Relations Department.
Montagu House Whitehall, S W 1

Principal Assistant Secretary, H J Wilson, CB, CBE £1,250
Assistant Secretary, *J A Dale £1,000
Principal Clerks C K G Eady, J Keeling, T McKerrell I H Mitchell £700 to £900
Principal Staff Clerk, S R Todd £700 to £800

Irish Department,
Lord Edward Street, Dublin

Secretary, G. H Gordon Campbell £1,500
Private Sec, Miss B A Stafford £300 to £400
Chief Employment Officer, Maj T W M ... £700 to £900
Chief Industrial Officer F O'Hanlon £700 to £900

Appointments and Training Branch,
Merrion Square, Dublin

Director, *Lt-Col F R M Crozier £1,000
Chief Technical Officer, *Capt Hewson Telford £750

Military Service (Civil Liabilities)
2 Savoy Chambers, Savoy Place W C

Controller Capt. F E McClellan OBE
Asst do, Capt H Hartley Russell, OBE £700
Inspectors, Capt W L T Fisher; Capt J W Perrier £800
Chief Examining Officers Capt T E Grout, Capt. A. H Pickard, A Quicke £500

Publicity Branch
Montagu House Westminster, S W 1

Officer in Charge, *J McCulloch £750

Solicitor's Department,
8 Richmond Terrace Whitehall S W 1

Solicitor, A Clive Lawrence, CBE £1,500 to £1,800
Assistant do, L. A. J Granville Ram S H Ackroyd £1,000
Chief Clerks B O Bircham, E W Fordham OBE, C Wood Hill £750 to £900
Asst do, R Fanthorpe, S P Low £550 to £700

Training Department,
St Ermin's Westminster, S W 1

Controller Sir James Currie, KBE, CMG *Volunteer*
Private Sec, *Capt A H Parry £500
Assistant Secretary (*Acting Deputy Controller*), J A N Harlow CBE £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerk F O Mann, OBE £700 to £900
Principal Staff Clerks R A Bray, Col C M Macnaughten CMG £700 to £800
Senior Staff Clerks, *Col M Coutts, *K J Ford, *W J Johnson, *Capt C B Joyner, CBE, *H J. Malden, *F B Reece £550 to £650
Chief of Section, D T John £500

Women's Branch.

Section Directors Miss L M Clapham, £525, *Miss A Esplin MBE £400
Sub-Section Directors, J H Irish, *Miss K Macleod, *Miss G L Sanders £300 to £400

Technical Inspector Branch

Chief Technical Adviser, *G H Baillie MBE £1 500
Chief Deputy do *Capt A R Bell OBE £1 000
Chief Technical Officers W T Barker, Capt G A Wearham £500

Wages and Arbitration Department,
Montagu House, Whitehall, S W 1

Principal Asst Sec, H J Wilson, CB, OBE £1,250
Asst Secretary, *J A Dale
Principal Officers, D C Cummings, CBE, C W G Eady £700 to £900

Industrial Commissioner I H Mitchell £1,000

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT,
Royal Courts of Justice, W C 2

Attorney General, Rt Hon Sir Gordon Hewart, KC, MP *and fees* £7,000
Solicitor General, Sir Ernest Pollock, KBE, KC, MP *and fees* £6,000
Chief Permanent Clerk, James Abbs £500
Second do L C Bowker £250 to £300

LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD,
Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W C 2
And Enfield Lock, Middlesex

The authority responsible for the control of the River Lee and its tributaries its functions including the management of the Lee and Stort Navigations and the prevention of pollution of the water The River Lee and its tributaries extend over an area of about 600 sq miles and the total length of navigable waterway is about 50 miles The Board consists of 15 members of whom 14 are elected by local authorities and one by the barge owners on the river

Chairman, L B Barnard, OBE, MA, DL
Clerk of the Board, S R Hobday (Barrister at Law)
Engineer and Manager, C N Tween, MINST CE

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
Royal Court, House of Lords, S W 1

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I to the family of De Vere Earls of Oxford

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Lincolnshire, KG, GCMG
Secretary, Capt Sir Thomas Butler, KCVO £800
Clerk, Capt E H L. Elliott £200
Resident Supt House of Lords, T Whitehead £300

* Temporary or Acting Appointment

* Temporary or Acting Appointment.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Office: Victoria Embankment, E C 4.

Constituted under Orders of the Ministry of Health to provide for the Metropolis hospital accommodation for infectious disease both acute and convalescent for ophthalmia neonatorum and venereal disease hospital accommodation for certain classes of sick children and institutions for mental defectives Also to provide training ships an ambulance service land and river sanatoria and hospitals for tuberculous patients accommodation for sane epileptics and casual wards Particulars of fever hospitals are given on p 349 of mental hospitals and training colonies on p 350

The Board consists of 73 members 55 being elected by the several metropolitan boards of guardians and 18 nominated by the Ministry of Health

Chairman of Board, The Very Rev Canon Sprankling
Vice Chairman, Thomas Cornell
Clerk to the Board, Sir Duncombe Mann
Deputy Clerk, G A Powell, C B E
Treasurer and Accountant, Morris Heyes, A C A
Deputy ditto, H J K Wharrie
Principal Medical Officer, H E Cuff O B E, M D, F R C S
Controller of Supplies, G J Cooke
Engineer in Chief, T Cooper, M I C E, Sheffield House, Sheffield Street, W C 2

THE ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E 1

The Royal Mint as now constituted may be said to date from 1817 and the buildings from 1810 the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £250 000 In 1870 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I and the last Warden was Lord Marlborough (1814 23) the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham who died in 1869 The estimated administrative expenses amount to £216 410 for 1920-1921 Appropriations in aid £216 400 leaving a net cost of £10

Master and Worker, The Chancellor of the Exchequer
Deputy Master and Comptroller, and Engraver of H M Seals, Sir John Westerman Cawston, K C B £1,500
Chief Clerk, F L D Matthews £500 to £700
Sen Clerk & Reg, D J Scourfield £400 to £500
Staff Clerk, S A Cole £350 to £450
Do, C F Barrett £300 to £400
Superintendent, Operative Department, W J Hocking, C B E £700 to £900
Assistant do, W J Drown, D G Spittle, H W L Evans, O B E £360 to £500
Chemist and Assayer, Sir T K Rose, D Sc, £700 to £900
Assistant Assayers S W Smith, D Sc, £350 to £600, J Phelps, M A, £350 to £550, W A C Newman, B Sc £300 to £550
Curator and Librarian, W J Hocking, C B E (*addl*) £50

Branches of the Royal Mint

Sydney, New South Wales

Deputy Master, E H S von Arnheim, 1890 £1 100
Superintendent, J H Campbell £700 to £900

Melbourne, Victoria

Deputy Master, M L Bagge £1,100
Superintendent, A M Le Souef £800 to £900

Perth, Western Australia

Deputy Master, J F Campbell £1,100
Superintendent, F E Allum £700 to

Ottawa, Canada

Deputy Master, A H W Cleave £1 000 to £1,200
Superintendent, J Roe £750 to £1,000

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

Caxton House, West Westminster, S W 1.

Minister of Munitions, Rt Hon Lord Inverforth £5,000
Personal Assistant, Sir James Currie, K C B (*unp*)
Private Secretary, E H Davies O B E.
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, James F Hope, M P £1,200
Private Secretary, F R. Ley
Parliamentary do, W J U Woolcock, C B E, M P (*unp*)
Additional Parliamentary Sec, Lord Rathcreedan
Joint Secretaries, Sir Sigismund Dannreuther, C B, D Neylan, C B E
Assistant Secretary, T W Smith C B E

Surplus Government Property Disposal Board.

President, The Minister of Munitions
Chairman, Sir Howard Frank, K C B
Deputy Chairman Sir William Ellis, C B E
Members C C Barrie C B E M P Sir Robert Connell, K B E, Lt Col R L Corbett, C B E, David Currie, C B, Sir Phillip Dawson, B Ellinger, Major Gen Rt Hon Sir L B Friend, K B E C B, Sir Sydney Henn K B E, W J Larke C B E Brig Gen Sir H P Mawbury, K C M G C B, D Neylan, C B E, Sir L Byron Peters K B E
Secretary, H Claughton, O B E

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Bloomsbury, W C 1

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753 when Parliament granted the sum of £20 000 to purchase the collection of books &c of Sir Hans Sloane the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759 The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1857 and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases and by the operation of the Copyright Acts Rules &c affecting the public dates and times of opening &c will be found among Places of Interest The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £294 233 (including Natural History Museum) in 1920-21 and were met by a vote under Education Science and Art Class IV of the Civil Service Estimates

Director and Principal Librarian Sir Frederic George Kenyon, K C B, F B A, Litt D £2,500
Assistant Secretary A R Dryhurst 1890 £600 to £700
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C P Cooke £400 to £500
Assistant, 1st Class, E B Nicholson, B A £300 to £500
Minor Staff Officers, J Knowles, J F Isaac £300 to £400
Keeper of Printed Books, Alfred William Pollard M A £700 to £800
Assistant Keepers, Robert F Sharp, B A, F D Sladen, B A £520 to £650
Superintendent of Reading Room F D Sladen, B A
Assistants, 1st Class, J A J de Villiers, L H E Taylor, H Symons, B A, P Wilson M A, W A Marsden, M A, L C Wharton, B A, G D R Tucker, M A, H Thomas, Litt D, A J K Esdaile, B A, J V Scholderer, M A, F C W Hiley, M A, A F Johnson, B A, A I Ellis, M A, F P Sprent, M A, E W F Lynam, B A £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, M R Dobie, B A A G Macfarlane, B A, F G Rendall, B A, W A Smith, M A, H Sellers, M A, L A Sheppard, B A C B Oldman, B A, N O M Cameron, B A £150 to £300
Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, J P Gilson, M A £700 to £800
Assistant Keeper of MSS, J A Herbert, B A £520 to £650
Assistants, 1st Class, A Hughes Hughes D T Baird Wood, M A, H Idris Bell, M A, R E W Flower B A, G T Hales, M A £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, H J M Milne, B A, E G Millar, B A, A J Collins, B A, R A Cortes £150 to £300
Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS, Lionel D Barnett, Litt D £700 to £800
Assistants, 1st Class, Lionel Giles, M A, Edward Edwards, M A £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, A S Fulton, M A, J Leveen £150 to £300
Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Campbell Dodgson, M A, C B E £700 to £800
Assist do (in charge of the Sub-Dept of Oriental Prints, &c), R Laurence Binyon, B A £500 to £630
Assistant, 1st Class, A M Hind, M A, O B E
Assistants, 2nd Class, A E Popham, B A, A Waley, B A, H M Hake B A £150 to £300
Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, Sir Ernest A. Wallis Budge, Litt D, F S A £700 to £800

Assistant Keeper, H R H Hall, D.Litt., M.R.I., F.S.A. £580 to £650
Assistants, and Class, Sidney Smith, B.A., C J Gadd B.A. £150 to £300
Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Arthur H Smith, M.A., F.S.A. £700 to £800
Assistant Keeper H B Walters, M.A., F.S.A. £520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, E J Forsdyke, M.A., £300 to £500, *and Class*, F N Pryce, M.A. £150 to £300
Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography, Sir Hercules Read, LL.D., F.S.A., F.B.A. £700 to £800
Assistant do O M Dalton, M.A., F.S.A. £520 to £650
Assistants, 1st Class R L Hobson B.A., R A Smith, B.A. F.S.A., T A Joyce, M.A., O.B.E. £300 to £500
Assistants and Class, H J Braunholtz, M.A., A B Tonnochy, M.A. £150 to £300
Keeper of Coins & Medals G F Hill, F.B.A. £700 to £800
Assistants, 1st Class, John Allan, M.A., G C Brooke, B.A. Harold Mattingly, M.A. £300 to £500
Assistants, and Class, E S G Robinson, B.A. £150 to £300
Solicitors, Messrs Warrens, 5 Bedford Square

THE LONDON MUSEUM,

Lancaster House St James's, S W 1

The London Museum was instituted on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris for the conservation of the antiquities &c of London The Collection was originally housed in Kensington Palace and was re opened in 1914 at Lancaster House The cost of administration in 1919-20 was estimated at £4 400

Keeper, Secretary and Accounting Officer, F A Harman Oates, F.S.A.
Asst Keeper and Librarian, Lt Col Hon Maurice Brett M.V.O.
Inspector of Excavations, G F Lawrence

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM,

Cromwell Road, S W 7

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington and rearranged there in 1881-85 the new museum being opened to the public in 1881 The hours of opening &c will be found under Places of Interest The administrative expenses were estimated at £38 554 in 1920-21

Director, Sir Sidney F Harmer, K.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S. £1,200
Secretary, Charles E Fagan, C.B.E., I.S.O. £1,000
Assistant, 1st Class (vacant) £300
Clerks, W J Anderson, Thomas Wooddisse £250 to £350
Assistant 1st Class (*Library*), Basil H Soulsby, M.A. £300
Keeper of Zoology, Sir S F Harmer, K.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Assistant do, C T Regan, M.A., F.R.S. £520
Assistants, 1st Class, Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S. Randolph Kirkpatrick, Dr W T Calman, W P Pycraft, A S Hirst, J G Dollman, B.A., Dr Percy R Lowe, O.B.E. £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, G C Robson, B.A., H A Bavlis, B.A., A K Totton, M.C. £150 to £300
£300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, F W Edwards, B.A., K G Blair, B.Sc., N D Riley, F Laing, M.A., B.Sc., W H T Tams £150 to £300
Keeper of Geology, Dr A S Woodward, F.R.S. £800
Assistant do, Dr F A Bather, F.R.S. £650
Assistants, 1st Class, Dr C W Andrews, F.R.S., Dr W D Lang, M.A. £300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, W N Edwards B.A. £150 to £300
Keeper of Mineralogy, Dr George T Prior, M.A., F.R.S. £800
Assistants, 1st Class, L. J Spencer, M.A.; Dr G F H Smith, M.A. £300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, W Campbell Smith, M.C., M.A. £150 to £300
Keeper of Botany, Dr A. B Rendle, F.R.S. £800
Assistants, 1st Class, A Gepp, M.A., E G Baker; J Ramsbottom, O.B.E., M.A. £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, H F Wernham, B.A., B.Sc.; A J Wilmott, B.A. .... £150 to £300

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM,

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The history of the Museum may be said to begin in 1852 when the Museum of Ornamental Art was founded at Marlborough House The collection consisted of certain objects which had been purchased at the 1851 Exhibition on account of the excellence of their art and workmanship at a cost of £5,300 together with other specimens purchased for the use of the various Schools of Design since 1837 and dispersed among them Additions have since been made by purchase gift and bequest. The older parts of the building were erected between 1860 and 1884 the new buildings were completed in 1909 The administrative expenses were estimated at £130 516 in 1920 21 and were met by a vote under Education Science and Art The branch museum at Bethnal Green (administrative expenses 1920-21 £8 498) was opened in 1872 The buildings were removed from South Kensington and re erected on land purchased for the purpose locally

Director and Secretary, Sir Cecil H Smith, C.V.O., LL.D. £1,200 to £1,500

SECRETARIAT

Secretary to the Advisory Council, H A Kennedy £400 to £650
Museum Superintendent, E Hart (with allowance £100) £400 to £500
Asst Head of Sections, A V Fullerton £400 to £500

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE

Assistant Keeper, E R D Maclagan, C.B.E., B.A. £520 to £650
Assistant, 2nd Class, R P Bedford £150 to £300

DEPARTMENT OF CERAMICS

Assistant Keepers, *C H Wylde, M.R.A.S., B Rackham, M.A. £520 to £650
Assistant, 2nd Class, W A H King £150 to £300
Technical Assistant F G M Beaumont £214

DEPARTMENT OF ENGRAVING, ILLUSTRATION, AND DESIGN, AND OF PAINTINGS

Assistant Keeper M Hardie, B.A. £520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, B S Long M.A. £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, F W Stokes, B.A., A K Sabin £150 to £300

LIBRARY

Keeper, G H Palmer B.A. £700 to £800
Assistant Keepers, T C Grove, A Van de Put £520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, H C Andrews, M.A. £300 to £500

DEPARTMENT OF METALWORK.

Keeper, W W Watts, F.S.A. £700 to £800
Assistant Keeper, H P Mitchell £520 to £650
Assistants, 1st Class, A J Koop B.A., C T P Bailey £300 to £500

DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES

Keeper, A F Kendrick, B.A. £700 to £800
Assistant Keeper, P G Trendell £520 to £650
Technical Assistant, A D H. Smith, B.A. £120 to £300

DEPARTMENT OF WOODWORK

Keeper *E F Strange, C.B.E. ..£700 to £800
Assistants, 1st Class, O Brackett, H Clifford Smith, M.A., F.S.A. £300 to £500

INDIAN SECTION

Assistant Keeper, C S Clarke £520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class A J D Campbell £300 to £500

DEPARTMENT OF CIRCULATION

Secretary, J Bailey £400
Assistant Keeper, R F Martin £520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, E W Denniss £300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, A E J Torrens £150 to £300

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM

Assistant Keeper, T A Lehfeldt £520 to £650

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES,

Aberystwyth.

Founded by Royal Charter 1907 and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury Contains valuable MSS and rare printed books in Welsh and other Celtic languages One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act Open daily 10 to 5, Sat. 10 to 1

Librarian, John Ballinger, C.B.E., M.A.

* These Officers have been lent to other Departments

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff.

Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru.

Founded by Royal Charter 1907 and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council New building in course of erection The collections consist of Welch porcelain English pottery De Winton Collection of Continental porcelain Pyke Thompson collection of water colour drawings and important collections of paintings in oil and engravings collections illustrating bygone Welch domestic life and agriculture Casts of pre Norman Monuments of Wales and Natural History collections

The Museum in Trinity Street is open free daily and on Sunday afternoons. The Directors Office City Hall Cardiff

President, Rt Hon Lord Treowen C B, C M G
Vice President Major David Davies M I
Treasurer, Alderman Illtyd Thomas, J P
Director, Dr Wm Evans Hoyle M A
Keepers (*Archaeology*) Dr R E Mortimer Wheeler M A, (*Art*) Isaac J Williams, (*Botany*) Dr E N Miles Thomas, F L S, (*Geology*) Dr F J North, (*Zoology*) Dr J J Simpson, M A
Secretary, A H Lee

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE,

19 Old Jewry, E C 2

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 26 Geo III c 31 (1786) by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established and a sum of £250 000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt being commonly spoken of as Mr Pitt's Sinking Fund In 1829 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year as the Sinking Fund and this is commonly known as The Old Sinking Fund In 1875 The New Sinking Fund was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote (38–39 Vic c 45) and this, with the Old Sinking Fund now mainly operates in reducing the Debt The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker the Chancellor of the Exchequer the Master of the Rolls the Lord Chief Justice the Paymaster General and the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £22 230 in 1920–21

Comptroller General, Sir Thomas L Heath, K C B, K C V O, F R S £2 500
Private Secretary E W Kitson £200
Assistant Comptroller, G F Ansell, C B £800 to £1,000
Actuary, H Weatherill, O B E, F I A £250
Principal Clerks, T Gowland (*Chief Clerk*), £600 to £700, H Weatherill, O B E, F I A, W F Doust, E S Jones £550 to £700
Assistant do, E R Kennedy, J J Bree A L Jockel, C B Hobbins, G Rackham (*acting*)

Brokers, Messrs Mullens, Marshall, Steel, Lawford & Co £1,500

NATIONAL GALLERY,

Trafalgar Square, W C 2

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60 000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1865 1876 1887 and 1911 The cost of administration in 1919–20 was estimated at £34 267

Director, Charles John Holmes £1,000
Assistant to Director, R M Gleadowe
Keeper and Secretary, C H Collins Baker £600 to £750
Chief Clerk and Asst Sec, G E Ambrose, I S O

NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART

(The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S W 1

The National Gallery of British Art better known as 'The Tate Gallery' was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol the cost of erection (£80 000) being borne by Sir Henry Tate who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection The 'Turner Wing' built at the expense of the late Sir Joseph Duveen Bart was opened to the public in 1910

Director, Charles Aitken £500 to £700
Acting Asst Keeper and Clerk, James B Manson £190 to £300

NATIONAL INSURANCE AUDIT DEPT

Head Office, 3 Regent Street S W 1

By the National Insurance Act 1911 it is provided that the accounts of Approved Societies Branches and Insurance Committees shall be submitted to audit by auditors appointed by the Treasury This Department was created by the Treasury Minute of August 6 1912

Chief Auditor, D H Boggis Rolfe
Secretary, W A Middleton, O B E (*Actg Ch Auditor*)
Chief Inspector of Audit, M W Dixon (*Actg Sec*)
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, R McCormick
Inspectors of Audit, (7) *Auditors* (47), *Assistant Auditors*, (233), *Audit Clerks* (132)

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY,

Teddington, Middlesex

The National Physical Laboratory was founded in the year 1901 as a public Institution for standardising and verifying instruments for testing materials and for the determination of physical constants Prior to the year 1918 the property of the Laboratory was vested in the President and the Council of the Royal Society and the Laboratory was controlled by a General Board and an Executive Committee appointed by the President and Council of the Royal Society and comprising representatives of the Society and of the great Technical Institutions As from April 1 1918 the responsibility for the maintenance of the National Physical Laboratory was undertaken by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research

The Laboratory comprises eight main sections —(1) The *Physics Department* includes divisions for Heat and Thermometry Optics, Sound Radium and X Ray work and Tide Prediction (2) The main divisions of the *Electricity Department* deal respectively with Electrical Standards General Electrical and Magnetic Measurements Alternating Current Tests and Research Direct Current Measurements and Photometry (3) The *Metrology Department* is responsible for the Laboratory Standards of length area volume and mass and among the various branches of work dealt with are the verification of standards of length, standard bars surveying tapes etc the testing of engineers gauges including screw gauges measurements of area volume and mass the testing of barometers hydrometers taximeters watches and chronometers and the highest class of scientific glassware for volumetric measurements The glassware testing has recently been reorganised on an increased scale owing to the growth in the manufacture of such ware in this country during the war When the Ministry of Munitions was formed the Laboratory was called upon to undertake the testing of the gauges the work assumed very large dimensions and a special building for its accommodation was provided (4) The *Engineering Department* carries out research on engineering problems, it comprises a laboratory and experimental track for tests of road materials (5) The *Aerodynamics Department* conducts researches on aircraft models and parts as required by the Aeronautical Research Committee of the Air Ministry investigations on light alloys and other materials engines and accessories fabrics etc are carried out in other departments especially the Engineering Metallurgy and Electrotechnics Departments and the William Froude National Tank (6) The *Department of Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry* in addition to researches on steels and on aluminium and other alloys is engaged on researches relating to Optical Glass The equipment includes a rolling mill for the experimental working of alloys The Metallurgical building was provided by Sir Julius Wernher in 1910 (7) The *William Froude National Tank* the gift of Sir A K Yarrow for the service of the nation carries out tests and researches on ship and propeller models for the information of designers and naval architects (8) *Secretarial*

[For staff *see* under RESEARCH, DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL, page 260.]

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,

St Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W C 2

in Bethnal Green The present building was opened in 1 , £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr W H Alexander The amount for salaries and expenses including a grant of £1 035 for purchase of portraits was estimated at £7,211 in 1919–20

Director, Keeper, and Secretary, James D Milner, F S A £500 to £700

H.M. NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,
36 Lee Road, S E 3

The 'Nautical Almanac' was first published for 1767 by H M Admiralty under whose control the office now remains The expenses of preparation were estimated at £4 750 in 1920-21

Superintendent, P H Cowell, D SC, F R S £650
Chief Assistant, B F Bawtree £400 to £500
Assistants, J A Sprague, W F Doak, M A F R A S
T C Hudson, B A, F R A S £300 to £400

OBSERVATORIES

Royal Observatory, Greenwich

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II in 1675 the building designed by Moore and Wren being opened in 1676 The administrative expenses of the Observatory are estimated at about £1 600 annually

Astronomer Royal, Sir F W Dyson, L L D, F R S £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Assistants, J Jackson, M A, P SC, F R A S, H S Jones, M A, D SC, F R A S £500 to £700
Assistants, Andrew C D Crommelin, D SC, F R A S, C Davidson, F R A S, W Bowyer, F R A S, W M Witchell, B SC, F R A S (*acting*), W W Bryant, B A, F R A S (*Magnetic and Meteorological*) £200 to £600
Junior do (*Higher Grade*), H Furner F R A S, P J Melotte F R A S £300 to £400
Clerical Assistant, D J R Edney, F R A S £350 to £450

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope

Astronomer, S S Hough M A, F R S £867 to £967
Chief Assist, J K E Halm, Ph D, F R A S £667 to £767
Assistants, W H Cof, J Lunt, D SC, R Woodgate £325 to £575

Other British Astronomical Observatories

Armagh Rev W F A Ellison, M A
Cambridge, Prof A S Eddington, M A, F R S (Plumian Prof), (*Solar Physics*), Prof H F Newall, D SC, F R S
Dunsink, Prof H C Plummer, M A (Royal Astronomer of Ireland)
Durham, Col E H Hills, R E, C M G, D SC, F R S
Edinburgh (*Royal Observatory*), Prof R A Sampson, D SC, F R S (Astronomer Royal for Scotland) (*Calton Hill*), Sir W Peck
Liverpool, W E Plummer M A
Oxford (*University*), H H Turner, D SC, F R S (Savilian Prof of Astronomy), (*Radcliffe*), Dr A A Rambaut, D SC, F R S
Salcombe Regis (*Hill Observatory*), Dr W J S Lockyer, Ph D
South Kensington (*Imperial College*), Prof A Fowler, F R S
Stonyhurst College, Rev A L Cortie, S J
Kodaikanal and Madras, John Evershed, F R S
Helwan Observatory, Egypt, H Knox Shaw, M A
Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, Dr Otto Klotz
Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B C, Dr J S Plaskett.
Adelaide (*S A*), G F Dodwell
Melbourne, Dr J M Baldwin, M A, D SC (*acting*).
Perth (*W A*), H B Curlewis
Sydney (*N S W*) Prof W E Cooke, M A
Union Observatory, Johannesburg, R T A Innes
Hector Observatory, Wellington (*N Z*), C E Adams, D SC

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE (DEVELOPMENT AND INTELLIGENCE),
(Joint Department of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade)
35 Old Queen Street, S W 1

City Branch Office, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C 2.
Foreign Samples Show Room and Foreign Catalogues Library, 9-11 Old Bailey, E.C 4

This Department was formed during the autumn of 1917 as a joint Department under the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, and is represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary, who occupies the position both of Additional Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and also of Additional Parliamentary Secretary at the Board of Trade The Department is concerned mainly with the promotion and development of overseas trade and comprises the former Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade and part of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office It has in addition, taken over certain functions hitherto performed by the Foreign Office in connexion with commercial intelligence and with the Commercial Counsellor and Consular Services The cost of administration was estimated at £384 899 in 1920-21

Parliamentary Secretary, The Rt Hon F G Kellaway, M P £2,000
Private Secretaries, A. Mullins, C B E, £900, Lt Col A Buckley, D S O, M P (*Party*) *unp*
Comptroller General, Sir William Clark, K C S I, C M G £1,500
Private Secretary, L A de L Meredith £350 to £500
Deputy Comptroller General Sir F G A. Butler, K C M G C B. £1,000 to £1 200
Directors, W A Stewart, R W Matthew, £1,000 to £1 200, W J Glenny, O B E £700 to £900
Assistant Directors J A P Edgcumbe O B E., G I H Lloyd, E F Gye, L A Parsh, O B E, N S Reyntiens £700 to £900
Senior Market Officers, R E R C Brinsley Richards, R Henshall, N Elmslie, W Hough (*actg*) £500 to £600
Senior Trade Officers, C E G House, M B E., A C Cruttenden, L N Barker, E H Bliss, G F. Braddock £500 to £600
Finance Officer, P C Rice, M B E £450 to £550
Senior Staff Officer, H W Wiswould £500 to £600

Exhibitions and Fairs Division,
2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings S W 1

Director, Lt Col H W G Cole, C S I O B E. £900
Asst do, C Taylor £700 to
Senior Exhibitions Officers, A G Chuter, G Betts (*actg*), H Langridge (*actg*) £500 to £600
Secretary Dominions Touring Exhibition, G Neill £500

PATENT OFFICE
(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade), 25 Southampton Buildings, W C

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by 21 James I c 3 to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Vict c 57 The duties are performed by a Comptroller General with a staff of officials The administrative expenses were estimated at £253,273 in 1920-21

Comptroller General, W Temple Franks, C B. £2,500
Private Secretary, W E Stimpson
Assistant Comptrollers, P G L Webb, C B, C B E, W H D Clark, O B E, F W Hodges £900 to £1,100
Supervising Examiners, A R Wright, H J Adams £900
Principals, R P Chope, A J Martin, O B E, F W Neale £650 to £800
Librarian, A A Gomme £500 to £600
Senior Examiners, F Ogden, W Groves, J E. Needham, F M Sexton, A Sutton, A F. Ravenshear, F Gossling, H F Lowe, H O Minty, J E Lones, L Bolton, T H Denning, W A Stiven, C H Powell, H Newton, J H Tomlinson M C, J Layzell, H C Haycraft £600 to £800
Examiners, A Whitwell, W Martin, J Reeves, G G bbens, C C Starling, A G Page, £700, I T Walls*, W Sackfield*, R Adams, W S Jarratt, G F Hamblyt, R W Simmonds, F W Dunn, O B E, W A. Taylor, E A Gere, A S. Cox, D Robinson, J W Barker, M F Levey, A J Wilson, A Wilson, F G Smith, A E Dodridge, T T Bedford, D Walton, R C Wale, A. G Bell, A J Carrier, W A Ogden, C I Sutton, M C, A J Cousin, T Beacall, J J Foster, J H. Binder, G H Green, V G Alexander, J J Lee, E K Maxwell, W H Stephens £500 to £600
Deputy Examiners, S A Willmott, D Walton, F Ackroyd £550
Assistant Examiners, H J Wickham‡, R. Mouat, H W Heathf, J A. Parker, L Pheasey†, F G Woodford‡; F E. Glover‡, S. Andrews‡, E. Littlet; C Cook‡; H. W Monroe‡; F Dewhurst‡, G H Green‡, S A S. Birdf; A. L Gray, G H. Childs‡; R F Whitehead‡; M W Stevens; R. T Lavender‡, W J Marlow‡, T Knowles‡; W J A Parish;

* Rises to £675. † Rises to £650.
‡ Receives an allowance of £50

E A Matzinger‡; F E Grant‡, A J Cook‡, H Harding‡, A Ward‡, J Powrie‡, H Frenk‡, J W Birkby‡, H F C Walsworth, A Blok‡, J J Honan‡, S Read‡, MBE, MC, R W Ainsworth, E B Foster‡, W Welch‡, A Garrard, A Berry, A W Greenwood, H D Leadbetter, H H Simpson, J N Brown, J H Oatest, R J Trump H W Chapman, D W H Bell, E B P Wood C Price, S F Pault, A W Steed, G E Parker‡, E W Pyke, W R. Chipp, J Hogarth, C S Boreham, J G Howells, A F Rees, C W Bird, W Vaughan, G H Delf W Feast, G H Makey, F Read, J T Borthwick, L M Rampal., P A Fisher, A F Hooper, M E. Wilson, E. A Coles, MC, A H Tongue, R. Alexander, MC, W R Spencer, L W Hollowav, E A Lynn, A T Larter,‡ MBE, P C Whitteridge, MBE., H W Hilliar‡, CBE, A E. Watson, S S Spears N T Ford OBE, H E. Hodgson, H E Vaughan, B. P Williams, T H Langford, H H Shilston, S H Smith, F C Summerson E. M Vigers, C Grant, A R Tierney, J Lloyd, F J Dickens, P H Revell, P Clarkson, R H Grant W I Burch W B Wood, W E Dommett, W W Parfrev, W C L Battersby, A E Monkcom, S H E. May H W Watson, G Dowse, W L Perry, H Holmes, E. J W Barker, J Penzer, J E C Liddle, H L Saunders, J J Harkess S E R Stirling, E G Chapman‡, H V Ridout, L Naylor, D G Robertson, A E Humbei, G James C S Coombes. J H Brightmant, OBE, G W Carlton, W E Ostler, T A Colvill, E C Martin, S H Webb, S W Bekhambeis, J M Robertson, J Watson, A W Gould F Fielden, G F Homons, MC, J Robertshaw, J Barrett, A F Blake, J A Watson, A H Whalen, Norman Brown, S E. Chisholm, M C Boff, W F Frew, J W Waters H E Collins, C W Hunne, MC, E Jobling, MC T B Burdo, R W Winn, L J Seeds, J P Lavery, MC, L F Coulman, A C Higgs, E F Towler, F G Clarke, C L McKenzie, S P Elliott, G E Edmundson A C McGeorge, J C Greer, G A Sutcliffe, R J Berry, W E Wallis J Grant, A E Foreman, P R G Silk, R M Bradbury, J E Pringle, W A Starbuck, F Law W Parkin, A G Tapster, A R Deacon, E M Atkins, R Hart, J L Blake, A P Olive-, A C Ruffhead, J E Taylor, A R Hill, C Harvey A Doulco, J W Millington, H C Miller, H W O'Connell, E C L Deacon, E M Bennett, B Benson, F A Swann, H S Gilham, F Douglas

Higher Division Clerks, H S Freer, J K Grebby F Newbery £150 to £450
Deputy Principal (vacant) £550
Staff Officers and Clerks B G Crewe, H F Rogers £350 to £500, A Holmes, W H Davies £350 to £450, J Barratt, £300 to £450, H Banbury £300 to £400, W E F Walker, W J Mitson, C I Browne, H Pheasey £250 to £400
Superintendent of Sale Branch, F Usher £500
Deputy Librarian, A E Arthur £350 to £450
Clerk of Designs Register, R C Winyard £400
and Div Clerks, Higher Grade, W H Crossley, J J Kave, A H Bennett, G H Norris W Crittenden F W Stammers £250 to £350
Index Clerk, Trade Marks, C Lotan £300 to £350
Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), J W Madders £700
Assistant Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), W H Quinn £350
Clerk of the Register of Textile Designs (Manchester Branch), H J E. Easton £400

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Whitehall, S W 1.

The duties of the Paymaster General, whose office dates from the Restoration and was consolidated with several other offices in 1835 and 1848, are to make the payments required by the several departments of the Government out of sums placed to his account for that purpose by order of the Lords of the Treasury out of credits on the Exchequer Accounts granted by the Comptroller and Auditor General. The Establishment expenses were estimated at £56,269 in 1920 21

‡ Receives an allowance of £50

Paymaster-General, Rt Hon Sir John Tudor Walters MP *unp*
Asst Payer-Gen., C L Davies, CBE £1,100
Principal Clerks, F W Bartlett OBE, C E. Doubleday, OBE. £600 to £800
Senior Examiners, W M P Smith, W J Phillips MBE, F W Luck, E. E U Davies, A Carwithen E H Eagar, MBE, J R. Cole £400 to £550

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS,
Cromwell House, Millbank S W 1

The amount required to defray the salaries and expenses of the Ministry and for sundry contributions in respect of the Administration of the Act was estimated at £72 855 000 in 1919 20

Minister of Pensions, Rt Hon J I Macpherson KC, MP £2 000
Private Secs, T J Arnold C A Pearce
Parliamentary do, Capt D Clifton Brown MP
Parliamentary Secretary Maj G C Tryon, MP £1 200
Private Sec, W C G Moger
Parliamentary do, Maj W P Colfox MC, MP
Permanent Secretary, George W Chrystal, CB £2,200
Private Secretary, J Leydon

Secretariat

Second Secretary and Director of Establishments A W Cope CB. £1 200 to £1 500
Senior Asst Sec C F Adair Hore, CB £1 000 to £1 200
Financial Asst Sec, R J Coles, CBE £1 000 to £1 200
Assistant Sec, K J Milne, CBE £1 000 to £1 200

Awards

Director Gen, W Sangar, CB. £1 200
Deputy do A Cunnison £1 000
Directors, C M Wynne W H C Plummer OBE £850 to £1,000, P H Magga, OBE (*acting*) £850

Local Administration

Director Gen, Maj H Evans, CBE £1,000

Accounts

Dir of Accounts R A Ledgard OBE. £850 to £1,000
Dir of Hospital Accounts, R. Tinniswood OBE £850 to £1,000

Pension Issue Office

Controller (acting), C J G Tate £850 to £1 000
Deputy do, H Rolfe

Statistics

Statistical Adviser to Ministry Sir T Duncan Rhind KBE £1,200

Special Grants Committee

Chairman Sir R H Brade KCB
Secretary F G Hinks OBE

Medical Services

Director General Col Sir A Lisle A Webb, KBE, CB, CMG £1,800
Deputy do Dr R Cunyngham Brown, OBE £1,500
Principal Med Officer, Dr A M Gossage CBE £1 300
Div Dirs Dr J Wallace, OBE, Dr H W Kave, Col J S Bostock, Dr A Bradford, Sir C H Kenkeline KBE £1 200
Matron in Chief Miss M F Davies RRC £425 to £470

Regional Directorate

Regional Directors, Capt H G Alston CB, RN (*Newcastle upon Tyne*) Lt Gen Sir W I Furse, KCB, DSO (*London*), Maj Gen F A Kelly, CB CMG (*Nottingham*), Lt Col O L Mathias, OBE (*Leeds*), C A Pim (*Dublin*), Maj R C Roberts (*Cardiff*) Maj A G W Skinlow, DSO (*Bristol*), Lt Col E V Sydenham DSO (*Birmingham*), Lt Col C H Townsend (*Manchester*), Lt Col H L Wurden, DSO (*Edinburgh*), R E Westaway, OBE (*Belfast*) £800 to £1 000

Clerical Staff

Principal Clerks, W E. G Bloxham, D G Cannell MBE, E L V Crocker, E T Gann, OBE, F G Hinks, OBE, C R Leak, P Orr, T Rees; H Rolfe, A W Rowe OBE, J A. Simes, J D Stewart, F B Tombleson £500 to £700
Deputy Principal Clerks, Capt J C Arnold, F F Atkin, Lt Col J Atkinson, OBE, DSO, H S

Barlow, W S Bell, F D Bickford, W A G Christie, R. B. Cobb, M.B.E., J A Cutforth, H I Davies M B E, A C Dodd, W E Flint, G J Gilbert, M B E, G H Glover, P G Grimble, F A Halliday, E. W H Harbour, W Henderson, J W Hodges, W C Letts, N G Loughnane, H C Potts, R C Roberts, M B E, J P Sykes, M B E, C V. Tapp, W A Tutcher, M B E, D Walker Arnott, F Warburton, C G Ward, S H Wisdom, H M Young M B E, H H Rix (*acting*) £550

1st Class Clerks, E C Adams, T W Amos, T J Arnold, J C Brampton, T L Brett, T A Brown, T Cairns, R. A Campbell, C C Cobbe, Maj B S R Cunningham, W S E Dailley, C F E Doyle, Maj H Erwin, O B E, J D Feely, S Gibson, J Gray, G C Grimsdale, C W Hall, E Haythornwaite, J H Hennequin, H W Horridge M B E, G W Hutcheson, J D Jamieson, J A Jukes, H G Logan, W C Lucas A F Macdonald, A. V McCullough, A W Moss, A. K Noakes W H Norman, A M Olsen, J R Owen, J E Pepper, B E Pinder, A T Porter, W G Pratt, F G Price, A G Rayner, H V Rhodes, E S Roberts, Paym Lieut A Robertson, R N, G J N Rogers, A G W Sawyer, W Sherriff, A. Smith, J Stables, C Stokes, E A Stokes, Maj G W Turk, P W Turner O B E, W H Turvey, C Watts, C B White, A Wilson, A J Bateman (*acting*), H L Nicholls (*acting*), P V F Raffaelli (*acting*) £350 to £500

Lady Superintendent (*Pension Issue Office*), Miss L Withrington £350 to £450

Staff Accounts Officer, Miss M F Browne, M B E £330 to £420

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

Head Office, 109 Leadenhall Street, E C 3

The Port of London Authority established under the Port of London Act 1908 (8 Edw VII ch 68) on the 31st March 1909 for the purpose of administering preserving and improving the Port of London consists of 29 members—10 appointed and 18 elected with a Chairman elected by the Authority

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March 1909 —Thames Conservancy (all rights powers and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington), London and India Docks Company Surrey Commercial Dock Company, Millwall Dock Company and Watermen's Company except certain property and funds

Chairman, Rt Hon Viscount Devonport
Vice Chairman, Rt Hon Lord Ritchie of Dundee

APPOINTED MEMBERS

By the Admiralty, Adm Sir A M Field, K C B, F R S, (*Ministry of Transport*) (a vacancy), H Gosling, C B, *Corporation of London*) Lord Ritchie of Dundee, J M R Francis, (*L C C*) J D Gilbert, M P, Sir Cyril Jackson, K B E, M A, W Devenay Sir John Miller, K C I, (*Trinity House*) Captain Sir Arthur W Clarke, K B E

ELECTED MEMBERS

17 members are elected by payers of dues wharfingers and owners of river craft and one by wharfingers

F C Allen, Capt Sir I H Benn Bart., C B, D S O, M P, Sir A C Cory Wright Bart., J H Glover C S S Guthrie, C F Leach Sir C C McLeod L. A Martin, H T Moore, Sir George Saltmarsh, O H Smith, C F Torley, Sir M C Turner W Walker, W Weddel, R White, W Varco Williams Sir John Wimble, K B E

Chief Engineer, C R S Kirkpatrick, M I C E
Secretary, F Avliffe
Dock and Warehouse Manager, G S Maskall, O B E
Chief Police Officer, E C S Baker, O B E
Commercial Manager, J H Estill, O B E.
Comptroller, H. E Upton.
Staff Manager, S Bradgate
Stores Manager, F M. Thomas
Land and Estate Manager, W H Elwell.
Chief Examiner, T J P Hurst
River Superintendent, F. J Batty
Harbour Masters, (*Upper District*) Capt D R Buchan, Old Swan Pier, E.C. 4, (*Lower District*) Capt F. W Kershaw, O B E, Gravesend

POST OFFICE.

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E C. 1.

A House of Commons report in 1844 states 'It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects" The first 'Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1516 but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue collecting departments and while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties shows a large annual profit It also receives large sums for duties and taxes on behalf of the Inland Revenue Department for certain licences for the Customs and Excise Department and the County Councils and for National Insurance on behalf of the National Health Insurance Commissioners and the Board of Trade The Post Office also pays Old Age Pensions The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840, the Book Post in 1848, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861 the Post Office Telegraphs in 1870 the Money Order Office in 1792 Postal Orders in 1881 the Parcel Post in 1883 and the Telephone Service in 1892 The administrative expenses of the Post Office were estimated at £27 609 076 in 1919 20

Postmaster General, Rt Hon A. H Illingworth, M P £2,500

Assistant P M G, Rt Hon H Pike Pease, M P £1,200
Private Sec to P M G & Asst P M G, Lt Col W B Vince, D S O, M C

Secretary to the Post Office, Sir George E P Murray, K C B

Private Sec, Lt Col T M Banks, D S O, M C

Second Sec, E Raven, C B

Assist Secs, W G Gates, C B, F J Brown C B E, Brig Gen F H Williamson C B E, J J Bell, A R Kidner, W T Leech, W E Parsons £1,000 to £1,200

Secretary's Office.

Principals, *B Hoskyns Abrahall, C B E, E Hare, E A Francis, F G Milne, J I de Wardt, O B E, L Simon, H D Wakely, F H S Grant, C L K Peel, G O Wood, F H Nichols, H G Hanrott, W E Weston, F W Phillips, A C Belgrave, Maj H F Sambrook, W H Weightman, F C G Twinn, L A Jones, Commander E L Ashley Hoakes O B E, R N £700 to £900

Clerks (*1st Class*), V H Stephens, F C Hawker, G E G Forbes, W R Birchall, Lt Col D J Ludbury, D S O J Scholes O B E £550 to £650

Assistant Principals, F R Radice, A Stark, G H G Smith Lt-Col W B Vince D S O, M C, W D Waterfall, H G G Welch, Lt Col T M Banks, D S O, M C Maj F Hardwick, J L Benvenisti, H Townshend, J Crawford, T Daish M C, D Mackenzie, L F Masters, W D Sharp, B L Barnett, M C, W A D F Smith, Capt D O Lumley, O B E, R A Little, J L Veitch, C O L Leigh Clare, Capt P A. Clutterbuck M C, O W Baker £500 to £500

Supplementary Establishment.

Actuary, H F Smart, B Masters, W Hainworth, — James, W J F Apted, F E Waters, F S I, H Darby, G S Stow, R E Thornley, C B E, J W Wissenden, H E King £500 to £600

Deputy Staff Officer, W H Sharland £450

Clerks (*1st Class*), †T Beer, †C J Prout, †S Granville, J D Mackay, J B S Engall, †H J Howard, D A Hogg, J E Pettiford, F J Barker, A Overbury, J Curran E P Hewkin, M B E, De G Gavey, R W Hatswell, A T Taylor, O B E, T P Sayer, E L Westell M B E, E A Codd, H E Gibbings C W S Braun, H E Higginbottom, A E Marillier, R H Squire, H J Elphick, S A Paterson, E N Estherley, E. A Tiver, J Louden, A Gordon, B Y Couch, D T Tonkin, H Morrell, S C Foster, H. H Settle (*acting*). £350 to £450

Investigation Branch.

Director, B Hoskyns Abrahall, C B E £700 to £900

Staff Officers, T E Tutton, J P Leckenby £500 to £600

Clerks (*1st Class*), W T Edwards, J H Skinner C W Whitehurst, F J W A Wint, A. J Watts, C F Wavish, F M Hill, W H Smith. £400 to £500

* See Investigation Branch
† £320 to £400

Clerks (and Class), W E Stratford, E J Stratford, E H Bourne, F G Kelsey, F B Booth, M Brodie, J B Fetherston; Lt Col J E Drennan, Maj W H Coutts, E E Harper, Capt A J Lord, DSO, MC, W Goodrich, D Scott, A H Nutt, A H Bishop, W E Bowler, R H Clay, R E Evans, R S Farquhar, A M Kay, J A Renwick £150 to £380

Technical Staff.

Architectural Assistant to the Secretary, £550 to £750
and Architectural Assistant, W H Ludlow, ARIBA £200 to £450
Buildings Surveyor, A Faulknor £350

Headquarters Telegraph and Telephone Organisation

Chief Insp of Teleg and Telephone Traffic, R A Dalzell, CBE £800 to £900
Deputy do, L Harvey Lowe, T Mackenzie £600 to £800
Inspectors, ‡A E Cotterell, ‡T A Prout, W H U Napier, J S Jones, MBE, H G Trayfoot, J F F Deane £500 to £600
Assts and Inspectors, Class I, W D Stewart, R P Crum, P G Head, C H Toms, Maj A. A Jayne DSO, OBE, MC, G T Archibald £350 to £450
Inspectors of Postal Traffic, W Pugh, A J Ardern, W B Harris MBE £500 to £700
Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Commander F G Loring RN £650 to £850
Deputy Inspector, Lt Col C G G Crawley, RMA £500 to £600
Asst Inspectors, F Addey, O F Brown £200 to £450
Inspector of Contract Departments, H J Maclure MBE £300 to £400

Registry Branch.

Registrar, H W Hardcastle £420 to £500
Deputy Registrar, J G Wilson £340 to £415

Accountant-General's Department.

Comptroller and Accountant General, Sir Henry N Bunbury, KCB, OBE £1,000 to £1,200
Depy Accountant General, E J Harrington OBE £900 to £1,000
Assistant Accountants General, F J Pearson, G Slater £800 to £900
Chief Examiner, E W A Clausonthue £700 to £800
Principal Book keeper and Registrar of Bonds, B M Wylie £700 to £800
Cashier, A J Waldegrave MBE £650 to £750
Accountants, J W Campion, T Barratt, A W Cross H Kemp; A L Wilson, W A Mattinson, H Townshend, C G Burn, W A Barton, A Mat thews, A C Bryant, G Kay, T H Cochrane £550 to £650 (allowance of £50 to five)
Assistant Accountants, R M Rogers, A G Gapes, R Hill, E C Cook, W Barnett, F G A Kiff, A L Tyler, C D Upham, J P Cackett, Capt C S Manning, J Treharne, W H Swindell, J Potbury, W J Jeffery, G E Pitcairn, D Renton, H M Darville, E A May, J E Bone, A E Umlauff, J O'Connor, F N Smith £440 to £540
Examiners, J Matthews, F Cook, H Lane, G T Plowman, W F Lawrance, F R Hudson, J Best C H Summers, F E Sims, A Deane, W C Cox, D Freeman, W A Anthony, C K Thompson, H Barnett, F W Sankey, C H Sims, J Reaston Brown, R J Barry, F W S Gordon, W W Andrews, J Brown, H E Sentance, A Hartwell, J F Hawton, A Woodman, T R Pate, A Nixon, J Russell, E E Wure, J A Miles, A Brain; E A Morgan, F R Kelly, E C Poulter, J Mitchinson, A W Blackwell, W Cole, W R Crawford, G W Durling, W G Gilbert, A Ken dall, F Lambert, F Strong, H Buckland, J Orbell, G Cruickshank, W Sharp, E B Luck, C J Cook, J C Magrath; N M Comber, C R Stampe, A Snell £360 to £430

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss A Sadler, OBE £380 to £
Acting Supt, Miss K E Barrett, MBE £
Deputy Supt, Miss L M W Webster £270 to £330
Assist Supts, Miss J N Nind, Miss A B B man, Miss M C Underwood, Miss A E Randall, Miss E Lofting, Miss A Keith £210 to £260

‡ Personal maximum of £700

Central Telegraph Office

Controller, J Lee £800 to £1,000
Depty Controller, A W Edwards £700 to £800
Assist Controllers, F T Wadley, W J Bond, W Ferneyhough £520 to £600 (one to rise to £650)
Principal Clerks, T G Donno, C Harvey £400 to £500
Clerks (1st Class), A Fuall, E J S Ellis, W H Wight £310 to £400
Superintendents, D M Ford, J W Fisk, £460 to £520 J G Hopgood, C J Faunch £415 to £459, F W Miles, F J Furby, R W Hill, H C Cook, P Garrood, J Kellett, W H Offord, A. C Bloom field, G T Hutchinson £350 to £415
Superintendents (Cable Room Staff), H J Broughton, E J Bradley £415 £15 £450
Chief Supervisor (Female Staff), Miss A Moore £260 to £300

Engineering Department

Engineer in Chief, Sir W Noble £1,000 to £1,200
Assist Engineer in Chief, A J Stubbs, MICE and Major T F Purves, OBE £800 to £900
Principal Power Engineer, H C Gunton MBE £550 to £750
Superintending Engineer (London) A Moir OBE £700 to £800
Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) *and Staff Engineers (Engineer in Chief's Office)*, J McL Robb OBE, R McIlroy, J F Lamb, A L De Lattre, J R B Gall, W M France E J Eldridge, T Plummer, F Tandy, J Sinnott OBE, S A Pollock, OBE, J M G Trezise T F P Stretche, T B Johnson, J R M Elliott W J Medlyn, J D Taylor, Lt-Col A. C Booth E H Shaughnessy, OBE, M Ramsay, E Gomersall, OBE, F L Henley R Waring, E Turner *London*, £570 to £750, *Provinces*, £520 to £700
Principal Clerks (Engineer in Chief's Office), J G Dalliday, W S Mountain, W H Kerr £460 to £520
Clerks (1st Class) (Engineer in Chief's Office), H G Fisher, H J Hoggarth, M F G Boddington, A H Shepperd, E J Whibley, H A Miles, A S Renshaw £320 to £400
Submarine Superintendent, J Bourdeaux, O.B.E. £570 to £750
Commanders H F Bourdeaux (H M T S *Alert*), F G Ramsay, MBE (H M T S *Monarch*) £550 to £650
Assistant Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces), *Assistant Staff Engineers (Engineer in Chief's Office)*, J E. Taylor, J H Fossett, W H Powell, C Crompton, E J Ivison, Lt Col W M Evans OBE, MC, G F Greenham, A T Kinsey, H Wilson, J M Shackleton, B S Cohen, R Aitken, E Luck, MBE, W J Bailey, Maj W M Batchelor, DSO, MC, R A Weaver, R G Massa roon, J H Stanhope, P Mulligan, H V Cornish J P Price T Lewis, W H Winny, OBE J R Matthews A B Hart, J G Hill, W F Twells, O T Oke, Webber, F W Shorrocks, F W Francis, D Stuart, J W Atkinson, H P Brown, MBE, Maj A G Lee, MC, Maj H Brown OBE, E H Walters, J Hardie, MBE F S Parkinson, Maj G H Comport, MC, C J Youngs, A E Chapman, J S Torras, A B Gilbert, F G C Baldwin, F E Gibbins, J H Thow, W Allan, T E Herbert
London, £460 to £540, *Provinces* £420 to £500

London Postal Service Department

Controller, C C Sanderson £1,000 to £1,200

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE

Vice Controller, A H Reddrop £800 to £900
Assist Controllers, T R Gardiner, W T Wheeler; A L Couratin, D E Ayling, D Scott £700 to £800
Chief Supts, A R Broad, F L Nicholson, J Elder, H L Jones, H A Cockshott; H Mould, A Davey, A E Osler £500 to £650
Principal Clerks, E A B Browne, M W Beattie, T A Varley, J H Greenwood, W A Adams, W G Green, A K Chalk, F C Tansley, F G Gould, W A Soyer £400 to £500
1st Class Clerks, J R Edsall, N L. Hubert, F Sykes,

J Smith, J D Biggs, W J Pounds, F A. Gill, C E. G Daly, A Wallwork, W S Findlay, J Ferrier, J Bennetts, J Welch, W M Frizell, H Sandes, E G Narbeth, W H Cox, H W Hook, W H Cripps £320 to £400
Supt (Telegraphs) T H Broadbent £340 to £420
Supt (Postal), J S Brown £340 to £420

CIRCULATION OFFICE
Superintendents (Higher Grade), W Brewer, C B Brooks, W J Renshaw, T Kidsley, G Finter, W S Barham, W H J Perry, C F Rose, W D P Atkins, Lt Col W T Brain £450 to £550
Superintendents, S J Sandy, C J Plume, R G Gill, H C Seymour, J Carney A Sellar, J T McCarthy, H W Russell, A W Smith, J R E Seaman, E A. Cumming, M J McLaughlin, J Mayes, T R Barton, A H Bernard, G Taylor, A C Auvache, E G Batt, A Reynolds, J D Thompson £340 to £420

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OFFICES
West Central, New Oxford Street, W C 1
District Postmaster, A G Atterbury £500 to £650
Assist District Postmaster, W G Bishop £400 to £500
Superintendents, W R Bush, A C Walker £340 to £420

Western, Wimpole Street, W C 1
District Postmaster C J Bumby £500 to £650
Assist District Postmaster, F A E Williams

Superintendents, A Mayo E Evans, J H Cosgrove £340 to £420

Paddington 19 London Street, W 2
District Postmaster, W C Waller £500 to £650
Assist District Postmaster, E A Rowe £400 to £500
Superintendents W T Reynolds, C E Clark H G Hannaford £340 to £420

Eastern 206 Whitechapel Road, E 1
District Postmaster, £500 to £650
Assist District Postmaster H Turrell £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk H C Black OBE £320 to £400
Superintendent G C Bignell £340 to £420

South Western 9 Howick Place, Victoria Street, S W 1
District Postmaster, W T B Young* £500 to £650
Assist District Postmaster F W D Evelyn £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk E A. Martin £320 to £400
Superintendents F J Morton, T E Woollard, P Ferguson, H T Addelsee S Watts £340 to £420
P M House of Commons, W J Webb £340 to £420
* Also allowance of £50

Battersea 202 Lavender Hill, S W 11
Assist District Postmaster P Hale £400 to £500
Superintendent J R Wilby £340 to £420

South Eastern, 239 Borough High Street, S E 1
District Postmaster, Col C A Wheeler, OBE. £500 to £650
Assist District Postmaster, C F Hamer £400 to £500
Superintendents, L V Cox, E P Benson, G Jeffery, A F Penfold £340 to £420
* Also allowance of £50

Norwood 35 Westow Street, S E. 19.
Assist District Postmaster, J W Aston £400 to £500

Northern, 226 Upper Street, N 1
District Postmaster, F James £500 to
Assist District Postmaster, J W F Relph £400 to
1st Class Clerk, J Pryer £320 to
Superintendent J Turtle £340 to

North-Western, Eversholt Street, N W 1
District Postmaster, H Norris £500 to
Assist District Postmaster, H G Carter £400 to
1st Class Clerk, W E Lock £320 to
Superintendent (Lower Sect), J T Wells £340 to £420

London Telephone Service.

Controller, G F Preston, CBE £900 to £1,200
Deputy Controller, W A Valentine £650 to £800*
Assist Controller, J F Stirling, J F Edmonds, MBE £500 to £600
Superintendents W R Bold, W F Taylor £400 to £500
1st Class Clerks, E H Barnes, R Bryson, A W Kellond, M Larkins, J Leslie, C W Muirhead, G E Nicholls, J G S. Rutter £320 to £400

* Maximum of £900 personal to present holder

Superintendents of Traffic, W B Benham, M C Pink

Assist Superintendents of Traffic (1st Class), Arrowsmith, B L Beaumont; H G. Corner, H Dive, MBE, W F Dobson, MBE, P. J Mantle, P W H Maycock, E A Pounds, L. A Prosser, W J White £320 to £400
Superintendent (Female Clerical Staff), Miss J Liddiard MBE £280 to £400
Assist Superintendent, Miss A I Taffs £220 to £260
Superintendent (Female Exchange Staff), Miss A A Heap (personal to present holder) £350

Medical Department

Chief Medical Officer, Col H V Prynne CBE DSO FRCS IRCP £2,000 to £2,200
Second Medical Officer, H E Hewitt, MD, BS, DPH £450 to £650
Assistants to Medical Officers, H H Bashford, MD, BS, Capt B G H Connolly, MB, BS £300 to £400
Female Medical Officer, Miss M L C Madgshon, MB £350 to £500
Assist do, Miss E S Cooke, MB, BS £180 to £300

Money Order Department

Controller, F Wickham, OBE £800 to £1,000
Assist do, W J Parker £600 to £700
Principal Clerks, A W Cheffins, A Bond, W H Codd £500 to £550
Assist Principal Clerks, E J McCormick, E R King, J W Jones, J T Smith £420 to £490
1st Class Clerks J Anderson A B Talbot, E. M Walden, G E Ward, T W Carman, A J Robb, R Webster, A J C Watson, J New £320 to £400

Female Staff

Superintendent Miss R Loch, OBE £350 to £450
Personal allowance £50
Deputy Supts, Miss S A M Hawkins MBE (*Personal Allowance* £50), Miss A Lucey MBE £270 to £330
Assistant Superintendents Misses J A Duncan, C M Marwood (*Personal Allowance* £30), E J Cook, M Smith M Munro, E. Lydeman, A Hills, K Gardner, C C Couper £210 to £260

Savings Bank Department

Controller, H Joy, OBE £1,000 to £1 200
Assistant Controllers, T S Hutchings, A. Hemstock, A W Stoneham, and W S Bond (allowance of £100 to one) £700 to £800
Principal Clerks, H Rand, C E Constant, J M Linsdell, D H McCabe A Horn, G J Huard, A C Edwards, C R Boyle, F J Brett T E Oliver, C H Foster, G A Willis, S P Mitchell, J Booth, E W Lacey, W S Barrett, F V Turpin, F K Hirst, J Boggon, A Earland, R J Fentwisle, J Raynolds, E. Smith £450 to £600
Superintendents H K Bennett, C E Banks, F Middleton, A H Taylor, T M Plucknett H E Cornwell, J Adderley, J W Tasker, C James, J Oakesmith, A W Blessley, G H. West, J N Finch, F W Ellyott, W A Tubb, C J Capponi, F J Hiorns, A D Bell S W Hodge A Neave, F E Green, H Pentreath, W M Kelly, B Leggett, W L Shand, W J P Dodgson, J F Geeson, J A George, G A Folce A Wade, T M Wood, H V Geddes, W C Russell E Harris, W J Chrisp, R P Smithson, J Henderson, W T Scott, V P Peacock, W. H Willis, E A Wildish, E. W Neales, L J Griffiths A J Lawford Jones, F H Shearman, W C Witt, E W Stigger, T W Blake, W Glover, L Hopkin, H Thomas, J Thompson, G J White, R Coman, A. H G Braun, E W Sterling, D L Hastie, A W Whippey, A R Exley, T C Armstrong, F H Hender, G E Goshawk, E A. Carpenter, E H Jones, W G Marriage, B W Kimp, J E Garbutt, H. Brigden £215 to £450

Female Staff

Superintendent, Miss J Buchanan, OBE £350 to £500
Deputy Supts, Misses A E. Sharrock MBE, M E Haynes, A R Paterson, H G Young, K A Bumpus £300 to £330 (allowance of £30 to one)
Assist do, Misses F S. MacRae, M Phelan, E. A Crowther, J B. Lang; E. Mathews, E E Bowen, A E. Hooke, A M Walker, F S M West, B. J

Carson, H W Whiteman, A Matthews; L F Raybould, A Gold, M M S Macpherson
£210 to £260

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, Crompton Llewelyn Davies, MA £2,800
Assist do, Robert Noyes £800 to £1,000
Additional Asst Solicitor, V Alsop £600 to £900
Prin Assists (solicitors), H Opie Smith, J Okell, D Aikenhead Stroud, LLD, H E Gallaher, ILB, S Johnson, ILD, J Forbes Smith BA, LLB, W N Raywood, C T Hallam J D Bateman, B C Pride, I S Watts, B Robson
Other Assistants to Solicitor, E J Armstrong, F Edwards, H Beagley J Burch, L Beagley, H C Pratt, H L Steele, G W Allan

Stores Department

Controller, W H Allen, OBE £900 to £1,100
Vice Controller, H Sparkes OBE £800 to £900
Asst Controllers, G F Mansbridge, F W Fugeman
£700 to £800
Staff Officers, A A Parsons MBE, C F Fenton MBE, H A Cheel, W S Austin, C Ward, C W Wheeler M Dalton, OBE, C J Gates, W M Cook, F H Horner, C Wheeler OBE

D Macallie, E Bellwell, A Wevill, F Smith, H A Mann OBE, MC, C H Crisp, A G Tydeman, H J S Bennett (*acting*)
London, £400 to £475, *Provincial*, £365 to £440
1st Class Clerks, H Phillips, J H G Taylor R J Fewings, A Dell, H J Langton, J H Reeves, G M Hewson, W G Potter, F G Beak, J M Rusk, R Fanshawe, G T Hensel, T L Adamson C S Gulliver, H E Willmott, A S Rouse B D Hurst, T H Henderson, F Furries, P G Bennell, M Dixon, W Mahon, A W Burt, H Hudson MBE, A Heath (*acting*)
London, £310 to £400, *Provincial*, £280 to £370

Surveyors' Department (United Kingdom)

Surveyors, H S Wooster, W Dickinson, H W Austin, T Kelly, CMG, G L Harding, G E M Forrest F C Luke, G N Merrefield, J G Mellersh F Makepeace, R F Bradford, E J Gaves, D Dunlop
(with allowances of £200 to four) £650 to £900
Assist Surveyors, 1st Class, G Wallace, W S Harrison, R Bell, W W Grierson, J G Laithwaite, G P Cooper, C H C Baillie, T P Hobbins CBE, A O Spaford, OBE, V C Hall, R J R Measham, C A Jackson, D K Hopkyns, J T Foxwell, H C A White, E F Nunns £500 to £600
Assist Surveyors, 2nd Class, R M Longland, H E J Fry, W E Ord, N S Harvey, T W McConnell, D J Deans, F H Kempe, J W Jay, A H Barry, S H G Dainton, OBE, W R Storr, L Hide, R T Whitaker, C J G Dugdale, S E Sifton, V R Kenny, T B Brandd J C Johnston, A S Langlands, F N Gossling, T Kearney, S H Hunt, C J Miles, W Smith, T H Boyd, A B Bond, G Muir, A J McCarraher, W R. Roberts, W Ferguson, E. B Davies, D Spottiswoode, P W McIntyre, A E Stocker, G P Hall, J Sweeney H L Sealey, A W A Headley, OBE, G T Curncross £150 to £450

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S W. 1

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin A Council the number of which was about twelve was instituted by Alfred 895, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet In the Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council Having become unwieldy it was reconstituted in 1679. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on p 235. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Counsellors and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, *e.g.*, the Judicial Committee the Board of Trade, *q.v.* The Lord President of the Council is the Fifth Great Officer of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

Lord President of the Council, Rt Hon Arthur James Balfour, OM, MP £2,000
Private Sec, Maj Hon E Lascelles, DSO, MC
Clerk of the Council, Sir Almeric W FitzRoy, KCB, KCVO
Deputy do & Chief Clerk, J C Ledlie, OBE £800 to £900
Senior Clerk, Chas. J Dalrymple Hay £600 to £800
Staff Clerk, C W Lumley £300 to £400

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane, W C 2

The Public Record Office as it now stands was completed in 1900 for the safe custody of the Public Records which were first ordered to be kept by Henry I at the beginning of the twelfth century The administrative expenses were estimated at £37 850 in 1920 21 (For hours see p 558)

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls
Deputy, Sir H C Maxwell Lvte KCB £1,400
Secretary, A E Stamp £600 to £900
Assistant Keepers (1st Class), E. Salisbury R H Brodie H Hall, J G Black, C G Crump, A St J Story Maskelvne, R C Fowler, OBE, J V Lvle M S Giuseppi, C Johnson £600 to £900
Assistant Keepers (2nd Class) H E Headlam, J B W Chapman, C T Flower S C Ratcliff, M C B Dawes, C H Jenkinson, J J O Reilly, O C Chapman, W R Cunningham, R L Atkinson, MC, C S B Buckland £200 to £500

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments

Keeper of the Records, Sir H C Maxwell Lvte KCB

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE, Kingsway, W C 2.

Public Trustee Oswald R A Simpkin, OBE £2,500
Assistant do, E K Allen, CBE £1,200 to £1,500
Legal Adviser, L J Fulton £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Investment Manager (Vacant) £1,000 to £1 200
Assistant do, A L H Conolly, W Fuller Smith, E. W H Theobald £700 to £900
Principal Clerks, E C Groves, J H Jacob, OBE, R S Shuckburgh, P F Swain CBE £700 to £900
Assistant Principal Clerk J S Wilkes £550 to £650
Chief Property Adviser, H Hadden £700 to £900
Trust Officers T F Bowman, R Bulgin G Cooper Willis, C J S Cooke, A S Ellison R Higson (*acting*), F W Hurst, R T Hughes, W M Limb, A G Mears, A G Norris, E F Phelps, S A Povnder, G A Ross, C J Stenning, H M Wallace £500 to £700
Chief Accountant, A F Dav £700 to £900
Assistant do, W M Ponking £700
Accountants, A H Craig A G Feak K Hadfield, H W Magrath, W H. Whiteley, T B Henry £450 to
Income and Income Tax Department, F W Norle £600, S A Tansley (*Assistant*) £450 to £650
Cashier's Office, A H Cobbett, £450 to £650, G E Shelton (*Assistant*) £250 to £450
Securities Officer, A J H Hughes, £400 to £600, H Chown (*Deputy*) £300 to £600
Acceptance Officer E A Lowndes £500 to £700 F A Coe (*Assistant*) £350 to £500
Signing Office, J H E Higgins £550 to £650
Statistical Officer, H. A Barnett £350 to £550
Officer in charge of Departmental Accounts, C Thompson
Superintendent of Women Staff, Miss F £280 to £400
Lady Visitors, Miss M A Berry-Hart, £350 to £400, Miss S G Clark £200 to £300

MANCHESTER OFFICE, Albert Square, Manchester
Deputy Public Trustee, T M Young £1,200 to £1500
Principal Clerk, P Archer £600 to £800
Trust Officers, G P Seed, A A Webster £400 to £600
Chief Accountant, F E Chapman £450 to £650
Accountant, W R Howrie £350 to £550
Chief Clerk of Property Department, E. A Ashby £400 to £600
Staff Officer and Cashier, R Watson £350 to £550

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,
Old Jewry, E C 2

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1817 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works The total amount thus advanced in 1918-19 amounted to £122,396

Chairman, E Norman *unp*
Deputy Chairman, Hon Herbert C Gibbs *unp*
Secretary, G A Caldor £1,500
Assist do and Chief Clerk, H G H Barnes £600 to £800
Solicitor, C L Nicholson £1,200 to £1,500
Asst do, D F Buckley £550 to £700

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, 3 Dean's Yard, S W 1

Incorporated in 1704 when Queen Anne with the consent of Parliament transferred to the Governors the annual income of the first fruits and tenths derived from the sees, dignitaries and benefices with a view to the augmentation of insufficiently endowed livings These charges were originally levied on all clerical incomes and paid to the Pope but were made part of the Crown revenue by Henry VIII More than half of the benefices in England and Wales are free from these charges having either been exempted from them by statute or formed since the charges were imposed

First fruits represent one year's income of a benefice in the time of Henry VIII, the tenths an annual sum of a tenth part of that income The income from this source amounts to about £15,000 per year which with the surplus income from capital held by the Governors is distributed in grants towards the relief of dilapidation assessments on benefices not exceeding £200 in net annual value The Governors act as trustees for endowments and many descriptions of Church funds They are also empowered to lend money upon mortgage of benefices for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings in certain cases for rebuilding chancels and for dilapidations

Secretary & Treasurer, William R Le Fanu
Chief Clerk, George Simpson
1st Class Clerks (Senior Division), John F Sapsford, R. G. Rowland, E. Jump; W Russell, W J P Smith, D Smeaton
Do (Junior Division), W Holford, A G Spencer, S D Knight; J H Hurdman, W. J Gimson, G C Baird
Solicitor, F G Hughes
Asst Solicitor, W G Hannah
Architect, William Alfred Hughes
Accountant, M S Rogers
Auditor, H. C Garland, 42 Finsbury Pavement, E C 4

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH,
16 & 18 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S W 1

The Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was appointed by Order in Council dated July 28, 1915, to direct subject to such conditions as the Treasury may from time to time prescribe the application of any sums of money provided by Parliament for the organisation and development of Scientific and Industrial Research The Committee of the Privy Council is now constituted as follows —The Lord President The Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary for Scotland the Chief Secretary for Ireland The President of the Board of Trade, The President of the Board of Education The Most Hon The Marquess of Crewe, K G, LL D, The Rt Hon Viscount Haldane of Cloan K T O M The Rt Hon Lord Gainford of Headlam The Rt Hon. Sir Arthur H D Acland, Bart., LL.D, The Rt Hon Arthur Henderson M P The Order in Council also appointed an Advisory Council to whom all proposals for researches stand referred By Charter dated November 23, 1916, the official members of the Committee of the Privy Council were created a Body Corporate under the name of "The Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research to hold and dispose of money and other property for the purposes of the Committee On December 22, 1916, a separate Department having its own ..... J Vote was created for the service of the Committee

President of the Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord President of the Council
Vice-Chairman of the Committee of Council, The President of the Board of Education.
Advisory Council, Sir William S McCormick, LL.D (*Chairman*), Sir George T. Beilby, F R S.; Sir John Cadman, K C M G, D Sc., Prof J B Farmer, F R S, Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G, F.R.S.; Professor J A McClelland, F R S, W B Hardy, Sec R S, Sir Henry A Miers, D.Sc, F.R.S., Hon Sir Charles A Parsons, K C B., F R S, Sir J J Thomson, O.M., pres R.S, Professor J F Thorpe, C.B.E., F R S, Sir Richard Threlfall, K B E., F.R S, Professor S Young, F R S

Staff of the Department

Secretary, Sir H Frank Heath, K.C.B, £2,200
Private Secretary, A F Barnes
Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir Francis G Ogilvie C B £1,500
Assistant Secs, A Abbott, Ll.S Lloyd, H. T Tizard £1,000 to £1,200
Controller of Records C R Young, O B E D Sc £700 to £900
Principals, L C Bromley, Maj E. O Henrici, O.B.E, A L Hetherington, W A M Murray, P J Wheeldon (*Establishment Offices*) £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, E Barnard, D S O, A F Barnes, I G Evans, J W Gentleman, G R D Hogg, R O'F Oakley, A. Zalman £300 to £500

Co-Ordinating Research Boards.

These Boards were established in 1920 (*a*) to provide for interchange of information between the various Government technical establishments concerning the special work which they undertake and the results achieved so as to prevent duplication of work though the Board should have no executive function as regards the work of these establishments, (*b*) to arrange for the communication of such information to interested persons outside the Government service when this can be done without detriment to the public interest and (*c*) in the case of researches not otherwise adequately provided for to make the necessary arrangements to meet the requirements of Government Departments and others

Chemistry Research Board

Chairman, Sir Richard Threlfall, K B E, F R S
Secretary, L C Bromley

Engineering Research Board

Chairman, The Hon Sir Charles A Parsons K C B, F R S
Secretary, L C Bromley

Physics Research Board

Chairman, Sir J J Thomson, O M, PRES R S
Secretary, L C Bromley

Radio Research Board

Chairman, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry B Jackson, G C B, K C V O, F R S
Secretary, L C Bromley

Building (Materials and Construction) Research Board.

This Board was established in 1920 to consider and direct the conduct of Research on Building Materials and methods of construction
Chairman, The Marquess of Salisbury, K G, G C V O
Director of Research H O Weller
Secretary, Major E O Henrici, B E

Food Investigation Board.

Director of Food Investigation, W B Hardy, Sec R.S.
Secretary of the Board, Miss Freda Saxton.

Fuel Research Board.

Director of Fuel Research, Sir G Beilby, F.R S
Private Secretary, Miss G I. M Blair
Fuel Research Station. (See p 243).

Tin and Tungsten Research Board.

Chairman, Sir Lionel Phillips, Bart, D L.
Secretary, I. G Evans

Geological Survey Board.

Chairman, Sir Francis G Ogilvie C B, LL.B.
Geological Survey (See p 243)

The National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex
(See also page 252.)

Chairman of the General Board and Executive Committee, The President of the Royal Society.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Arthur Schuster, F.R S
Director, Professor Sir Joseph Petavel, K B E, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Secretary, F J Selby, C.B E.
Finance and Establishment Officer, A. Lumley.
Accountant, G. E. Bailey.
Librarian and Assistant Secretary, Miss E. M. Barker.
Clerks (Grade I.), A. May, P. H Durham; H. St
Clerks (Grade II.), G. F. Moore; W. J. Glover.

Physics Department
Chief Assistant, J A Harker, O.B.E., F.R.S.
Principal Assistants, T Smith, G W C Kaye, O.B.E., D.Sc.
Senior Assistants, W F Higgins, E Griffiths, D.Sc., E A Owen D.Sc., A Blackie (*acting*).
Principal Observers, W J Boxall, W H H Brookes, G Badderly, A C Cooper, A G Williams.
Senior Observer, W J Stockwell.

Electricity Department
Superintendent,
Principal Assistant, E H Rayner, Sc.D.
Senior Assistants, S W Melsom, D W Dye.
Senior Observers, W H Eastland, W Barnett, H C Sturgeon.

Metrology Department
Superintendent, J E Soars, C.B.E.
Principal Assistant, S W Attwell.
Senior Assistant F H Rolt, O.B.E.
Principal Observer, H A Dear.
Senior Observers, A Turner, C H Parker, W Lee, C H Bone.

Engineering Department
Superintendent, T E Stanton, C.B.E., F.R.S.
Principal Assistant, C Jakeman.
Senior Assistants, R G C Batson, A Bailey, J H Hyde.

Aerodynamics Department
Superintendent R V Southwell.
Principal Assistant, E F Relf.
Senior Assistants, J R Pannell, A Fage, J L Nayler.
Senior Observers, T H Fewster, A H Bell.

Department of Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry
Superintendent, W Rosenhain, F.R.S.
Senior Assistants, J Murdock, S L Archbutt, G Barr, D.Sc., D Hanson.

The William Froude National Tank
Superintendent, G S Baker, O.B.E., M.Inst.N.A.
Senior Assistant J L Kent.
Senior Observer, A W Riddle.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851

Offices, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Rd., S.W. 7

[Incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a permanent Commission after winding up the affairs of the Great Exhibition in 1851. It has for its object the promotion of scientific and artistic education by means of funds derived from its Kensington Estate purchased with the surplus left over from the Great Exhibition.]

President of the Royal Commission, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., K.T.
Chairman, Board of Management, Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Chairman, Science Scholarships Committee, Sir Richard Glazebrook, C.B., F.R.S.
Secretary to Commissioners, Evelyn Shaw, M.V.O.

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE,

Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C. 4

President, Sir Robert M Kindersley, K.B.E.
Chairman, Rt Hon Lord Islington, G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Vice Chairman, Sir T G Chambers, K.B.E., Sir W Schooling, K.B.E.
Members of Committee, Rt Hon G N Barnes, M.P., Sir Cecil Beck, M.P., Sir Joseph Burn, K.B.E., T L Gilmour, Sir Hedley F le Bas, Sir H J Mackinder, M.P., Sir Arthur H Marshall, K.B.E., O E Niemeyer, James Parker, M.P., Viscountess Rhondda, D.B.E., G Stuart Robertson, A.C., Stephen Walsh, M.P., Hartley Withers, G Anderson, M.B.E. (*representing Trustee Savings Banks*), C W Crook (*representing the National Union of Teachers*), Sir G E P Murray, K.C.B. (*representing the Post Office*), Sir F Shadforth Watts (*Chairman, Mercantile Marine Advisory Committee on Savings*).
Elected by National Assembly (July, 1920), Ald Sir Thomas Smethurst, K.B.E. (*Chairman*), Sir George Royle, O.B.E. (*Vice Chairman*), W A Platt, M.B.E., W H Ashmole, M.B.E., J Malahand, H B Morris, J. Voce.
Secretary, L. Margerison, O.B.E.
Accounting Officer, J R Phillips, O.B.E.
Director of External Organisation, Evan Hughes, C.B.E.
Commissioners, J E Holden, O.B.E., E W Stanger, O.B.E., S G Jones, O.B.E., Maj H S Johnson, C.B.E., D Timins, O.B.E., Lt Col. P E Hone, D.S.O.
Senior Clerks, S J Bennett, I.S.O., T Jordan, J Macmillan, R D Kingham, O.B.E.

SCOTTISH OFFICE.

(*See* SCOTTISH SECTION, pp 526–7)

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING,

St James's Park, S.W. 1

Controller, Rt Hon Sir Joseph Maclay, Bt. — *unp*
Private Secretary H A Thompson
Parliamentary Secretary, Col I O Wilson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. — £1,250
Private Secretary E W Baynes, O.B.E.
Director of Transports & Shipping, A E Faulkner, C.B.E. — £1,200
Private Secretary, W J Sims
Secretary, C Hipwood, C.B. — £1,750
Private Secretary, E W Baynes, O.B.E.
Accountant General, S H G Hughes, C.B.E. — £1,200
Directors, Sir Ernest Glover, Bart. H Boyd W C Hynard, O.B.E., H B Jenkins, Sir Charles Sanders, K.B.E., Capt H Willcox, C.B.E., R.N.
Chief Technical Adviser, Sir John Esplen, K.B.E.
Deputy Directors, A Alcorn, O.B.E., S H G Hughes, C.B.E. (*Accountant General*), Sir Hector MacNeal, K.B.E., A E Parlett, O.B.E. — £650 to £1,200

STATIONERY OFFICE,

Princes Street, Storeys Gate, S.W. 1, Whitegate Lane Hollinwood, Lancs. 25 Forth Street, Edinburgh, Custom House, Dublin, 1 St Andrews Crescent, Cardiff

H.M. Stationery Office was established in 1786 and among its duties are the supply of books and stationery to Government Departments and the superintendence and control of Government printing &c. contracts. The Controller under Letters Patent is the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament and in him is vested the Copyright in all Government publications. The administrative expenses were estimated at £5 280 442 for 1919–20.

Controller W R Codling, C.B.E., M.V.O. — £1,800
Private Sec I S Gray
Deputy Controller Lt Col N G Scorgie — £1,200
Asst Controller, W G Wightman, I.S.O. — £1,000
Establishment Officer, J B Gotts, O.B.E. — £700 to £900
Director of Finance, A L Screech, O.B.E. — £700 to £900
Director of Supplies, G F Whiles, M.B.E. — £600 to £800
Director of Publications, L W Hill — £600 to £800
Director of Transport, I A H Watson, O.B.E. — £500 to £600
Supt Manchester Branch, E. H Chapman, M.B.E. — £600 to £800
Supt Underwood Branch, E W E Liddington, O.B.E. — £600 to £800
Supt Dublin Branch, H E Pitman — £450 to £600
Supt Edinburgh Branch (vacant) — £400 to £550
Deputy Director of Finance, G H Wright — £500 to .
Deputy Establishment Officer, A J Ellis
Deputy and Assistant Heads of Divisions, etc, S E Lovatt, G Melsaac, H A White (*Manchester*), £500 to £600, L C Dashfield, A Hammond (*Manchester*), J M Newnham, R J Palmer, J P Stevenson, E J Thompson £400 to £500, E. C Briggs, P Brownlow, A Cradduck (*Manchester*), T C D Evans (*Edinburgh*), H Goodall, R M Griffiths, A L Harris (*Manchester*), W Hawkins, W J Langman, E Phillipps, C F S Plumbley, A F W Rumbold, C H Strange (*Manchester*), G P Thomson, R J S Webber (*Dublin*), J A Wright — £300 to £400
Director of Printing and Binding, C W Howard, O.B.E. — £600 to £800
Deputy do, A J Biggs, M.B.E. — £500 to £600
Assistant do, G W Riley, M.B.E., (vacancy) — £400 to £500
General Manager, Printing Works, E C Bateman, M.B.E. — £600 to £800
Assistant do J H Whitehead, W C Cowell — £400 to £500
Chief Receiver and Examiner, D S Todd, B.A. — £500 to £600

Chief Examiner of Printers and Binders Accounts, W E Bishop, M.B.E. £400 to £500
Examiner of Confidential Printing Accounts T D Dutton .. £700
Technical Officers, W J T Archer, C A. G Biggs (*Manchester*) F Bridges, T Brimelow (*Edinburgh*) T B Burrow, T L. Cawley, E V Emery D G Morrison J Paterson H G Pearce (*Cardiff*) J F Penn, A. G Petley, W J Roberts, J C Rowden F E Sewell W F P Stockham J St ne C B Thornton (*Manchester*), H C Tuckey H F Wade J E. H Wilson (*Dublin*) £300 to £400
Examiners of Paper and Office Requisites, A F Dawe E A Dawe £300 to £400
Assistant do, E J H Stallybrass H V Bromley £200 to £350

BOARD OF TRADE.

Great George Street S W 1

(See also *Dept of Overseas Trade* p 264)

A Board of Trade and Plantations was established by Charles II in 1660 and in place of this body a Committee of the Council on Trade was established in 1786 The duties of this Committee (which unlike the other Council Committees has a president of its own and to collect Trade Statistics, control the issue of Patents keep the Standards of Weights and Measures the n n legal machinery of Bankruptcy the Registration of Stock Companies (as Companies Electric Lighting Lighthouses and Merchant Shipping acting, under the latter heading as Auditor of the accounts of the Trinity House and the Irish and Northern Lighthouse Authorities The administrative expenses were £3 423 254 in 1919 20

President, Rt Hon. Sir Robert Horne C.B.E. K.C. M.P. £5 000
Private Secs, Cecil Litchfield C P Duff E W Reardon J C Thomson M.P. (*Party*)
Economic Adviser to H M Gov Sir H Llewellyn Smith, G.C.B.
Private Sec H F Hill

Joint Permanent Secretaries
General Policy, Sir Sydney Chapman, K.C.B. C.B.E. £2,000
Private Secs W W Hobson, W B Brown
Administration and Finance, H A Payne, B. (*Controller*) £2,000
Private Secs, H J Hutchinson C J Pyke
Parliamentary Sec, Sir Philip Lloyd Greame K.B.E. M.C., M.P. £1 500
Private Sec A. F Overton M.C.

Additional Parliamentary Secretaries
Rt Hon F G Kellaway, M.P. £2,
Private Sec A Mullins C.B.E.
Rt Hon W C Bridgeman M.P. £1 500
Private Secs, A A Hopper Capt O Wilkeman, Maj J Vill, D.S.O., M.P. (*Parliamentary*)

Pilotage Commissioner, Garnham Roper C.B. £1,350
Solicitor, (vacant) £2,500 to £2,800
Asst Sec for Finance, H Mead Taylor £1,000 to £1 200
Establishment Officer S W Clark £1 000
Editor, B of T Journal Harcourt Kitchin £1,000
Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen C H Jones, C.B.E. £700 to £900
Deputy Warden of the Standard M J P A McMahon D.S.O. £800

Director R W Matthew £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, G E. Baker, J J Wills C H Grimshaw, G C L. Maunder, W Carter, E J Elliot, E. R Eddison, C H Boyd, A S Hoskin £700 to £900
Clerks, H Leak, E. H S. Marker, C P Duff, H J Hutchinson, A A Hopper, F G Jenkins, A E Overton J R Willis, R J Sharkle, A E. Lee, G S Bailey, H Brodley, C J Pyke, H F Hill R D Fennelly, J G Henderson, O.B.E. £200 to £500
Directors, Lt.-Col. H W G Cole, C.B.E. O.B.E., £900 to £1,100 W J Glenny O.B.E. £700 to £900
Assistant Director, C Taylor £700 to
Principal Staff Officers, H. W Macrosty, O.B.E., Verdier, O.B.E., J F Ronca, M.B.E., H. C. Honey £700 to £900
Principal Staff Officer, R V Headland. £750 to £850
Chief Clerk (*Companies*), E C Bliss £600 to £800
Superintendent for Wrecks and Loss of Life at Sea (vacant) .. £500 to £650
Staff Officers and Clerks, G B Shepherd, F W Emler C E Sledmere, £550 to £650 Capt L M Nash R. W Pinder, J B Harrold, M.B.E., S W Mellison D.S.O. £300 to £600 C Wright T G Gibson, M.B.E., F H Taylor L. E. Shepherd J E Nichols, G A G Stanley, R H Haylett C F Knight £470 to £500 T Turner, W H L. Patterson C K Hobson M.B.E., Capt S E J Brady M.B.E. S W Hood W Palmer, W W Combs M.B.E. F Butty O.B.E. £350 to £500, W J Smith, £350 to £450, A House, £250 to £450 F W Perrett, A S Lake, M.B.E., H R Pamford R F G Heatly M.B.E. B C Page J L Smith A W Wright, G E Arkell P L Edwards H Cuthbert W T Turner H L. Spencer W J Killingback W F Stimpson, F V Witherden M I Barton, H Cowley, L T Moorby £300 to £400 R F Price £250 to £400
Librarian H W Acres £400 to £500
Translator H D Richardson £300 to £400
Assist Clerk (*1st Class*) F J Descours £300 to £400
Second Div Clerks (*High Grade*), C Thornton, F J Dos Santos W H Thomas, T W Hodges, P J Ellerkamp W Smith E. Burton, F P Holmes H T Winsend C V Carter J T Pratten £250 to £350

Permanent Departments

Mines Department
Victoria Street S W 1
Secretary for Mines Rt Hon W C Bridgeman M.P.
Private Secretaries A. A Hopper, Captain Wakeman and Major J Hill, D.S.O. (*Parliamentary*)
Permanent Under Secretary for Mines F V Gowers C.B.
Private Secretary A. M Anderson.
Chief Labour Adviser Rt Hon. W Brace
Financial Adviser D W Cates C.B.E.
Director of Health and Safety W Walker, C.B.E.
Assistant Under Secretaries, E. J Foley, C.B., H W Cole, C.B.E., C S Hurst O.B.E., E W Ganderton.

Overseas Trade.
(*See page 264*)

Industrial Property (*Trading Patent Office*),
Comptroller General, W Temple Franks C.B. £1 500

Marine
Asst Secretary, C Hipwood C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Commercial Relations and Treaties
Asst Secretary, H Fountain, C.B. C.M.G. £1,000 to £1,200

Industries and Manufactures
Asst Secretary, P W L Ashley, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200

Power Transport and Economic
Asst. Secretary, H F Carhill £1,000 to £1,200

Bankruptcy
Inspector-General, J G Willis, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200

Companies
Comptroller, H M Winearls O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Statistics
Asst Secretary, A. W Flux, C.B. £1,000 to 1,200

Emergency Departments.

Trading Account
Great George Street S W 1
Controller, H Mead Taylor

Profiteering Act
22 Carlisle Place Westminster, S.W 1.
Controller, E R Eddison

Home Grown Timber
30 Endell Street, W C 2.
Deputy Controller H Ford

Clearing Office for Enemy Debts.
Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S E. 1
Controller, E S Grey

Reparation Claims
Controller, W Neill

Companies (Winding Up), 33 Carey Street, W C 2

Senior Official Receiver, H. de Vaux Brougham £1,200
Official Receiver, Henry Edward Burgess £800 to £1,
Senior Asst do, W J Warley .. £350 to
Asst Official Receiver, E. T. A. Phillips. to

Legal Branch—£22 150.

Solicitor, (vacant) £1,500 to £1,800
Assistant Solicitor, H E G Burls £800 to £1,000
Principal Clerks Edwin Gillet, G C Vaux
Clerk in Charge of Bankry Sub Dept, (vacant).

Professional Officers.

Professional Members of Marine Dept, Capt A H F Young, R N R, £800 to £1,200, Real Admiral C F Monro, R N £1 000
Senior Inspector of Life Saving Apparatus, Capt J D Daintree R N £500
Inspector do, Capt H F Aplin, R N £350 to £450

Bankruptcy Department

Great George St, Westminster S W 1

Inspector General in Bankruptcy, J G Willis C B £1 000 to £1 200
Inspector of Official Receivers, E E Deane £700 to £900
Chief Bankruptcy Clerk J R J Johnston £700 to £850
Chief Auditor J F Bird £600 to £700
Auditor, W J Walker £500 to £600
Junior Inspector A A Taylor £500 to £600
Senior Clerk A Mills £500 to £600
Examiners, W C Taylor, W A Clark T S Hutchinson, J P Lennox, F W Pote, H M Bennell, F L Bamford £310 to £500
Asst Examiners, S T Tigar, S J Campling, F H Langmaid £100 to £350
Minor Staff Officers, C C G Stonhouse, £300 to £450, E Carwithen £250 to £350, J J Roach £200 to £300
and Division Clerks (Higher Grade), N Stanger A Rowley £250 to £350

Office of the Official Receivers in Bankruptcy attached to the High Court.

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W C 2

Senior Official Receiver, W P Bowyer £1,200
Official Receivers, Hon W J H Boyle and D Williams £800 to £1 000
Senior Asst Official Receiver, F T Garton £700
Asst Official Receivers, E Pauke, E C F Vyvyan, and C R Warren £500 to £600
Senior Examiners, J W Roberts, T Laidlow £300 to £400
Chief Cashier, H Hammond £250 to £350

RECEIVERS

Birmingham, &c, A S Cully £1,100
Bradford and Halifax, W Durrance £800 to £900
Brighton, &c, Leslie A West £600 to £800
Bristol, Gloucester and Cheltenham, T Easton £800
Canterbury, J O Morris £500
Carmarthen, H W Thomas £500
Hanley, &c, F T Halcomb £550 to £600
Hull, G H Acheson £500
Ipswich, &c, T J W Britten £500
Liverpool, &c, E D Symoud £800 to £1 000
London Suburban Northern and Southern Districts T Gourlay £1,000
Asst, Northern Dist, (vacant) £450 to £500
Asst, Southern Dist, D Turner £500
Manchester, J G Gibson £800 to £1,000
Newcastle on Tyne, C Woollett £600 to £650
Northampton, &c, H W Cox £600 to £650
North Glamorganshire, Ellis Owen £700
Nottingham, E W Humphreys £800 to £1,000
Southampton, F W Darley £500 to £600
Swansea, H Rees £400 to £600

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, Tower Hill, E 1 —£12,239

Registrar General, C. H Jones, C B E £700 to £900
Asst Registrar General, G A Hooke £450 to £650
Senior Staff Officer, C L Compton, R N R, M B E £400 to £600
Staff Officers, T Crone, E H Atkins, J C Swanson, W I Brown, F B Vigor, H W J Holt £300 to £400

Officer appointed under Metropolitan Gas Acts.

Auditor, Sir C Stewart.

Standards Department,

7 Old Palace Yard, S.W 1.

Deputy Warden of the Standards, Maj P A Mac Mahon, F R S. £800
Superintending Clerk, G W Sollar, I S.O £250 to £450
Staff Clerk, H B C Darling £300 to £400

Marine Consultative Branch,

54 Victoria Street, S W 1

Engineer Surveyor in Chief, and Inspector of Proving Establishments under the Anchors and Chain Cables Act T Carlton, O B E £1,000
Deputy Engineer Surveyor in Chief, F Carruthers £750 to £850
Engineer Surveyors H G Dixon, H J Vose J Cormack W F Williams £300 to £500
Prine Ship Surveyor, E W Colvill £1 000
Deputy Prine Ship Surveyor, W J Elvy £750 to £850
Assistant to the Prine Ship Surveyor, A J Daniel £500 to £650
Ship Surveyors, A E Lavers T Smith, £500 to £600 T W Revans, J T Munden, W J Wilton, G A Green A T Metcalfe, G Daniel, C S Lewis L Tethbridge £300 to £500
Prine Surveyor Tonnage, I F Jenkins £750 to £850
Assistant to do, F W Bickle £500 to £ 50
Ship Surveyors C R Godfree, T R Clark, F T Daniel, A Kernan, H Collins £300 to £500

68 Victoria Street, S W 1

Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, J M Harvey, O B E £750 to £850
Assistant to do, D Fulton £500 to £650

79 Mark Lane, E C 3

Chief Examiner of Engineers, C W Roberts £750 to £850
Engineer Surveyors, G C Blair, R W Gunston £300 to £500

Marine Survey Staff, 79 Mark Lane, E C 3.

Principal Officer for London District, R C Warden, C B £700 to £800
Chief Inspector of Ships Provisions, C A Whyte £600 to £700

Mercantile Marine Offices, Dock St, E 1

Chief Superintendent, J Y Mosey, O B E., R N R. £500 to £600
Superintendents, B Jacob, R N R (*Poplar*), J R Gilchrist (*Victoria Docks*), J G White (*Tilbury*) £400 to £500
Storekeeper (*Poplar*), C J Young £450

TRADE BOARDS OFFICE, Old Serjeant's Inn Chambers, Chancery Lane, W C. 2.

Chief Executive Officer, F Popplewell

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT,

6 Whitehall Gardens, S W 1

Minister, Rt Hon Sir Eric Geddes, C C B G B E., M P £5,000
Private Secs, R H Tolerton, D S O, M C, C W Hordern, and J F Green, M P (*unp*)
Parliamentary Sec, Arthur Neal, M P
Private Sec, F Gordon Tucker, O B E., T D
Consulting Mechanical Engineer, Sir John Aspinall, M I C E., M I Mech E
Personal Asst, L N Richardson

Secretarial and Legal Department.

Secretary and Solicitor, Sir R Francis Dunnell, K C B
Assistant Secretary J R Brooke, C B
Establishment Officer W B Amery, C B E
Principal Clerk F C Greene
Clerks (Class 1), O A Sherrard, G F Stedman

Legal Branch.

Assistant Solicitor, H R Cripps
Assistants to do, H E Farrer, E W Hudson, T D Harrison, E E E Welby Everard

Registry.

Registrar, H W W Fisher
Deputy do, S J Stepney

Civil Engineering Department.

Director General, Sir Alexander Gibb, O B E, C B, F R S
Deputy do Bradford Leslie, O B E., M Inst C E
Chief Civil Engineers, J Ferguson, M Inst C E, T G Menzies, O B E., M Inst C E, N G Gedge, O B E., M Inst C E
Deputy do, G A Maunsell.

Development Department.

Director General, Rear-Adm. Sir Charles M de Bartolomé, K C M G, C B
Assistant Secretary, G A Steel, C B
Principal Clerk, J A C Champion, O B E
Clerks (*Class* 1), K W Blaxter, F A Griffiths, M C
Directors, G L Colvin, C B, C M G, D S O, W E Simnett, M B E
Asstst Directors, Lt Col J A S Grey, C M G, D S O J E Kitching

Finance and Statistics Department

Director General, Sir J George Beharrell D S O
Assistant Secretary, C W Hurcomb C B E
Directors, J Milne, J Pike, A T V Robinson
Assistant Directors, A E Kirkus O B E, W D Duffield, K L Macaulay, P F R Kellner D S O O B E
Clerks (*Class* 1), S J Page, J J Puskin

Mechanical Engineering Department

Director General, L Simpson C B E, D S O
Clerk (*Class* 1), P C Franklin
Directors, A S Burnett, C W H Edmonds O B E
Public Safety and General Purposes Department
Director General, Sir William Mulwood K C B
Assistant Secretary, F G Moggridge, C B
Principal Clerks, E W Rowntree R H Hill
Clerks (*Class* 1), C A Birtchnell T A E Muir G H Pryor

Railway Inspecting Officers

Ch of Inspecting Officers, Lt Col J W Pringle R E
Inspecting Officers, Maj G L Hall R E, Maj A H L Mount R E
Assistant to Chief Inspecting Officer, J P Scott Munn

Canal Control Committee

Chairman, S Preston C I E, C B E
Secretary, R B Dunwoody
Assistant, H Dade

Roads Department

Director General, Sir Henry Maybury K C M G, C B
Assistant Secretary, H H Piggott C B, C B E
Clerks (*Class* 1) I Powell J L Stewart Moore
Chief Engineer, J S Killick C B E, M Inst C E

Traffic Department

Director General, Sir Philip A M Nash K C M G, C B
Principal Clerk, S T Burgoyne, M V O, O B E
Clerks (*Class* 1), W H Hardman M B E M C, J Hutt M B E
Directors, M Kissane O B E, Maj J A A Pickard, D S O, V M Barrington Ward, D S O

Rates Advisory Committee

Chairman, F Gore Browne K C
Members Sir W W Berry K B E, L A Martin, W J Davis, W A Jepson, W M Acworth

TREASURY Whitehall S W 1

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third Great Officer of State the office having been in commission (with certain intervals) since 1612 The Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland consist of the First Lord who if a Commoner is *ex officio* Leader of the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer and some Junior Lords with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials The duties of the First Lord are mainly political as also are those of the Parliamentary Secretary and the Junior Lords, the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly financial in that he performs the ancient duties of the Under Treasurer and after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments arranges for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to meet the needs of the year The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget which the Chancellor expounds to the House these plans being accepted, modified or rejected by the House The amount estimated to pay the salaries and other expenses was £287,510 in 1920 21

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—
The Rt Hon David Lloyd George, O M, M P (*Prime Minister*) £5,000
Private Secs. to Prime Minister, J T Davies, C B, Miss F L Stevenson, O B E.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—
Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M P £5,000
Private Secs, R P. M. Gower, A F Hemming, J Wilson, M B E.

JUNIOR LORDS—
Lt Col Sir R A. Sanders, Bart, M P £1,000
J Parker, C B, M P. 1,000
J T Jones, M P *unp*
Sir William Sutherland, M P £1,000

JOINT SECRETARIES—
Parliamentary, Joint, Rt Hon Lord Edmund Talbot, M V O, D S O, M P, Capt Rt Hon F E Guest, D S O, M P £2,000
Private Secs, Miss Dalton, C Harris.
Financial, Stanley Baldwin, M P £2,000
Private Sec, E St J Bamford
Permanent Secretary, Sir Warren Fisher, K C B £3,500
Controller of Establishments, Sir Malcolm G Ramsay, K C B £3,000
Controller of Supply Services, Sir G L Barstow, K C B £3,000
Controller of Finance, B P Blackett, C B £3,000
Deputy Controllers of Establishments, R S Meiklejohn, C B R R Scott, C B, C S I £2,000
Principal Assistant Secretaries, G C Upcott, C B, O E Niemeyer
Assistant Secretaries, L J Hewby, C B, E W H Millar, F Phillips, R G Hawtrey, R E Harwood, C B E, *C L Stocks*, *R B Howorth*, H E Fass, O B E A W Hurst, R A Johnson, C B E, J H McCraig, J Rae, M Headlam
Director of Women Establishments Hon Maude Lawrence
Principals, G C Barnes, J B Beresford, T K Hewley, H P Boland, E E Bridges J C Carr, E C Cleary, Viscount Cross, L Cuthbertson, H E Davies, *J S Eagles*, H R Foyle, W R Fraser, *B W Gilbert* R P M Gower, P J Grigg, J T Hewetson, H Higgs, C B, H M Howgrave Graham, W P Johnston, W T Legge, R J McAlpine, E C Martin, *W T Matthews*, M B E, F M Morris, F H Nixon, R O W Pemberton, G H S Pinsent, F P Robinson, E Rowe Dutton, C F M N Ryan, F G Salter F Skevington, S A Sydney Turner, *E N R Trentham*, W R L Trickett; S D Waley, *A P Waterfield*, S H Wright
Assistant Principals, E St John Bamford, A. E Banham, H Brittain, A D Burnett Brown, F Chadwick, G M Evans, J D B Fergusson, L McM Forsyth, A Glen, G E A Grey, A. F Hemming, W P Hildred, P G Inch, G Ismay, D F Jerrold, R U E Knox, E C E Leadbitter, H Parker, J H Penson, A. D Pole, E W Ravenshear, H E Read, W J Sainsbury, F H Shngsby, L L H Thompson, E Twentyman, H G Vincent, D J Wardley, W D Wilkinson, D B Woodburn, J H E Woods, N E Young
Parliamentary Clerk, H Higgs, C B
Treasury Officer of Accounts, A W Watson
Accountant, H T Holmes, M V O, I S O
Deputy Accountant, T Chadwick, M B E
Assistant Accountants, E B Athawes, A H May
Estimates Clerk, L Cuthbertson
Investigating Officers, R A Grieve, O B E, H Biggs, W Desborough
Chief Clerk, P F Pyle

Representation in Ministry of Transport.

Treasury Representative, Sir Hardman Lever, K C B.
Private Sec, E Twentyman

Government Actuary's Department.

Buckingham Gate, London, S W 1.

Government Actuary, Sir A W Watson K C B £2,500
Deputy do, A Henry £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Actuaries, *S J H W Allin, C B E, G S W Epps £850 to £1,000
Actuaries, J Buchanan, V P A Derrick, G Gillies, C W S Jamieson, W R Jarman, J G Kyd, R W Sturgeon, J W. Thomson £600 to £800
Assistant Actuaries, W. T C Blake, R R Brodie, P G Brown, L A Bullwinkle O B E, W G Craig, P N Harvey, O. C J Klagge, G H Maddex, A W Marshall, F A. A Menzler, D A Porteous £400 to £600
Staff Clerk, W Johnson £300 to £400

* Acts as Secretary to the Department.

Departments of H.M. Procurator-General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury,

Storey's Gate, St James' Park, S.W. 1

Procurator General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, Major G. S. King, M.C.
Assistant Solicitors, Sir A. H. Dennis, C.B., K.B.E., Sir Alexander W. Lawrence, Bart., Cecil Owen, Lt.-Col. Orme B. Clarke £1,000
Chief Clerks, A. W. Brown, LL.D., Lt.-Col. G. F. Carter, O.B.E., C.H.F. Fletcher, L.C. Loyd, A.C.B. Webb, R.W. Woods, C.B.E.
Assistant Chief Clerks, T.H.T. Case, O.B.E., J.H. Crawley, G.C.J. Crispin, R.H. Gardner, E.J. Howard, Capt. J.C.F. Kinsman, H.A. Weeks, Major H.L. Wright, O.B.E.
Professional Clerks, B. O'Brien, LL.B., Capt. C.S. Emden, D.S.C., R.A. Fisher, LL.B., E.W.S. Fletcher, LL.B., Capt. C.S. Gifford, Major A.F. Gilchrist, Capt. E.C. Gray, M.B.E., Capt. F.V. Harris, M.C., Capt. C.A. Higgins, LL.B., H.J. Howland, A.J. Kaye, Major G.S. King, M.C., P. Ludbrook, W.L. Morton, Major C.F. Penton, A.E. Wade, A.C. Wilson

Accounts Branch

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C.H. Hunt, M.B.E.
Deputy do., W.J. Hagon

Law Courts Branch,
705 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2

Principal, A.F. Hare
Chief Clerks, R.M. Greenwood, C.B.E., LL.M., R. Kingston, J. Rye, E.V. Thompson
Assistant Chief Clerks, R.N. Hanscombe, S. Jacomb Hood, F. Lawton, O.B.E., T.C. Newman, I.L.B.
Professional Clerks, F.R. Baker, R.C.H. Carter, C.W. Evans, W.G.S. Fawkes, Capt. H.S.H. Hall, D.S.O., M.E. Hue, Col. R.S. Lewis, Capt. A.G. Newman, E.M. Reid, K.H. Scougal, R.B. Watcrer

King's Proctor's Office (Divorce Business),
1, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C. 2

King's Proctor, Sir J.P. Mellor, K.C.B.
Assistant King's Proctor, C.E. Stredwick
Assistant Chief Clerks, W.G. Chapman
Professional Clerks, Capt. J.B. Finch, H.C. Hewetson and M.W. Hughes.

Parliamentary Counsel

First Counsel, Sir F.F. Liddell, K.C.B. £2,500
Second do., W.M. Graham Harrison, C.B. £1,800 to £2,000
Third do., Hon. Hugh Godley £1,000 to £1,200

Rating of Government Property.

Treasury Valuer & Inspector, F.J. Bacon, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy do., F.C. Ruddle £600 to £800
Chief Clerk, W.T. Chard £500 to £600

TRINITY HOUSE Tower Hill, E.C. 3

Trinity House the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom was a body of importance when Henry VIII granted the Institution its first charter in 1514 *inter alia* for the relief increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England. Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House as a Public Department is the administration of the Lighthouse &c. Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other seamarks in Scotland, Ireland and the Channel Islands whilst the Corporation are also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom and in their capacity as a private corporation or guild they administer certain Charitable Trusts specially dedicated to the relief of aged and distressed masters mariners and their widows. The Acting Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The Lighthouse Service of the Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom. The accounts in connection with the Lighthouse Service are rendered to the Board of Trade who have statutory control over the expenditure and are submitted annually to Parliament. The accounts in connection with the Charitable Trusts are rendered to the Charity Commissioners. In addition to the public and trust funds which they administer the Corporation have at their disposal certain private funds which are applied to the maintenance of their house on Tower Hill and to other corporate purposes. The Master of the Corporation at the present time is His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn. K.G. There are ten Acting Elder Brethren, one of whom is a retired officer of the Royal Navy and the other nine are retired Commanders of the Mercantile Marine and besides two Elder Brethren who have retired from the Active List there are a number of Honorary Elder Brethren including His Majesty The King and other members of the Royal Family. The ten Acting Elder Brethren one of whom always is Deputy Master form the Board which carries out the public and corporate duties of the Trinity House.

ELDER BRETHREN

H.M. The King, *Master*, Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., *Deputy Master*, Capt. Sir H. Acton Blake, K.C.M.G., R.C.V.O., *Elder Brethren*, H.M. The King, Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I., Rear-Adm. H.B. Stewart (*retired*), The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., Capt. A.E. Bell, C.B.E., Capt. A.S. Thomson, C.B., C.B.E., Capt. Sir A.W. Clarke, K.B.E., Rt. Hon. A.J. Balfour, O.M., M.P., The Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G., Adm. the Marquess of Milford Haven, G.C.B., Capt. O.P. Marshall, C.B.E., Capt. T. Golding, C.B.E., Rt. Hon. H.H. Asquith, K.C., M.P., Maj.-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., The Marquess of Crewe, K.G., Rear-Adm. G.R. Mansell, C.B.E., M.V.O., Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, M.P., Capt. Owen Jones, C.B.E., Capt. P.N. Lawton, C.B.E., Capt. G. Gregory, C.B.E., D.S.O., Capt. H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., R.N., Capt. A.H. Ryley

Secretary, M.K. Smith, O.B.E.
Principals, W.K. Bowen, O.B.E., L. Clubb, O.B.E.
1st Class Clerks, W.L. Veitch, H.T. Miller, M.B.E., Maj. J.M. Nicolle, O.B.E., Capt. J.E.A. Hunter
2nd Class Clerks, E. Thurlow, R. Sindall, L.G. Vedy, W.M. Liesching
Engineer in Chief, D.W. Hood, C.B.E., M.I.C.E.
Principal Pilotage Clerk, W.J.T. Halliwell
Principal Clerk of Estates, &c., H.S. Liesching
Chief Engineering Clerk, H.P. Turner
Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer, J. Renton, M.I.Mar.E.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS,

INSPECTION COMMITTEE, 9 Serle Street, W.C. 2

Trustee Savings Banks were first made the subject of legislation in 1817 and an Inspection Committee was appointed in 1861. The funds deposited with the Government amounted in Nov. 1919 to about 72 millions of money and over 25 millions in Government Stock held on behalf of over 2,220,780 depositors.

Chairman, Sir Albert K. Rollit, D.C.L.
Vice Chairman, Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B.
Secretary, W.S. Cameron

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE,

Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, S.W. 1

Umpire, W.B. Yates £1,500
Registrar, C.F. Bickerdike £500

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE

16–18 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of Exchequer in July 1919 to advise the Government as to the application of grants made by Parliament towards meeting the needs of University Education in the United Kingdom.

Chairman, Sir William McCormick
Other Members, William Bateson, F.R.S., Sir Dugald Clerk, K.B.E., F.R.S., Sir J.J. Dobbie, F.R.S., Miss S.M. Fry, Sir Wilmot Herringham, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir F.G. Kenyon, K.C.B., Sir Stanley Leathes, K.C.B., Sir J.J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.
Secretary, W.R. Buchanan-Riddell

WALLACE COLLECTION.

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W 1

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Rd Wallace Bt. K C B M P in 1897 and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government The expenses were estimated at £16 203 in 1920-21

Keeper & Secretary, D S MacColl I I D £500 to £700
Assistant to Keeper and Inspector of Armouries, S J Camp £400

WAR OFFICE.

(*See* ARMY, pp 280-2)

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION.

23-38, Baker Street, W 1

President, H R H The Prince of Wales K G
Chairman, The Secretary of State for War
Permanent Vice-Chairman, Maj Gen Sir Fabian Ware, K B E, C B, C M G
Other Commissioners The Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for India, First Commissioner of Works, High Commissioners for Newfoundland Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Union of South Africa, Sir W Austin G C M G, G B E, H Gosling C H, Rudyard Kipling Gen Rt Hon Sir C F N Macready G C M G, K C B, Gen Sir G M W Macdonough K C B K C M G, Admiral Sir E S Poe G C V O K C B
Principal Architects, Sir Reginald Blomfield, R A Sir E Lutyens, A R A, H Baker, F R I B A (*France*) Sir R Lorimer, A R S A (*Italy, Egypt Macedonia*) Sir John J Burnet, R S A (*Gallipoli and Palestine*) Edward Warren, F R I B A (*Mesopotamia*)
Principal Assistant Secretary, Col Lord Arthur Browne, K B E
Comptroller of Administration, Lt Col H Ellissen C B E

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM,

Crystal Palace, S W 19

Curator and Secretary, Charles Houlkes, F S A £700

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES

Temporary Offices, 23 Park Crescent, Portland Place, W 1

Administrative expenses 1920 21 £34 623

Commissioners, The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, *ex officio, chp*, Geo Granville Leveson Gower £1,500
Joint Secretaries, Morton Evans, £800 to £1,000, E J Cheney, C B £1 200
Assistant Secretary, W Dawson Aingel £800
Senior Clerk, D R Crawfurth Smith £500 to £700
1st Class Clerks, H C Eyles, E Blanford, J White, W Lee Nash, T A Cochrane, G P Best, E Talbot £360 to £500
Receiver General, W Fidler £500 to £700
Chief Mineral Inspector, Westgarth F Brown £1,000
Forestry Inspector, G H Crosfield £300 to £400
Clerk in Charge of Accts, Herbert Clarke £360 to £500

QUIT RENT OFFICE, DUBLIN

Superintendent, G H Burnett £500 to £700

LEGAL BRANCH

Solicitor, F A Jones, C B
Solicitor, Scotland, Thomas Carmichael, S S C.
Do Ireland, Sir William Fry, Dublin

WOODS AND FORESTS

New Forest, Bere, & Parkhurst—Deputy Surveyor, V F Leese
Dean Forest—Deputy Gaveller, Westgarth Forster Brown
Do Dep Surv & Crown Receiver, L S Osmaston
Windsor—Deputy Ranger, Col Hon Claude H C Willoughby
Do Deputy Surveyor (vacant)

NEW FOREST

Official Verderer, Sir Robert H Hobart, Bt, K C V O, C B
Elective Verderers, The Earl of Normanton, G E Brisco Eyre; J Jeffreys, H F Compton, K Pulteney, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.
Clerk, Montague Chandler, Romsey

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Storey's Gate, S.W 1

H M Office of Works (or the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings) was constituted in 1832 to perform certain overseeing duties, &c, previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests The salaries and expenses of the office were estimated at £477,300 in 1920-21.

First Commissioner, Rt Hon Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., M P £2,000
Private Secs, F E Carter, Dan Thomas' *vacp*
Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade
Secretary, Sir Lionel Earle, K C B, C M G £2,200
Private Sec, A G Sandison
Assistant Secretaries, James Ergar, C B E, W Leitch £1,000 to £1,200

Secretariat

Principals, H Bird, W F Scholfield, O B E A H S White, F J E Raby, M Connolly M B E, H A Russell M B E, R B Seagrave (*acting*) £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, A G Sandison, F E Carter, F N de Norman, D L Macintyre M B E, R A Barker £300 to £500
Supt of Registry, E W Horton £350 to £500
Staff Clerks, G W Jupp, D M Harvey £300 to £400

Directorate of Contracts & Labour

Director, E H Bright, C B, M V O £1,000
Deputy do, A G Barnett O B E £550 to £650
Staff Clerks, D M Harvey, H L Davis, O B E, J G Chester, M B E £300 to £400

Finance Division

Comptroller of Accounts, J A W Buchanan, C B E £850 to £1 000
Deputy do, A C E Hughes £550 to £650
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W Locke, O B E £550 to £650
Senior Clerk, H F Steed £420 to £550
Heads of Branches (Acting), A J Whitby M B E, C F Crosland M B E
Staff Clerks, E T Blakey, W L Wharin, H L Findley, S A Bryant, J Richards, A Sellers, C Cortes, T D Clark (*acting*), C C W Goodale (*acting*), G L Jordan (*acting*) £300 to £400

Directorate of Works

Director of Works, Sir F Banes, C B E, M V O £1,500
Professional Assistant, A J Pitcher, O B E £1,000
Chief Architect, R J Allison C B E, A R I B A £1,200
Senior Architect, A R Myers, F S I, A R I B A, G J West, M B E £900 to £1 000
Chief Mechanical & Electrical Engineer, Hubert Banes, C B E £1,100
Senior Engineer, J A C MacIntyre, O B E, B Sc £900 to £1 000
Architects, A Bulloch, A R I B A, E Cropper, O B E, D N Dyke, A R I B A, A W Heasman O B E, J H Markham, A R I B A, J W Patterson, M B E A R I B A, G J T Reavell, A R I B A, H F T Rees, A Scott M B E, C J W Simpson F S I, C P Wilkinson £550 to £750
Surveyors T M Davidson, W C P Eve £550 to £700
Chief Maintenance Surveyors, P K Manton, H Ryle £900 to £1,000
Chief Quantity Surveyor, G C Widdowson £900 to £1 000
Chief Measuring do A W Jarvis, £750 to £850
Chief Examining do, R M Kearns F S I £650 to £750
Factory Engineer, F A Llewelyn, O B E £750 to £850
Staff Clerks, P J Ling, J T Tweedie, W G Ryde, G P Gilchrist M B E £300 to £400

Supplies Division

Controller, J W Curry, O B E £800 to £1,000
Staff Clerks, H F Hall £400 to £500, H B Allum, M B E, C H Cooper, A C Herne £300 to £400

Directorate of Lands & Accommodation

Director, Sir A I Durrant, M V O, O B E £1,100
Senior Staff Clerk, S M Fane, O B E £400 to £500
Head of Section, R C Cole, M.B.E (*acting*) £500
Staff Clerks, H E M Bradley, M B E, F J Parker (*acting*), W J Hewkley (*acting*), P W Jupp (*acting*, W. E Bentley (*acting*) £300 to £400

Royal Parks Division

Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c, Major W C Hussey, late R E £650 to £850
Assist Bailiff, Maj E D Haggitt, O B E, late K F £400 to £500

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, C R Peers, F S A £800 to £1,000
St Peter's Chapel, Vere St., Marylebone, W. 1.
Visitor, The First Commissioner of Works and the Rev F S Webster (Rector of All Souls)
Treasurer, W J Downer, C B, C M G, I S O.

COST OF ADMINISTRATION

The aggregate cost of the Administration of Law and Justice for the year ending March 31, 1921, is £16,578,533, as compared with £14,707,486 for the year ended March 31, 1920, an increase of £1,871,047

	1920 21 Net
UNITED KINGDOM AND ENGLAND AND WALES.	
Law Charges	£290 991
Miscellaneous Legal Expenses	54 040
Supreme Court of Judicature	518 714
Land Registry	89 292
Public Trustee	10
County Courts	359 145
Police England & Wales	6 298 252
Prisons, England & Wales	1 357 300
Reformatory and Industrial Schools England & Wales	496 588
Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum	64 631
SCOTLAND	
Law Charges and Courts of Law	166 318
Scottish Land Court	12 980
Register House	63 651
Police	800 250
Prisons	205 824
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	150 220
IRELAND	
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	69 954
Supreme Court of Judicature &c	182 759
Irish Land Commission	1 118 763
County Court Officers &c	172,722
Dublin Metropolitan Police	335,250
Royal Irish Constabulary	3 402 253
Prisons	203 448
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	146 951
Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum	18 227
	£16 578 533

LAW SITTINGS, 1921

Hilary	January 11 to March 23
Easter	April 5 to May 13
Trinity	May 24 to July 30
Michaelmas	October 12 to December 21

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS

House of Lords

The Lord High Chancellor

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000)

	Apptd	Age Jan 1 1921
Rt Hon Lord Dunedin, K C V O	1913	71
Rt Hon Lord Atkinson	1905	76
Rt Hon Lord Shaw	1907	70
Rt Hon Lord Moulton, G B E. K C B	1912	76
Rt Hon Lord Sumner G C B ..	1913	61
Rt Hon Viscount Cave	1918	65

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding or have held, high judicial office

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council,

Downing Street, Whitehall, S W 1

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor Lord President ex Lords President six Lords of Appeal in Ordinary and such other Members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held High Judicial Office within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts 1876 and 1887 Among the last are included the Earl of Halsbury Earl Loreburn G C M G Viscount Haldane K T O M Viscount Finlay G C M G Lord Buckmaster Lord Wrenbury and Lord Phillimore Lord Parmoor K C V O is a member by virtue of section 1 and Sir John Edge and Syed Ameer Ali C I E are members by virtue of section 30 of the Judicial Committee Act 1833 By virtue of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act 1895, as amended by the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts 1908 and 1913 the following Judges from the Dominions beyond the Seas are Members —Sir Charles Fitzpatrick G C M G (Canada) Sir James Rose Innes K C M G (South Africa Supreme Court) Sir Lawrence Jenkins K C I E (Bengal) Sir Louis Henry Davies K C M G Canada—Supreme Court Mr Justice Duff (Canada Supreme Court) Charles Joseph Doherty (Canada and Arthur L Sifton (Canada)

Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes C H I Nash C B £1,500
Chief Clerk (Judicial) W Reeve Wallace O B E £800
and Clerk J H Houghton £450
3rd Clerk D G Lys £350
Woman Clerk, Miss N C Lewis £1

The Judiciary of England and Wales

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

The Master of the Rolls (£6 000)

Rt Hon Lord Sterndale *b* 1848 *apptd* 1919
Secretary, C E Davies £500
Principal Clerk, J H Critchley £400

Lord Justices (each £5 000)—	Apptd	Age Jan 1 1921
Rt. Hon Sir John Eldon Bankes	1915	66
Rt Hon Sir Thos Rolls Warrington	1915	68
Rt Hon Sir Thomas E Scrutton	1916	62
Rt. Hon Sir John R Atkin	1919	52
Rt Hon Sir Robert Younger	1919	59

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Chancery Division

The Lord High Chancellor —

The Right Hon Frederick Edwin, Lord Birkenhead *b* 1872 (*apptd* 1919) (£6,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords) £10,000
Private Secretary, Robert Wynne Bankes £500

Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptd	Age Jan 1 1921
Hon Sir Harry Trelawney Eve	1907	64
Hon. Sir Charles Henry Sargant	1913	64
Hon Sir John M Astbury	1913	60
Hon Sir Arthur Frederic Peterson	1915	62
Hon Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence	1918	
Hon Frank Russell	1919	

King's Bench Division

The Lord Chief Justice of England —

The Rt Hon Rufus Daniel Earl of Reading G C B, G C V O (b 1860 *apptd* 1913) £8 000
Secretary Viscount Erleigh £500
Clerk E W Miller £400

Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptd	Age Jan 1 1921
Rt Hon Sir Charles John Darling	1897	
Hon Sir Reginald More Bray	1904	78
Hon Sir Alfred T Lawrence	1904	75
Rt Hon Lord Coleridge	1907	69
Hon Sir Horace E Avory	1910	70
Hon Sir Thomas G Horridge	1910	63
Hon Sir Charles Montague Lush	1910	67
Hon Sir Stevenard T Rowlatt K C S I	1912	52
Hon Sir Clement M Bailhache	1912	64
Hon Sir Montague Shearman	1914	63
Hon Sir John Sankey	1914	54
Hon Sir Henry McCardie	1916	
Hon Sir Arthur Clavell Salter	1917	
Hon Sir Alexander A Roche	1917	50
Hon Sir Frederick A Greer	1919	57
Hon Sir Rigby Swift	1920	46
Hon Sir Edward Acton	1920	56

Court of Criminal Appeal

Judges The Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division

President Rt Hon Sir Henry Edward Duke (*born* 1856, *apptd* 1919) £5 000
Judge, Hon Sir Maurice Hill, G C B, (*born* 1863, *apptd* 1917) £5 000

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c

Crown Office, House of Lords, S W 1

Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, K C B, C V O, K C
Deputy Clerk Hon A E A Napier £600
Clerk, R L Overbury

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords—£3,927

Permanent Sec and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, K C B, C V O £2 000
Sec of Commissions of the Peace Hon Harold Robson
Purveyor, H Pusey £800
Sergeant at Arms Capt Hon Sir Seymour Fortescue K C V O, C M G
Deputy do, Robert Wynne Bankes
Clerk of the Chamber and Messenger of the Great Seal Thomas Hickman £450

Chancery Courts

Mr Justice Eve and Mr Justice Peterson

At Chambers—Masters of the Supreme Court, *A* to *F*, A E Ridsdale, *G* to *V*, A Keen, *O* to *Z*, P W Chandler each £1 500

Mr Justice Sargant and Mr Justice Russell

At Chambers—Masters of the Supreme Court *A* to *F*, R T Watkin Williams, *G* to *V*, Charles Hulbert, *O* to *Z*, Richd White each £1,500

Mr Justice Astbury and Mr Justice P O Lawrence

At Chambers—Masters of the Supreme Court, *A* to *D*, J H P Chitty, *E* to *K*, H D Hughes Onslow, *L* to *R*, Saml A M Satow, *S* to *Z*, John Chas Fox each £1,500
First Class Clerks, H G James, E J Harvey, L Pritchard, H W Darwall, F E W Nichols, A Paget, H R Hopkins, W T Roberts, J J Keane, J H Jackson, A R. Samuels, A C Dalton, T H Christmas, A Tutte, H A Bradley, A W Brown each £600

Chancery Registrars' Office—£24,625

Registrars, W F Church, £2,000, W O Goldschmidt, A H Berrer, F T Bloxam, F J Synge, H S Jolly £1,200 to £1 600
Principal Clerks, E Hicks Beach, C C Forster Dickson, J F More, H G Garrett, W T D Ritchie, R N R Blaker, W U Timmis, £250 to £800
Third Class Clerks, J W Collyer, F Millikin, H H Stone, T Hardy, T J Lewis, H F Blake.
Appeal and Cause Clerk, H B Goddard
Petition Clerk and Clerk of Entries, J H Welbank

Companies (Winding Up),

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W C

Judges, Hon Sir John M Astbury and Hon Sir P O Lawrence
Registrar, Arthur Stiebel
Principal Clerk, J R Bull
First Class Clerk, R Y Marvin £600
Second Class Clerks, J T Wilson, W J Roper £400
Third do, D M Walker, C J Lisle, G D Tewsley £200

Conveyancing Counsel of the Court

A Underhill, W M Spence, T C Wilhams, J E H Benn, B L Cherry, A E Russell

Examiners of the Court

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court)

F J N Pearson, A J Spencer, A Robinson, G E Morrison, A Inman, F T V Bayly, C G Moran, C Douglas Pennant, H M Stebbing, R C Hawkin, E Watt, W V Ball

Official Referees of the Supreme Court *Courts*—Royal Courts of Justice

Edward J Pollock, Sir F Newbolt, K C, George Alexander Scott each £1,500

Official Solicitor to the Supreme Court

Arthur Rhys Roberts . £1,100

Supreme Court Pay Office. (£18,483.)

Assist Paym Gen, J M Paulton . £1,200
Deputy do, J A Longley £900
Principal Clerks, H Sellar, W Watson, E M Stoneham . £600 to £700
Stockbroker, A. H Stokes .. £1,000

Central Office of the Supreme Court. (£34,887)

Masters of the Supreme Court

Sir T Willes Chitty (*Senior Master of the Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer*), Samuel H Day (*a*), G A Bonner, Leonard W Kershaw (*b*) (*King's Coroner and Master of the Crown Office*), Ernest A Jelf, F F Daldy, W Whately each £1,500
Assistant Masters, Hon Gilbert J D Coleridge, Egerton C Baring Lawford each £1,000

Writ, Appearance, and Judgment Department

Senior Chief Clerk, Francis A Stringer (Room 75) †
Chief Clerk W Turner Cooke
Clerks A to *K*, A J Penny, R Macgregor, J P Lalor, F R P Stringer, M F C Willson, A J MacClymont, G Gardener, *I* to *Z*, T F Atkinson, E C Anstee, A L Woodcock, H Macdonald, H M Bacon, A F Smith, A J Johnston †

Letters of Request to Foreign Countries

F R P Stringer and M F C Willson (Room 70)

Summons and Order Department ‡

Chief Clerk, A Brocklesby †
Clerks, P A Quin, P J Bowie, R Darwall, H Hinton, E G Jacobs, A E Smith

Filing, Record and Enrolment Department *

(*Including Affidavits*) Swearing Affidavits, Room 85.
Chief Clerk, F Hullah †

Affidavits and Enrolments

Chief Clerk F Hullah
Clerks, C Clerk, F C Freeman, C R C Shields

General Filing

Clerks, C J Timms, C Clerk, A Fitch, H Morrill, R R May, D A P Turner

Masters Secretary's Department

Clerks Philip Clark, G L Warren
Election Petitions,

King's Remembrancer's and Acknowledgments Department *

King's Remembrancer, Sir T Willes Chitty (*Senior Master*) £200
Clerks, J Johnston, S A Lynn, C G Moule †

Bills of Sale and Deeds of Arrangement Department *

Chief Clerk, A St J W Wriford †
Clerks, G G Lacey, W Grant, J Martin, E W Butler
Book Shewer, C Sloper

Crown Office and Associates Department §

King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office, Leonard W Kershaw
Assistant Masters, Hon Gilbert Coleridge and Egerton C B Lawford
Chief Clerk of the Crown Office, E H D Image
Chief Associate, J Kenyon
Clerks, A H Gipps, H M W Barnes, W J Field, W C Watson, A O Thomas, W E Davis, G W Townesend, J O Griffits, G Meyer, A I Love, W C Bradley, N L Lockton, D Boland

Courts of Justice Scrivenery Department

Superintendent, F A Stringer (Room 123)
Assistant Superintendent, W C Keeling
Book keepers, G Button, E J Talbot
(45 Writing Clerks)

Supreme Court Taxing Office

Masters of the Supreme Court, Spencer Whitehead (*Senior*) £1,600, Granville Smith, G A King, T S Dury, F R T Bloxam, W H O Stewart Jobson . each £1,500

(*a*) Mr Day is the prescribed officer under the Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Petitions Act
(*b*) Mr Kershaw is Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal
* Office hours, 10 to 4 Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1
† The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class £500 to £800, and class, £450 to £500, 3rd class £100 to £400
‡ Office hours, 10 30 to 4.30, Vacations, 10 30 to 2 30, Saturdays, 10 30 to 1 30
§ Office hours 11 to 5, Saturdays and Vacations, 11 to 1

Clerks, H F Blake, A W Pincer, F R Cutler, A J Johnston, W R Shaw, H J Howes, R G Gurney, C B Cooper, J Sworder, A F Small, J M Cole, M H Spicer, C G Box, H M Drake, F G Wortham, T G Thomas, W J Bannehr, F J Mathews, A W Porter, W Fairfax, W C Brett, T H Parker, W F Poltock, J J Ramsay

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division
(£44,798)

President, Rt Hon Sir Henry Edward Duke £5,000
Clerk, Arthur Willis £400
Secretary Edward Duke O B E £300
Judge, Hon Sir Maurice Hill, G C B £5,000
Clerk, E W Smith £400
King's Proctor, Sir John Paget Mellor, K C B £2,000

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY Somerset House —£34,960

Registrars, Alfred Musgrave (Senior) £1 600, Walter A Inderwick, F L de Quetteville W F Barnard K C £1,200 to £1 500
Record Keeper, Rowland Hill £600

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice —£7,075

Registrar, E S Roscoe £1 500
Assistant Registrar, H Stokes £1 200
Marshal and Chief Clerk, H W Lovell £700 to £800
Clerks, F A Wright A F J Harris, M Rackham, H G Cockell Dallas Young, C S Roscoe R D Lamb £100 to £600
Superintendent of Ship Keepers J G S Nops
Shipkeeper, S W Clarke
Messengers, H Crease, E. Mott P Dove

Bankruptcy Department.
Carey Street Lincoln's Inn Fields —£14 402

Judge, Hon Sir Thomas G Horridge £5,000
Clerk in attendance, Alma Roper
Senior Registrar, Herbert James Hope £1,500
Registrars, Frank Mellor, Paul M Franke Arthur Stiebel £1,200 to £1 500
Chief Clerk (*Senior Registrar's Department*), J W Bradford £600
Taxing Master, John A Chas Tanner, M A £1 500
Senior Official Receiver, Egerton S Grey £1 200
Official Receivers, W P Bowyer, Hon W J H Boyle, D Williams
Assistant do, E C F Vyvyan E Parke

Companies Winding Up

Judges Hon Mr Justice Astbury and Hon Mr Justice P O Lawrence

Trading with the Enemy Acts

Judge, Hon Mr Justice Russell

Legal Proceedings against Enemies Act.

Judge, Hon Mr Justice Bray

Court of Criminal Appeal—Registrar's Office.
(*Offices*—Room 473 Royal Courts)

Registrar, Leonard W Kershaw (*Master of the Crown Office*)
Assist Registrar, T D Lawrance
Chief Clerk, R E Ross, LL B.
Clerks, C M D Pigott, M A., W E Stone I G H Evans, R H French

Poor Persons' Department
(Room 786 Royal Courts)

Prescribed Officers, J C Fox, G A Bonner, and L W Kershaw (Masters of the Supreme Court), A Musgrave (Probate Registrar)
Secretary Adrian Hassard Short

Railway and Canal Commission
(*Offices*—Rooms 772 and 773 Royal Courts)

Ex Officio Commissioners, Hon Mr Justice Lush (*England*), Hon Lord Mackenzie (*Scotland*) Rt Hon Mr Justice Kenny (*Ireland*)
Commissioners Rt Hon Lord Parrington, (a vacancy)
Registrar, (vacant)
Clerk, T H Parker

Land Values Reference Committee.
(*Office*—Room 121 Royal Courts)

Committee, The L C J, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of Surveyors Inst
Secretary, J Johnston
Assist Sec, S A Lynn

Light Railway Commission.
7 Whitehall Gardens, S W 1

Commissioner, H A Steward £1,00
Acting Commissioner and Secretary, Alan D Erskine £750
Assist Secretary, Kenneth J M Teesdale
Clerks, R P Stoneham, C S Adams

Masters in Lunacy and Visitors of Lunatics,
(£17 503)
Royal Courts of Justice —£17,403

Masters, Henry Studdy Theobald, K C Rt Hon Sir David Brynmor Jones, K C each £2,000
Chief Clerk Russell Prichard £800
Visitors, Hon John Mansfield (*Legal*) Sir James Crichton Browne, M D, LL D, F R S, David Nicolson, C B, M D each £1,500
Secretary, H Macdonald £250

Director of Public Prosecutions,
Whitehall, S W 1

Director Sir Archibald H Bodkin £2,500
Asst Director, Guy Stephenson, C B £1 700
Principal Assistant F J Sims M V C £1,000
Chief Clerks, S Pearce, W Lewis A F Rowe £600 to £800
Assistant Chief Clerks, H S Pearce, A S Cohen, C R V Wallace £400 to £550
Professional Clerks G C Peevor R P Pashley L N Vincent Evans, G R Paling B G Saywell E Clayton H A K Morgan, H J Parham £200 to £400
Clerk in Charge of Registry, Geo Moorman

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES

The dates of the Assizes, in the 8 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn) Except in Lancashire, Yorkshire Northumberland Newcastle on Tyne, Glamorganshire, Devon, Bristol Suffolk and Sussex, the Autumn assize is for criminal business only There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only in May

SOUTH EASTERN

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W and S
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W S and A (for Winter Assize County No 3) (Chesterton)
Suffolk (Ipswich W) (Bury St Edmunds S)—and A *alt* (Bury St Edmunds 1921)
Norfolk (Norwich)—W, S and A
Do (City of Norwich)—W, S and A
Essex (Chelmsford)—W, S and A
Herts (Hertford)—W, S and A
Kent (Maidstone)—W, S and A
Surrey (Guildford)—W, S and A
Sussex (Lewes)—W, S and A
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Denman, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E C 4 £800
Associate, Harry Clover, 1 Hare Court Temple F C 4 £300
Clerk of Indictments William Cecil Bernard, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E C 4 £280

MIDLAND

Beds (Bedford)—W, S and A
Bucks (Aylesbury)—W S and A
Derbyshire (Derby)—W, S and A
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W, S and A (for Assize County No 2)
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W, S and A
Northants (Northampton)—W, S and A
Notts (Nottingham)—W, S and A
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W and S
Warwickshire (Warwick Div)—W S and A
Do (Birmingham Div)—W, S and A
Clerk of Assize, George Pleydell Bancroft, 3 Harcourt Buildings, Temple £800
Clerk of Arraigns, William Edward Moorman
Associate, C L Lacey Smith
Clerk and Bailiff, R. A Dalzell

NORTHERN

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W, S and A (for Assize County No 1)
Westmorland (Appleby)—W and S

Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—W, S and A
Salford Division (Manchester)—W Spring, S and A
Liverpool—W, Spring S and A
Clerk of Assize, Sir Herbert Stephen Bart, Preston £1,000
Associate, Arthur Shuttleworth Preston £500
Clerk of Indictments and Taxing Officer, John F Coupe, Preston £260

NORTH EASTERN

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W, S and A
Durham (Durham)—W, S and A
Yorkshire, N & E Riding, and City of York (York)—W, S and A
West Riding Div (Leeds)—W Spring S and A
Clerk of Assize, C Milton Barber, 2 Dr Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E C £800
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Arraigns, C B Johnson 3 King's Bench Walk, Temple E C £280
Associate, T Boston Bruce 4 Temple Gardens Temple E C £300

OXFORD

Assizes are held three times a year at Reading, Oxford, Worcester (for County and City), *Gloucester* (for County and City), *Monmouth, Hereford Shrewsbury Stafford* At the Autumn Assizes only criminal business is taken.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Frederick Lloyd £800
Associate and Deputy do, Archer C Hemp £400
Clerk of Indictments, Francis W Jones £300
Office, 23 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4

WESTERN CIRCUIT

Wilts, (Devizes) W, (Salisbury) S, (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A, 1918 *Salisbury Dorset* (Dorchester) W, S and A, *Somerset*, (Taunton) W (Wells) S, (Taunton and Wells alternately) A, 1921 *Taunton Cornwall*, (Bodmin) W, S and A, *Devon* (Exeter) W, S and A (Civ and Crim at Devon Autumn Assizes), *City of Exeter* (The Guildhall) W, S and A, *Hants*, (Winchester) W, S and A, *Bristol* (The Guildhall), W, S and A (Civ and Crim at Bristol Autumn Assizes)
Clerk of Assize, J St L Leslie, 3 Paper Buildings Temple, E C 4 £800
Clerk of Indictments, Alfred Read £300
Associate, R. G Seton £220

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W, (Newtown) S
Merionethshire (Dolgelly)—W and S
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—W, S and A.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W and S
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W, S and A
Flintshire (Mold)—W and S
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W, S and A
Clerk of Assize, Charles Stubbs, LL D, 2 Hare Court, Temple, E C 4 £500
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry Lister Reade, Congleton £225
Associate, Herbert Channell, 2 Hare Court, Temple, E C 4 £225
Agents, G F Hudson, Matthews & Co, 32 Queen Victoria Street, E C 4

SOUTH WALES DIVISION

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—W and S
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W and S
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—W, S and A (for Assize County No 6)
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W and A alternately with Swansea, Swansea (S)
Brecknockshire (Brecon)—W, S and A (for Assize County No 7)
Radnorshire (Presteign)—W and S
Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate, Hon Stephen W B. Coleridge, M A, Room 77, Royal Courts of Justice, W C 2 £500
Princ Assist, C H Glascodine £300
Second Assist & Clerk of Indictments, Charles Elton Jones £150

At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only, but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken

INDUSTRIAL COURT.

5 Old Palace Yard S W 1

The Industrial Court was established under the Industrial Courts Act 1919 to hear and determine Trade Disputes between employers and workpeople

President Sir William Mackenzie K C K B E
Chairmen, Rt Hon Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton Bart K C, F H McLeod C B, Sir William Robinson
Members Miss Violet Markham, Miss Cicile Matheson J J Brown, J M Bryce, C B E F S Button, D C Cummings C B E Col J McCausland Denny D Sir Duncan Elliot K B E, James Fullerton, C B E
Secretary G T Reid
Asst do R J Humphreys.

National Wages Board (Railways).

Chairman Sir William Mackenzie K C K B E
Representing Railway Companies Sir Herbert A Walker K C B Sir Henry Thornton K B E, Sir Thomas Williams C Aldington
Representing Railwaymen Rt Hon J H Thomas M P, W J Abrahams, W J R Squance (), W Stevenson
Representing Users of Railways Sir Thomas Robinson M P, E Manville M P, H J May, J B Williams
Secretary G T Reid

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge, Hon Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D C L
(Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874")

Court of Arches

Registry, 23 Knightrider St, Doctors Commons, E C 4
Dean Rt Worshipful Sir L T Dibdin, D C L
Registrar, Arthur W D Moore.

Court of Faculties

(Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary) Appointment of Notaries Public &c, 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors Commons, E C Office hours 10 to 4, Saturdays, 10 to 1)
Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D C L
Registrar, Arthur W Dodwell Moore
Deputy do, H F Johnson
Chief Clerk and Seal, B B Bull
Assistant Clerk Charles A Brown

Vicar-General's Office

for granting Marriage Licences, and Court of Peculiars, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill E C 4 Office hours 10 to 4, Saturdays, 10 to 1 Closed on Sundays Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays
Vicar General, Rt Hon Lord Parmoor, P C, K C V O
Registrar, F H Lee
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, H S Allam

Chancery Court of York

Registry, Minster Yard, York
Official Principal Sir L T Dibdin K C, D C L
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson
OFFICE OF THE VICAR GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK and for granting Marriage Licences in the Diocese of York, and for the Consistory Court of York
Vicar Gen and Chancellor, Sir P W Baker Wilbraham, Bt
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson

*** There are also the Consistory Courts of the various Dioceses in Bishops these are invariably situated in their Cathedral Cities and it is at the Registries of those Courts that Licences for Marriage in churches outside the London area can be obtained. *See* also section Marriage Licences pp 415 419

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.

Commissary, Sir Lewis Coward, K C
Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H T A Dashwood, 2 The Sanctuary, Westminster
Receiver, H T A Dashwood, The Chapter House, E C 4.

Bishop of London's Registry.

for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his Consistory Court, 2 Dean's

Court, St Paul's Churchyard, E C 4. Office hours, 10 to 4, Saturdays, 10 to 1

Judge, Sir A B Kempe, D C L
Registrars, F H Lee and C W Lee
Taxing Officer, Frederick Thomas
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Albert E. Cave
Assistant, S J Shepherd

THE LAND REGISTRY,

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W C 2, and 18 Portugal Street, W C 2.—£57,605

Office Hours.—Registration 11 to 3; other business 10 to 4; Saturdays closed at 1

Chief Registrar, Sir Charles Fortescue Brickdale £1,500
Registrars, Hugh Pollock, C T Musgrave Wharton, W F Burnett £850 to £1,000
Assist. Registrars, A L G Jennings, L J M Brough, J S Stewart Wallace, G A H Rendall, C A L Lewis, S Isaac Isenthal £700 to £800
Examiners of Titles, The Conveyancing Counsel of the Chancery Division, W S Eastwood, F R. Colquhoun Dill

Registration of Title

Examiners of Title, G W Falkner, A J Starton, C W Heanage, J P Iwicell, H M Rowland, G W H Tupper, C C Deans £500 to £600

Middlesex Deeds Department

Chief Clerk, J E. Ansell £500 to £600
Chief Assistant, J D Dart £250 to £300
Map Index and Searches, W G Nottage, F S I

Land Charges, Registration and Searches Dept

Senior Clerk, E W Eaton £500 to £600

Middlesex Map Index

Superintendent, W G Nottage, F S I £400 to £500

Survey and Map Department

Chief Superintendent, J R Burnage, Lt.-Col R. F Drury, C.B.E., A.M.I.C.E. £400 to £550
Examiner, W S Trutman £360
Superintendents, J W Buttery, W King, E Ainsworth, S G N Mann

Secretary and Accounts

Secretary and Clerk of Accounts, D A Little, O B E £500 to £600
Assistant do, W E. Menday £400 to £500

Scrivenery Department

Superintendent, F T M Hughes £300 to £400
Clerk of Accounts, A H Coates £300 to £400

YORKSHIRE DEEDS REGISTRY.

East Riding, *Beverley*—J Backersteth
West ,, *Wakefield*—T B Sugden.
North ,, *Northallerton*—Hubert G Thornley

CITY OF LONDON COURTS

LORD MAYOR'S COURT, Guildhall, E.C 2

Judges, The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C., LL.B (*Recorder*), £4,000, H F Dickens, K.C (*Common Sergeant*) £2,000
Assistant Judge, Frank Stather Jackson £1,500
Registrar, £1,000
Sergeant-at Mace, Horace Fitch £500
Deputy do Francis Sully £300
Chief Clerk George William Powell £450

CITY OF LONDON COURT, Guildhall

Judge, Llewellyn Archer Atherley Jones, K.C £2,500
Treasurer, The Chamberlain of London
Registrar, James Anstey Wild, jun £1,700
Assist to do, Evelyn Brooksbank Littleshall £800
High Bailiff, Rowland Goodwin £400

COUNTY COURTS.

Treasury County Court Department.—£14,240
Treasury, Whitehall (11 to 5).

Superintendent, B. J Bridgeman £1,100
Asst do and Clerk of Accounts, E A Tilley £400 to £600
Deputy do, F W J Kemp £250 to £500
Examiners of Accounts, G T Thompson, F Edge, F W Brook, J R Folkes, A W Blyde, E W Mullins, C A Norris, H Slade, W E Jones, H G Fry, C J Holt, O Sutcliffe; J H Wagstaff, G R Morris; E. Bryant, R. T Rayment; G Hardwick, S H J Dunn, A Greenwood, H J Elton, C F Dyson, H J. James, P J Duby, H S Hughes £200 to £450

Registry of County Court Judgments, &c.,
Treasury, Whitehall, S W 1 (Hours, 10 to 5, 11 to 3 for searches)

Registrar, A W Hurst [vacant]
Chief Clerk, C H Howes

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

(42) BROMLEY, Great Portland Street, W 1. WHITECHAPEL, Great Prescot Street, E 1

Judges, His Honour Judge Bray and His Honour Judge Cluer £1,500
Bloomsbury—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Edward Hulin M A
Whitechapel—*Registrar* George M Light, B A
,, *High Bailiff*, William Owen

(48) BROMLEY, DARTFORD, GRAVESEND, LAMBETH

Judge—His Honour Judge Parry £1,500
Bromley *Registrar*, E Latter
Dartford—*Registrar*, Walter E Chancellor
Gravesend—*Registrar*, Charles Edward Hatten
Lambeth—*Registrar*, William Burchell Pritchard.

(41) CLERKENWELL, 33 Duncan Terrace, Islington, N

Judges, His Honour Judge Scully and His Honour Judge Graham, K.C £1,500
Registrar, Basil Upton Eddis.
High Bailiff, William Young Hucks.

(45) CROYDON, Surrey KINGSTON Surrey WANDSWORTH, Garratt Lane, S W 18.

Judge, His Honour Judge Harington £1,500
Croydon—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, J E. Fox
Kingston—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, F J Bell
WANDSWORTH—*Judge*, His Hon Judge F. Harington.
Registrar and High Bailiff, R L G Willoughby

(38) ROMFORD AND ILFORD.

Judge, His Honour Judge Crawford. £1,500
Edmonton—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Hubert Gough
ROMFORD AND ILFORD, Essex—His Honour Judge Crawford.
Registrar, Adam Partington.
High Bailiff, C Godfrey

(43) MARYLEBONE, 179 Marylebone Road, N W 1.

WEST LONDON, North End Road, W Kensington, S W
Judge, His Honour Judge Walworth H Roberts £1,500
Marylebone—*Registrars*, James Curtis, T M V Vaughan Roderick
High Bailiff, J Swinford Francis.
West London—*Registrar*, George Shilton
,, *High Bailiff*, The Registrar

(39) SHOREDITCH, 221 Old St., E C.

Judge, His Honour Judge Cluer £1,500
Registrar, E L Wickham
High Bailiff, Henry Grimsdall

(40) Bow Bow Rd, E 3

Judge His Honour Judge Graham, K.C £1,500
Registrar H A Hore
High Bailiff, Charles J R Tijou

(47) SOUTHWARK, Swan Street GREENWICH, Burney St WOOLWICH, William St

Judge His Honour Judge Granger £1,500
Southwark—*Registrar & Acting High Bailiff*, Thomas A Bros
Greenwich and Woolwich—*Registrar & High Bailiff*, C M Treadwell

(46) BRENTFORD

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Edward Bray £1,500
Registrar and High Bailiff, F C Sills

(44) WESTMINSTER, 22 St Martin's Lane, W C 2.

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Alfred A. Tobin, K.C £1,500
Registrars, Charles Ernest Cuff, George Ogle Jacob.
High Bailiff, Stanley L Giffard

OTHER COUNTY COURT JUDGES
(each £1,500).

England and Wales: For Scotland *see* "Sheriffs Principal"; for Ireland *see* Irish Section.

[*All the County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour"*]

Amphlett, Richd. Holmden, K C (22), Birmingham
Bairstow, Arthur Wm (12), Yorkshire, West Riding
Baker, Sir George Sherston, Bt (27), Lincolnshire, &c
[illegible], Mid Wales
K C (9), Crewe, Stockport, &c
——, Wm Moore (30), Leicestershire
Elliott, Adshead (13), Sheffield, &c
Farrant, Hy Gatchell (35), Cambridgeshire, &c
Greenwell, Francis John (2), Northumberland
Hogg, Adam Spencer (5) Bolton, Bury, &c
Ingham, Robert Wood (22), Coventry Warwick, &c
Innes, Sir Patrick Rose, K C (28), Notts and Yorkshire
James, Arthur Gwynne (32), Bath, Devizes, &c
Kelly, Stanley Hill (24), Cardiff &c
Lailey, Barnard, K C (32), Winchester &c
Lindley, Hon Walter (37), Devon and Somerset
Lock, B Fossett (26), Hull, Malton, &c
McCarthy, J W (15), York, Ripon, &c
Mackarness, Fredc Michael Coleridge (50), Brighton
Macklin, A Romer (22), Bradford, Leeds, &c
Macpherson, Alan (53), Gloucestershire
Marchant, Jas Robt Vernam (33), Norfolk and Suffolk
Maxwell, A. Hyslop (55), Wilts and Dorset
Mellor, Frank H, K C (8), Manchester, &c
Moore, Robert Ernest (2), Durham, &c
Morgan, John Lloyd, K C (32) Carmarthenshire, &c
Mulligan, James, K C (32), Cambs and Norfolk
Newell, Harold (19), Derbyshire
Parfitt, James John, K C (24), Leeds and Wakefield
Parsons, Albert, K C (7), Birkenhead, &c
Radcliffe, F R Longe (36), Oxford, &c
Roberts, John Bryn (29), Chester and North Wales
Rowlands, Rowland (30), Glamorganshire
Ruegg, Alfred H, K C (26), North Staffordshire
Selfe, Sir William Lucius (43), Marylebone, &c
Shand, Charles Lister (6), Liverpool, &c
Shortt, John (49), East Kent, Dover, &c
Snagge, T Mordaunt (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury, &c
Stanger, Henry Yorke, K C (54), Bristol, &c
Sturges, Hugh Murray, K C (4), Preston, Blackburn &c
Taylor, Hy Gawan (3), Cumberland and Westmorland
Tibbs, Herbert Louis (25), Wolverhampton, &c
Terrell, Hy, K C (58), Plymouth, Exeter, &c
Thomas, Alfred Patten (1) Liverpool, &c
Turner, Richard W (11), Bradford, &c
Wilson, Herbt Wm. Lush, K C (59), Cornwall

RECORDERS.

Acland, Sir Regd B Dyke, K C, *Oxford* (1903)
Adkins, Sir Ryland Dent, K C, M P, *Birmingham* (1920)
Ashton, Arthur Jacob, K C, *Manchester* (1914)
Atkinson, Edwd Tindal, K C, *Leeds* (1896)
Attenborough, Charles Leete, *Great Grimsby* (1918)
Baker, His Hon Sir G S, Bart, *Barnstaple and Bideford* (1889)
Bell, Herbert Wright, *The Hartlepools* (1901)
Blaiklock, George, *Grantham* (1915)
Bosanquet, Samuel R C, *Ludlow* (1919)
Bourke, Matthew J, *Cork* (1908)
Boxall, William P G, K C, *Brighton* (1911)
Buzzard, Marston C, K C, *Leicester* (1899)
Butler, Slade, *Rye* (1911)
Cautley, Henry Strother, K C M P, *Sunderland* (1918)
Charles, Ernest Bruce, K C, C B E, *Bournemouth* (1915)
Clay, William Henry, *Stoke on Trent* (1910)
Colam, Robert Fredk, K C, *Croydon* (1900)
Cooke, Temple, *Southampton* (1898)
Coward, Sir John Charles Lewis, K C, *Folkestone* (1886)
Craig, His Hon Jno Walker, *Belfast* (1911)
Croft, Hy Herbert Stephen, *Tenterden* (1892)
David, Alexr Jones, K C *Newcastle under Lyme* (1909)
Disturnal, Wm Josiah, K C, *Dudley* (1898)
Drury, George Thorn, K C, *Dover* (1900)
Dummett, Robert Ernest, *South Molton* (1911)
Dyer, Charles Edward, K C. *Northampton* (1918).
Elliston, William Rowley, *Great Yarmouth* (1913).
Emanuel, Samuel Hy, K.C, *Winchester* (1913).
Fitzgerald, Francis John, C B E., *Newbury* (1904)
Flemmg Samuel, *Doncaster* (1900).
Foote, John Alderson, K C, *Exeter* (1899)
Fulton, Sir Forrest, K C, *London* (1900)
Gill, Charles Frederick, K C *Chichester* (1890).
Goddard, Rayner, *Poole* (1917)
Graham, Alexander, *Bridgnorth* (1905)
Grantham, William Wilson, *Deal* (1905)
Greenwell, His Hon F J, C B E, *Durham* (1883).
Gregory, Henry Holman, K C, M P *Bath* (1916)
Grotrian, Herbert Brent, *Scarborough* (1918)
Hall, Sir E Marshall, K C, *Guildford* (1916)
Hanham, Jno Castleman Swinburne, *Faversham* (1908)
Hansell, Edward William, *Maidstone* (1917)
Hart, Hebert L, K C, *Ipswich* (1915)
Hawke, John Anthony, K C, *Plymouth* (1912)
Hazel, Alfred Ernest Wm, C B E, *Burton on Trent* (1912)
Hemmerde, Edwd George, K C, *Liverpool* (1909)
Hill, Henry S Staveley, *Banbury* (1903)
Hope, Collingwood, C B E, K C, *Bolton* (1903)
Hope, Wm Hy Bateman, *Wells* (1907)
Hulton, Stamford, W B E, *Lichfield* (1905)
Hurst, John Gibbard, K C, *Warwick* (1916)
Innes, Edward Alfred Mitchell, C B E K C, *Middlesbrough* (1915)
James, His Hon A Gwynne, *Hereford* (1894)
Jones, Charles Edward, *Maldon and Saffron Walden* (1911)
Jones, Llewellyn Archer Atherley, K C, *Newcastle upon Tyne* (1906)
Jones, Edwd Wm Milner *Merthyr Tydfil* (1917)
Kekewich, Trehawke Hebert, *Tiverton* (1899)
Kemp, Henry Thomas, K C, *Hull* (1917)
Kenyon, Robert Lloyd, *Oswestry* (1896)
Langdon, Adolph Max Lazarus, K C, *Salford* (1915)
Latham, Alexr Mere, *Birkenhead* (1915)
Le Breton, Clement Martin, O B E, K C, *Sudbury* (1916)
Leonard, Samuel Henry, *Penzance* (1899)
Leslie, Jno Wm St Lawrence, *Shrewsbury* (1903)
Lloyd, Sir Horatio, *Chester* (1866)
Lowenthal, Charles Frederick, *Huddersfield* (1919)
Luck, Richard, *Richmond, Yorks* (1920)
Mackey Archd. John *Andover* (1898)
Macmorran, Alexander, K C, *Hastings* (1915)
Malden, Charles Edward, *Thetford* (1885)
Manisty, Herbert F, K C, *Berwick-on-Tweed* (1905)
Mathew Theobald, *Margate* (1913)
Matthews, Joseph Bridges, K C, *Tewkesbury* (1912).
Mattinson, Miles Walker, K C, *Blackburn* (1886)
Mellor, His Hon Frank H, C B E, K C, *Preston* (1898)
Mirehouse Wm Edward, *Wenlock* (1889)
Morten, Edward K C, *West Ham* (1894)
Mortimer, Geo Fredk Lloyd, K C, *Rotherham* (1905)
Muir, Sir Richard David *Chichester* (1911)
Nash William Harry, *Abingdon* (1888)
Neville, Regd Jas Neville, *Bury St Edmunds* (1905)
Nield, Sir Herbert, K C, M P, *York* (1917)
Odgers, Wm Blake, K C, *Bristol* (1912)
O Shaughnessy, Rt Hon Thos L, K C, *Dublin* (1905)
Owen, Edwd Annesley, *Walsall* (1893)
Page, Ernest, K C, *Carlisle* (1904)
Parr, Thomas Henning, *Salisbury* (1918)
Plumptre, Regd Chas Edwd, *West Bromwich* (1892)
Pollock, Sir Ernest M, K B E, K C, M P, *Kingston on Thames* (1911)
Pope Samuel *Burnley* (1915)
Powell, Arthur Chas J, K C, *Wolverhampton* (1918)
[illegible]
Raikes, Henry St John Digby, *King's Lynn* (1905)
Rawlinson, Jno Fredk Peel, K C, M P, *Cambridge* (1898)
Rhodes, George, K C, *Oldham* (1914)
Ricketts, George Wm, *Portsmouth* (1914)
Russell Harold John Hastings, *Bedford* (1911).
Safford, Frank, *Canterbury* (1894)
Samson, Sir Edward Marlay, K B E, *Swansea* (1918)
Sandlands, Paul Ernest, *Newark* (1915)
Seton, Robert George *Devizes* (1904)
Sherwood, Frederic William, *Worcester* (1908).
Slade, Wyndham Neave, *Bridgwater* (1898)
Smith, Morton William, *Rochester* (1897)
Spokes, Arthur Hewett, *Reading* (1894)
Sturges His Hon H M, *New Windsor* (1911).
Todd, His Hon. Andrew, *Londonderry* (1911)
Vachell, Charles Francis, K C, *Gloucester* (1906)
Walker, Benjamin Hollis, K.C, *Derby* (1911).

Ward Fredk Temple Barrington, K C, *Hythe* (1914).
Waugh William James, K C, *Sheffield* (1915)
Wedderburn, Alexr Dundas [illegible]vy, *Gravesend* (1897)
Whiteley, George Cecil, *Sandwich* (1920)
Williams, Roland E L Vaughan, K C, *Carmarthen* (1917)
Williams, Llewelyn K C, *Cardiff* (1915)
William[illegible]m Ellis Hume, K B E, K C, M P, *Northwich* (1910)
Woodcock, Hubert Bayley Drysdale, *Stamford* (1912)
Wragge, Robert Holton Vernor, *Pontefract* (1905)
Wright, Thomas Rowland Drake, *Bradford* (1905)
Young, Hugo Joseph, K C, *Lincoln* (1905)

OTHER JUDICIAL OFFICERS

The Rt Hon the Lord Mayor of London
Dickens Henry Fielding K C, Common Serjeant of *London*
Jackson Frank Stather, Asst Judge of Lord Mayor's Court, *London*
Kempe Sir Alfred Bray, Judge of Consistory Court *London*
Lawrence, Roger Barnard, K C, Vice Chancellor, *County Palatine of Lancaster*
Lawrie Allan James Deputy Chairman, *County of London Sessions*
Pollock, Rt Hon Sir Frederick, Bart, K C, Judge of Admiralty Court, *Cinque Ports*
Roskill, John K C, Judge of Court of Record, *Hundred of Salford*
Taylor, Sir William Francis Kyffin, K.B.E, K C, President Court of Passage *Liverpool*
Wallace Sir Robert, K C, Chairman, *County of London Sessions*
Wild Sir Ernest Edward, K C, M P, Judge of Guildhall Court of Record, *Norwich*

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for 1921 —

1921	11th January	1921	31st May
,,	8th February		28th June
,,	8th March		12th July
,,	5th April		6th September
,,	26th April		18th October

Clerk of the Court, Herbert Austin
Judges, The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any Superior Court, and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts, the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the City of London Court for time being (Office hours: 10 to 4, during August 10 to 2, Saturdays, 10 to 1)

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS, 1921

London		*Southwark*	
5th Jan	6th April	7th Jan	8th April
29th June	12th Oct	1st July	21st Oct

Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read *Deputy*, Herbert Austin

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E C 2

Commissioner, Capt Sir William Nott-Bower, K C V O £2,700
Assistant Commissioner, Capt Donald Bremner £1,200
Chief Clerk & Superintendent, John Stark, O B E £800

CITY OF LONDON POLICE COURTS.

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen
Chief Clerk, Silvester Richards £1,100
Assistant Clerk, Lewis Beeston £450
Affidavit Clerk, Robt Arthur Warren £375

GUILDHALL

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation)
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, H G Savill £1,250
Assistant Clerk, W Thoday £550
Clerk of Special Sessions, C F Monckton £700

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE, New Scotland Yard, S.W 1

Commissioner, Brig Gen W T F Horwood, C B, D S O, £3,000

Private Secretary, G Rivers Bodilly
Assistant Commissioners, Sir Basil H Thomson, K C B; Hon Trevor Bingham, C B; F L. D Elliott, C B, James W Olive, C B E each £1,200

Deputy Asst Commissioners N Kendal, Lt Col P R. Laurie, D S O £800 to £1,000
Secretary, W H Kendall, O B E „ £800 to £1,000
Assistant Secretaries, G H. Edwards, O B E (£800), F H Underwood, G H Gardner £700 to £800
Clerk of Accounts, A W Hallward £750

Establishment Officer, Col S G Partridge, C M G, C B E £700 to £800

Senior Clerks, B T Earle, W S Mylius, M R. Frere, H A Tripp £800 to £650
Clerks (Old Establishment), D H North, H Ravenscroft, C Annesley, Lt Col Hon L R Thesiger, D S O, J E Simpson £400 to £500
Junior Clerks, W G Galley, H L Sheppard, R N Huggett, S J Chamberlain D F C, C R. D Pulling, G R Sharpe G Carmichael £250 to £400
Registrar, H G Gilbert £300 to £400
Asst do, F A Rix, S W Richards
Surgeon in Chief, Sir Chas A Ballance, K C M G, C B, M V O, F R C S
Physician M A Cassidy, M D F R C P
Solicitors to the Commissioner Messrs Wontner & Sons
Superintendents F W Abbott (*acty*), Albert Gooding, John Parsons, Arthur Bassom
Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept, A Lawrence, F Thomas, C Collins, J McBrien, F Wensley, A Hawkins, M B E, F Carlin, A Neil

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT

Receiver, J F Moylan, C B E £1,200 to £1,500
Private Secretary A T Shepherd
Secretary W J Wilby £800 to £1,000
Assistant Secretaries, G H Pryce, E Erant £700 to £800
Cashier R K O'Neill £450 to £650
Senior Clerks G H Lufkin A Flower, H H Conlyn, C A Palmer, A T Shepherd £450 to £650
Junior Clerks, H de L Anderson, E D Conran; J B. Reynolds R J Hayward, F W Petty, H Day, J F Marshall, T L N Mostyn, P W J A. Lawless £150 to £400
Supt of Registry, T B Burgess £250 to £300
Solicitors, Messrs Ellis & Ellis, 10 Little College Street, S W 1
Surveyor and Architect, J Dixon Butler, F R I B A £900
Deputy Surveyor, G M Trench, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A £600
Principal Assistant Architect A Howell F R I B A £450 to £600

DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS OF METROPOLITAN POLICE

Chief Constables of Districts, Maj E M Lafone, Maj M Tomlin, H D Morgan, J Billings, M B E £800 to £1,000

Superintendents of Divisions

A WHITEHALL —William J Hopkins
, , Stephen F Spencer (In attendance on H M The King)
B CHELSEA —Ernest Bacchus
C ST JAMES'S —Charles Bastable
D MARYLEBONE —Charles Glass
E HOLBORN —James Cameron M B E.
F PADDINGTON —Joseph Short.
G FINSBURY —Albert Davis
H WHITECHAPEL —Francis Mackay
J HACKNEY —James Best
K BOW —William Macmillan M B E
L LAMBETH —Edwin Lewis M B E
SOUTHWARK —Arthur Hammett
ISLINGTON —William Parker
CAMBERWELL —James Anderson
R GREENWICH —Francis Pratt
S HAMPSTEAD —Thomas Williams O B E
T HAMMERSMITH —William Newman M B
V WANDSWORTH —Alfred Boxhall
W BRIXTON —Edward West M B E
X KILBURN —Thomas Landon
Y HIGHGATE —John Evans
THAMES —Charles Clark
WOOLWICH DOCKYARD —John Devine O B E,
PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD —Frederick Spencer
DEVONPORT DOCKYARD —David Sewell
CHATHAM DOCKYARD —Charles Sly
PEMBROKE DOCKYARD —Thomas Peel (*Chief Insp*)
ROSYTH —Albert Keys

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

(Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839.)

Bow Street, Covent Garden, W C 2

Magistrates, Sir Henry Chartres Biron £1,800
Chester Jones £1,[illegible]
Rollo F Graham-Campbell £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Gaskell £700

Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road, W C 1

Magistrates, James Reader White Bros £1,500
I A Symmons £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Wilson £700

Great Marlborough Street, W 1

Magistrates, Frederick Mead £1 500
George Lewis Denman £1,500
Chief Clerk, Stanley Savill £650

Greenwich and Woolwich Blackheath Hill, S E 10
Magistrates Henry William Disney £1,500
Theodore Wilfrid Fry O B E £1 500
Chief Clerk, John Nixon £650

Lambeth, Lower Kennington Lane S E 11

Magistrates, Arthur Edmund Gill £1 500
John G Hay Halkett £1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Withrington £650 to £700

Marylebone, Seymour Place W 1

Magistrates, F C Tennyson d'Eyncourt £1 500
William Hamilton Leycester £1,500
Chief Clerk, Walter Crow £420 to £650

North London, Stoke Newington Road N 16

Magistrate, Edward Forbes Lankester, K C £1 500
Chief Clerk, C H Denver £550 to £700

Old Street E C 1

Magistrates, William Clarke Hall £1 500
H W W Wilberforce £1,500
Chief Clerk, T Proud £500 to £700

Thames, Arbour Street East, Stepney, E 1

Magistrates, Henry G Rooth £1,500
John A R Cairns £1 500
Chief Clerk F H Glanville £420 to £650

***Tower Bridge, Tooley Street, S E 1**

Magistrates H C A Bingley £1,500
Henry Turner Waddy £1,500
Chief Clerk, E K Y Rigg £550 to £700

Westminster, Vincent Square, S W 1

Magistrates C K Francis £1 500
Cecil M Chapman £1 500
Chief Clerk, E A Carr £700

West London, Southcombe St, W Kensington W 14

Magistrates, Henry Lannoy Cancellor £1 500
Edward C P Boyd £1,500
Chief Clerk, W G Hobbs £420 to £700

South Western, Lavender Hill, S W 11

Magistrate, Ralph V Bankes, K C £1,500
Chief Clerk, Frederick Temple Martin £550 to £700

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the *Municipal Corporations Act* 1882.)

West Ham, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E 15

Magistrate, John Ratcliffe Cousins £1,150
Deputy Magistrate, F Shewell Cooper
Chief Clerk, James H Jackson £900

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Akin, Peter Wilson, *Salford* (1913)
Atkinson, Charles Milner, *Leeds* (1894)
Berverley, Edgar, O B E, *Manchester* (1902)
Brough, Bertram Charles, *Potteries District* (1909)
Cousins, John Ratcliffe, *West Ham* (1917)
Deacon, Stuart, *Liverpool* (1910)
Griffith, Robert Arthur, *Merthyr Tydfil* (1918)
Hibbert, Walter John, *East Ham* (1906)
Preston, The Lord, *Birmingham* (1910)
Rees, Morgan Phillips Griffiths, O B E, *Middlesbrough*
Rees, Sir Thomas Williams, *Cardiff* (1887).
Marshall, Horace, *Leeds* (1910)
Nelson, [illegible]
Neville, Nigel Charles Alfred, *Wolverhampton* (1884)
Smith, Joseph, *Grimsby* (1908)
Tassell, Alick James, *Chatham and Sheerness* (1908)
Thomas, Daniel Lleufer, *Pontypridd and Rhondda* (1909)
Yates, Joseph Maghull, K C, *Manchester* (1904).

* Juvenile Court, Tuesday and Friday 2 p.m

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 regulated by Sec 10 of the Licensing (Consolidations) Act, 1910

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS

Sessions House, Clerkenwell, E C 1

Under the scheme of the London County Council for regulating the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions for the County of London approved by the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sect 42 (7) of the Local Government Act 1888) Sessions are held twice in each month—24 Sessions during the year—the first Sessions in January April July and October being Quarter Sessions and the remaining 20 being Adjourned Quarter Sessions

Chairman, Sir Robert Wallace, K C £2,000
Deputy do, Allan J Lawrie £1,500
Clerk of the Peace, John Dix

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS

Guildhall, Westminster, S W 1

Chairman, Montagu Sharpe, K C
Deputy do, Sir Herbert Nield, K C, M P
Clerk of the Peace, E S W Hart, M B E, Guildhall S W
Deputy do do, C W Radcliffe, B A

SURREY SESSIONS

County Hall, Kingston-on Thames

Chairman, Sir Charles G Walpole
Deputy Chairmen, Spencer Whitehead, Ralph Neville
Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenancy, Thos W Weeding

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD.

Albert Square, Manchester

The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo Saxon times and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Act of 1873.

High Steward, Rt Hon the Earl of Sefton
Judge, John Roskill, K C
Registrar, Thomas Hudson (*Town Clerk*)
Deputy Registrar Harry Eltoft
Chief Clerk, F Hall Taylor, M A
Head Bailiff, G Mountain

COUNTY OF LONDON CORONERS.

Western District, Henry Robert Oswald £1,500
Coroner's Office High Street, Kensington W 8
Central District Walter Schroder £1,500
Coroner's Office, 2 Branch Hill Side, Hampstead, N W 3
Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster, Savoy District, S I Oddie £1,500
Coroner's Office, Coroner's Court, High Street, Lambeth, S E 1
North Eastern District, Edwin Smith £1,500
Coroner's Office, 10 Macaulay Rd, Clapham Common, S W
Eastern and Liberty of Tower District, £1,500
Coroner's Office,
South-Western District, S I Oddie £1,500
Coroner's Office, Coroner's Court, High Street, Lambeth, S E 1
Southern District, George Perceval Wyatt £1,041
Coroner's Office, 56 Tulse Hill, S W
South-Eastern District, W H Whitehouse £1,286
Coroner's Office, Watson St., New Cross Road, S.E.
Borough of Southwark District (see p 544)

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

First Lord of the Admiralty, The Rt. Hon Walter Hume Long, M P . . (*with house allowance*) £5,000
Naval Secretary, Rear Admiral Sir R W Bentinck, K C M G, C B . £1,000
Private Secretaries, J S Barnes, O B E., G Dunn, Capt Lord Erskine, Viscount Windsor, Capt F Slitser (G Gds)
First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, G C B, O M, G C V O, D S O, D C L . . . . . (*with house*) *£1,500
Naval Assistant, Capt Roger M Bellairs, C M G
Secretary, Paymaster Capt. F T Spickernell, C B, D S O
Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel Vice Adm Sir Henry F Oliver, K C B, K C M G, M V O *£1,500
Naval Assistant, Capt Arthur J Davis
Extra Naval Assistant, Engineer Rear Adm William Toop, C B
Secretary,
Third Sea Lord and Controller, Rear Adm Frederick L Field, C B, C M G . *£1,500
Civil Assistant, W A Medrow, M B E
Secretary, Paymaster Lieut. Commander Frank L Horsey, O B E, D S C
Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport, Rear Adm Hon Algernon D E H Boyle, C B, C M G, M V O *£1,500
Naval Assistant, Capt Basil G Washington C M G, D S O
Secretary, Paymaster Commander Bertram C Allen, C B, M V O
Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice Adm Sir Osmond De B Brock, K C B K C M G, K C V O
Secretary, Paymaster Commander John C Boardman C M G
Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff, Rear Adm Sir Alfred E M Chatfield, K C M G, C B, C V O
Naval Assistant Commander Thomas H Binney D S O
Secretary, Paymaster Commander Rowland C Jerram, D S O
Civil Lord, The Earl of Onslow £1 000
Technical Assistant H F Graham
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, Col. Sir James Craig, Bart, M P £2,000
Private Secretary, C H Blackmore
Permanent Secretary, Sir Oswyn A R Murray, K C B £2,000
Private Secretary, A E Gloyn Cox
Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Sir Reginald B D Acland, K C
Deputy Judge Advocate, Capt F J Krabbé, C B £1 321

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Assistant Secretary, V W Baddeley, C B £1 000 to £1,200
Do do for Finance Duties (vacant) £1 000 to £1 200
Principal Clerks J S Barnes, O B E H Eastwood W J Evans C B E, A Flint C B C W Loveridge (*act*) P E Marrack, O B E (*act*), Sidney H Phillips (*act*) S H Plummer £850 to £1 000
Assistant Principals G F Cotton M V O, M B E (*act*), C B Coxwell, O B E, H Crombie M B E (*act*), T Fry, W H Hancock, M B E (*act*), Brevet Col R G Hayes E Lee, W J Leese (*act*) N MacLeod, C G Madin, O B E, W A Medrow, M B E (*act*), E J Miller, M B E (*act*), C Perham, A H M Robertson, E Sawers, R Walton, S Watt, C B £600 to £800
Librarian, W G Perrin, O B E £400 to £600
Supt of Circulation, W J Connor, M B E

The Naval Staff.

Chief of the Naval Staff, Adm of the Fleet Earl Beatty G C B, O M, G C V O D S O, D C L
Vice Chief of Naval Staff, Rear Adm Sir O de B Brock K C B, K C M G K C V O
Assistant Chief Rear Adm Sir A E M Chatfield, K C M G, C B, C V O
Directors (each £900 to £1 200)
Naval Operations, Capt J D Kelly, C B
Plans, Capt Barry E Domville, C M G
Naval Intelligence, Commodore H F P Sinclair, C B
Trade Division, Capt Charles J C Little C B
Local Defences, Capt F Larken C M G
Gunnery, Capt F C Dreyer C B C B E
Torpedo, Capt Arthur K Waistell C B
Training and Staff Duties, Capt W M Ellerton, C B
Mobilisation, Rear Adm E Hyde Parker C B.
Naval Recruiting, Lt Col P Phillips, C M G, M V O, R M A
Physical Training & Sports, Capt P M R Royds, C M G

The Hydrographer.

Hydrographer of the Navy, Rear Adm F C Learmouth, C B, C B E £1,500
Assist ditto, Capt H P Douglas, C M G £950
Chief Civil Asst, W D Barber, O B E, I S O £550 to £650
Director of Navigation, Capt J E T Harper, M V O £950
Superintendent of Charts, Capt J D Nares, D S O £700 to £800
Asst. do, H H Underhill, O B E £550 to £600
Supt of Sailing Directions, Com B O M Davy

Supt of Tidal Work Commr H R Warburg £700 to £800
Supt of Chart Issues, W E Llewellyn, O B E

The Director of Naval Construction

Director, Sir E H Tennyson d'Eyncourt K C B £2,000
Director of Warship Production, W J Berry, C B £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Directors A W Johns, C B E (*act*) C F Murday J H Narbeth, C B E M V O (*act*), W F Pine £1 000 to £1 200
Supt of Admiralty Experiment Works M P Payne £1 000 to £1 200
Chief Constructors E L Attwood O B E S E Boyland C B E (*act*) F Bryant O B E (*act*), W H Carter A J Hobson C B E (*act*) P L Pethick O B E, L Woollard (*act*) (*and allowance*) £700 to £850

The Engineer-in-Chief

Engineer in Chief of the Fleet Eng Vice Adm Sir George G Goodwin K C H, I L D £1 500
Deputy do Eng Rear Adm Robert B Dixon C B £850 to £1,000 *and allowance*, £200
Assist Engineers in Chief Eng Captains John McLaurin, C B, and W M Whayman, C B E £850 to £1 000

Director of Electrical Engineering

Director, W McLelland O B E M I E E £1,500
Asst do, A D Constable O B E M I E E J McCaffery O B E A M I E E (*act*) E T Williams, O I E, M I E E £850 to £ ,000

The Director of Naval Ordnance

Director, Capt Roger R C Backhouse, C B, C M G £1 500
Deputy Director Capt C V Usborne, C M G £800
Engineer Inspectors Eng Capt Henry Wall C M G Eng Comms R W B Andrews, Frederick C R Paton, F Leslie Robertson, Eng Lieut Comm Stanley W Cooke *Full pay and allowances*
Supt of Design Com H G Jackson, O B E £1 200
Chief Inspector, Commr L E H Llewellyn £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do, Comm, John A. L Hay
Assistants to Chief Inspector, Comm G R Riley, O B E, (*ret*), Comm H J Orr, Comm C L Long Lieut-Comm F R Willis .. £700

The Director of Armament Supply.

Director, Capt Herbert R Norbury, C B, R N £1,000 to £1 200

* In addition to naval half pay

Deputy Directors Henry Fathers CBE, 1 80, F Ward, CBE *(act)* £950
Asst Directors, A McFarlane, OBE *(act)* T W Midmer OBE *(act)*, W A Mortimer OBE *(act)* R W Whalhirst *(act)* £800 to £900

Torpedoes and Mining

Director Capt. A P Addison MG £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy do, Capt H N Garnett MG £950
Asst Director, Torpedoes Capt B M Money, DSO £800
Do (Electrical Section), Capt John Casement, DSO £800
Superintending Clerk P E Courtan MBE £550 to £700

The Director of Naval Equipment

Director Rear Adm F F Bruen B £1,500
Asst Director Capt C H Sinclair £950
Superintendent of Contract built Ships, Rear Adm William F Slayter B £1 000

Compass Department Slough

Director, Capt Frank O Creagh Osborne CB *(ret)* £700

Dockyards and Repairs

Director, Rear Admiral Laurence F Power CB CVO £1,500
Deputy Director E R Bate CB £1 000 to £1 200
Asst Constructive Director, Eng Capt S Ryder CMG £1 000
Supt of Dockyard Branch H J Webb CBE £1 000 to £1 200
Chief Constructors C H Croxford, OBE, *(temp)*, Comm W T Davis OBE RNVR *(act)* *(temp)* C G Hall *(act)* £750 to £900
Constructors P Goodyer MBE *(act)* G F Ludford, OBE *(act)*, J McQueen *(act)*, H B Wood MBE *(act)* £450 to £600 *and allowance*

Signal Department.

Director, Capt. J K Im Thurn, CBE £1,000 to £1,200

Dockyard Expense Accounts
47 Victoria Street, S W 1

Inspector, J Ryan, OBE £1,000 to £1,200
Asst do, F W W Burrell £750 to £900

Statistics Department

Director, Paym Capt, C J E Rotter, CB £1 000 to £1,200

*Contract and Purchase Department.

Director of Contracts, W St D Jenkins CBE £1,400
Deputy Directors, P Minter, CBE *(act)* A W Small wood CBE *(act)* £850 to £1 000
Assistant Directors, P Dale Russell OBE, J C Clarke, CBE G B Cobb F F Fisher OBE E C Jubb, W H Judson, C A Oliver, CBE, H W Pillow 1 £850 to £1,000, 3 £800 to £900

Naval Stores.

Director, J W L Oliver CBE £1 000 to £1,200
Deputy Directors A E Cocks, R J Hall *(act)* £800 to £900
Assistant Directors, J H Aitken, OBE *(act)*, R O Boggon, G M W Glck, CBE, O S Griffiths *(act)*, E A S Hayward OBE *(act)* A C Hearn *(act)* H F C Rissland, Herbert Simmins *(act)*, B J Wilson, OBE *(act)* £600 to £800
Inspecting Officer, B Page
Principal Technical Assistant, R Murray, OBE, MVO
Technical Assistants, W L Coles, H E Hodge, J Wallace, MIME. £350 to £600

The Accountant-General.

Accountant General, Sir Charles Walker, KCB £2,500
Private Secretary, H B Bain, MBE.

* The Admiralty Pattern Rooms are at Queen Annes Chambers, Broadway, S.W 1 and at Great Western Chambers, Livery Street Birmingham

Deputy do, T D James, CBE, C J Naef, CBE, W S Sarel CB, CBE. £1,000 to £1,200
Assist Accountants General, C M Bruce, OBE, E S Croft OBE, A Douglas, OBE *(act)*, G E Foote, OBE, W Medd, OBE *(act)*, F W Papworth, OBE *(act)*, F Portel, OBE *(act)* F Storr £850 to £1,000
Costings Investigation Committee
Assistant Accountant General, F W Papworth, OBE. *(act)* £1,000 to £1,200
Superintending Accountants, C D Britten MBE W L Karamelli, C H Oldfield, W J Phillips, MBE £550 to 700

The Director of Victualling.

Director Sir J H Brooks, KCB £1 000 to £1,200
Deputy Director, J W H Culling, CBE *(act)* £800 to £900
Assistant Director, F J A Arch *(act)* £550 to £700

The Director of Transport.

Director H A Kemball Cook, CB £1 200
Naval Assist, Capt H J L W K Willcox CBE RN £900
Deputy Director H E Parlett, CBE
Assist Director K P Burgess OBE *(act)*.
Civil Assist Director, A E Faulkner, CBE £800 to £900
Chief Inspector of Shipping F H Bevan, MBE, W E Darroch MBE £600 to £800

The Medical Director-General

Director General Surgeon Rear Adm Sir R Hill KCMG CB, CVO £1 800
Dep do Surg.-Capt E Sutton CMG
Full pay and allowances
Assistants to the Director General, Surg-Commanders H J Chater R W B Hall C K Bushe, OBE MD, John O Hea
Staff Clerk in Charge, G A Neilson £400 to £500

The Paymaster Director General

Director General, Paymaster Rear Adm W M C Beresford Whyte, CB, CMG
Secretary, Paymaster Lt. Comm A C Pelham Kent, OBE
Deputy do, Paymaster-Capt P J H L Rew, CB
Asst do, Paymaster Comm W Gask, CB

The Civil Engineer in Chief

Civil Engineer-in-Chief L H Savile MInstCE
Personal Assistant, J M. Mallett, MBE
Deputy Engineer in Chief do Lt Col H Cartwright Reid, CB, MICE, C H Colson, OBE MICE £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do, G H M Trew, OBE, MICE
Superintending Civil Engineers, T C Agutter FRIBA *(act)* E A W Barnard OBE MIE F M Barton, OBE, F H Grose *(act)*, G P Hayes OBE MIE T B Hunter OBE, MICE A J Inke, OBE, *(act)*, A L Perfect, *(act)* A D Shortridge J R Sivess, MICE, E Wakeford, MIE A A Williamson, W Young *(act)* £750 to £950
Chief Surveyor, P P Caldecott Smith OBE FSI £800 to £1 000
Deputy do, H H Skipper, MBE, FSI £650 to £750
Surveyor (Finance Branch), J L Westland, MBE
Chief Surveyor of Lands, C L Fielder MBE FSI £700 to £900
Deputy Surveyor of Lands, F R Oglesby £400 to £600

Greenwich Hospital Department.
19 Carlton House Terrace, S W 1

Director C H R Stansfield, CB £1,000 to £1,200
Clerk in Charge, A A Rutter £550 to £700

The Chaplain of the Fleet.
Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S E 10

Ven Archdeacon Charles W C Ingles, DD £1,000
Staff Clerk, J. Hooper . . . £250 to £450

The Director of Naval Education

Adviser, A P McMullen, MA.
Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools, Instructor-Capt Horace H Holland, RA.

Coast Guard and Reserves,
58 Victoria Street, S W 1

Admiral Commanding Coast Guard and Reserves, Vice Adm Sir Dudley R S De Chair, K C B, M V O
Full pay and allowances
Assistants, Capt V B Molteno C B, Capt G Trewby, C M G, D S O £950
Secretaries, Paymaster Capt Vincent A Lawford, C M G, D S O, Paymaster Commr Leslie C E. Ayre, O B E (*Coast Guard*)

Royal Marine Office,
23 Carlton House Terrace, S W 1.

Adjutant General, Maj -Gen Gunning M Campbell, C B, R M A. £1,500
Asst ditto, Temp Brig Gen Alexander Richard Hamilton Hutchison, C B, C M G, D S O £800
Deputy Assistant Adjts General, Lt Col Richard Vernon Tredinnick Ford, C B E (*for Judge Advocate and other duties*) £600

FLAG OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (ACTIVE LIST)

Admirals of the Fleet.

Hon Sir Hedworth Meux, G C B., K C V O, *Extra Equerry to the King* (*b* 1856)	March 5, 1915
Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G C B, O M, G C V O *Governor General of New Zealand* (*born* 1859)	April 3, 1919
Earl Beatty, G C B, O M, G C V O, D S O, D C L, *1st Sea Lord* (*born* 1871)	April 3 1919
Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, G C B, K C V O, F R S (*born* 1855)	July 31, 1919
Lord Wester Wemyss, G C B, C M G, M V O, D C L *Extra Equerry to the King* (*born* 1864)	Nov 1 1919

(and one vacancy)

Admirals.

Hon Sir S C J Colville, G C M G, G C V O, K C B (*1st and Principal A D C*).
Sir C Burney, G C M G, K C B
Sir F C D Sturdee, Bt K C B, K C M G, C V O (*C in C, Nore*)
Sir H G King Hall, K C B, C V O, D S O
Sir R G O Tupper, K C B, C V O (*C in C, Western Approaches*)
Sir E T C Troubridge, K C M G, C B, M V O (*President Danube Commission*)
Sir C E Madden, Bart, G C B, K C M G, C V O (*C in C Atlantic*)
Hon Sir S A Gough Calthorpe, G C M G, K C B, C V O (*C in C Portsmouth*)
Sir H L Heath, K C B, M V O (*C in-C, Coast of Scotland*)
Sir M E Browning, G C M G, K C B, M V O (*C in C Devonport*)
Sir J M de Robeck, Bart, G C M G, K C B (*C in C Mediterranean*)
Sir H Evan Thomas, K C B, K C M G, M V O

Vice Admirals.

S Nicholson, C B, M V O
Sir D R S de Chair, K C B, M V O (*Coastguards and Reserves*)
Sir F C Tudor Tudor, K C M G, C B
Sir A L Duff, K C B (*C in C, China*)
Sir E F B Charlton, K C M G, C B
R S Phipps Hornby, C M G
Sir W C Pakenham K C B, K C M G, K C V O (*C in C, North America and West Indies*)
Sir A C Leveson, K C B
Sir S R Fremantle K C B, M V O (*1st Battle Squadron*)
Sir H S Oliver K C B, K C M G, M V O (*and Sea Lord*)
G A Ballard, C B
Sir M Singer, K C V O, C B
Sir E F A Gaunt, K C B, C M G
C F Dumpier, C M G
Sir O de B Brock K C B K C M G K C V O (*Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff*)
Sir R F Phillimore K C B, K C M G, M V O (*Reserve Fleet*)
Hon Sir E S Fitzherbert, K C B
Sir D R L Nicholson, K C M G, K C V O
T D T Sheppard, C B, M V O
T Jackson, C B, M V O
Sir W E Goodenough, K C B., M V O (*C in C, Africa*)
Sir M Culme Seymour, Bart, K C B,

Engineer Vice Admiral.

Sir G Goodwin Goodwin, K C B (*Eng in Chief*)

Rear-Admirals

Sir W C M Nicholson, K C B (*and Battle Squadron*)
E Power C B, C V O (*Dockyards and Repairs*)
Sir G P W Hope K C M G C B (*3rd Light Cruiser Squadron*)
Sir R J B Keyes, Bart, K C B K C V O, C M G, D S O (*Battle Cruiser Squadron*)
Sir C F Lambert, K C B (*Director of Personnel Air Ministry*)
Sir H H D Tothill K C M G, C B (*C in C, East Indies*)
Hon V A Stanley, C B, M V O (*Training Service*)
Sir L Halsey, G C V O, K C M G, C B
Sir E S Alexander Sinclair K C B, M V O (*Portsmouth Dockyard*)
Sir J A Fergusson, K C M G, C B (*1st Light Cruiser Squadron and S N O, Baltic*)
Sir H H Bruce, K C B, M V O
C Greatorex, C B, M V O (*Reserve Fleet, Portsmouth*)
Sir A F Everett, K C M G, K C V O C B (*8th Light Cruiser Squadron*)
H B Pelly C B, M V O
A T Hunt, C B, C S I (*C in C, S America*)
L Clinton Baker, C B, C B E (*Chatham Dockyard*)
Sir J F E Green, K C M G, C B (*Rosyth*)
V H G Bernard, C B (*Reserve Fleet None*).
E F Bruen, C B (*Naval Equipment*)
J C Jey C B, C V O
E Hyde Parker, C B (*Director of Mobilisation*)
F M Philpotts, C B (*President Ordnance Committee*)
F C Learmouth, C B, C B E (*Hydrographer*)
P H Colomb (*Reserve Fleet, Devonport*)
G H Borrett C B (*S V O, Yangtse*)
B H F Barttelot, C B, M V O (*S A O, Malta*)
Sir W H Cowan, K C B, M V O, D S O
Sir R Webb, K C B (*4th Battle Squadron*)
M Woollcombe, C B
E B Kiddle, C B. (*and Battle Squadron*)
C C Fowler
W F Slayter, C B (*Contract Built Ships*)
C F Corbett, C B, M V O
Sir R W Bentinck, K C M G, C B (*Naval Sec to 1st Lord*)
Hon A D E H Bovle C B, C M G, M V O (*Fourth Sea Lord*)
Sir E P F G Grant K C V O C B (*lent to Australian Government*)
E V Underhill, C B (*Devonport Dockyard*)
H L Mawbey C B (*Director, Royal Indian Marine*)
F L Field, C B, C M G (*Controller*)
Hon Sir H G Brand, K C M G, C B, C V O (*H M Yachts*)
D L Dent, C B, C M G (*Submarine Portsmouth*)
W J S Alderson
H M Doughty, C B, C M G (*1st Battle Squadron*)
A W Craig C B
Sir R Y Tyrwhitt, Bart, K C B D S O (*Gibraltar*).
M H Hodges C B, C M G, M V O (*Atlantic Destroyer Flotillas*)
H W Richmond (*President, R N War College*)
H D R Watson, C B, C B E, M V O
C B Miller C B
C Maclachlan, C B (*Rosyth Reserve*)
E L Booty C B M V O
S R Drury Lowe, C M G
J Luce C B
E La T Leatham, C B
G H Baird, C B.
W S Nicholson, C B
Sir A E M Chatfield, K C M G C B, C V O (*Asst Chief of the Naval Staff*)
C D Johnson, C B, D S O, M V O

Engineer-Rear-Admirals.

E Gaudin, C B
Sir H Humphreys, K C M G, C B
F Hore C B
A F Kingsnorth C B
A R Emdin M C
Sir D P Green, K C M G, C B
W H Beckett, C B
R B Dixon, C B
C C Sheen, C B.
W Toop, C B

Surgeon Rear Admirals

Sir R Hill, K C M G, C B, M V O (*Director Gen, Medical Dept*)
G A Draper, C B
Sir D J P McNabb, K B E, C B
W Bett, M V O
J Shand
J Chambers, C M G

Paymaster Rear-Admiral.

W M C Beresford Whyte, C B., C M G (*Paymaster Director-General*)

NAVAL COMMANDS (Nov 1, 1920).

The Nore

C-in-C, Adm Sir F C D Sturdee Bt KCB, KCMG CVO (*Pembroke*) March 1 1918
Chatham Dockyard, Rear Adm L Clinton Baker CB CBE May 26 1920

Portsmouth

C in C, Adm Hon Sir S A Gough Calthorpe GCMG KCB (*Victory*) April 28 1920
H M Submarines Rear Adm. D L Dent CB. CMG (*Dolphin*) Aug 25 1919
H M Yachts, Rear Adm Hon Sir H G Brand KCMG CB V (*Victoria & Albert*) May 1 1919
Portsmouth Dockyard, Rear Adm Sir E S Alexander Sinclair, KCB MVO April 8 1920

Plymouth

C in C, Adm Sir M E Browning GCMG KCB MVO (*Impregnable*) Sept 30 1920
Devonport Dockyard, Rear Adm E. V Underhill, CB. Sept 1 1919

Coast of Scotland

C in C, Vice Adm Sir H L Heath KCB MVO (*Crescent*) March 30 1919
Rosyth Dockyard, Rear Adm Sir J F E Green KCMG, CB April 1 1920

Western Approaches

C-in-C Adm Sir R G O Tupper, KCB, CVO (*Colleen*) April 1, 1919

Reserve Fleet

Commanding Vice Adm Sir R F Phillimore KCB KCMG, MVO (*Orion*) Sept. 14 1920
Nore Reserve, Rear Adm. V H G Bernard CB (*Firn*) March 17 1920
Portsmouth Reserve, Rear Adm C Greatorex CB, MVO (*Courageous*) April 23 1920
Portland Reserve, Capt C Mackenzie CIF DSO (*Thunderer*) Oct. 1, 1920
Devonport Reserve, Rear Adm P H Colomb (*Colossus*) April 9, 1920
Rosyth Reserve, Rear Adm C Maclachlan CB. (*Hercules*) May 1, 1920

Atlantic Fleet.

C in C, Adm. Sir C E Madden, Bart GCB KCMG, CVO (*Queen Elizabeth*) April 8 1919
1st Battle Squadron, Vice Adm Sir S R Freemantle KCB, MVO (*Revenge*), May 1 1919 Rear Adm H M Doughty, CB., CMG (*Resolution*) April 6 1920
2nd Battle Squadron Vice Adm Sir W C M Nicholson, KCB, (*Barham*), Oct 1, 1920, Rear Adm E B Kiddle, CB (*Valiant*) April 1 1920
Battle Cruiser Squadron, Rear Adm Sir R J B Keyes, Bart, KCB, KCVO, CMG DSO (*Hood*) March 21, 1919
1st Light Cruiser Squadron, Rear Adm Sir J A Fergusson, KCMG, CB (*Delhi*) July 5, 1920
2nd Light Cruiser Squadron, Commodore A M Duff CB (*Caledon*) May 24 1919
Destroyer Flotillas, Rear Adm M H Hodges CB CMG, MVO (*Coventry*) May 1 1920

North America and West Indies.

C in C Vice Adm Sir W C Pakenham, KCB KCMG K VO Oct 26 1920
8th Light Cruiser Squadron Rear Adm Sir A F Everett, KCMG, CB (*Calcutta*) Oct 26 1918

Mediterranean

C in C Vice Adm Hon Sir J M de Robeck Bart GCMG KCB (*Iron Duke*) July 26, 1919
4th Battle Squadron, Rear Adm Sir M Culme Seymour, KCB, MVO (*Emperor of India*) Sept. 1
3rd Light Cruiser Squadron, Rear Adm Sir G P Hope KCMG CB (*Centaur*) Sept. 1 1919
SNO Malta Rear Adm B H F Bartletot CB MVO April 1 1919
SNO Gibraltar Rear Adm Sir R Y Tyrwhitt Bart KCB, DSO (*Cormorant*) July 10, 1919
Constantinople Capt G F T Ellis (*Julius*)
Danube Capt A I Snagge (*Glowworm*) Aug 29, 1920

China

C in C Vice Adm Sir A L Duff, KCB. (*Hawkins*) Nov 8, 1919
Hong Kong Commodore W Bowden Smith, CBE (*Tamar*) June 4, 1920
SNO Yangtse Rear Adm G H Borrett CB (*Kinsha*) May 6, 1920
SNO West River Comm E R Cleote (*Tarantula*)

East Indies

C in C Rear Adm Sir H D H Tothill KCMG CB. (*Highflyer*) Nov 15, 1919
SNO Persian Gulf, Capt J L Pearson, CMG (*Triad*)

India.

Director Royal Indian Marine (*Bombay*), Rear Adm H L Mawbey, CB Sept 27, 1920

Africa.

C in C Rear Adm Sir W E Goodenough KCB (*Birmingham*) June 28, 1920

South America.

C in C Rear Adm A T Hunt CB, CSI (*Southampton*) June 20, 1919

Australian Fleet

Commanding, Commodore J S Dumaresq, CBE MVO (*Australia*) March 22, 1919
Sydney, Commodore H M Edwards (*Penguin*) May 1, 1920

New Zealand

Commodore, A G Hotham CMG (*Chatham*) Oct. 1, 1

THE NAVY ESTIMATES 1920 21

£84,372,300 *net*, Decrease on 1919-20, £73,156,500.

The Navy Estimates for the financial year 1920 21 provide for a gross sum of £95 590,281 and a net sum, after deducting £84,372,300 as compared with £157,528,800 in the year 1919-20 Provision is made for 136,000 officers and men instead of 280,000 in 1919-20

Vote 8—shipbuilding, repairs maintenance &c —stands at £28,641,700 £4,036,772 is set aside for new construction—being the completion of vessels which were in hand at the time of the armistice and which were so far advanced that the Admiralty decided to continue work upon them. These vessels include the battle cruiser *Hood*, which has been commissioned at a total outlay of £5,610 568, the light cruisers *Effingham*, *Raleigh*, *Frobisher*, and *Hawkins* of 9 750 tons, and the smaller light cruisers *Despatch* and *Dromede* (of 4 765 tons) the *Dunedin Delhi* and *Durham* (of 4 650 tons), and the *Cairo*, *Calcutta*, *Capetown*, and *Colombo* (of 4,190 tons) besides the light cruisers *Emerald* and *Enterprise* All these ships, as well as the destroyer leaders destroyers, and submarines and other small vessels, of which there is a large number, were in a forward state when the armistice was concluded No ship has been laid down since and in the new Estimates no provision is made for new construction

Provision is made in the Estimates for 45 000 men in the Royal Dockyards at home The Admiralty is estimated to cost £1,554,000, including a Naval Staff numbering 1,490

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

(Including the Royal Australian and Royal Canadian Navies)

Arranged in their various classes.

Battleships.

"All Big Gun."

Type — Ships of Type

Queen Elizabeth —Malaya, Barham, Valiant, Warspite, Queen Elizabeth
Turkish —Erin, Agincourt
Royal Sovereign —Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Revenge, Resolution, Ramillies
King George V —Ajax, Centurion, King George V.
Orion —Conqueror, Thunderer, Monarch, Orion
Iron Duke —Emperor of India, Benbow, Marlborough, Iron Duke
Dreadnought —Dreadnought.
Colossus —Hercules, Colossus
Neptune —Neptune
St Vincent —Collingwood, St Vincent
Bellerophon —Superb, Temeraire, Bellerophon.

Pre Dreadnought

Formidable —Implacable
Lord Nelson —Lord Nelson, Agamemnon
King Edward VII —Zealandia, Commonwealth, Dominion, Hibernia, Hindustan
Canopus —Crescent (*late* Glory)

Majestic —Caesar, Magnificent, Mars, Prince George

Battle Cruisers.

Hood —Hood
Queen Mary —Tiger
Lion —Princess Royal, Lion
Indefatigable —Australia, New Zealand.
Invincible —Inflexible, Indomitable.
Repulse —Repulse, Renown.
Special Class —
Courageous.
Furious
Glorious

Cruisers.

Duke of Edinburgh —Achilles
Monmouth — Cumberland, Essex.
Edgar —Theseus, Gibraltar, Edgar, Crescent.
Devonshire —Devonshire, Antrim, Carnarvon Roxburgh.
Blake —Blenheim

Light Cruisers.

74 ships of "C" and "D" classes.

Monitors.

16 ships

Torpedo-Boat Destroyers.

H (15), *Special* (6), *I* (20), *K* (12), *L* (18), *Special* (3), *M* (65), *R* (57), *S* (63), *V* (22), *W* (33)—Total, 333

Typical Ships.

"All Big Gun" Battleships.

Type	Tons	Main Armament
Queen Elizabeth (1914)	27,500	8 15 inch
Turkish (1914)	27,500	8 15 inch
Royal Sovereign (1915)	26,750	8 15 inch
King George V (1912)	23,000	10 13 5 inch
Orion (1912)	22,500	10 13 5 inch
Iron Duke (1914)	25,500	10 13 5 inch
Dreadnought (1906)	17,900	10 12 inch
Colossus	20 000	10 12-inch
Neptune (1911)	19,900	10 12-inch
St Vincent (1910)	19,250	10 12-inch
Bellerophon (1909)	18,600	10 12 inch

Pre Dreadnought Battleships

Formidable	15,000	4 12-inch, 12 6-inch
Lord Nelson (1908)	16,500	4 12 inch, 10 9 2 inch
K Edward VII. (1905)	16,350	4 12-inch, 4 9 2 inch
Canopus (1899) .. .	12,950	4 12-inch, 12 6-inch
Swiftsure (1904)	11,800	4 10 inch, 14 7 5 inch
Majestic (1895).	15,000	4 12-inch, 12 6-inch

Battle Cruisers

Hood (1919)	41,200	8 15 inch
Queen Mary (1914)	27,000	8 13 5 inch
Lion (1912)	26,350	8 13 5 inch
Indefatigable (1912)	18,750	8 12-inch
Invincible (1908)	17 250	8 12-inch
Repulse (1916) .. .	26,500	6 15 inch
Courageous (1916)	18,600	4 15 inch
Furious (1916) .	19,100	10 5 5-inch
Glorious (1916)	18,600	4 15 inch

Cruisers

Duke of Edinburgh (1907)	13,550	6 9 2-inch, 10 6-inch
Monmouth (1903). . .	9,800	14 6-inch
Edgar (1893) ..	7,700	8 9 2 inch, 10 6-inch
Devonshire (1905)... ..	10,850	4 7 5 inch, 6 6-inch
Blake.....	9,000	4 6-inch, 2 4 inch

Submarines.

1st Flotilla, 12 ("K" Class)
2nd Flotilla, 8 ("L" Class)
3rd Flotilla, 7 ("H" Class)
4th Flotilla, 12 ("L" Class)
Reserve, etc., 47 (Various Classes)

RELATIVE RANK IN THE ROYAL NAVY, ARMY, AND ROYAL AIR FORCE.

	Royal Navy	Army	Royal Air Force.
1.	Admiral of the Fleet	Field-Marshal.	Marshal of the Air.
2.	Admiral	General.	Air Chief Marshal.
3.	Vice-Admiral	Lieut.-General.	Air Marshal
4.	Rear Admiral	Major-General.	Air Vice-Marshal.
5.	Commodore	Brig.-General.	Air-Commodore.
6.	Captain.	Colonel.	Group Captain
7	Commander.	Lieut. Colonel.	Wing Commander.
8.	Lieut.-Commander.	Major.	Squadron Leader.
9.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Flight-Lieutenant.
10.	Sub Lieutenant.	Lieutenant.	Flying Officer (or Observer).
11.	Midshipman	Sec. Lieutenant.	Pilot Officer.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

Before the War of 1914-1918 the Regular Army of the United Kingdom consisted of voluntarily enlisted soldiers, and amounted to about 250,000 all ranks. At the outbreak of War it was increased by the embodiment of the Special Reserve, Militia, and Territorial Units, and by voluntary enlistment into "Service Units" of the New Armies, until the adoption of Compulsory Service (May 24, 1916.) During the War a total of 5,750,000, all ranks, passed into the Armies of the United Kingdom, and at the conclusion of Peace (June 28, 1919) efforts were made to effect a temporary reduction to 900,000 all ranks, with a view to the ultimate reduction of the land forces within such reach of pre-war establishments as the increased area of the British Empire may permit.

The Regular Army consists of the following units :—

Cavalry.

Household Cavalry—1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards ("The Blues").

Cavalry of the Line.—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Dragoon Guards, 1st and 2nd Dragoons, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th, 19th, and 20th Hussars, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 17th, and 21st Lancers, and 6th Dragoons.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse Artillery—Batteries, distinguished by letters.

Royal Field Artillery.—Batteries, distinguished by numbers

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Companies, distinguished by numbers.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The Corps consists of Electric, Field, Fortress, Postal, Printing, Railway, Signal and Survey Companies, Bridging Train, etc.

Infantry Regiments.

The Foot Guards—The Grenadier Guards (3 Battalions), the Coldstream Guards (3 Battalions), the Scots Guards (2 Battalions), the Irish Guards (2 Battalions), the Welch Guards (1 Battalion)

Line Regiments—49 English Regiments (2 Battalions each, except the Worcestershire Regt, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the Middlesex Regiment, the Rifle Brigade, and the Royal Fusiliers, which each have 4 Battalions), 3 Welch Regiments (2 Battalions each), 10 Scottish (5 Highland and 5 Lowland) Regiments (2 Battalions each); and 8 Irish Regiments (2 Battalions each), with the West India Regiment (2 Battalions) and the West Africa Regiment (1 Battalion).

The Army Cyclist Corps.

Depôt, Mill Hill.

The Machine Gun Corps.

Consisting of Infantry, Cavalry, and Motor units.

The Tank Corps.

Originally formed for the purposes of Trench Warfare.

The Royal Army Service Corps.

Consisting of Horse and Mechanical Transport and Supply and Remount Companies.

The Royal Army Medical Corps.

Supplying and organising Hospitals and providing medical officers for units.

The Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

Supplying and maintaining supplies of clothing equipment, arms, ammunition, etc.

The Royal Army Veterinary Corps.

Office of Director-General, 16 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

The Royal Army Chaplains' Department.

With an Interdenominational Advisory Committee.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Under the Presidency of Queen Alexandra.

Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Commandant-in-Chief, H M the Queen.

The Army Pay Department.

With Chief Paymasters, Staff Paymasters, Paymasters, and Assistant Paymasters.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

THE MILITIA.

In 1907 the "Old Constitutional Force" known as the "Militia" was transformed into the "Special Reserve," but the following Militia units were retained—The Royal Malta Artillery, the Bermuda Militia Artillery, the Channel Islands Militia, and the Malta Militia.

THE SPECIAL RESERVE.

Cavalry—3 Regiments (N. and S. Irish Horse and King Edward's Horse).

Artillery.—R F A and R G A

Royal Engineers.—All branches.

Infantry.—The 3rd Battalions of Infantry Regiments of the Line (with the exception of the 4 battalion regiments noted above, where the S R Bn is the 5th) are Special Reserve Battalions, and in some cases the battalion next in numerical order is an "Extra Reserve" Battalion.

THE TERRITORIAL FORCE

In 1907 the Yeomanry Cavalry and the Volunteers were transformed into the Territorial Force, which includes English, Welch, and Scottish Cavalry, Royal Horse, Royal Field, and Royal Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers, Infantry, Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

The Royal Marines (raised in 1664) consist of the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marine Light Infantry. The force appears in the official Navy List as well as in the official Army List, but it is administered solely by the Admiralty. In the table of precedence in the Army the Royal Marine Light Infantry ranks between the Royal Berkshire Regt (the 49th Foot) and the Royal West Kent Regt. (the 50th Foot)

THE WORLD'S WAR EFFORT.

Country.	Population.	Mobilized.	Per cent. of Pop	Killed and Missing.	Per cent. of Pop
France	38,762,000	9,717,000	20 4	1,398,000	3·37
Great Britain	45,222,000	5,704,000	12·6	680,000	1·5
Italy	34,671,000	5,250,000	15·1	469,000	1 32
United States	91,972,000	3,800,000	4·1	122,000	0·13
Belgium	7,500,000	... ..	.....	44,000	0.6
Greece	5,000,000	200,000	4.0	12,000	0.15
Rumania	8,000,000	800,000	10.0	400,000	5.0
Serbia	3,000,000	.....	.....	369,000	12.3
Germany	65,000,000	12,850,000	19.8	1,700,000	2.6
Austria and Hungary	52,000,000	(?) 7,400,000	13·9	(?)	(?)
Bulgaria	6,000,000	(?) 600,000	10.0	(?)	(?)
Turkey	20,000,000	(?) 2,000,000	10.0	500,000	2.5

THE WAR OFFICE.

Whitehall, S W 1

The business of the War Office proper appears to have been originally entrusted, about 1680 to a Committee of the Privy Council the Clerk in attendance on that Committee being the Secretary at War The Secretary at War had immense power in military matters, as holding the purse, but neither the Commander in Chief nor the Board of Ordnance was subject to him In 1794 a Secretary of State was first appointed The Office of Secretary at War was not terminated at this date but from 1855 it was amalgamated with that of Secretary of State for War until, in 1863 it was formally abolished by Act of Parliament.

In 1801 the Secretary of State for War was also given the business of the Colonies of which he was relieved in 1854 by the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies

In 1855 the Commissariat Office which was only a semi military branch of the Army with headquarters at the Treasury was transferred to the War Department the Board of Ordnance was abolished after an existence of more than three centuries and the Board of General Officers and the Army Medical Department were also successively absorbed into the War Department The year 1870 witnessed the final welding into one War Office of the civil administrative functions of the Secretary of State and the military administrative functions hitherto exercised at the Horse Guards In that year the War Office Act vested the direct and immediate control of every branch of Army admin stration in the Secretary of State Before the appointment of a Secretary of State the military control of the Army was to a very great extent in the hands of the Commander in Chief who was subordinated to the Secretary of State from 1895 until the abolition of the Office in 1904 In 1904 an Army Council was created by Letters Patent and to this Council were thereby transferred all the powers exercised under the Royal prerogative by the Secretary of State for War and the Commander in Chief Statutory powers were transferred by the Army (Annual) Act of 1909 (9 Edw VII C 3)

The Army Council War Office, Whitehall S W 1

Secretary of State for War (President of the Army Council) The Right Hon W L Spencer Churchill M P
Private Secretary E H Marsh C B, C M G
Assistant do O S Cleverly Capt E N S Crankshaw O B E
Parliamentary do, Major W Waring M P
Personal Military Secretary Maj Sir A H M Sinclair, Bart
Military Secretary Lt Gen A J Godley
Under Secretary of State (Vice President) The Right Hon Viscount Peel, G B E
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary (Finance Member), The Rt Hon Sir A Williamson Bart M P
Chief of the Imperial General Staff Field Marshal Sir H H Wilson Bart G C B, D S O
Adjutant General to the Forces Lt Gen Sir G M W Macdonogh K C B, K C M G
Quarter Master General to the Forces Lt Gen Sir T E Clarke, K C B, K C M G
Master General of the Ordnance Lt Gen Sir J P Du Cane K B
Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lt Gen. Sir P W Chetwode Bart, K C B, K C M G, D S O
Surveyor General of Supply Sir J Stevenson, Bart
Joint Secretary of the War Office (Secretary of the Army Council) Sir H J Creedy, K C B, C V O
Joint Secretary of the War Office (Accounting Officer), Sir C Harris, G B E, K C B

The Chief of the Imperial General Staff

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field Marshal Sir H H Wilson, Bart, G C B D S O
Civil Assistant, H W Moggridge, C M G
Military do,
A D C Capt R C Hargreaves, M C
Dep Chief of Imperial General Staff, Lieut Gen Sir P W Chetwode, Bt, K C B K C M G D S O
Personal Assistants, Capt H Simpson, M B E, M C, Miss M C Macdonald M B E
Director of Military Operations, Maj Gen Sir P P de B Radcliffe, K C M G, C B, D S O
Deputy Director of Mil Operations, Col W M St G Kirke, C B, C M G D S O
Director of Military Intelligence, Maj Gen Sir W Thwaites, K C M G B
Deputy Director of Military Intelligence, Col W H Metholomew, C B, C M G, D S O
Director of Staff Duties, Maj Gen Sir A L Lynden Bel K C B., K C M G
Deputy Directors Col C P Deedes C B C M G D S O Col J F C Fuller, D S O, Col M Earle, C B, C M G, D S O

The Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Adjutant General to the Forces, Lt Gen Sir George M W. Macdonogh, K C B, K C M G
Private Sec, Miss S A M Allen, O B E
Asst do, Miss B Hunter
Deputy Adjutant-General & Director of Personal Services, Maj Gen Sir B. E W Childs, K C M G, C B
Deputy Directors Col H C Sutton, C B, C M G, Col. E R Fitzpatrick, C B, D S O
Director of Organisation, Maj Gen. I L B Vesey, C M G, D S O
Deputy Director, Col G W Howard, C M G, D S O
Director General of Mobilisation & Recruiting, Maj-Gen B. F Burnett-Hitchcock, C B, D S O
Director, Col W H V Darell, C M G, D S O.
Directors, Brig-Gen H E. B Leach, C B, C M G, C V O, Col E. R. Fitzpatrick, C B E, D S O.
Director of Graves Registration and Inquiries Col L J Wyatt, D S O
Director General, Army Medical Service Lieut Gen Sir T H J C Goodwin, K C B, C M G, D S O, K H S
Deputy Director General, Maj Gen Sir G B Standstreet, K B E, C B, C M G
Director of Hygiene, Col W W O Beveridge, C B, C B E, D S O, K H P
Deputy do, Col H W Grattan, C B E, D S O
Director of Pathology, Maj Gen Sir W B Leishman, K C M G, C B, F R S, K H P
Deputy do, Col D Harvey, C M G C B E

The Quarter-Master General to the Forces

Quarter Master General to the Forces, Lt Gen Sir T E Clarke, K C B, K C M G
Civil Assistant, A Earl, C B E
Military Assistant, Lieut Col C Wesley Cohen C M G
Deputy Quarter Master General, Maj-Gen Sir G F Ellison, K C M G, C B
Director of Movements and Quartering Maj Gen R S May B, C M G, D S O
Director of Remounts, Lt Gen Sir J F N Burn, K C M G, C B
Director of Supplies and Transport, Maj-Gen Sir E E Carter, K C M G, C B, M V O
Deputy do, Col G F Davies C B, C M G C B E
Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, Maj Gen Sir H D E Parsons, K C M G, C B
Deputy Director, Col C D R. Watts, C B, C M G
Director General, Army Veterinary Service, Maj Gen L J Blenkinsop, C B, D S O
Deputy do, Maj W A. Pallin, C B E, D S O.
Comptroller of Surplus Stores and Salvage, Col. A A McHardy, C B, C M G, D S O
Deputy Quarter-Master-General (Canteens), Sir G E May, K B E

The Master-General of the Ordnance

Master-General of the Ordnance, Lieut -Gen. Sir J P Du Cane, K C B.
Civil Assistant, W H T Ottley
Military Assistant, Capt. Viscount Marsham.

Director of Artillery C I B R Kirwan CB, CMG
Director of Fortifications and Works Maj Gen Sir W A Liddell KCMG CB
Deputy Director Col E M Paul CB CBE
Chief Technical Examiner for Works Services, Col W MacAdam, CB (54 Victoria Street)

The Under Secretary of State for War

Under Secretary of State for War, The Rt Hon Viscount Peel, GBE
Private Sec, G D Roseway
Parliamentary do Capt the Lord Grimthorpe
Director Gen. of the Territorial and Volunteer Forces, Maj Gen the Earl of Scarbrough KCB, TD AD
Director Gen of Lands Sir H Frank Bart KCB
Comptroller of Lands, L H Coles (*Dep Dir Gen*)
Chief Valuer and Compensation Officer Temp Lt Col H F Cobb CBE

The Finance Department

Parliamentary and Financial Sec (*Finance Member*), Rt Hon Sir A Williamson Bart, MP
Private Secs E M Daltroff, Miss S K Leake
Joint Secretary of the War Office and Accounting Officer Sir C Harris KBE KB
Private Secs, E J R Edwards, Miss G C M Boyd
Directors of Finance Sir W P Perry CB J B Crosland, H H Fawcett CB (*acting*).
Principals J G Ashley, Sir S Dannreuther, CB (*lent to M of Munitions*), B M Draper, R J G C Paterson, C F Watherston, A E Widdows CB, F C Bovenschen
Assistant Principals S T Clark, G F S Hills, H C Gordon, G W Lambert, F Whittle, H C Perrott (*acting*) A M Brightocke (*temp*)
Inspector of Army Pay Offices (3 Lower Regent St, S W 1) Col C C Todd CMG

The Surveyor-General of Supply

Surveyor Gen of Supply, Sir J Stevenson, Bart (*unpaid*)
Civil Assistant, S H Leake
Director of Army Contracts, J A Corcoran CB
Deputy Director, N F Osborn
Director General of Factories, H Mensforth CBE

The Secretary's Department.

Joint Secretary, Sir H J Creedy KCB CVO
Private Secs, A Rowlands MBE, E B Charteris (*unpaid*), Mrs F Samuut.
Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir B B Cubitt KCB
Principals L D Holland, CBE, A W Moggridge, CMG (*acting*)
Principal Establishment Officer T E V Fleming
Assistant Principals, W H Schlich (*acting*), H Birkhead K Lyon, OBE, T J Cash, A R McBain, OBE J R Wade A Earle, OBE, W H T Ottley, L L Duncan, MVO, OBE (*acting*)
Librarian, F J Hudleston, CBE

The Chaplain-General.

Chaplain General, Rt Rev Bishop J Taylor Smith, CVO, DD
Deputy Chaplain General, Rev W S Jaffray, CMG, CBE DD
Staff Officer to the Chaplain-General, Rev E H Thorold, MA

The Judge Advocate General.

62 Victoria Street, S W 1

Judge Advocate-General, Sir Felix Cassel, Bart, KC
Deputy Judge Advocate General, Col J G S Mellor KC, CB, CMG
Deputy Judge Advocate, Kenneth Maclean Marshall, CBE
Legal Adviser, P Sutherland Graeme

Queen Alexandra's Army Nursing Board.

President, H M Queen Alexandra.
Chairman, The Director-General, Army Medical Service
Matron in Chief Miss A B Smith CBE, RRC
Secretary Miss F M Hodgins RRC

COMMANDS OF THE ARMY

Aldershot
G O C in Chief, Lieut-Gen the Earl of Cavan KP, CMG KCB MVO — Sept 25, 1920
Major Gen (Administration), Sir W Campbell, KCB, KCMG, DSO

Eastern,
42 Queen's Gardens Bayswater W 2
G O C in Chief, Gen Lord Horne GCB, KBE ADC — June 1 1919
Major Gen (Administration) Sir A F Sillem KBE, CB

London.
Horse Guards Annexe Carlton House Terrace, S W 1
G O C Maj Gen G D Jeffreys CB, CM — Feb 1, 1920

Northern York
G O C in Chief, Lieut Gen Sir F I Maxse KCB, VO DSO — June 1, 1919

Scottish, Edinburgh
G O C in Chief, Lieut Gen Sir F J Davies, KCB KCM, KCVO — June 9, 1919

Southern, Salisbury
G O C in Chief Lieut Gen Sir G M Harper KB DSO — June 1, 1919

Western Chester
G O C in Chief Lieut Gen Sir H de B De Lisle KCB, KCMG, DSO — Oct 1, 1919

Ireland, Dublin Castle

Lieutenant General and General Governor Field Marshal Viscount French, KP GCB, OM GCVO, KCMG — May 13, 1918

Irish Command, Parkgate Dublin
G O C in Chief Gen Rt Hon Sir C F N Macready CMG KCB, — April 14 1920
Major Gen (Administration), F F Ready CB, CBE CMG DSO
G O C, Dublin District, Maj Gen G F Boyd, CB CMG, DSO, DCM — Dec 31, 1919

Army of the Rhine, Cologne

G O C in Chief, Lieut Gen Sir T L N Morland, KCB KCMG, DSO — March 3, 1920

Egypt, Cairo

Comm Egyptian Exp Force, Lieut Gen Sir W N Congreve VC, KCB, MVO — Oct 14, 1919

Army of the Black Sea, Constantinople

G O C in Chief, Lieut Gen Sir C Harington, KCB, DSO — Sept 25, 1920

Mesopotamia

G O C in-Chief Lieut-Gen Sir J A L Haldane KCB DSO — Feb 9, 1920

France and Flanders.

G O C, Brig Gen E Gibb CMG CBE, DSO — Jan 1, 1920

Italy

Commanding, Lieut Col R M Campbell CBE — Feb 11, 1920

India.

C in-Chief, Gen Lord Rawlinson, GCB, GCVO, KCMG, ADC
Chief of the General Staff, Lieut Gen Sir C W Jacob, KCB, KCMG
Northern Command, Gen Sir W R Birdwood Bart., CMG, KCB, KCSI, CIE DSO
Eastern Command, Lieut. Gen Sir H Hudson, KCB, CIE
Southern Command, Lieut Gen Sir W R Marshall GCMG, KCB, KCSI
Western Command, Lieut Gen Sir W P. Braithwaite, KCB

THE REGULAR ARMY.

Before the War of 1914-1918 the Regular Army of the United Kingdom consisted of voluntarily enlisted soldiers, and amounted to about 250,000 all ranks. At the outbreak of War it was increased by the embodiment of the Special Reserve, Militia, and Territorial Units, and by voluntary enlistment into "Service Units" of the New Armies, until the adoption of Compulsory Service (May 24, 1916.) During the War a total of 5,750,000, all ranks, passed into the Armies of the United Kingdom, and at the conclusion of Peace (June 28, 1919) efforts were made to effect a temporary reduction to 900,000 all ranks, with a view to the ultimate reduction of the land forces within such reach of pre-war establishments as the increased area of the British Empire may permit.

The Regular Army consists of the following units :—

Cavalry.

Household Cavalry—1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards ("The Blues").

Cavalry of the Line—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Dragoon Guards, 1st and 2nd Dragoons, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th, 19th, and 20th Hussars, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 17th, and 21st Lancers, and 6th Dragoons.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse Artillery—Batteries, distinguished by letters.

Royal Field Artillery.—Batteries, distinguished by numbers

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Companies, distinguished by numbers.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The Corps consists of Electric, Field, Fortress, Postal, Printing, Railway, Signal and Survey Companies, Bridging Train, etc.

Infantry Regiments.

The Foot Guards—The Grenadier Guards (3 Battalions), the Coldstream Guards (3 Battalions), the Scots Guards (2 Battalions); the Irish Guards (2 Battalions); the Welch Guards (1 Battalion)

Line Regiments.—49 English Regiments (2 Battalions each, except the Worcestershire Regt., the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the Middlesex Regiment, the Rifle Brigade, and the Royal Fusiliers, which each have 4 Battalions), 3 Welch Regiments (2 Battalions each); 10 Scottish (5 Highland and 5 Lowland) Regiments (2 Battalions each), and 8 Irish Regiments (2 Battalions each), with the West India Regiment (2 Battalions) and the West Africa Regiment (1 Battalion).

The Army Cyclist Corps.

Depôt, Mill Hill.

The Machine Gun Corps.

Consisting of Infantry, Cavalry, and Motor units.

The Tank Corps.

Originally formed for the purposes of Trench Warfare.

The Royal Army Service Corps.

Consisting of Horse and Mechanical Transport and Supply and Remount Companies.

The Royal Army Medical Corps.

and organising Hospitals and providing officers for units.

The Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

Supplying and maintaining supplies of clothing equipment, arms, ammunition, etc.

The Royal Army Veterinary Corps.

Office of Director-General, 16 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

The Royal Army Chaplains' Department.

With an Interdenominational Advisory Committee.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Under the Presidency of Queen Alexandra.

Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Commandant-in-Chief, H M the Queen.

The Army Pay Department.

With Chief Paymasters, Staff Paymasters, Paymasters, and Assistant Paymasters.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

THE MILITIA.

In 1907 the "Old Constitutional Force" known as the "Militia" was transformed into the "Special Reserve," but the following Militia units were retained—The Royal Malta Artillery, the Bermuda Militia Artillery, the Channel Islands Militia, and the Malta Militia.

THE SPECIAL RESERVE.

Cavalry—3 Regiments (N. and S. Irish Horse and King Edward's Horse).

Artillery.—R F A and R G.A.

Royal Engineers—All branches.

Infantry.—The 3rd Battalions of Infantry Regiments of the Line (with the exception of the 4-battalion regiments noted above, where the S R Bn is the 5th) are Special Reserve Battalions, and in some cases the battalion next in numerical order is an "Extra Reserve" Battalion.

THE TERRITORIAL FORCE

In 1907 the Yeomanry Cavalry and the Volunteers were transformed into the Territorial Force, which includes English, Welch, and Scottish Cavalry, Royal Horse, Royal Field, and Royal Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers, Infantry, Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

The Royal Marines (raised in 1664) consist of the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marine Light Infantry. The force appears in the official Navy List as well as in the official Army List, but it is administered solely by the Admiralty. In the table of precedence in the Army the Royal Marine Light Infantry ranks between the Royal Berkshire Regt (the 49th Foot) and the Royal West Kent Regt. (the 50th Foot)

THE WORLD'S WAR EFFORT.

Country.	Population.	Mobilized.	Per cent. of Pop.	Killed and Missing.	Per cent. of Pop.
France	38,762,000	9,717,000	20 4	1,398,000	3·37
Great Britain	45,222,000	5,704,000	12·6	680,000	1·5
Italy	34,671,000	5,250,000	15·1	469,000	1 32
United States	91,972,000	3,800,000	4·1	122,000	0·13
Belgium	7,500,000	.....	.....	44,000	0.6
Greece	5,000,000	200,000	4.0	12,000	0.15
Rumania	8,000,000	800,000	10.0	400,000	5.0
Serbia	3,000,000	.....	.....	369,000	12.3
Germany	65,000,000	12,850,000	19.8	1,700,000	2.6
Austria and Hungary	52,000,000	(?) 7,228,000	13·9	(?)	(?)
Bulgaria	6,000,000	(?) 600,000	10.0	(?)	(?)
Turkey	20,000,000	(?) 2,000,000	10.0	500,000	2.5

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

(Active List)

Field Marshals.

H R H the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K G, K T, K P, G C B, G C S I, G C M G, G C I E G C V O, G B E, Colonel Grenadier Gds and Royal A S C, and Colonel in Chief 6th Dragoons, H L I, R Dub Fus, Rifle Brig and R A M C, Personal A D C to the King . . June 26, 1920
Rt Hon Lord Grenfell, G C B, G C M G, Col Comdt K R R C . . April 22, 1903
Rt Hon Lord Methuen, G C B, G C M G, G C V O, Col Scots Gds *(Constable of the Tower of London)* June 19, 1911
Rt Hon Viscount French, K P, G C B, O M, G C V O, K C M G, Colonel 19th Hussars and Irish Guards, and Col in Chief Royal Irish Regt *(Viceroy of Ireland)* June 3 1913
Rt Hon Earl Haig, K T, G C B, O M, G C V O, K C I E, Colonel 17th Lancers and R H G . . Jan 1 1917
Sir C C Egerton, G C B, D S O . . March 16, 1917
H M the Emperor of Japan, K G . . Jan 1, 1918
Marshal Ferdinand Foch, G C B, O M . . July 19, 1919
Rt Hon Lord Plumer, G C B, G C M G, G C V O Colonel York and Lanc Regt *(Malta)* July 31 1919
Rt Hon Viscount Allenby, G C B, G C M G, Colonel 1st Life Guards, Colonel 9th Lancers *(High Commissioner, Egypt)* July 31, 1919
Sir H H Wilson, Bt, G C B, D S O, Colonel Royal Irish Rifles *(Chief of the Imperial General Staff)* July 31, 1919
Sir W R Robertson, Bt, G C B, G C M G, K C V O D S O, Col and Dns March 29, 1920

Generals.

H M the King of Spain, K G, G C V O, Col in Ch 16th Lrs
Sir A Hunter G C B, G C V O, D S O, A D C, Col R Lanc R
Sir H L Smith Dorrien, G C B, G C M G, D S O Col Notts & Derby Regt *(Gibraltar)*
Sir F R Wingate, G C B, G C V O, G B E, K C M G D S O Col Comdt R A
W I Eastman R Mar Art
Sir J Willcocks C M G, K C B, K C S I, D S O Col N Lanc R
A I Gatliff R Marines
Sir C C Monro, G B, G C S I, C M G, A D C Gen
Lord Rawlinson G C B G C V O, K C I E, A D C Gen *(C in C India)*
Sir A A Pearson K C B, Ind Army
Sir A A Barrett, C B, K C S I, K C V O, A D C Gen Ind Army
Sir W R Birdwood Bart G C M G, K B, K C S I, C I E, D S O A D C Gen Ind Army *(Northern Command, India)*
Rt Hon Sir C F N Macready, C M G K C B *(C in C, Ireland)*
Sir J S Cowans G C B G C M G, M V O, Col Glouc R
Lord Horne K B, K C M G, A D C Gen Col Comdt R A *(Eastern Command)*
Sir H C Sclater, G B, G B E Col Comdt R A
Rt Hon. Sir J G Maxwell, G C B K C M G, C V O, D S O Col R Highrs
Hon Sir H A Lawrence, K C B, Col 21st Lrs
Sir A J Murray C M G K C B, C V O, D S O, Col R Innis Fus
Sir H V Cox, K C B, K C M G, C S I Ind Army *(Mil Sec India Office)*
Sir G F Milne G C M G, K C B, D S O, Col Comdt R A

Lieutenant Generals

F A Wylde, R Marines
Rt Hon Sir B T Mahon, K C B, K C V O, D S O, Col 8th Hrs.
Sir C Fergusson, Bart, K B, K C M G, D S O, M V O
L T Pease, R Mar Art
E L McCausland, R Mar
Sir H M Lawson, K C B
Sir F J Davies, K C B, K C M G, K C V O *(C in Ch Scotland)*
Sir D Henderson, K C B, K C V O, D S O, Col High L I
Sir H De la P Gough, G C M G, K C B, K C V O
The Earl of Cavan, K P, G C M G, K C B, M V O *(Aldershot). Lieutenant of the Tower of London)*
Sir C W Jacob, K C B, K C M G, Ind Army *(Chief of the Staff, India)*
Sir H Hudson, K C B, K C I E, Ind Army *(Eastern Command, India)*
Sir I L N Mouland, K C B, K C M G, D S O Col Suffolk Regt
Sir W N Congreve, V C, K C B, M V O *(Egyptian Command)*
Sir T H J C Goodwin, K C B, C M G, D S O, K H S
Sir A J Godley, K C B, K C M G *(Military Sec to Sec of State)*
R Wapshare, C B, C S I, Ind Army
Sir F I Maxse, K C B, C V O D S O *(Northern Command)*
Sir H F M Wilson, K C B, K C M G
Sir F W N McCracken, K C B D S O
Sir J A L Haldane, K C B, D S O *(C in C, Mesopotamia)*
Sir E S Bulfin, K C B C V O, Col York R
Sir R C B Haking, K C B K C M G
Sir H de B De Lisle, K C B, K C M G, D S O *(Western Command)*
Sir C J Briggs, K C B, K C M G
Sir J P Du Cane K C B, Col Comdt R A *(Master Gen of the Ordnance)*
Sir W R Marshall, G C M G, K C B K C S I *(Southern Command India)*
Sir G H Fowke K C B K C M G
Sir W P Braithwaite K C B *(Western Command, India)*
Sir G M Harper K C B D S O *(Southern Command)*
Sir P W Chetwode, Bt, K C B, K C M G D S O *(Deputy Chief, Imperial General Staff)*
Sir G M W Macdonogh, K C M G, C B *(Adjutant General)*
Sir J F N Birch K C M G, C B
Sir M J Tighe K C M G, C B, C I E, D S O, Ind Army *(Poona Div)*
Sir E A Fanshawe, K C B
Sir A S Cobbe, V C, K C B, K C S I D S O
Sir J J Asser, K C M G K C V O B
Sir C H Butchell, K C B, C M G, M B, K H S *(Director, Medical Services, India)*
Sir T E Clarke, K C M G C B *(Quarter Master General)*
Sir W S Delamain K C M G C B D S O, Ind Army *(Mhow Division)*
Sir C H Harrington, K C B, D S O *(Black Sea)*

Major-Generals.

Sir F S Robb, K C B, K C M G, K C V O
J R Johnstone, C B, R Mar
Sir A Wilson, K C B, Col A & S Highrs
Sir G F Gorringe, K C B, K C M G, D S O
Sir E R C. Graham, K C B, K C M G, Col Ches. R.
Sir J F Daniell, K C M G, R Mar
W E Bunbury C B, Ind Army
Sir P S Wilkinson, K C M G, C B, Col North'd Fus
Sir W F Peyton, K C B, K C V O, D S O Col 15th Hrs
Sir J E W Headlam, K B E, C B, D S O *(President Battles Nomenclature Committee)*
Sir G F Ellison, K C M C B
Sir J E Capper, K C B *(Lieut Gov, Guernsey)*
Sir G M Kirkpatrick K C B K C S I
Sir W H Rycroft K B, K C M G
Sir J M Stewart, K C M G, C B, Ind Army
Sir A H Bingley, K C I E, C B, Ind Army
Sir C M Dobell, K C B C M G, D S O *(Rawal Pindi Division)*
Sir A B Scott, K C B, D S O *(Lucknow Division)*
O S W Nugent C B, D S O *(Meerut Division)*
Sir W Campbell, K B K C M G, D S O
Sir R D Whigham, K C B, K C M G, D S O
Sir H B Walker, K C B, K C M G, D S O
Sir A L Lynden Bell K B, K C M G
W R Edwards C B C M G, M D, K H P, Ind Med Ser
Sir H S Jeudwine, K B
J C Rimington, C B, C I E *(Director Gen, Military Works India)*
Sir R H K Butler, K C B K C M G
Sir G de S Barrow, K C B K C M G, Ind Army, Col 10th Hrs *(Peshawar Division)*
Sir W Malleson, K C I E C B Ind Army
Sir E G T Bainbridge, K C B
H P Leader, C B Col 6th D G
Sir W B Hickie, K B
Sir S T B Lawford, K C B *(Presidency Brigade)*
Sir V B Fane, K C I E C B, Ind Army
W C Barratt, C B, C S I D S O Ind Army *(Secunderabad Division)*
Sir H D E Parsons, K C M G, C B, R A O C
A G Dallas, C B, C M C
N G Woodyatt, C B, C I E Ind Army *(16th Division India)*
Sir W C Knight, K C I E, C B, C S I, D S O, Ind Army
Hon Sir F R Bingham K C M C, C B
Hon Sir A R Montague-Stuart-Wortley, K C M G, C B, D S O.
W D Smith, C B
Sir D G M Campbell, K C B. *(Quetta Division)*
Sir G F MacMunn, K C B, K C S I D S O *(Quarter Master Gen, India)*

Sir A R Hoskins K C B, C M G, D S O
Sir L J Bols, K C B K C M G D S O
Sir H C C Uniacke K C M G C B
Sir R B Stephens, K C B, C M G
Sir J S Fowler, K C M G, C B D S O
Sir J S M Shea, K C M G, C B, D S O, Ind Army.
Sir G T M Bridges, K M G C B, D S O, Col 5 D G (*temp Lt Gen*).
N Malcolm C B, D S O
Sir A A Montgomery, K M G, C B (*Dep Chief of the Gen Staff, India*)
Sir W C G Henniker K B D S O
Sir H Bruce Williams, K C B, D S O
R St C Lecky C B C M G
Sir C D Shute, K C B K C M G
F J Fowler C B D S O, Ind Army (*Karachi Brigade*)
L J Blenkinsop, C B, D S O (*Dir Gen Army Vet Serv*)
G Cree, C B M G
Sir M T Yarr K C M G, C B F R C S I
C C Manifold C B C M G, M B, K H P Ind Med Serv
Sir S W Hale K C M G C B
Sir N M Smyth V C K C B
Sir H A A Livingstone, K C M G, C B
Sir J Moore, K C M G C B, F R C V S (*Director of Veterinary Services, India*)
Sir R P Lee K C B, K C M G
Sir E L Carter K C M G, C B, M V O
Sir J R Longley, K C M G, C B
Sir E Northey, K C M G, C B
G McK Franks C B
Sir G P T Fielding, K C B, C M G, D S O
C G Blackader C B, D S O
Sir E P Strickland, K C B, C M G, D S O Col Norf R
Sir A F Sillem K C M G, C B
Sir J H Davidson, K C M G, C B, D S O
W H B Robinson, C B, K H S, Ind Med Serv
J J Gerrard C B, C M G, M B
Sir E R Newland, K C M G C B, M B
J J Russell C B M B
O R A Julian C B, C M G C B E
Sir M P C Holt, K C B, K C M, D S O
J B Wilson, C B, C M G, M D
F G Browne, C B, C M G
Sir W A Liddell, K C M G, C B
Sir R W R Barnes, K C B, D S O, Col 4th Hrs
Sir C E Pereira, K C B, C M G
W B James, C B, C I E, M V O, Ind Army (*Bombay Brigade*)
S H Climo, C B, D S O, Ind Army (*temp Lt Gen*)
Sir C L Nicholson K C B, C M G
A Skeen, C M G Ind Army
P C Palin, C B C M G Ind Army
I E Scott, C B, C I E, D S O, Ind Army
J Napier, C B, C M G,
Sir P R Robertson, K C B, C M G, Col Sco Rif
Sir W Thwaites K C M G, C B
Sir W Gillman, K C M G, D S O
W H Anderson C B
C W G Richardson C B, C S I, Ind Army (*Deputy Quarter Master General, India*)
Sir P P de B Radcliffe, K C M G C B D S O
Sir C M Mathew, K C M G, C B, D S O R A O C
G G Giffard, C S I, K H S, Ind Med Serv
Sir H D Watson K B E C B, C M G, C I E, M V O Ind Army
Sir W B Leishman K C M G, C B, F R S, M B, F R C P, F R F P S, K H P
Sir H W Hodgson, K C M G, C B, C V O
H L Croker, C B, C M G
E H de V Atkinson, C B, C M G, C I E
H R Davies, C B
A P Blenkinsop C B, C M G
E G Sinclair MacLagan, C B, C M G, D S O
W de L Williams, C M G, D S O
S H. Sheppard C B C M G, D S O
C F Romer, C B, C M G
Lord Loch C B, C M G D S O, M V O
J Ponsonby, C B C M G, D S O
Sir H C Holman K C B, C M G, D S O
Hon Sir C J Sackville West, K B E, C M G
G A J Leslie, C B C M G
C E D Budworth, C B, C M G, M V O
T H Shoubridge, C B, C M G, D S O
G N Colvin, C B, D S O
L R Vaughan, C B, D S O, Ind Army
C J Dowdall, C B
R A Cassels, C B, D S O Ind Army
W E Jennings, M D, K H P, Ind Med Serv
C F de M Nolle C B, C M G, D S O Ind Army (*Poona Brigade*)
E R C Butler, C B, C M G, F.R.C.V.S
S G Moores C B, C M G
A A Kennedy, C M G
A B Ritchie C B C M G
H L Reed, V C, C B, C M G
C C Van Straubenzee C B, C M G
T O Marden, C B C M G
Hon J F Gathorne Hardy, C B, C M G D S O
A F Wardrop C B C M G
J T Burnett Stuart, C B, C M G, D S O
T Fraser, C B, C S I, C M G
H F Thuillier C B, C M G (*Comdt, School of Mil Eng*)
H H Tudor, C B, C M G
A W Peck C B, C M G, Ind Army
A Solly Flood, C B, C M G, D S O
F G Matheson, C B, C M G
G F Boyd, C B, C M G, D S O, D C M
P G Grant, C B, C M G
F F Ready, C B, C S I, C M G, D S O
J Duncan C B C M G D S O
B F Burnett Hitchcock, C B, D S O
G D Jeffreys, C B, C M G (*London Command*)
T A Cubitt, C B C M G, D S O
Sir W E Ironside, K C B, C M G, D S O
P Carr White, C B E, M B K H P
W M Southey, C M G, Ind Army
R E Vaughan, C B, Ind Army (*Director of Supplies and Transport, India*)
G M Campbell, C B R Marines

COST OF THE ARMY

The anticipated net expenditure for the year 1920–21 is £127,303,630, the total establishment provided for being 525 000 officers and other ranks, a total which is in process of reduction to 280,000 all ranks The £127 303,630 is accounted for as to £55 000,000 for the Army on the basis of the 1914 15 establishment, as to £29 500,000 for Terminal Charges of the War, and as to £40.500 000 for the provision of Garrisons in Occupied Territories

Details of the Estimate

Standing Army	£68,481,630
Territorial and Reserve Forces	12,530 000
Education and Hospital Services	9,630,000
War Office and Staff of Commands	4,066 000
Terminal Charges	27,307,000
Half Pay, Retired Pay, Pensions, etc	5,289,000
Total . .	£127,303,630

Sums estimated at £47,000,000 and £34,000,000 respectively due from Germany for the maintenance of the Rhine Army, and from the Dominions for the maintenance of their forces in the field, are not appropriated in aid of Army Estimates, but will be brought to account as revenue, when received.

COST OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

Air Force estimates for 1920 21 show a net expenditure of £15 173 430, representing a reduction on the revised figures for 1919–20 of £38,857,420

Details of the Estimate

Pay, etc of the Royal Air Force	£4,310,500
Quartering, stores (except technical), supplies, and transport	1,985,000
Technical and warlike stores	2 772,850
Works buildings, and lands	2 785,000
Air Ministry	877,000
Miscellaneous effective services	100,000
Civil aviation	894,540
Experimental and research services	1,381,540
Half pay, pensions, and other non effective services . .	67,000
Total	£15,173,430

THE KING'S PRIZE.

The King's Prize at Bisley, 1920, was won by Sergt L Loveday, M M, with a score of 253 Sgt. Loveday is a farmer of New Zealand by profession, and is the first New Zealander to win King's Prize

The Royal Air Force.

THE AIR MINISTRY, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

The Air Ministry was established to take over control of the Royal Air Force, which was formed by the amalgamation of the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps. The Ministry supplies to the Admiralty and War Office contingents of the Royal Air Force. There is also an Independent Air Force operating under the Air Ministry.

The Air Council, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Secretary of State for Air (President of the Air Council), Rt. Hon. W. L. Spencer-Churchill, M.P.
Parliamentary Sec., Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, M.P.
Air Secretary and Private Secretary, Group-Capt. A. J. L. Scott, C.B., M.C., A.F.C.
Assistant Private Secretary, Flight-Lieut. G. W. Dobson, O.B.E.
Under-Secretary of State for Air (Vice-President of Air Council), The Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., M.V.O
Chief of the Air Staff, Air-Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Controller-General of Civil Aviation, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Director-General of Supply and Research, Air Vice-Marshal Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G.,
Additional Member, Sir James Stevenson, Bart.
Additional Member, Rear-Adm. Sir C. F. Lambert, K.C.B.
Secretary of the Air Ministry, W. F. Nicholson, C.B.

The Under Secretary of State.

Under Secretary of State for Air, The Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., M.V.O.
Private Secretaries, Hon. O. E. Vesey, C.B.E.; P. J. Oldfield.
Personal Assistant,

The Secretary of the Air Ministry.

Secretary, Walter F. Nicholson, C.B.
Private Sec., W. L. Scott, D.S.C.
Assistant Secretaries, H. W. W. McAnally, C.B.; C. R. Brigstocke, C.B.; J. A. Webster, D.S.O. £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, J. B. Abraham; F. G. L. Bertram, C.B.E.; C. G. Evans; C. N. Knight, O.B.E.; F. G. Nutt, O.B.E.; L. G. S. Reynolds, O.B.E. (*actg*); R. C. Richards ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant Principals, C. Ll. Bullock, O.B.E.; J. T. Cotton, M.B.E.; J. G. Gibson; R. L. Megarry; E. L. Pickles, M.B.E.; A. H. Self; F. G. C. Young ..... £600 to £800

The Finance Member.

Asst. Financial Secretary, W. A. Bland, C.B. ... £1,500
Private Sec., W. F. Connolly, M.B.E.
Principal (Estimates Divn.), L. V. Meadowcroft £850 to £1,000
Asst. Principal (do.), W. G. Stevens. .... £600 to £800
Director of Finance for Personnel, J. S. Ross, [illegible] £1,200
Principals, E. M. Knox (*actg.*); F. W. N. Sibley; J. A. Smith, O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant Principals, S. T. Blackwell; E. F. Cliff; H. C. Hamilton; J. H. Heath, M.B.E.; L. F. Schooling ..... £650 to £800
Director of Finance for Material, B. E. Holloway £1,200
Principals, H. H. Clothier; J. J. O'Neill; J. Sherlock £850 to £1,000
Assistant Principals, G. T. Jones; W. G. West, M.B.E. £600 to £800

The Directorate of Lands.

(*Joint Service for War Office, Ministry of Munitions and Air Ministry.*)
Director-General, Sir H. Frank, Bart., K.C.B.
Controller of Lands, E. H. Coles.
Chief Valuer and Compensation Officer, Col. H. V. Cobb, O.B.E.

The Chief of the Air Staff.

Chief of the Air Staff, Air-Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Private Secretary, Capt. T. B. Marson, M.B.E.
Director of Operations and Intelligence, Air-Commodore J. M. Steel, C.M.G., C.B.E. £2,000
Director of Training and Organisation, Air-Commodore F. W. Game, C.B., D.S.O. £2,000
Deputy do., Group-Capt. E. R. Ludlow-Hewitt, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. £1,500
Director of Personnel, Rear-Adm. Sir C. F. Lambert, K.C.B. £2,000
Deputy do., Group-Capt. C. L. N. Newall, C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M. £1,500
Director of Equipment, Air-Commodore C. L. Lambe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. £2,000
Deputy do., Air-Commodore D. Le G. Pitcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Group-Capt. F. C. Halahan, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. £1,200
Director of Medical Services, Group-Capt. (*actg. Air Commodore*) M. H. G. Fell, C.B., C.M.G. £2,000
Deputy do., Wing-Comm. H. Cooper, D.S.O. ... £1,200
Director of Works and Buildings, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. M. Stuart, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,500
Deputy do., H. E. Oakley, O.B.E.; Col. T. D. Mackie, C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,200
Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Lt.-Col. J. D. K. Restler, O.B.E. £950

The Controller-General of Civil Aviation.

Controller-General, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Private Secretary, N. I. Smith, M.B.E.
Deputy Controllers, Wing-Comm. W. D. Beatty, C.B.E., A.F.C.; Brig.-Gen. F. L. Festing, C.B., C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. W. O. Raikes, O.B.E.
Controller of Information, Major-Gen. E.D. Swinton, C.B., D.S.O.
Controller of Communications, Group-Capt. L.F. Blandy, D.S.O.
Controller of Aerodromes and Licensing, Brig.-Gen. F. L. Festing, C.B., C.M.G. (*acting*).

The Director-General of Supply and Research.

Director-General, Air Vice-Marshal Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Private Sec., A. R. Wolbrom.
Director of Research, Air-Commodore H. R. M. Brooke-Popham, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Deputy Director of Design, Wing-Comm. E. F. Briggs, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Do. do. Airship Research, Wing-Comm. T. R. Cave-Browne-Cave, C.B.E.
Do, do. Armament, Wing-Comm. J. L. Forbes, O.B.E.
Do. do. Instruments, Wing-Comm. A. D. Warrington-Morris, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Supt., Drawing Office, Capt. S. J. Waters.
Director of Aircraft Supplies, R. P. Wilson, C.B.E.
Director of Aeronautical Inspection, Brig.-Gen. R. K. Bagnall-Wild, C.M.G., C.B.E.

COMMANDS OF THE AIR FORCE.

Inland Area, Hillingdon House, Uxbridge.

Air Officer Commanding, Air-Vice-Marshal Sir J. M. Salmond, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.

No. 2 (*Irish*) Wing, Baldonnel, Clondalking, Co. Dublin.

Commanding, Group-Capt. I. M. Bonham-Carter, O.B.E.

Coastal Area, 33-34 Tavistock Place, W.C. 2.

Air Officer Commanding, Air-Vice-Marshal A. V. Vyvyan, C.B., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force Headquarters, Cranwell.
Cranwell, Sleaford, Lincs.

Air Officer Commanding, Air-Commodore C A H Longcroft, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Royal Air Force Headquarters, Halton. Halton, Wendover, Bucks.

Air Officer Commanding, Air-Commodore F R Scarlett, C.B., D.S.O.

Middle East Area, Cairo

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice Marshal, Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Egyptian Group Headquarters, Almaza, Cairo
Palestine Group Headquarters, Ismailia.
Mesopotamian Wing, Baghdad
Survey Parties, Khartoum Nairobi and Pretoria

India, Newlands, Simla

Air Officer Commanding, Air-Commodore T. 1 Webb-Bowen, C.B., C.M.G.

Mediterranean Group, Malta.

Air Officer Commanding, Group Capt. E. L. Gerrard, C.M.G., D.S.O.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE AIR.

Air-Marshal.

Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O. Aug. 11, 1919

Air Vice-Marshals.

Sir J. M. Salmond, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. April 1 1918
J. F. A. Higgins C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C. April 1, 1918
Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. April 2, 1918
Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. April 1, 1918
A. V. Vyvyan, C.B., D.S.O. Oct. 10, 1919.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

The Meteorological Office was established as a Department of the Board of Trade in 1854. Changes have been made from time to time in the management, and in 1919 the Office was attached to the Air Ministry. The control is vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Air Council. The Gassiot Committee of the Royal Society is an Advisory Committee for geophysical subjects. The work of the Office includes:—The collection and discussion of meteorological observations from oceans and land areas all over the world; the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which gale warnings and forecasts are based; the maintenance of observatories for the study of weather, with which are associated other geophysical subjects, and the maintenance of stations in various parts of the country for the supply of meteorological information and other requirements of aircraft. The British Rainfall Organisation, founded by G. J. Symons in 1860, has recently been associated with the Meteorological Office.

The administrative expenses are mainly met by grants from Government funds which are borne upon the votes of the Air Ministry.

President of Committee, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G. (*Member of Air Council, Controller-General of Civil Aviation*)
Director of Meteorological Office and Chairman of Committee, Sir Napier Shaw, LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Assistant Directors, Dr. C. Chree, F.R.S. (*Kew Observatory*), R. G. K. Lempfert, O.B.E., M.A. (*Joint Contributing Stations*), Lt.-Col. E. Gold, D.S.O., F.R.S. (*in charge of Forecasting*)

Headquarters, Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Supt. of Marine Division, Commr. L. A. Brooke Smith, R.D., R.N.R.
Supt. of Forecasting, J. S. Dines, M.A.
Supt. of Air Stations (vacant)
Supt. of Meteorological Services for the Army, Capt. D. Brunt, M.A.
Chief Clerk, H. L. B. Tarrant.

Climatology and Instruments Divisions,
Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Supt. of Statistics, F. J. W. Whipple, M.A.
Supt. of Instruments, R. Corless, O.B.E., M.A.
Secretary of Advisory Committee on Atmospheric Pollution, J. S. Owens, M.D., A.M.I.C.E.
Chief Clerk, T. Duncan Bell.

British Rainfall Organisation,
62 Camden Square, N.W. 1.

Supt., M. de C. Salter.

Office in Edinburgh, **122 George Street.**
Supt., A. Watt, M.A.

Superintendents of Observatories.

Central (Kew) and Richmond, Dr. C. Chree, F.R.S.
Magnetic (Eskdalemuir), A. Crichton Mitchell, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Western (Valencia, co. Kerry), L. H. G. Dines, M.A., A.M.I.C.E.
Aerological (Benson, Oxon), W. H. Dines, F.R.S.
North Sea (Aberdeen), Prof. C. Niven, F.R.S.

THE AIR PROGRAMME, 1920–21.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Striking force	4 squadrons.
Training wings	2 each of 3 squadrons (Increasing to 6 wings.)
Co-operation with Army	2 squadrons.
Co-operation with Fleet	5 squadrons (3 of aeroplanes and 2 of seaplanes)
1 communication squadron.	
Airships	1 station.

OVERSEAS:

India	8 squadrons.
Egypt	7 squadrons.
Mesopotamia	3 squadrons.
Malta	1 squadron (seaplanes).
Alexandria	1 squadron (seaplanes).

ORDER OF WAR MEDALS.

The Army Council has given instructions that stars and medals approved for service during the Great War will be worn in the following order:—1914 Star or 1914–15 Star; British War Medal; Mercantile Marine War Medal; Victory Medal; Territorial Force War Medal; India General Service Medal (for operations against Afghanistan, 1919).

CIVIL AVIATION.

Returns supplied voluntarily by civil aerial transport firms in the United Kingdom for the period May 1 to Dec. 31, 1919, show that for Great Britain and on the Continental route 403 machines were in use, 35,330 flights were made, and 8,368 machine hours were flown, the mileage totalling approximately 593,000. The number of passengers carried was 64,416, and the weight of goods carried amounted to 67,143 lbs.

The following figures show the proportion of accidents over the whole period:

Total accidents reported	18
Approximate number of machine miles flown per accident	32,900
Approximate number of machine flights per accident	1,960
Approximate number of machine hours flown per accident	465

During the period under review four pilots were killed and six injured, and one passenger was killed and ten were injured; a third party being killed by a pony-trap accident, in which an aeroplane collided with a pony-trap. The above figures do not include the flights to Australia for the £10,000 prize offered by the Commonwealth Government.

*The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church. The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked * in the following pages) preferred several years ago to retain in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income.*

Province of Canterbury.

*CANTERBURY. £15,000.

Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, G.C.V.O., D.D. (*consecrated* 1891). (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) [Signs Randall Cantuar:] 1903
Bishop of Dover, Rt. Rev. H. E. Bilbrough, D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) 1916
Bishop of Croydon, Rt. Rev. H. H. Pereira, D.D. (18 Collingham Place, S.W. 5) 1904
Dean, Very Rev. Henry Wace, D.D. (1903) £1,600.

Canons Residentiary (each* £800).

A. J. Mason, D.D. 1895 | S. Bickersteth, D.D. 1916
Archd. Spooner, M.A. ..... 1900 | Thory G. Gardiner, M.A. 1917
A. W. Robinson, D.D. ..... 1916 | Archdeacon White-Thomson, M.A. 1918

Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Henry Maxwell Spooner, M.A., *Maidstone* 1900
Ven. L. J. White-Thomson, M.A., *Canterbury* 1918

Beneficed Clergy, 310; *Curates, &c.*, 152.
Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, The Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O.
Commissary of Diocese, E. B. Charles, K.C.
Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese, F. Hugh Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W. 1.
Legal Secs, F. Hugh Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

BATH AND WELLS. £5,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. George W. Kennion, D.D. (*cons.* 1882). (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs G. W. Bath: & Well:] 1894
Bishop Suffragan of Taunton. Rt. Rev. Charles Fane de Salis, D.D. (Bishop's Mead, Taunton) 1911
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. W. H. Stirling, D.D., *Wells* .....
Dean, Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D. (1911) £1,000

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).

J. M. Alcock, M.A. 1915 | G. A. Hollis, M.A. 1918
Bishop of Taunton 1915 | T. H. Davis, Mus.D. 1920

Organist, Rev. Canon Davis, Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Lancelot J. Fish, M.A., *Bath* 1909
The Bishop of Taunton, D.D., *Taunton* 1911
Ven. Walter Farrer, M.A., *Wells* 1917

Beneficed Clergy, 492; *Curates, &c.*, 136.
Chancellor, Francis H. E. Errington.
Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, Rd. Harris, Wells.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

BIRMINGHAM. £3,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Russell Wakefield, D.D. (Bishop's Croft, Birmingham) 1911
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. A. Hamilton Baynes, D.D., *Birmingham* (*cons.* 1893) 1913

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Charles Hopton, M.A., *Birmingham* ... 1915
Ven. J. Harold Richards, M.A., *Aston* 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 147; *Curates, &c.*, 186.
Organist, F. W. B. Dunnill, F.R.C.O.
Chancellor (vacant).
Registrar and Secretary, J. B. Clarke.

BRISTOL. £2,036 (*reconstituted* 1897).

Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Nickson, D.D. (*cons.* 1906). (The Palace, Bristol) 1914
Dean, Very Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson, D.D. (1916) £1,360

Canons Residentiary (each £680).

Archdn. Tetley ..... 1892 | J. G. Alford, M.A. 1912
Archd. Talbot, D.D. 1906 | R. J. Fletcher, D.D. 1919

Organist, Hubert W. Hunt.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. R. T. Talbot, D.D., *Swindon* 1919
Ven. J. G. Tetley, D.D., *Bristol* 1909

Beneficed Clergy, 180; *Curates, &c.*, 104.
Chancellor, H. C. Dowdde, K.C., M.A. 1919
Registrar and Secretary, Wm. Setton Clarke. M.A.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

CHELMSFORD. £2,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford) 1914
Bishop Suffragan of Barking, Rt. Rev. J. Theodore Inskip, D.D. (The Walnuts, Walthamstow, E. 17) 1919
Bishop Suffragan of Colchester, Rt. Rev. R. H. Whitcombe, D.D. (Derby House, Colchester) 1909

Archdeacons.

Bishop of Barking, *Essex* 1920
Bishop of Colchester, *Colchester* 1909
Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, D.C.L., F.R.S.
London Sec., Day and Son, 2 Millbank, S.W.

CHICHESTER. £4,200.§

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Winfrid O. Burrows, D.D., *cons.* 1912 (The Palace, Chichester.) [Signs Winfrid Cicestr:]; *trans.* 1919
Bishop Suff. of Lewes, Rt. Rev. Henry Kemble Southwell, C.M.G., D.D. (The Residence, Chichester, and 18 Fourth Avenue, Hove) 1920
Dean, Very Rev. J. J. Hannah, D.D., V.D. (1902) £950

Canons Residentiary (each £475).

A. M. Deane, M.A. ...1897 | Bishop of Lewes 1911
Hy. D. Jones, M.A. ...1900 | Archdn. Hoskyns 1918

Organist, F. J. W. Crowe.

Archdeacons (each £200).

The Bishop of Lewes, *Lewes* 1920
Ven. Benedict G. Hoskyns, M.A., *Chichester* 1920
Ven. Arthur William Upcott, *Hastings* 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 386; *Curates, &c.*, about 195.
Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.
Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar, G. Ashley Tyacke, Chichester.

COVENTRY. £2,500.

Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Huyshe Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, D.D. *cons.* 1891 as Bp. of Southwark; transl. to Worcester, 1904; to Coventry, 1918 [Signs Huyshe Coventren.].
Sub. Dean, Canon Chappel, M.A. 1919

Archdeacons.

Ven. G. Arbuthnot, M.A., *Coventry* 1908
Ven. J. H. F. Peile, M.A., *Warwick* 1909
Chancellor (vacant).
Registrar, Walter Browett.

*ELY. £4,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Fred. Henry Chase, D.D. (The Palace, Ely) 1900
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Horace E. Price, M.A. 1913
Dean, Vy. Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D. (1906) £1,729

§ *Subject to pension of £1,400 to predecessor.*

Canons Residentiary (each £800)

R H Kennett, D D 1903 | H L Goudge D D 1911
M G Glazebrook, D D '05 | G Hodges, M A 1912
B W Randolph, D D 1910 | A E Brooke, D D 1916
Organist, Noel E Ponsonby, B Mus

Archdeacons

Rt Rev Horace M E Price, M A, *Ely* (1919) £600
Ven Thomas Hodgson, M A, *Hunts* (1915) £800
Ven Jas Herbt Srawley, D D *Wisbech* (1916) £200
Beneficed Clergy 320 *Curates, &c*, 100
Chancellor, George J Talbot K C
Registrar, W Johnson Evans, Ely
Secretary, F Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S W

EXETER £2 800

Bishop Rt Rev Lord William Gascoyne Cecil, D D (The Palace Exeter) [Signs W Exon] 1917
Bishop Suff of Crediton Rt Rev Robert Edward Trefusis, D D (The Close Exeter) 1897
Dean Very Rev Henry Reginald Gamble, D D (1918) £2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

Bishop Trefusis 1889 | D McLaren, M A 1913
Archd Sanders 1909 | Archd Simms 1920
Organist, (vacant)

Archdeacons

Ven F Arthur Sanders M A *Exeter* (1909) £50
Bishop Trefusis D D *Barnstaple* (1909) £200
Ven A H Simms M A *Totnes* (1910) £200
Ven E F Newman M A *Plymouth* (1920) £200
Benefices 522 *Incumbents* 501 *Curates, &c*, abt 300
Chancellor Sir Francis Newbolt, K C
Registrar and Secretary H W Michelmore Exeter
London Sec, F H Lee, The Sanctuary, S W

*GLOUCESTER £4 300

Bishop Rt Rev Edgar Chas Sumner Gibson D D (Palace Gloucester) 1905
Dean, Very Rev Henry Gee, D D (1917) £ 1,050

Canons Residentiary (each £475)

Rt Rev G H Frodsham D D 1914 | F H Dudden, D D 1918
F W Goodwyn, M A 17 | F Peacock M A (*Canon Missioner*) 1919
Organist, A Herbert Brewer Mus D, £250

Archdeacons (each £200)

Ven C H Ridsdale, M A *Gloucester* 1919
Ven George L H Gardner, M A *Cheltenham* 1920
Beneficed Clergy, 300 *Curates &c*, 90
Chanc & Vicar Gen H C Dowdall, M A 1919
Regist & Sec, W H Madge, LL B (Gloucester)

HEREFORD £4 200

Bishop Right Rev Martin Linton Smith, D S O, D D *cons* 1918 (The Palace Hereford) 1920
Dean Very Rev Reginald Waterfield, M A (1919) £750

Canons Residentiary (each about £450)

A T Bannister, M A 1909 | Archd Winnington Ingram 1917
Archd Lilley, M A 1908
B H Streeter, M A 1915
Organist, Percy C Hull, F R C O

Archdeacons (each £200)

Ven E H Winnington Ingram, M A *Hereford* 1910
Ven A L Lilley, *Ludlow* 1913
Beneficed Clergy, 352, *Curates, &c*, 81
Chancellor, E B Charles, K C
Registrar, Francis R James
Lond Sec F Hugh Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster

LICHFIELD £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev John Augustine Kempthorne, D D (The Palace, Lichfield) 1913
Bishop Suff of Stafford Right Rev Lionel Payne Crawfurd, D D (The Close Lichfield) 1915
Dean, Very Rev Hy E Savage D D (1909) £1,000

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Ven C E Blakeway, D D 1914 | A. Moncrieff, M A 1917
Bishop of Stafford 1915 | Alfred Penny, M A 1919
Organist, J B Lott, Mus B

Archdeacons (each £200)

Ven John M A Graham, M A *Stoke on Trent* 1908
Ven C E Blakeway, D D *Stafford* 1911
Ven Hon H E S S Lambart, M A, *Salop* 1917

Beneficed Clergy 451 *Curates &c*, 282
Chancellor George John Talbot M A
Registrar, Hubert Courtney Hodson Lichfield
Sec, G J Murray Atkins The Close Lichfield

LINCOLN £4 500

Bishop, Right Rev W Shuckburgh Swayne D D (The Old Palace, Lincoln) 1920
Bishop Suff of Grantham Right Rev John Edward Hine, D D, *cons* 1896 (Rectory, Stoke, Grantham) 1920
Dean Very Rev T C Fry, D D (1910) £2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1 000)

E T Leeke, M A, *Sub Dean* 1877 | Archd Jeudwine 1913
Archd Wakeford, B D 1912 | J O Johnston, D D 1913
Organist, George J Bennett, Mus Doc

Archdeacons

Ven G W Jeudwine M A, *Lincoln* 1913
Ven John Wakeford, B D, *Stow* (£200) 1913

Benefices 582 *Curates &c* 73
Chancellor, G J Talbot, K C
Registrars A E T Jourdain W W Smith
Secretary, William Walker Smith Lincoln

LONDON £10,000

Bishop Rt Hon and Rt Rev Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram K C V O D D, L L D (Provincial Dean of Canterbury) Prelate of the Order of the British Empire) (*cons* 1897) (Fulham Palace, S W 6) [Signs A F London] 1901

Bishops Suffragan

Islington, Rt Rev Charles Henry Turner D D, *cons* 1898 (96 Clapton Common, E 5) 1898
Stepney, Rt Rev Henry Mosley, D D, *cons* 1906 (26 Clapton Common E 5) 1919
Kensington, Rt Rev John Primatt Maud D D, *b* 1860 (88 Gloucester Terrace W 2) 1911
Wuleseden Rt Rev W W Perrin, D D *b* 1848 (9 Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N W 3) 1911
Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe, Right Rev Herbert Bury, D D, *cons* 1908 (8 Greycoat Gardens, Westminster S W) 1911
Dean of St Paul's, Very Rev Wm Ralph Inge C V O, D D (1911), Deanery, Dean's Court E C £2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

W C E Newbolt, M A 1890 | J G Simpson, D D 1911
S A Alexander, M A 1909 | Archd Holmes B D 1911
Organist, Chas Macpherson, Mus Doc, F R C O

Archdeacons

Ven Ernest Edwd Holmes, B D, *London* 1911
Ven H E J Bevan, M A, *Middlesex* (1903) £333
C E Lambert, M A, *Hampstead* 1920
Beneficed Clergy, 561, *Curates, &c* 1015.

Chancellor Sir Alfred B Kempe D C L F R S
Commissary of the Dean and Chapter Sir Lewis Coward K C M A
Joint Registrars F Hugh Lee and C W Lee 1 Dean's Court E C
Chapter Clerk H T A Dashwood 1 The Sanctuary S W
Secretary F Hugh Lee

Westminster £2,000

Dean Rt Rev Herbt Edwd Ryle C V O D D 1911
Canons Residentiary (each £1 000)
W H Carnegie M A 1913 | E W Barnes R H Charles D D 1913 | S C D 1918 H L C V de Candole 1918 | Wm Temple D D 1919
Sub Dean (1918) W H Carnegie M A
Archdeacon (1918) Ven R H Charles D D
Receiver Gen & Chapter Clerk E F Knapp Fisher
Precentor Rev Leigh H Nixon M A
Organist Sydney H Nicholson M A Mus B F R C O

NORWICH £4,200

Bishop Rt Rev Bertram Pollock D D C V O (The Palace Norwich) [Signs B Norwic] 1910
Bishop Suffragan of Thetford Rt Rev John P A Bowers D D (The Close Norwich) 1903
Dean Very Rev J Wakefield Willink D D (1919) £1 450
Canons Residentiary (each £725)
W Hay M H Aitken M A 1900 | J Allen Bell M A 1918 Bp of Thetford D D 1910 | Bishop Drury D D 1920
Organist F Bates Mus Doc £200
Archdeacons
Ven G M MacDermott D D *Norfolk* (1920) £200
Ven Augustus R Buckland M A *Norwich* (1920) £200
Bishop of Thetford D D *Lynn* (1903) £200
Beneficed Clergy 580 *Curates &c* 88
Chancellor T Keppel North L L B
Registrar & Sec L G Bolingbroke Norwich
London Sec F Hugh Lee The Sanctuary S W

OXFORD £5 000

Bishop Rt Rev Hubert Murray Burge I D *cons* 1911 (Cuddesdon Palace Oxon) [Signs H M Oxon] *trans.* 1919
Bishop Suffr of Buckingham Rt Rev Edward D Shaw D D 1914
Dean of Christ Church Very Rev Henry Julian White D D (1920) £3 000
Canons Residentiary (£1 200—£1 500)
R L Ottley D D 1903 | A C Headlam D D 1918
E W Watson D D 1908 | W Lock D D
G A Cooke D D 1914
Organist, H G Ley B Mus £300
Archdeacons
Ven W M G Ducat M A *Berks* (1903) £200
Bishop of Buckingham D D *Buckingham* (1910) £300
Beneficed Clergy 634 *Curates &c* 310
Chancellor Edward William Hansell M A (1912)
Sec & Registrar, James Rose M A Oxford
London Sec F Hugh Lee The Sanctuary, S W

Windsor. £2,000

Dean, Very Rev Albert Victor Baillie D D 1917
Canons Residentiary (each £1 000)
John Neale Dalton, C V O K C V O, C M G, M A D D 1907 1885 | Hon L F Tyrwhitt C Smith M V O, M A M V O 1910 1902
Chapter Clerk H F Deane
Organist, Sir Walter Parratt C V O, Mus D

PETERBOROUGH £4 500 (Subject to a pension of £1 500)

Bishop Rt Rev Frank Theodore Woods, D D 1916 (Palace Peterborough) [Signs Theodore Petriburg]
Bishop Suffr of Leicester Rt Rev Norman McLeod Lang D D 1913
Dean Very Rev A H Page M A (1908) £800
Canons Residentiary (each £400)
W Bury M A 1908 | Bishop of Leicester 1919
E A Burroughs M A 17 (a vacancy) 1920
Organist, Haydn Keeton Mus D
Archdeacons
Ven Jno Edwd Stocks I D *Leicester* (1899) £200
Ven W G Whittingham M A *Oakham* (1918) £200
The Bp of Leicester *Northampton* (1919) £50
Beneficed Clergy 584 *Curates &* 152
Chancellor Sir Alfred B Kempe M A F R S 1907
Registrar Charles Smith Magee M A
Diocesan Sec H Flude M A

*ROCHESTER £4 000

Bishop Rt Rev John Reginald Harmer D D (*cons* 1895) 1905
(The Old Palace Rochester) [Signs J R Roffen]
Dean Very Rev John Storrs D D (1913) £1 200
Canons Residentiary (each £600)
J R Denham B D 1910 | C F Burney D Litt 1914
J Wood M V O D D 1910 | Archd D Tait M A 1915
Organist A C L Hylton-Stewart, M A Mus Bac
Archdeacons
Ven Avison T Scott M A *Tonbridge* (£200) 1906
Ven Donald Tait M A, *Rochester* 1915
Beneficed Clergy 200 *Curates, &c* 209
Chancellor F H L Errington
Registrar Francis H Day M A Rochester
Secs Day and Son 2 Millbank House S W

ST ALBANS £2 500

Bishop Rt Rev Michael B Furse, D D (*cons* 1909 *trans* 1919) (Verulam House St Albans) [Signs Michael Alban] 1903
1st Bishop Rt Rev E N Hodges D D 1914
Dean Very Rev George W Blenkin M A 1914
Organist W L Luttman Mus Bac
Archdeacons
Ven Hon K E Gibbs M A *St Albans* (1909) £200
Rt Rev E N Hodges D D *Bedford* (1914) £200
Beneficed Clergy 308 *Curates* 113
Chancellor Sir Alfred Bray Kempe M A F L S 1891
Registrar Arthur Day 2 Millbank House S W 1
Secretaries Day & Son 2 Millbank House S W 1

ST EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH £2 500

Bishop Rt Rev Henry Bernard Hodgson D D (Parklands Ipswich) 1914
Archdeacons
Ven G Hodges M A *Sudbury* 1902
Ven James George Reginald Darling M A *Suffolk* 1920
Beneficed Clergy 410 *Curates* 57
Chancellor F K North L L B

*SALISBURY £5 000

Bishop Right Rev Frederic F Ridgeway D D *cons* 1901 (The Palace Salisbury and Bishop's Cottage, Broadstone Dorset) [Signs F E Sarum] 1911
Dean Very Rev Andrew Ewbank Burn D D (1920) £650
Canons Residentiary (each £325).
Archd Dundas M A. 1913 | Archd. Carpenter 1915
Chas Myers M A 1915 | Hy R. Fairer 1916
Organist, Walter G Alcock M V O Mus D

Archdeacons (each £200)
Ven Charles Leslie Dundas, M A, *Dorset* 1902
Ven E J Bodington, M A, *Wilts* 1913
Ven H W Carpenter, *Sarum* 1914
Bishop Joscelyne *Sherborne* 1919

Beneficed Clergy 490, *Curates &c* 227
Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb (1907)
Registrar and Legal Secretary W E Bigg

SOUTHWARK £3 000

Bishop & Dean Rt Rev Cyril Forster Garbett D D (Bishop's House Kennington Park S E 11) 1919
Bishop Suffr of Kingston on Thames & Sub Dean Rt Rev S M Taylor D D (37 Spencer Park Wandsworth Common S W 18) 1914
Bishop Suffr of Woolwich Rt Rev W W Hough D D (10 The Paragon Blackheath S E 3) 1918

Canons Residentiary
Bishop of Kingston on Thames 1905
Bishop Hook D D 1914
Oswald Craig, M A 1914
R C Joynt M A 1917
Bishop of Woolwich 1918
J B Haldane 1918
A W Maplesden, I L D 1919
Organist Edgar T Cook Mus Bac

Archdeacons (each £200)
Bishop of Kingston *Southwark* 1904
Bishop of Woolwich *Lewisham* 1919
Ven R. C Joynt M A *Kingston* 1919
Chancellor, G J Talbot M A, K C

SOUTHWELL £3 180

Bishop Right Rev Edwyn Hoskyns D D *cons* 1901 (Bishop's Manor Southwell) 1904
Bishop Suffr of Derby, Rt Rev Charles Thomas Abraham D D (Bowen Hill, Repton) 1909

Archdeacons (each £200)
Ven Edward Spence Noakes D D *Derby* 1909
Ven Edmond Francis Crosse, M A, *Chesterfield* 1910
Ven E Hacking M A, *Newark* 1912
Ven W J Conybeare M A, *Nottingham* 1916

Beneficed Clergy 487 *Curates &c* 240
Chancellor Sir Alfred Bray Kempe M A F R S
Registrars, John Borough, D Oyley S Ransom

TRURO £3 000

Bishop and Dean Rt Rev F S Guy Warman, D D (Lis Escop Truro) [Signs F S Truron] 1919

Canons Residentiary
E C Corfe, M A 1904 (£400)
R S Hassard, M A 1907 (£300)
S Cooper M A 1919
Arch Raffles Flint 1920

Archdeacons (each £200)
Ven S R Raffles Flint M A *Cornwall* 1916
Ven Henry H H Du Boulay M A *Ladmin* 1892
Organist J Metcalfe Mus Bac
Beneficed Clergy 138 *Curates*, 31 *other Clergy* 31
Chancellor, T W H Inskip M A
Registrar and Sec Chr L Cowlard Diocesan Registry, Launceston, Cornwall
London Sec, F H Lee, 1 The Sanctuary S W 1

***WINCHESTER** £6 500

Bishop, Rt Rev Edward Stuart Talbot D D (*cons* 1895) (Farnham Castle, Surrey) [Signs Edw Winton] 1911
Bp Suff of Southampton, Rt Rev Jas Macarthur D D (*cons* 1898) (Basset Southampton) 1903
Bp Suff of Guildford, Rt Rev J H G Randolph D D (Wonersh, Guildford) 1909
Dean, Very Rev Wm Holden Hutton, D D 1919
Dean of Jersey Very Rev S Falle St Heliers
Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev J B V Penfold, Beaumont, Guernsey.

Canons Res each £450 to £500 (*nominally* £910)
P R. P Braithwaite, M A 1901
Archd Robinson M A 1908
J Vaughan, M A 1909
Cyril Hepher M A 1916
Archd Daldy M A. 1920
Organist, W Prendergast Mus Doc

Archdeacons
Ven Alfred Edward Daldy M A *Winchester* 1920
Bishop of Southampton *Isle of Wight* 1906
Ven A G Robinson, M A, *Surrey* 1908

Beneficed Clergy 571 *Curates &c* 450
Chancellor G J Talbot K C
Hants & I of W Registrar, Charles Wooldridge, Winchester
Surrey Regist A W Moore Doctors Commons E C
Secretaries F H Lee H I A Dashwood and C W Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S W

WORCESTER £3 900

Bishop Right Rev Ernest Harold Pearce, Litt D (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster) [Signs Ernest Worcester] 1919
Dean, Very Rev William Moore Ede D D 1908

Canons (each £800) [£1 450
J M Wilson D D 1905
H B Southwell M A 1912
S R James M A 1916
I A Incey M A 1918
Organist Ivor Atkins Mus B

Archdeacon (£200)
Ven John H Greig B D *Worcester* 1911

Beneficed Clergy 200
Chancellor John Stratford Dugdale M A, K C
Registrar Rev T C de la Hey
Legal Secretary, F Hugh Lee 1 The Sanctuary, S W 1

Province of York

***YORK** £9 000

Archbishop and Primate of England Right Hon and Most Rev Cosmo Gordon Lang D D (*consecrated* 1901) (Bishopthorpe York) [Signs Cosmo Ebor] 1909
Bishop Suffragan of Beverley, Rt Rev Robert Jarratt Josthwaite D D (Bolton Percy, York) 1889
Bp Suff of Hull, Rt Rev Francis Gurdon D D (Beverley) 1913
Dean, Very Rev W Foxley Norris D D (1917) £2 000

Canons Residentiary (each £500)
John Watson M A 1896
George Austen M A 1908
C C Bell M A 1914
Bishop of Hull 1917
Organist E C Bairstow, Mus Doc

Archdeacons (each £200)
Bishop of Beverley D D, *York* 1884
Ven J M Lambert LL D, *East Riding* 1916
Ven Thos Enraght Lindsay, M A, *Cleveland* 1907

Beneficed Clergy 448
Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K C
Vicar Gen of Province and Chancellor of Diocese, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart
Registrar and Secretary, A. V Hudson York

BRADFORD £2,500

Bishop (1st) Rt Rev Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D D [Signs Arthur Bradford] 1920

Archdeacons
Ven H L Cook M A, *Craven* 1920
(Vacancy), *Bradford* 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 153, *Curates*, 38
Chancellor, Sir E Newbolt, K C
Registrar and Secretary, F A T Mossman, 2 Tyrrel Street, Bradford

CARLISLE. £4,500

Bishop, Rt. Rev Henry Herbert Williams, D D (Rose Castle, Carlisle) [Signs H Carliol] 1920
Bp Suff of Barrow in Furness, Rt Rev Campbell West Watson D D . 1909
Dean, Very Rev Hastings Rashdall, D C L (1917) £1,625

Canons Residentiary (each about £800)

Bp of Barrow, D D 1909
Archd Campbell 1912
H N. Bate, M A 1920
T B A Saunders, M A, 1920

Organist, F W Wadely, Mus B

Archdeacons

Ven Herbert Ernest Campbell, D D, *Carlisle* 1920
Bishop of Barrow, *Westmorland* (1915) £200
Ven H P M Lafone, M A, *Furness* (1912) £200

Beneficed Clergy, 291, *Curates, &c*, 95

Chancellor, Ven Archdeacon Campbell, D D 1920
Registrar and Sec, A N Bowman Carlisle
London Sec, F H Lee, 1 Sanctuary S W

CHESTER £2,200

Bishop, Rt Rev Henry Luke Paget D D *cons* 1906 (The Residence, Chester) [Signs H L Chester] 1919
Dean, Very Rev Frank Selwyn Macaulay Bennett, M A (1920) £1,000

Canons Residentiary (each £500)

A J Blencowe, M A 1886
Alex Nairne, D D 1914
Bishp Mercer, D D 1916
Archdeacon Paige Cox, B D 1917

Organist, Joseph C Bridge, Mus D

Archdeacons (each £200)

Ven W L Paige Cox, B D, *Chester* 1914
Rt Rev Bishop Mercer, D D, *Macclesfield* 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 284 *Curates &c* 197

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart
Bishop's Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co, Chester, and F Hugh Lee, Sanctuary, S W
Chanter Clerk, C Coppack

DURHAM £7,000

Bishop, Rt Rev Herbert Hensley Henson, D D, (*cons* 1918), (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland) [Signs Herbert Dunelm] 1920
Bishop Suffragan of Jarrow, Rt Rev John Nathaniel Quirk, D D 1914
Dean, Rt Rv Bishop Welldon, D D (1918) £3 000

Canons Residentiary (each £1 000)

Ar hdcn Watkins 1880
A H Cruickshank, M A 1910
Bp of Jarrow 1914
A B G Lillingston, M A 1914
Dawson Walker, D D 1919

Organist Rev Arnold D Culley Mus Bac

Archdeacons (each £200)

Ven Hen Wm Watkins, D D, *Durham* 1880
Ven P A Derry, M A, *Auckland* 1914

Beneficed Clergy, 245 *Curates, &c*, 254

Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL D
Registrar, J B Lazenby, Durham
Secretary, John George Wilson M A, Durham
London Sec, F Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S W

LIVERPOOL 4 200

Bishop, Rt Rev Fras Jas Chavasse D D (Palace, 19 Abercromby Square, Liverpool) 1900
Bishop Suff of Warrington, Rt Rev Edwin Hone Kempson, M A 1920

Organist, H Goss Custard, Mus B

Archdeacons (each £200)

Ven George Hardwicke Spooner, *Liverpool* 1916
Ven George John Howson, *Warrington* . 1916

Beneficed Clergy, 224, *Deaneries*, 12, *Curates, &c*, 220

Chancellor, H Chaloner Dowdall
Registrars, J Gamon & R Farmer, Church House, Liverpool
Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co, Church House, Liverpool

MANCHESTER. £4 200

Bishop, Right Rev Edmund Arbuthnott Knox, D D (*cons* 1894) (resigning Dec 31, 1920) 1903 (Bishopscourt, Higher Broughton, Manchester)
Bishop Suff of Burnley, Right Rev Henry Henn, D D (Reedley Lodge, Burnley) (1909) £1,900
Bishop Suff of Whalley, Right Rev A G Rawstorne, D D (Croston Rectory, Preston) 1909
Dean, Very Rev Joseph Gough McCormick, D D (1920) £1,500

Canons Residentiary (*each £850)

J J Scott, M A 1903
P Green, M A 1911
D S Johnson, M A 1912
J R Daltyshire M A 20

Organist, A W Wilson, M A, Mus D

Archdeacons (each £200)

Ven N L Aspinall, M A, *Manchester* 1916
Ven W C Allen M A, *Blackburn* 1916
Ven Phipps John Hornby, M A, *Lancaster* 1909
Ven I R Sale, M A, *Rochdale* 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 564, *Curates, &c*, about 360

Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL D
Registrar, E S Chesney
Secretary, Henry Schofield
Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences, 51 South King Street, Manchester

NEWCASTLE £3,400.

Bishop, Rt Rev Herbert Louis Wild, D D 1915 (Benwell Tower, Newcastle upon Tyne)

Canons Residentiary

Archd Blackett Ord 1917
G E Newsom, M A 1917
O Quick, M A 1920
(Vacancy) 1920

Archdeacons

Rt Rev G A Ormsby, D D (£200), *Lindisfarne* 1914
Ven C E Blackett Ord, M A, *Northumberland*. 1917

Organist, William Ellis, Mus B, F R C O

Beneficed Clergy 182, *Chaplains*, 9, *Curates* 130

Chancellor F H L Errington, K C
Registrar and Sec, J B Lazenby, Newcastle

RIPON. £3,900

Bishop, Rt Rev Thomas Banks Strong, G B E, D D (The Palace, Ripon) 1920
Bishop Suffr of Knaresborough, Rt Rev Lucius F M Bottomley Smith, D D (Old Residence Ripon) 1905
Bishop Suffr of Richmond, Rt Rev Francis C Kilner, D D (Stanhope Rect, Co Durham) 1913
Dean, Very Rev Charles Mansfield Owen D D (1915) £1,000

Canons Residentiary (each £500)

A T Waugh M A 1891
Bp of Knaresboro 1905
G W Garrod B A 1907
J B Harford M A 1911

Organist, Charles H Moody, C B E, F R C O

Archdeacons

Bishop of Knaresborough D D *Ripon* (£200) 1905
Ven Henry A Hall, B D, *Richmond* (£200) 1908

Beneficed Clergy 218 *Curates* 138

Chancellor, P V Smith LL D (1911)
Regist and Secretary F Dickson Wise, Ripon

SHEFFIELD £2,500

Bishop, Rt Rev Leonard Hedley Burrows D D (*cons* 1909) (Bishopsholme, Sheffield) [Signs Leonard H Sheffield] 1914

Organist, T W Hanforth, Mus B, F R C O

Archdeacons (each £200)
Ven Charles Lisle Carr, M A *Sheffield* 1920
Ven F G Sandford, M A, *Doncaster* 1913
Beneficed Clergy, 169, *Curates*, 79
Chancellor, A T Lawrence, 1 Essex Court, Temple E C
Registrar and Legal Sec, H B Sandford, 30 Bank Street, Sheffield

SODOR AND MAN. Net £2,000

Bishop, Rt Rev James Denton Thompson, D D (Bishop's Court Isle of Man) 1911
Archdeacon, Ven John Kewley M A (1912) £546
Beneficed Clergy, 28, *Curates, &c*, 24
Vicar General, Sec and Registrar, C T W Hughes Games, M A
London Secretary, Sir Montague Barlow, LI D.

WAKEFIELD £3,000

Bishop, Rt Rev George Rodney Eden, D D, *cons* 1890 (Manor House Heath, Wakefield) 1897
Archdeacons (each £200)
Ven R C M Harvey, M A, *Huddersfield* 1914
Ven H W Walsham How, M A *Halifax* 1917
Organist, J N Hardy, Mus B
Beneficed Clergy, 184 *Curates, &c*, 103
Chancellor, Ernest B Charles, K C
Registrar and Sec, W H Coles, Wakefield

The Church of Wales.

(*Disestablished*, March 31, 1920)

ST ASAPH £4,200

Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province of Wales Most Rev Alfred George Edwards D D *cons* 1889, elected Archbishop 1920 (Palace, St Asaph) [Signs A G Camb]
Dean, Very Rev Ll Wynne Jones, M A (1910) £700

Canons Residentiary (each £350)
Archd Fletcher 1910 | Daniel Davies 1915
Archd Lloyd 1910 | Archd Davis 1916
Organist, H C L Stocks, Mus B, F R C O

Archdeacons
Ven Thomas Lloyd, M A, *St Asaph* 1910
Ven W H Fletcher, M A, *Wrexham* 1910
Ven Grimaldi Davis, D D, *Montgomery* 1916
Beneficed Clergy, 207, *Curates, &c*, 106
Chancellor, A Harold Edwards M A
Registrars Henry Asaph Cleaver and Harry Mason Cleaver, St Asaph
Secretary, (vacant)
London Sec F Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S W 1

BANGOR £4,200

Bishop Rt Rev Watkin Hbt Williams D D (Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge) [Signs Watkin Bangor] 1899
Dean, Very Rev Griffith Roberts, M A (1903) £700

Canons Residentiary (each £350)
Arch Ll Jones, M A 1906 | E O Jones B A 1917
E I Davies B A 1900 | (a vacancy)
Organist, Roland Rogers, Mus Doc, £120

Archdeacons (*Canonries attached*)
Ven , *Bangor* 1920
Ven John Lloyd Jones, M A, *Merioneth* 1906
Beneficed Clergy, 147, *Curates, &c*, 70
Chancellor, Claud Douglas Pennant, M A 1909
Registrar, A Ivor Pryce, M A

LLANDAFF £4 200.

Bishop, Rt Rev Joshua Pritchard Hughes, D D (The Palace, Llandaff) [Signs J P Llandaff] 1905
Dean Very Rev C E T Griffith M A (1913) £700

Canons Residentiary (each £350)
T J Jones M A 1913 | Archdn Green 1914
Archdn Buckley 1913 | D Davies M A 1914
Organist, George G Beale, Mus B, £150

Archdeacons (*Canonries attached*)
Ven J R Buckley B D, *Llandaff* 1913
Ven C A H Green, D D, *Monmouth* 1914
Beneficed Clergy, 275, *Curates, &c*, 256
Chancellor Wilfrid Lewis M A Cardiff 1909
Secretary, Registrar and Apparitor General, A G Howell, Cardiff
Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff
London Sec, F Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S W 1

ST DAVID'S £4 500

Bishop Rt Rev John Owen, D D (Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen) [Signs J St David's] 1897
Bishop Suffragan of Swansea, Rt Rev E Latham Bevan, D D, Brecon 1915
Dean, Very Rev W Williams, B D (1919) £700

Canons Residentiary (each £350)
Robert Camber C G Brown B A 1908
Williams M A 1899 D Watcyn Morgan, B A
Daniel Jones, M A 1903 1919
Organist, Herbert C Morris, F R C O

Archdeacons
Ven R Williams, M A, *Carmarthen* (1914) £200
Ven D Williams, M A, *Cardigan* (1903) £200
Bishop of Swansea, *Brecon* (1907) £400
Ven D L Prosser, M A, *St David's* (1920) £279
Beneficed Clergy, 375, *Curates &c*, 145
Chancellor Marlay Samson, M A (1909)
Registrar, Griffith E Owen, Carmarthen
London Sec, F Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S W 1

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

SUFFRAGAN AND ASSISTANT BISHOPS will be found under their respective dioceses :—
Barking (Chelmsford), Barrow in F (Carlisle), Beverley (York), Buckingham (Oxford), Burnley (Manchester), Colchester (Chelmsford), Crediton (Exeter), Croydon (Canterbury), Derby (Southwell), Dover (Canterbury), Europe, N & C (London), Grantham (Lincoln), Guildford (Winchester), Hull (York), Islington (London), Jarrow (Durham), Kensington (London), Kingston (South wark), Knaresborough (Ripon), Leicester (Peterborough), Lewes (Chichester), Marlborough (Exeter), Newcastle (Newcastle), Richmond (Ripon), St Germans (Truro), Southampton (Winchester), Stafford (Lichfield), Stepney (London), Swansea (St David's); Taunton (B & Wells), Thetford (Norwich), Warrington Liverpool, Wells (B & Wells), Whalley (Manchester), Willesden (London), Woolwich (Southwark)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED

Name	Diocese	Cons	Res
Arthur H Baynes, *b* 1854	*Natal*	1893	1900
Laurance F D Blair, *b* 1869	*Falklands*	1910	1914
George F Browne, *b* 1833	*Bristol*	1895	1914
Hy Lowther Clarke, *b* 1850	*Melbourne*	1902	1920
Alfred Clifford, *b* 1849	*Lucknow*	1893	1910
Regd S Copleston, *b* 1845	*Calcutta*	1875	1912
Charles J Corfe, *b* 1843	*Korea*	1889	1904
Chas E Cormsh, *b* 1842	*Grahamstown*	1899	1915
Frederick Courtney, *b* 1837	*Nova Scotia*	1888	1904
Owen T L Crossley, *b* 1861	*Auckland*	1911	1913
T W Drury, *b* 1847	*Ripon*	1907	1919
George Carnac Fisher, *b* 1844	*Ipswich*	1896	1905
Geo H Frodsham, *b* 1863	*N Queensland*	1902	1912
Philip K Fyson, *b* 1846	*Hokkaido*	1896	1908
Wm Thos Gaul, *b* 1844	*Mashonaland*	1895	1907
A G Sumner Gibson, *b* 1856	*Cape Town*	1894	1906
F Goldsmith, *b* 1843	*Bunbury*	1904	1917
John Grisdale, *b* 1845	*Qu Appelle*	1897	1911
Hon Edw Carr Glyn, *b* 1843	*Peterboro*	1897	1916
Charles Gore, *b* 1853	*Oxford*	1902	1919
A V Green, *b* 1857	*Ballarat*	1894	1915
Nathl F Hamlyn, *b* 1864	*Accra*	1904	1910
Wm T Harrison, *b* 1837	*Glasgow*	1888	1903
John E Hine *b* 1857	*N Rhodesia*	1896	1914
Ernest N Hodges, *b* 1849	*Travancore*	1890	1905
C Hook *b* 1844	*Kingston on Thames*	1905	1914
George F Hose *b* 1838	*Singapore*	1881	1909
Ernest G Ingham *b* 1851	*Sierra Leone*	1883	1897
F J Jayne *b* 1845	*Chester*	1889	1919
Llewellyn Jones, *b* 1840	*Newfoundland*	1878	1917
Albert E Joscelyne, *b* 1866	*Jamaica*	1905	1912
Arthur M Knight, *b* 1864	*Rangoon*	1903	1909
J D Langley, *b* 1836	*Bendigo*	1907	1919
Herbert Mather, *b* 1840	*Antigua*	1897	1904
John Edwd Mercer, *b* 1856	*Tasmania*	1902	1914
H H Montgomery, *b* 1847	*Tasmania*	1889	1901
Samuel Morley *b* 1841	*Tinnevelly*	1896	1903
William R. Mounsey, *b* 1868	*Labuan*	1909	1916
Charles O Mules, *b* 1837	*Nelson, N Z*	1892	1912
Louis Geo Mylne, *b* 1843	*Bombay*	1876	1897
M R Neligan, *b* 1863	*Auckland*	1903	1910
G Albert Ormsby, *b* 1843	*Honduras*	1893	1907
E N Powell, *b* 1860	*Mashonaland*	1908	1910
H M E Price, *b* 1863	*Fuh Kien*	1906	1918
James L Randall, *b* 1828	*Reading*	1889	1908
Wm Day Reeve, *b* 1844	*Mackenzie R*	1891	1907
C J Ridgeway, *b* 1841	*Chichester*	1908	1919
Archibald Robertson, *b* 1853	*Exeter*	1903	1916
Herbt E Ryle, C V O, *b* 1856	*Winchester*	1901	1911
C Perry Scott, *b* 1847	*N China*	1880	1913
John Taylor Smith, *b* 1860	*Sierra Leone*	1897	1901
Wm Eden Smyth *b* 1858	*Lebombo*	1893	1912
Waite H Stirling, *b* 1829	*Falklands*	1869	1901
Eras H Thicknesse, *b* 1829	*Leicester*	1888	1902
Fredk Wallis *b* 1853	*Wellington*	1895	1911
Jas Edwd C Welldon *b* 1854	*Calcutta*	1898	1901
Alfred Willis *b* 1836	*Honolulu*	1872	1902
Cecil J Wood, *b* 1873	*Melanesia*	1912	1919

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY

Upper House

President —The Most Rev the Lord Archbishop

The Right Rev the Lords Bishops of Bath and Wells Birmingham Bradford Bristol, Chelmsford Chichester Coventry, Ely, Exeter Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln London Norwich, Oxford Peterborough Rochester St Albans St Edmundsbury & Ipswich Salisbury Southwark, Southwell Truro Winchester, Worcester

Apparitor General, H T A Dashwood

Lower House

Prolocutor Rt Rev Bishop Ryle D D Dean of Westminster

The Very Rev the Deans the Venerable the Archdeacons, and the Elected Proctors

Registrar, F H Lee

PROVINCE OF YORK —Upper House

President —The Most Rev the Lord Archbishop

The Right Rev the Lords Bishops of Carlisle Chester Durham Liverpool Manchester, Newcastle, Ripon, Sheffield, Sodor and Man Wakefield

Lower House

Prolocutor Rt Rev the Bishop of Beverley D D

The Very Reverend the Deans of the Province the Venerable the Archdeacons and the Elected Proctors *Registrar* A V Hudson

THE BOYS BRIGADE (Incorporated)

THE senior boys organisation, founded in 1883 by the late Sir William A Smith The object of the Brigade is attained by a combination of military and religious training Every Company is connected with a Church or other Christian body Many of the Battalions and Companies are now recognised as Cadet Units The total strength is 60 000 officers and boys *Sec*, R S Peacock, 34 Paternoster Row, E C 4

CHURCH LADS BRIGADE.

An appendage of the religious influence of the Parish Church, was founded in 1891, and combines a military organisation with moral and religious instruction It is estimated that 500,000 lads have had the advantage of the Brigade s training, and to day there are 1,327 Companies throughout the Empire, with upwards of 60,000 lads —*Headquarters*, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, W C 2. *Brigade Chaplain and Secretary*, Rev Edgar Rogers, M A

BOY SCOUTS (Incorporated)

A Movement initiated and organised by Lieut General Sir Robert Baden Powell K C B, K C V O, Chief Scout, to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation obedience and self reliance, inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others, teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves, and promoting their physical development and hygiene

During the War some 100 000 Boy Scouts were employed on war work over 100 000 joined the Colours, and a continuous service of coast watching under the Admiralty was maintained The Movement has taken root in all parts of the British Empire and nearly every other country has adopted it —*Imperial Headquarters*, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, S W 1

Sees. PROVINCE OF CANADA. Apptd. Clgy.

Montreal, John Cragg Farthing, *b.* 1862 ....1909 140
Fredericton, J. A. Richardson, *b.* 1868 1907
Nova Scotia, C. Lamb Worrell, *b.* 1853, *Archbp. & Met.* (1915).....1904 140
Quebec, L. W. Williams 1915 84

Honan, W. C. White, *b.* 1873 .....1909 8
Mid-Japan, Heber J. Hamilton, *b.* 1864 ....1912 9

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Algoma, George Thorneloe, *b.* 1848, *Archbp. of Province of Ontario & Metropolitan* ..1897 55
Huron, D Williams, *b* 1856 .....1905 65
Niagara, Wm. Reid Clark, *b* 1851 .....1911 86
Ontario, E. J. Bidwell, *b.* 1866 .....1917 78
Ottawa, J. C. Roper (*cons.* 1912) 1915 74
Toronto { J. F. Sweeny, *b.* 1857 .....1909 / W. Day Reeve, *b.* 1844, *Asst.* ....1907 } 237

PROVINCE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

Athabasca, E F. Robins, *b* 1870 .....1912 9
Calgary, W. Cyprian Pinkham, *b.* 1844 .....1887 85
Edmonton, H. A. Gray, *b.* 1872 .....1914 32
Keewatin, Joseph Lofthouse, *b.* 1855 .....1902 17
Mackenzie River, J. R. Lucas, *b.* 1867 .....1913 7
Moosonee, J. G. Anderson, *b.* 1866 .....1909 14
Qu'Appelle, M. T. McA. Harding, *b.* 1865....1909 120
Rupert's Land, S. P. Matheson, *b.* 1852, *Archbp. of Rupert's Land* (1905) *and Primate of Canada* (1909. *cons.* 1903) 1905 110
Saskatchewan, J. A. Newnham, *b.* 1852 (*cons.* 1893) 1903 74
Yukon, Isaac O. Stringer, *b.*.1866 .....1905 8

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Caledonia, F. H. Du Vernet, *b.* 1860, *Archbishop and Metropolitan*, 1915 .....1904 21
Columbia, C. De Veber Schofield, D.D. 1916 44
New Westminster, A. U. de Pencier, *b.* 1867..1910 63
Kootenay, A. J. Doull, *b.* 1872 .....1915 41
Cariboo (vacant)..... 12

PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.

Assam, H. Pakenham Walsh, *b.* 1870.....1915 6
Bombay, Edwin Jas. Palmer, *b.* 1869.....1908 94
Calcutta, Foss Westcott, *b.* 1863 (*c.* 1905), *Met.* 1919 120
Chota Nagpur, A. Wood. *b.* 1869 .....1920 50
Colombo, Ernest A. Copleston, *b.* 1854 .....1903 93
Dornakal, V. S Azariah .....1912 —
Lahore, Henry B. Durrant, *b.* 1871.....1913 110
Lucknow, G. H. Westcott, *b.* 1863 .....1910 96
Madras, Henry Whitehead, *b.* 1853 .....1899 162
Nagpur, Eyre Chatterton, *b.* 1863 1903
Rangoon, R. S. Fyffe, *b.* 1869 1910
Tinnevelly and Madura, E. H. M. Waller, *b.* 1870 1915
Travancore & Cochin, C. H. Gill, *b.* 1861 1905

PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland, A. W. Averill, *b.* 1865 (*cons.* 1910) 1913
Christchurch, Churchill Julius, *b.* 1847 (*Acting Primate*) 1890
Dunedin, Isaac Richards, *b.*.....1919
Melanesia, J. Manwaring Steward, *b.* 1874 ..1919
Nelson, William Charles Sadlier, *b.* 1868 1912
Waiapu, W. W. Sedgwick, *b.* 1859 1914
Wellington, Thomas Henry Sprott, *b.* 1856 ..1911

PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Armidale, W. F. Wentworth-Shields, *b.* 1867 1916 38
Bathurst, George Merrick Long, *b.* 1876 ....1911 53
Goulburn, Lewis B. Radford 1915 57
Grafton, C. H. Druitt (*cons.* 1911) 1914 41
Newcastle, Reginald Stephen, *b.* 1860 (*c.* 1913) 1919 68
Riverina, Ernest A. Anderson, *b.* 1859.....1895 19
Sydney, John Chas. Wright, *b.* 1862; *Archbp. & Metrop. N.S.W.*; *Primate*, 1910 .....1909 269

PROVINCE OF VICTORIA.

Ballarat, M. H. Maxwell-Gumbleton, *b.* 1872 1916 85
Bendigo, (Vacant) 1919 30
Gippsland, G. H. Cranswick, *b.* 1881 .....1917 34
Melbourne (Vacant).
Archbp. & Metrop......1920 215
Wangaratta, Thomas H. Armstrong, *b.* 1857 1902 36

Sees. Apptd. Clgy.

PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane, St. Clair G. A. Donaldson, *b.* 1863, *Archbp. & Metrop.*, 1905 1904 101
H. F. Le Fanu (*Bp. coadj.*) .....(1915)
Carpentaria, Henry Newton 1915 14
New Guinea, Gerald Sharp, *b.* 1863.....1910 16
N. Queensland, Jno. O. Feetham, *b.* 1876 ....1913 20
Rockhampton, ...1920 20

PROVINCE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Bunbury, Cecil Wilson, *b.* 1859.....(1894) 1917 24
Kalgoorlie, William E. Elsey 1919 12
Perth, Chas. Owen L. Riley, *b.* 1854, *Archbp. & Metrop.*, 1914 .....1894 59

INDEPENDENT DIOCESES OF AUSTRALASIA.

Adelaide, Arthur N. Thomas, *b.* 1869 .....1906 99
N.W. Australia, G. Trower, *b.* 1860 (*cons.* 1902)1909 5
Polynesia, T. C. Twitchell, *b.* 1866 .....1908 6
Tasmania, Robert Snowdon Hay, *b.* 1864....1919 91
Willochra, Gilbert White (*cons.* 1900) 1915 15

PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Bloemfontein, Arthur Chandler, *b.* 1860 ....1908 / *Asst.*, F. R. T. Balfour, *b.* 1846 .....1911 } 57
Cape Town, W. M. Carter, *b.* 1850 (*cons.* 1891), *Archbp.* .....1909 / J. O. Nash, *b.* 1861.....*Coadjutor* 1917 } 99
George, H. B Sidwell, *b.* 1863 .....1911 26
Grahamstown, F. R. Phelps.....1915 96
Kimberley and Kuruman, W. Gore-Browne, *b.* 1859.....1912 27
Lebombo, Jno. L. Fuller, *b.* 1870.....1913 13
S. Rhodesia, Fredc. H. Beaven, *b.* 1855 .....1911 29
Natal, Fredk. Saml. Baines, *b.* 1858 .....1901 / *Assist.*, F. Roach .....1913 } 61
Pretoria, Neville S. Talbot, M.C., *b.* 1879 ....1920 104
St. Helena, W. A. Holbech, *b.* 1850.....1905 4
St. John's, J. W. Williams, *b.* 1857 .....1901 60
Zululand, Wilmot L. Vyvyan, *b.* 1861.....1903 33

PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.

Antigua, Edward Hutson, *b.* 1873 .....1911 34
Barbados, A. P. Berkeley, *b.* 1868 .....1917 73
Guiana, E. A. Parry, *b.* 1860, *Archbp. of W. Indies* 1900 38
Honduras, Edward A. Dunn, *b.* 1869.....1917 —
Jamaica, G. F. C. De Carteret, *b.* 1866 .....1916 / ,, *Asst. Bishop*, D. W. Bentley .....1919 } 90
Nassau, Roscow G. Shedden, *b.* 1889 .....1919 23
Trinidad, A. H. Anstey, *b.* 1870 .....1918 —

UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Acora, M. S. O'Rorke, *b.* 1869 .....1913 7
Argentina and E. S. America, E. F. Every, *b.* 1862 (*cons.* 1902).....1910 29
Chek Kiang, Herbert J. Molony, *b.* 1865 ....1908 / ,, *Asst. Bishop*, Tsae-Seng Sing .....1918 } 42
China, North, F. L. Norris, *b.* 1864.....1914 17
,, *West*, W. Wharton Cassels, *b.* 1858....1895 30
Falklands, N. S. de Jersey, *b.* 1868.....1919 —
Fuh-Kien, John Hind, *b.* 1876 .....1918 41
Gibraltar, Hy. J. C. Knight, *b.* 1861 .....1911 —
Hokkaido (vacant).
Jerusalem, R. MacInnes 1914 61
Asst. (*Khartoum*), Llyn. H.Gwynne, *b.* 1863..1908 —
Kiushiu (*S. Japan*), A. Lea, *b.* 1868 .....1909 8
Korea, Mark Napier Trollope, *b.* 1862 .....1911 15
Kwangsi and Hunan, W. Banister, *b.* 1855 ..1909 7
Labuan and Sarawak, E. D. L. Danson, *b.* 1879 1917 12
Lagos, F. M. Jones .....1919 —
Madagascar, G. K. Kestell-Cornish, *b.* 1858 ..1919 45
Mauritius, C. H. Golding-Bird, *b.* 1874 1919
Mombasa, R. S. Heywood, *b.* 1867 .....1918 85
Newfoundland, Wm. Charles White, *b.* 1864..1917 79
N. Rhodesia, A. J. W. May 1914 5
Nyasaland, Thos. C. Fisher, *b.* 1872 .....1910 18
Osaka, Hugh Jas. Foss, *b.* 1848 .....1899 21
Persia, J. H. Linton, *b.* 1879 1919
Shantung, Geoffrey D. Iliff, *b.* 1867 1903
Sierra Leone, John Walmsley, *b.* 1867 1910
Singapore, C. J. Ferguson-Davie, *b.* 1872 1909
South Tokyo, C. H. Boutflower, *b.* 1863 (*cons.* 1905) 1908
Uganda, John J. Willis, *b.* 1872 1918
,, (*Suff.*) H. G. Jones, *b.* 18— 1920
Victoria, Hong Kong, C. R. Duppuy, *b.* 18— 1920 20
West. Equatorial Africa { H. Tugwell, *b.* 1864 .....1894 / A. W. Howells .....1919 } 84
Zanzibar, Frank Weston, *b.* 1871 .....1908 32

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED, 1869)

Sees	Archbishops	Apptd	Ch Pop (1901)	Incumbents	Curates	Income of See
Armagh	Most Rev Charles F D'Arcy, D D, *b* 1859 (*cons* 1903)	1920	55 359	90	19	£2,500
Dublin	Most Rev John A Fitzgerald Gregg D D, *b* 1872 (*cons* 1915)	1920	98,796	147	78	2,500
	Bishops					
Meath	Rt Rev Hon Benjamin J Plunket D D, *b* 1870	1919	10 205	68	14	1 500
Cashel	Rt Rev Robert Miller D D, *b* 1871	1919	9 691	55	18	1 462
Clogher	Rt Rev Maurice Day D D, *b* 1843	1908	37 183	65		1 273
Cork	Rt Rev Charles Benjamin Dowse D D *b* 1862	1912	31 935	100	35	1 703
Derry	Rt Rev Joseph Irvine Peacocke D D, *b* 1872	1916	50 741	105	18	2 140
Down	Rt Rev Charles T P Grierson D D *b* 1856	1919	204 773	165	56	1 750
Killaloe	Rt Rev Thomas Sterling Berry D D *b* 1854	1913	9,222	58		1 500
Kilmore	Rt Rev William Richard Moore D D *b* 1858	1915	31 210	97		1 542
Limerick	Rt Rev Raymond d'A Orpen D D *b* 1837	1907	9 085	53		1 408
Ossory	Rt Rev John G FitzMaurice Day *b* 1875	1920	22,446	101	34	1 535
Tuam	Rt Rev Arthur E Ross, D D, *b* 1878	1920	9 723	60		1,493

St Patrick's National Cathedral Dublin

Dean and Ordinary Very Rev Charles Thomas Ovenden D D

GENERAL SYNOD,

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz 208 clerical and 416 lay)

Honorary Secretaries, Ven L A Pooler D D Very Rev H V White J A Maconchy Major E H C Wellesley

Secretary to the Representative Church Body (incorporated 1870) A F Maude, 52 St Stephen's Green E, Dublin

By the Act of Union 1800 the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England and the Sovereign, as 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 a 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 the Parish is appointed by a *Board of Nomination*, consisting of 7 persons viz —The Bishop 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod and 3 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 13 co opted members (clerical or lay) This body holds the property of the Church and administers its funds subject to the General Synod

The first property it held was the capital sum [illegible] representing the life annuities of the £500 000 compensation for private endowments The commutation capital on 31 Dec 1918, was only £135 320 charged with annuities to 40 annuitants The funds however, in the custody of the Representative Body amounted in all to £9 569 302 made up of *Commutation* £1 311 565

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £8 616 597 The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation Fund is approximately £347 000 The total amount of *assessment* for stipend paid by parishes 1919 was £102 240 and the total amount paid for *stipends* under Diocesan Schemes was £354 432

The number of members of the Church of Ireland by the Census of 1911 was 524 375, or 12 0 per cent of the entire population

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND

Sees	The Rt Rev Bishops	Cons	Clgy	Stipd	Sees	The Rt Rev Bishops	Cons	Clgy	Stipd
Aberdeen	Frederic Ll Deane D D	1917	48	£*948	*Edinburgh*	G H S Walpole D D	1910	77	£*1 142
Argyll	Kenneth Mackenzie D D	1907	17	702	*Glasgow*	A E Campbell D D	1904	82	*983
Brechin	Most Rev W J R Robberds, D D (*Primus* 1908)	1904	33	*1 258	*Moray*	A J Maclean, D D	1904	21	*849
					St *Andrews*	C E Plumb D D	1908	43	*1,120

* With residence

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, George J Wood, W S, 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.

Churches, Mission Stations, &c, 416 Parsonages, 195 Clergy, 333 Communicants 56 212

The Church of Scotland.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND by law established 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), to whom the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 Synods and 84 Presbyteries, and there are over 1,800 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial work The Church population exceeds the aggregate of all the other Presbyterian bodies and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland, the number of communicants at the close of 1919 was 728,239 The sum of £643 589 was raised in 1919 for church and missionary purposes Within the last 50 years 500 chapels, at a cost of £1,830 000, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra* The parish churches number 1,457 There are in addition 247 churches and mission stations, in all of which worship is regularly conducted

Until 1560 the Church of Scotland was Roman Catholic, but in that year the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and other divines In it all essential articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to foster superstition The *First Book of Discipline*, published in 1560, abolished the imposition of hands in the ordination of the clergy, but superintendents were appointed to appoint ministers and to plant and elect kirks The Church, so reformed, was governed by a General Assembly composed of the Superintendents, ministers, and lay commissioners. A *Second Book of Discipline* was sanctioned by the Scots Parliament in 1581 Presbytery was settled in 1590 The restoration of the rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1610, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London Further innovations by King James VI alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the *National Covenant* and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646 At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re established Presbyterianism By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c 11) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form, and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his *accession* is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER Duke of Atholl, K T C B, D S O

MODERATOR, 1920, Rev Thomas Martin, D D, Peebles

Principal Clerk, Rev David Paul D D Edinburgh

Depute Clerk, Rev J A McClymont, D D, Edinburgh (*Moderator Elect*, 1921)

Procurator, Hon Wm Watson K C

Agent, A L Menzies, W S, 54 Castle St, Edinburgh

Parliamentary Solicitor, A H Spens, Church, London.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIANISM HAS SEVERAL SUBDIVISIONS

(1) *The United Free Church of Scotland* was formed by the Union on October 31st 1900 of the *Free Church of Scotland* and the *United Presbyterian Church* The United Church, by rearrangement of the Synods and Presbyteries has 12 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 In the year ending 31 Dec 1919, there were 1,489 congregations and 45 preaching stations The total membership was 528,084 and there were 2 050 Sunday Schools, with 201 014 scholars and 21 647 teachers In 15 Foreign Mission Fields there are 370 European Mission Agents and 5 017 native pastors, evangelists, and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission The income of the Church at the close of last financial year amounted to £1 233 322 — *Moderator* (1921) Rev A P Longforgan —*Offices*, 121 George Street, Edinburgh, and 232 St Vincent Street, Glasgow

(2) *The Calvinistic Methodist* (*Presbyterian*) *Church of Wales* (*see* p 298.)

(3) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland* — According to the Census of 1911, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 439,876. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 36 presbyteries, 626 ministers, 961 congregations, with 104 778 communicants, 90,431 families, 7,163 Sabbath school teachers, and 92,994 scholars During the year 1919 1920 this branch contributed by congregational effort £265,941 for religious charitable and missionary purposes The total income for the year for all purposes was £347,985 It possesses two Colleges, with power to confer Theological Degrees, comprising a staff of 13 professors and 2 lecturers, and has 35 ministerial with 3 medical missionaries in foreign parts — *Moderator* Rev H P Glenn, B A, Bray *General Secretary*, Rev W J Lowe, D D, Church House, Belfast

(4) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 13 presbyteries, 352 congregations, 6 preaching stations and 85,551 members It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 89 missionaries abroad, including 40 women In 1918 the amount raised for all purposes was £304,941 *Moderator*, Rev T Barclay, B D —*Church Offices* 7 E India Avenue, E C 3. *Financial Sec* Percy Graham *Publications Office*, 21 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E C 4

(5) The less numerous divisions are The *Free Church of Scotland*, consisting of those members who did not unite with the U P Church, 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 are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds John and Charles Wesley The most numerous and influential of them are—

WESLEYAN METHODISTS

1 *Wesleyan Methodists*, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers The first *Conference*, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744 Since then the growth of Methodism has been great, its present adherents being given as 32,000,000 This figure, however, is probably an over-estimate, and is therefore open to correction The latest statistics are Ministers, 55,589 · local preachers, 98,884, members and probationers, 10,184,373, Sunday schools, 94,705, officers and teachers, 954,298, scholars, 9,025,106, churches and other preaching places, 100,607 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 The Wesleyans are governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods, which are semi annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference, and thirdly by quarterly meetings 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 The Wesleyan Conference will be held at Middlesbrough in 1921 —*Pres.*, Rev J T Wardle Stafford, D D, D C.L, *Sec*, Rev John E Wakerley.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS

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 and the most democratic of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement.—*President*, Rev. M P Davison

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

3 *The United Methodist Church* was formed by the Union in 1907 of three denominations of Methodists, which hitherto had been separate from and independent of each other. These were :—

The Methodist New Connexion, which owed its origin in 1797 to 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

The Bible Christians, founded in 1815 by William O Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall They existed mainly in the West of England

The United Methodist Free Churches, which was itself an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodists, formed in 1828, the Wesleyan Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the need for a trained ministry, and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation A strong opposition to the leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous and bitter pamphlets, which were widely circulated On suspicion of being the authors and circulators of these pamphlets three ministers were expelled They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new denomination

An Act of Parliament was secured in 1907 to authorise the union of these three denominations into one, to be called the United Methodist Church, and to provide for the government of the Church by a Conference consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by districts The act of union took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held. About 700 delegates were present A deed was adopted and signed, declaring the terms of union, defining the constitution and doctrinal tenets, and containing provisions for government and discipline —*President*, Rev W S Welch, *Secretary*, Henry Smith

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS

4 *Independent Methodists* —This body is Congregational in its organisation, with an unpaid Ministry Its first Conference was held in 1805 —*President*, W A Hindley.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION

5 This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry It is the remnant of the original reformers who seceded from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849 The adherents are mainly in the Midland counties —*Secretary*, Rev. E Bromage, Sheffield

FINANCES.

Finances —The *Wesleyans* raised in 1919-20 £257,695 to sustain their very extensive missionary operations At the same time their Home missionary income was £41,924 The *Primitive Methodists* raised £1,248 for new chapels, and the *United Methodist Church* £30,688 for their missions.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom, of Chapel and Scholars, Great Britain only	Ministers	Lay Preachrs	Members	On Probation	Chapels	Sunday Scholars.
Wesleyan Methodists	2,768	19,043	489,870	21,176		849,861
Primitive Methodists . .	1,095	14,383	206,372			424,452
United Methodist Church .	709	4,828	138,921	5,465		264,113
Independent Methodists .	381	...	8,468	189		25,198
Wesleyan Reform Union....	16	403	8,506	290		21,978

The Calvinistic Methodist (Presbyterian) Church of Wales.

The CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is in federation with the Presbyterian Church of England, the United Free Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. It is also a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It has foreign missions in Assam, India, and in Brittany.

In 1919 the body numbered—churches, 1,481; chapels and other buildings for Sunday-school branches, 1,774; ministers and preachers, 1,175; elders, 1,989; communicants, 187,575; on probation, 1,353; Sunday-school teachers, 24,417; teachers and scholars, 191,295; adherents (including communicants), 326,647.

Contributions in aid of the Ministry in 1919, £177,726. For various religious purposes (including the ministry), £434,732.

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 used generally in these schools

The English branch of the Church has 365 chapels and preaching stations, with 32,343 communicants and 86, 977 adherents (including comumnicants). All the rest are Welsh.

The churches in Assam number 522; communicants, 16,275; adherents (including communicants), 54,773. The adherents in Brittany are few. The daughter churches in America number 120 and in Australia 3.

Moderator (South Wales) Synod, Rev. R. J. Rees, M.A., Aberystwyth; *(North Wales)*, Rev. John Owen, M.A., Carnarvon.

Moderator of General Assembly, Rev. John Morgan Jones, LL.D., Cardiff.

Secretaries, Revs. Griffith Parry Williams, M.A., Mold, and J. Henry Williams, Portmadoc.

Statistical Secretaries, Revs. John Jones, Brynyrodyn, and D. E. Thomas, Llanstephan.

The Independents and the Baptists.

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churchas were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine districts were formed, each under a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in England and Wales,. with 4,701 churches and preaching stations containing 1,727,442 sittings; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 3,062.

Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1920-21, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.; 1921-22, Rev. A. J. Viner. *Secretary*, Rev. Richard J. Wells. *Chief Clerk*, C. Stancliff. *Office and Publication Department*, 16, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 40 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Secretary*, E. Dolby Shelton. *Offices*, 41, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.

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 1919, 4,249 chapels and 2,215 pastors. The members numbered 405,540, Sunday-school teachers 54,243, and Sunday scholars 501,784. In the U.S. the "members" alone number 7,044,097.

President of the Baptist Union, 1920-21. Rev. D. J. Hiley. *Secretary*, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, D.D. *Office*, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1.

Minor Religious Denominations.

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—The chief are the **Unitarians**, with about 350 ministers, 345 chapels and other places of worship. H.Q., Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.2. The **Society of Friends**, which consists of 20,028 members and about 9,000 other adherents in Great Britain, Cape Colony and Australasia, and 2,307 in Ireland, has 272 recorded ministers, including over 100 women; their places of worship, in 1918, numbered 408. *Central Offices for Great Britain*, 136 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. Ireland has a separate organisation, with *Office*, 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The **Churches of Christ** have 14,277 members and 186 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday Schools, 1,719 teachers, and 16,811 scholars. The **Moravian Church** (*Offices*, 32 Fetter Lane, E.C.) has in the U.K. 43 congregations and preaching stations, with 3,680 communicants. The **Catholic Apostolic Church** has above 80 churches; the **New Church** (**Swedenborgian**), 75 societies. with about 6,700 registered members; the **Latter-Day Saints** (**Mormons**) have 82 churches. The Brethren, or **Plymouth Brethren** (divided into two bodies, "Open" and "Exclusive") number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The **Reformed Episcopal Church**: *Presiding Bishop in England*, Rt. Rev. P. Xenophon Eldridge, D.D., St. Jude's Ch., Balham, S.W. The **Old Roman Catholic Church**: *Archbishop in Great Britain*, Most Rev. Bernard Mary Williams, The Edge, Stroud, Glos. Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 300,000 **Jews**, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 200 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers. *Chief Rabbi*, Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz. Chief Rabbi's Office, Mulberry Street, Commercial Road, E.1. The Jews support their own poor. Their number throughout the world is computed at fourteen millions. The **Greeks** have churches in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff. The **Armenians** have churches in London and Manchester; the **French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss** in London, Norwich, and Canterbury; and there is a mosque for **Moslems**.

In *England* and *Wales* there are 4 Archiepiscopal and 13 Episcopal Sees in *Scotland* 2 Archepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees, in *Ireland* 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees In the *British Empire* there are 38 Archiepiscopal and 112 Episcopal Sees, with 54 Vicariates and 9 Prefectures Apostolic, as follows —

ENGLAND AND WALES

		Cons	Clergy
	Archbishops		
Westminster	Francis Cardinal Bourne (*translated from* Southwark 1903)	1896	484
	Bishops Auxiliary —		
	Joseph Butt	1911	
	Manuel Bidwell	1917	
Cardiff			
Birmingham	Edward Ilsley	1911	305
	J McIntyre, Abp Aux	1912	
Liverpool	Thomas Whiteside	1911	493
	Bishops		
Brentwood	Arthur Doubleday	1920	99
Clifton	George A Burton	1902	120
Hexham & Newcastle	Richd Collins	1905	275
Leeds	J R Cowgill	1905	186
Menevia Wales	Francis Mostyn	1895	82
Middlesbrough	Richard Lacy	1879	114
	Bp Coadj	1921	
Northampton	Fredk Wm Keating	1908	102
Nottingham	Thomas Dunn	1916	141
Plymouth	John Keily	1911	131
Portsmouth	Wm Timothy Cotter	1910	294*
Salford	Louis Chas Casartelli	1903	373
	John S Vaughan Aux	1909	
Shrewsbury	Hugh Singleton	1908	96
Southwark	Peter E Amigo	1904	540*

SCOTLAND

	Archbishops		
St Andrews & Edinburgh	James A Smith (*trans from* Dunkeld 1900)	1890	
	Hy Graham Bp Aux	1917	
Glasgow	(vacant)	1920	311
	Bishops		
Aberdeen	George Bennett	1918	71
Argyll & Isles	Donald Martin	1919	32
Dunkeld	John Toner	1914	47
Galloway	James McCarthy	1914	36

IRELAND

	Archbishops		
Armagh	Michael Card Logue (*succeeded* 1887)	1879	
Dublin	William J Walsh	1885	647
	Ed Byrne Bp Aux	1920	
Cashel	John Harty	1914	133
Tuam	T P Gilmartin	1910	151
	Bishops		
Achonry	Patrick Morrisroe	1911	51
Ardagh	Joseph Hoare	1895	105
Clogher	P McKenna	1909	
Clonfert	Thomas O Doherty	1919	
Cloyne	Robert Browne	1894	
Cork	Daniel Cohalan	1914	204
Derry	Charles MacHugh	1907	116
Down & Connor	Joseph MacRory	1915	175
Dromore	Edward Mulhern	1916	60
Elphin	Bernard Coyne	1913	105
Ferns	William Codd	1918	133
Galway & Kilmacduagh	Thomas O Dea	1903	86
Kerry	Charles O Sullivan	1918	135
Kildare and Leighlin,	Patrick Foley	1896	154
Killala	James Naughton	1912	47
Killaloe	Michael Fogarty	1904	160
Kilmore	Patrick Finegan	1910	114
Limerick	Denis Hallinan	1918	173
Meath	Laurence Gaughran	1906	169
Ossory	Abraham Brownrigg	1884	119
Raphoe	Patrick O'Donnell	1888	80
Ross	Denis Kelly	1897	30
Waterf'd & Lismore,	Bernard Hackett	1916	167
Army Bishop for Gt Brit & Ireland	William Keatinge	1917	

* Including many French exiles

IRELAND *Bishops—continued*

BRITISH DOMINIONS

Europe

	Bishops		
Malta	Maurus Caruana Bp Archb	1915	
Gozo	John Camilleri	1889	
Gibraltar	H Gregory Thompson	1910	

America

Delegate Apostolic to Canada Abp Peter di Maria

		Cons
	Archbishops	
Edmonton	Henry O Leary	1913
Halifax	Edward MacCarthy	1906
Kingston	Michael J Spratt	1911
Montreal	Paul N Bruchesi	1897
	George Gauthier, Bp Aux	1912
Ottawa	Charles Gauthier	1898
Port of Spain	John Pius Dowling	1909
Quebec	Louis Nazaire Begin Card	1888
	Paul Eugene Roy Abp Coadj	1908
Regina	Olivier Mathieu	1911
St Boniface	Arthur Beliveau	1913
St John's Newfoundland,	E P Roche, Abp	1915
Toronto	Neil MacNeil	1895
Vancouver B C	Timothy Casey	1900
Winnipeg	Alfred Sinnott	1916
Alexandria	William A MacDonnell	1906
Antigonish	James Morrison	1912
Athabasca	Emilius Grouard Vic Ap	1891
	Celestine Joussard Coad	1909
Calgary	John McNally	1913
Charlottetown	Louis O Leary	1913
Clatham N B	Patrick Chiasson	1917
Clinoutium	Michael Labrecque	1892
Demerara	Compton T Galton Vic Ap	1902
Gulf of St Laurence	(vacant)	1920
Hazleybury	Elias A Latulipe	1908
Hamilton	Thomas Joseph Dowling	1887
Harbour Grace	John March	1906
Honduras	Frederick Hopkins Vic Ap	1899
Jamaica	William O Hare Vic Ap	1919
Joliette	John William Forbes	1913
Keewatin	Ovide Charlebois	1910
London	E Fallon	1910
Mackenzie	Gabriel Breynat Vicar Ap	1902
Mont Laurier	Francis Xavier Brunet	1913
Nicolet	Joseph S Brunault	1899
Pembroke	Patrick Ryan	1912
Peterboro	Michael O Brien	1913
Prince Albert	(vacant)	1920
Rimouski	(vacant)	
Roseau	Philip Schelfhaut	1902
St George's N F,	Henry Renouf	1920
St Hyacinth	Alexis Bernard	1906
St John N Brunswick,	Edward Le Blanc	1912
Sault Ste Marie,	David J Scollard	1904
Sherbrooke	Paul Stanislas La Rocque	1893
	Hubert Chalifoux Bp Aux	1915
Three Rivers	F X Cloutier	1899
Valleyfield	Joseph Emard	1892
Victoria, B C	Alex Macdonald	1908
Yukon and Prince Rupert	Emilius Bunoz, Vic Ap	1917
	(Bp for Ruthenians in Canada, Nicets Budka, *res* Winnipeg)	1912

Africa		Cons
	Bishops	
Bangueolo	Stephen Larue V A	1913
Bahr el Ghazal	Antony Stoppani V A	1917
Basutoland	Julius J Cenez, V A	1909
Cape Colony	*East* Hugh MacSherry V A	1896
	West John Rooney Vic Ap	1886
Delta of the Nile	(vacant)	1920
Egypt	Aurelius Briante Vic Ap	1904
	Felix Couturier Ap Visitor	1919
Gold Coast	Ignatius Hummel Vic Ap	1906
Kenia	Philip Perlo V A	1900
Khartum	Francis Geyer V A	1903
Kimberley	Charles Cox Adm Ap	1914
Lagos	Ferdinand Lerrien Vic Ap	1912
Natal	Henry Delalle Vic Ap	1904
Lower Niger	J Shanahan Vic Ap	1920
Nyasa	Mathurin Guilleme Vic Ap	1911
Orange River	J Simon, Vic Ap	.. 1898
Port Louis	John Murphy	1916
Port Victoria, Seychelles	(vacant)	1920
Shire	Louis Auneau, Vic Ap	1910
Sierra Leone	John O Gorman Vic Ap	1903
Tanganika	Joseph Biraux	1920
Togo	Francis Wolf, Vic Ap	1914
Transvaal	Charles Cox Vic Ap	1914
Upper Nile	John Biermans Vic Ap	1912
Victoria Nyanza, H Streicher, Vic Ap		1897
Western Nigeria	Thos Broderick Vic Ap	1918
Zanziba	John Gerald Neville Vic Ap	1913

Asia		
Delegate Apostolic to India,	Abp Peter Pisani	
	Patriarch	
Jerusalem	Louis Barlassina	1918
	Archbishops	
Agra	Angelo Bernacchioni	1918
Bombay	Alban Goodier	1919
Calcutta	Brice Meuleman	1902
Colombo	Antony Coudert	1898
Cyprus	Paul Aouad	1911
Madras	John Aelen	1902
Simla	Anselm John Kenealy	1911
Verapoly	Angelus M Perez	1915
Ajmer	Henry Caumont	1913
Allahabad	Joseph Poli	1915
Arabia (Aden)	Latin Henry Vanni	1916
Burma, East	Victor Emml Segrada V A	1909
Burma, North	Eugene C Foulquier Vic A	1906
Burma South	Alexander Cardot Vicar Ap	1893
Changanacherry,	Thos Kurialacheril, V A	1911
Cochin	Jose Ribeiro	1909
Coimbatore	Augustine Roy	1904
Dacca	Joseph Legrand	1916
Ernakulam	Augustine Kandathil, Vic Ap	1911
Galle	Joseph van Reeth	1895
Hong Kong	Dominic Pozzoni, Vic Ap	1905
Hyderabad	Denis Vismara	1909
Jaffna	Joseph Brault	1920

Asia. *Bishops—continued.*		Cons
Kanay	Bede Beekmeyer	1912
Kottayam	Alexander Chulaparambil	1914
Krishnapur	Santino Taveggia	1906
Kumbaconam	Mary Aug Chapuis	1911
Lahore	Fabian A Eestermans	1905
Malacca	Emile Barillon	1904
Mangalore	P Perini	1910
Meliapur	F E Ribeiro V de Castro	1899
Mysore	Hippolytus Teissier	1916
Nagpur	Francis S Coppel	1907
Patna	(vacant)	1920
Poona	Henry Doering	1907
Quilon	A M Benziger	1900
Trichinopoly	A Faisandier	1909
Trichur	(vacant)	1920
Trincomalee	Gaston Robichez	1917
Vizagapatam	John Mary Clerc	1891

Australasia		
Delegate Apostolic to Australasia	Abp Cattaneo	
	Archbishops	
Adelaide	Robt W Spence	. 1914
Brisbane	James Duhig	1905
Hobart	Patrick Delany	1893
Melbourne	Daniel Mannix	1912
Perth	Patrick Joseph Clune	1913
Sydney	Michael Kelly	1901
Wellington	Francis Redwood	1874
	Thomas O Shea, Abp Coadj	1913
	Bishops	
Armidale	Patrick J O Connor	1903
Auckland	Henry William Cleary	1910
	James Liston, Bp Coadj	1920
Ballarat	Daniel Foley	1916
Bathurst	Michael O Farrell	1920
Caroline Islands,	Peter Walleser Vic Ap	1912
Central Oceania,	Joseph Blanc Vic Ap	1912
Christchurch	Matthew Joseph Brodie	1916
Cooktown	John Heavey	1914
Dunedin	Joseph White	1920
Fiji	Julian Vidal, Vic Apost	1887
	Charles Nicolas, Bp Coadj	1918
Geraldton	William Kelly	1898
Gilbert Islands	Joseph Leray, Vic Ap	1
Goulburn	John Gallagher .	1895
Kimberley	(vacant)	1920
Lismore	John Carroll	1910
Maitland	Patrick Dwyer	1897
Navigator Islands	Joseph Darnand, Vic Ap	1919
New Guinea	A G de Boismenu	1899
New Pomerania	Louis Couppé	1889
Port Augusta	John Norton	1906
Rockhampton	Joseph Shiel	1912
Sale	Patrick Phelan	1913
Sandhurst	John MacCarthy	1917
South Solomon Islands	Aloysius Raucaz	1920
Wagga Wagga,	Joseph Dwyer	1918
Wilcannia Forbes,	William Hayden	1918

THE SALVATION ARMY was founded by General William Booth (*b* 1829, *d* 1912) In Dec 1919, the number of *Officers, Cadets* and *Employes* was 24,582, of *Corps* and *Outposts,* 11,173, *Local Officers,* 71,419 The number of countries occupied was 70, and of languages used 42 Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 116 Industrial Homes for Fallen Women, 38 Maternity Homes and 87 Children s Homes, 196 Slum Posts, 16 Prison Gate Homes, 265 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts for the Homeless, 179 Workshops and Factories, 123 Labour Bureaux, 25 Farms, &c More than 37,900 open air meetings are held weekly, and a still larger number in the various halls of the organisation. At a large number of police courts, many gaols, and some convict establishments, Salvation Army officers are constantly in touch with prisoners, both of the first offender class and confirmed criminals In many instances men and women of both classes are taken into the care of the Army at the prison gate Magistrates sometimes commit first offenders to the care of the Army instead of to prison The total raised during "Self Denial Week" in 1920 amounted to £268,010. Balance sheets and statements of account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—GENERAL, Bramwell Booth (1912), Queen Victoria Street, London, E C 4

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY TERMS 1920–1921

Michaelmas, Oct 10 to Dec 17
Hilary, or Lent, Jan 14 to Mch 19
Trinity, March 30 to July 9

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c

Chancellor, The Earl Curzon of Kedleston Elect 1907
D C L, *All Souls*
High Steward, The Earl of Halsbury, D C L, 1896
Merton
Vice Chancellor, L R Farnell D Litt
Rector of *Exeter*
Proctors Rev G B Allen, B D *Pembroke*, H J Paton, *Queen's*
Bursars, Lord Hugh R H Cecil M A *Hertford*, 1918, Sir C W C Oman M A, 1919
All Souls
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court G E Trevelyan, D C L, *All Souls*
Deputy Steward (vacant)
Public Orator, A D Godley M A, *Magdalen*
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, A Thomson, M A, *Ch Ch* D Litt, *Magdalen*
Bodley's Librarian, Arthur Ernest Cowley
Sub Librarians, H H E Craster M A, D Litt, *All Souls*, 1912, E Lobel M A, *Queen's*
Keeper of Archives R L Poole M A *Magd*
Radcliffe's Librarian, W H Jackson M A D Sc, *New Coll*
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum D G Hogarth, M A, D Litt, *Magdalen*
Keeper of Art Galleries, C F Bell M A *Magdalen*
Registrar of the University, C Leudesdorf, M A, *Pembroke*
Assistant Registrar and Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, E S Craig M A, *Magdalen*
Radcliffe Observer, A A Rambaut M A, (D Sc Dublin), *Queen's*
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, J F Stenning M A, *Wadham*
Acting Curator of Sheldonian Theatre, F W Pember, D C L, *All Souls*
Acting Curator of Schools, Rev G B Cronshaw, M A, *Queen's*
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court John D Peel M A *Magd*
Coroners of the Univ, W T Brooks M A *Ch Ch*, 1899, F L Marshall M A, *St John's*
University Counsel, George T Talbot K C M A, *All Souls*
Solicitor John D Peel M A, *Magd*
Bedels I S Gee *Non Coll Dummy* E Parker *Law* C T Honey, *Medicine*, G W Beesley *Arts*
Organist, I Iliffe D Mus, *St John's*
Summoner of Preachers H M Lodge
Clerk of the Schools E H Bellamy
Secretary to Delegates of—
Examination of Schools, C H Wilkinson M A, *Worcester*
Extension of Teaching, Rev F E Hutchinson, *Trinity* 1919
Local Exams, H T Gerrans, M A, *Worcester*
University Museum, Prof H L Bowman, D Sc, *Magdalen*
University Press, R W Chapman, M A, *Oriel*
Women Students, R W Jeffery, M A, *B N C*
Secretary of—
Committee for Appointments, R Trusslove, M A *Ch Ch*
The Rhodes Trustees F J Wylie, M A, *B N C*
The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund, Nigel Bond, M A, 49 Sloane Square London, S W 1

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL

Official Members, The Chancellor Vice Chancellor, the ex Vice Chancellor (President of Trinity), Proctors
Heads of Houses, Warden of *Wadham* Warden of *All Souls* Master of *Balliol*
Professors The Regius Professor of Divinity the Wayniflete Professor of Pure Mathematics the Vinerian Professor of English Law the Regius Professor of Medicine the Gladstone Professor of Political Theory, the Camden Professor of Ancient History 1919
Members of Convocation, H T Gerrans, M A, 1910
E M Walker, M A, G B Cronshaw, M A, 1920
N Whatley, M A, Sir T H Warren M A, 1910
Hon D C L A J Jenkinson, M A J J Stocks, M A (2 vacancies to be filled on Nov 18) 1899 1919

PRIZEMEN, 1919–20

Chancellor's Prizes—
Latin Verse J B Poynton, *New Coll*
English Essay, G E G Catlin *New Coll* 1920
Newdigate Prize G H Johnstone *Merton* 1909
Stanhope Essay E F Jacob, *New Coll*
Gaisford (*Verse*) J B Poynton, *New Coll* 1900
,, (*Prose*) A H Holden (*Exeter*)
Greek Testament (*Junior*), W S Davies *Non Coll* 1909
Septuagint (*Junior*) A O Standen, *St John's*
Lothian Essay R Cohen, *Wadh* 1909
Welsh K J Franklin, *Hertf*
Gladstone E F Jacob, *New Coll* 1906
Chas Oldham, A M Harris, *Balliol*

SCHOLARS, 1919–20

Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship, C P Symonds, *New Coll* 1907
Ireland C Hignett *Corp* 1897
Craven C Hignett, *Corp* D Ll Jenkins, *Ball*, J B Poynton *New Coll* 1919
Eldon G C Faber, *All Souls*
Boden C R King *Balliol* 1915
Mathematical (*Senior*), E G C Poole (*Queen's*) 1910
,, (*Junior*), V C Morton, *Merton*
,, (*Exhib*) E C Titchmarsh *Ball* 1908
Denyer Johnson (*Junior*), A Guillaume, *Wadh*
Hertford J B Poynton *New*
John Locke J Macmurray *Balliol* 1908
Passmore Edwards C R King, *Balliol*
Squire B Watts, *Bras*, H D Bruce, *Keble* 1913
Theodore Williams— 1908
Anatomy A A F Peel, *Univ*
Pathology D G F K Cross, *St John's*
James Mew (*Arabic*), G L M Clauson *Corp*
Welsh A C Hardy, *Exeter* 1900
Heath Harrison (*Travelling*) H N Lett *Queen's* 1919
G N Eeles *Linc* G A Riding *New* 1900
C M C Gurney, *St John's*, E R P Vincent, *Ch Ch*

Oxford Colleges

(with date of foundation)

All Souls (1437), F W Pember, D C L, *Warden*
Balliol (1262) A L Smith M A, *Master*
B N C (1509) C H Sampson, M A, *Principal*
Ch Ch (1532) H J White D D, *Dean*
Corpus Christi (1516) T Case, M A, *President*
Exeter (1314), L R Farnell, D Litt, *Rector*
Hertford (1874), H Boyd, D D, *Principal*
Jesus (1571) (vacant), *Principal* 1911

Lincoln (1427) J A R Munro, M A, *Rector*
Magdalen (1456), Sir H Warren, D C L, *President*
Merton (1270), T Bowman, M A, *Warden*
New Coll. (1386), W A Spooner, D D, *Warden*
Oriel (1326), L R Phelps, M A, *Provost*
Pembroke (1624), F H Dudden, D D, *Master*
Queen's (1340), J R Magrath, D D, *Provost*
St John's (1555), H A James, D D *President*
Trinity (1554), H E D Blakiston, D D, *Pres*
University (1249), R W Macan, D Litt *Master*
Wadham (1613), J Wells M A, *Warden*
Worcester (1714), F J Lys, M A, *Provost*
St Edm Hall (1269), G B Allen, B D, *Prin*
Keble (1869), B J Kidd, D D, *Warden*

Non Coll Stu (1868), J B Baker, M A, *Censor*
Campion Hall, C D Plater, S J
S Benet's Hall, P J McCann, M A

Societies of Women Students

LADY MARGARET HALL

Chairman of Council, Warden of Wadham Coll
Principal, Miss H Jex Blake
Vice Principal Miss Lodge
Hon Sec, Miss Edith Argles, Spinney Piece Bagley Wood, Oxford
Resident Librarian Miss E Jamison
Resident Bursar, Miss Lee Strachy

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE

Principal, Miss E Penrose, M A
Vice Principal, Hon Alice Bruce, M A.
Bursar, Miss M B Stonedale
Librarian, Miss V Farnell

ST HUGH'S COLLEGE

Principal, Miss Eleanor Jourdain, M A.
Librarian, Miss Joan Evans, B Litt
House Bursar, Miss B A Bullen

ST HILDA'S HALL

Principal, Miss W M Moberly, M A
Vice Principal, Miss A E Tevett, M A.
Bursar, Miss V L Winslow
Secretary, Miss J C Thornton, B A

SOCIETY OF OXFORD HOME STUDENTS

Chairman, Prof W M Geldart, M A, B C L
Principal, Mrs A H Johnson, M A, 5 South Parks Road, Oxford

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TERMS 1920–1921

Michaelmas	Oct 1 to Dec 19
Lent	Jan 8 to Mar 24
Easter	Apr 15 to June 24

Chancellor, Rt Hon Arthur James Balfour, O M, Hon LL D, M P, *Trin* — Elect 1919
Vice Chancellor, Peter Giles Litt D, Master of *Emmanuel* — 1920
High Steward, The Rt Hon the Earl of Plymouth, G B E, LL D, *St John's* — 1919
Deputy High Steward, J F P Rawlinson, K C, Hon LL D, *Trin* ... — 1918
Representatives in Parliament, J F P Rawlinson, K C, LL M, Hon. LL D, *Trin*, 1918, Professor Sir J Larmor, M A, Hon. Sc D, *St John's* . — 1918
Commissary, J F P Rawlinson, K.C, LL M, Hon LL D, *Trin* . . — 1900
Public Orator, T.R Glover, M.A, *St John's* — 1920
Registrary, J N Keynes, Sc D, *Pemb* — 1910
Assistant Registrary, B. Benham, M A, *King's* .. . . — 1919
Librarian, F J. H Jenkinson, M A, *Trin* — 1889
Sec. to the Library, E H F. Mills, M.A, *St. John's* ... . — 1919
Counsel, J A Foote, K C, M A, *St John's*, 1915, M L Romer K C, M A, *Trin H* — Elect 1915
Esquire Bedells, R Hamblin Smith, M A, *Pet*, 1913 G V Carey, M A *Clare* — 1920
Proctors, C R Fay, M A, *Christ's*, J T Spittle, O B E, M A, *Pemb* — 1920
Organist, A H Mann, Hon M A (*King's*), Mus D (*Oxf*)
Director of the Observatory, Professor A S Eddington M A, *Trin*
Director of the Solar Physics Observatory and Newall Observer, Professor H F Newall, M A, *Trin*
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, C F Cooper, M A, *Trin*
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator, S C Cockerell M A
Strickland Curator, H Gadow M A, *King's*
Curator in Entomology, H Scott Sc D, *Trin*
Curator of the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, Baron A von Hugel M A, *Trin.*
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archæology, A B Cook, M A, *Queens*
Curator of the Botanic Garden, (vacant) — 1919
Librarian of Squire Law Library, A H Johnson, M A, *Emman*
Representatives on General Medical Council, Prof F Gowland Hopkins, M A, M B, F R S, *Trin*
Director of the Psychological Laboratory, C S Myers, C B E, M D, Sc D, *Caius*
Secretary to Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate, J H Flather, M A (*Examinations*), Rev D H S Cranage, Litt D (*Lectures*)
Highest Grade Schools Examinations Syndicate, T G Bedford, M A, University Offices
Appointments Board, H A Roberts, M A, University Offices
University Press, A R Waller, M A

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE

Official Members, The Chancellor, Vice Chancellor
Heads of Colleges, The President of *Queens'*, The Master of *Trinity Hall*, The Master of *Gonville and Caius*, The Master of *Emmanuel*
Professors, Professor Sir J Larmor, Professor Sorley Professor Wood, Professor Sir E Rutherford
Other Members of the Senate, Sir W Durnford (*Kings*), Dr Keynes (*Pemb*), *Sec* Dr Hazel tine (*Down*), J H Gray, M A (*Qu*), H McL Innes, M A (*Trin*), W Spens M A (*Corp Chr*), J M Keynes, M A (*King's*), T Knox Shaw, M A (*Sid Suss*)

MATRICULATIONS

1905	1906	1 067	1910	1911	1,191	1915	1916	344
1906	1907	1,083	1911	1912	1,156	1916	1917	235
1907	1908	1,164	1912	1913	1,200	1917	1918	281
1908	1909	1,163	1913	1914	1,178	1918	1919	1,835
1909	1910	1,218	1914	1915	727	1919	1920	2,456

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS FOR 1919, £87,704

UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURE FOR 1919

Total payments .	£76,106
Balance due to Chest .	11,598
	£87 704

Cambridge Colleges.
(With date of Foundation)

St Catharine's (1473), the Rt Rev Bishop T. W. Drury, D D, *Master*
Christ's (1505), Sir A. Everett Shipley, G.B.E Sc D, *Master*

Clare (1326) Wm Loudon Mollison, LL D, *Master*
Corpus Christi (1352), E C Pearce D D, *Master*
Downing (1800) Albert C Seward M A *Master*
Emmanuel (1584), Peter Giles Litt D *Master*
Gonville & Caius (1348) H K Anderson M D *Mast*
Jesus (1496) Arthur Gray, M A *Master*
King's (1441), Sir W Durnford G B E, LI D *Provost*
Magdalene (1542) A C Benson LL D C V O *Mast*
Pembroke (1347) W Sheldon Hadley I I D *Master*
Peterhouse (1284) Sir A W Ward Litt D *Master*
Queens' (1448) Thomas C Fitzpatrick D D *Pre*
Sidney Sussex (1596) G A Weekes M A, *Master*
St John's (1511) R Forsyth Scott M A *Master*
Trinity (1546) Sir J J Thomson, O M, M A, Hon Sc D, Pres R S *Master*
Trinity Hall (1350) Henry Pond, LL D *Master*

HOSTELS

Selwyn College (1882) J O F Murray D D *Mast*
Non Coll Stds (1869) W F Reddaway M A *Censo*

Colleges for Women

GIRTON COLLEGE

Mistress Miss K Jex Blake
Vice Mistress and Bursar Miss E M Allen
Junior Bursar Miss P K Leveson
Librarian, Miss E S Pegan
Secretary Miss M Clover, Coleby Grange Road Cambridge

NEWNHAM COLLEGE

Principal Miss B A Clough
Tutors Miss A B Collier Miss J P Strachey Miss Steele Smith Miss F M Chrystal
Bursar Miss L M Bagge
Librarian Miss I B Horner

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

South Kensington, S W 7 1836 and 1900

Visitor H M the King in Council
Chancellor, Rt Hon Earl of Rosebery, K G K T D C L I L D F B A F R S
Vice Chancellor S Russell Wells M D B Sc
Chairman of Convocation, Sir Edward Henry Busk M A
Principal Officer, Sir Cooper Perry, M A M D I R C P
Registrars (*Academic Council*) Edwin Deller I L D (*External Council*) G F Goodchild M A (*University Extension Board*) J Lea M A
Secretary to the Senate Percy M Wallace M A
Sec to Finance Committee W K Hill B A

Representative in Parliament, Sir Philip Magnus, Bart B A B Sc
Public Orator, Prof E A Gardner, Litt D

THE SENATE

The Chancellor The Vice Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation *By the Crown*, F D Acland Sir William H Beveridge Prof Sir Arthur Schuster Dr W C Unwin *By Convocation*—(*Divinity*) Rev T A Douglas, (*Arts*) Miss E C Higgins Prof S L Loney, Lord Moulton Sir Albert Rollit, Rev H B Workman, (*Laws*), His Honour T B Napier (*Music*) C B Edgar, (*Medicine*), Dr T D Lister, Dr E G G Little, (*Science*), Dr W O Forster, Dr C W Kimmins, Sir Philip Magnus Dr G T. Moody, Dr R M Walmsley, Dr S R Wells *By Royal College of Physicians*, Dr J Fawcett, Sir Wilmot P Herringham *By Royal College of Surgeons*, Sir Charles Ballance, Sir Charters Symonds (one vacancy). *Co-opted to represent University College* Sir Gregory Foster, A J Taylor *Co-opted to represent King's College* E Barker *By King's College (Theological Department)* T B Saunders *By Lincoln's Inn* N Micklem *By Inner Temple*, W R Bousfield *By Middle Temple* R A McCall *By Gray's Inn* Lord Justice Atkin *By Law Society* J W Budd R B Philipotts *By Corporation of London* J R Pakeman *By London County Council* Sir Wm Collins Sir Cyril Jackson *By City and Guilds of London Institute* Dr G N Pitt *By the Faculties*—(*Theology*) Rev Prof S W Green (*Arts*) Prof H G Atkins Prof E A Gardner Prof M J M Hill Miss M J Tuke (*Laws*) J S Green (*Music*) Prof Sir Frederick Bridge (*Medicine*) Lord Dawson of Penn H L Eason H J Waring (*Science*) Prof J N Collie J L S Hatton Prof Sir Herbert Jackson Dr A N Whitehead (*Engineering*) Prof W E Dalby (*Economics*) Prof Graham Wallas

ORGANISATION OF TEACHING.

On January 1 1907 University College was transferred to the University of which it now forms an integral part in the Faculties of Arts Laws Medicine, Science Engineering and Economics On January 1 1910 King's College was in respect of all its Departments except that of Theology transferred to the University of which it now forms an integral part but is divided into two separate institutions viz (*a*) King's College (in the Faculties of Arts Laws Medicine Science, Engineering, and Economics) and (*b*) King's College for Women (in the Faculties of Arts and Science) The Theological Department of the College remains a School of the University in the Faculty of Theology Other Institutions maintained by the University are the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road the Physiological Laboratory in the University buildings at South Kensington Goldsmiths College at New Cross the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at University College and the Ratan Tata Department of Social Science and Administration at the London School of Economics and Political Science

TEACHING STAFF

The numbers of the "Appointed and Recognised Teachers in the several Faculties are as follows —

Theology 0 and 22 *Arts* 59 and 168 *Law* 4 and 9 *Music*, 1 and 21 *Medicine*, 19 and 320 *Science* 53 and 218 *Engineering*, 12 and 78 *Economics* 19 and 18

DEANS OF THE FACULTIES 1920-22

Theology Rev Prof S W Green M A
Arts, Prof Sir Sidney Lee, LL D Litt D, F B A
Laws H J H Mackay M A. LL B
Music T F Dunhill, A R C M
Medicine H J Waring, C B E M S M B F R C S
Science A N Whitehead Sc D, M A, F R S
Engineering Prof E G Coker, D Sc, F R S
Economics Mrs Knowles, Litt D

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE Gower Street W C 1
Chairman of Committee, Lord Rea, K.T, G C S I
Provost, Sir Gregory Foster

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W C 2
Chairman of Delegacy, Viscount Hambleden
Principal, Ernest Barker M A

KING'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
Household and Social Department, Campden Hill Road, W 8
Dean Miss Jane Claypon, M D, D Sc

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S E 14
Warden, I Raymont, M A

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY
In the Faculty of Theology —
New College Hampstead (Congregational)
Principal, Rev A E Garvie, D D
Hackney College Hampstead (Congregational)
Principal, Rev P T Forsyth M A, D D
Regent's Park College N W (Baptist)
Principal, H Wheeler Robinson M A
King's College (Theological Department), Strand W C (Church of England)
Dean Rev W R Matthews M A B D
Wesleyan College Richmond (Wesl Methodist)
Principal Rev W T Davison D D
St John's Hall, Highbury (Church of England)
Principal Rev A W Greenup D D Litt D

Art, Science, and Engineering —
East London College Mile End Road E
Principal John L S Hatton, M A

Arts and Science —
Royal Holloway College Englefield Green
Principal Miss Ellen C Higgins B A
Bedford College for Women Regent's Park, N W 1
Principal Miss M J Tuke M A
Birkbeck College, Bream's Buildings E C 4
Principal George Senter, D Sc, Ph D

Arts —
Westfield College, Hampstead N W 3
Principal Miss B S Phillpotts, O B E Litt D

Arts—in Pedagogy only —
London Day Training College, Southampton Row, W C 1
Principal, Prof J Adams, M A, B Sc, LL D

Arts—in Oriental Research only —
School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury Circus, E C 2
Director Prof Sir Denison Ross C I E Ph D

Medicine —
The Medical Schools of certain Hospitals &c (*see* p 268)

Science and Engineering —
Imperial College of Science and Technology. (*See* p 272)

Science —
Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines
Rector, Sir Alfred Keogh, G C B, G C V O C H LL D

Engineering —
City and Guilds (Engineering) College
Dean, Prof W E Dalby, M A, F R S M Inst C E

Science—in Agriculture only —
South Eastern Agricultural College Wye, Kent
Principal, M J R Dunstan, O B E, M A

Economics and Political Science —
London School of Economics and Political Science, Clare Market Kingsway, W C 2
Director, Sir William H Beveridge, K C B, M A, B C I

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM. 1831.
Chancellor, The Earl of Durham, K G
Vice Chancellor, David Drummond, C B E, D C L
Proctors, J A Menzies, M A, M D, P J Heawood, M A
Registrar, H G Theodosius, M A
Librarian, E V Stocks, M A
Hon Director of Observatory, Col E H Hills, C M G, D Sc, F R S
Observer, Frank Sargent, F R A S

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Durham
Master, Rev Henry Ellershaw, M A

HATFIELD COLLEGE, Durham
Master, F B Jevons, M A, D Litt

ST CHAD'S COLLEGE Durham
Principal, Rev S R P Moulsdale, M A, B D

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE Durham
Principal, Rev C S Wallis, M A

BEDE COLLEGE, Durham
Principal, Rev Donald Jones B D

ST MARY'S COLLEGE Durham
Principal, Miss R E D Donaldson, M A

NON COLLEGIATE STUDENTS
Censor, Rev J H How

HOME STUDENTS (Women)
Censor Kathleen Lambley, M A

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE Newcastle
President Prof D Drummond, M A, M D, D C L

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle
Principal Sir Theodore Morison, K C S I, K C I E, C B E, M A

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER (£2,000)
Founded 1850, re organised 1880 and 1903
Chancellor, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O M
Vice Chancellor, Prof Sir Henry A Miers, D Sc, F R S
Senior Pro Vice Chancellor, Edward Liddes, M A
Pro Vice Chancellor, Prof C H Herford, Litt D
Treasurer A E Steinthal, M A B Sc
Internal Registrar, Norman Smith, D Sc
External Registrar, H P Turner, M A, LL B
Bursar Sydney Chaffers M A
Senior Tutor (Women) Phoebe Sheavyn, D Lit
Clerk of Convocation, A E G Chorlton LL B
TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women)
Professors, J J Findlay, Ph D, H Bompas Smith, M A.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE
Men—Dalton Hall, *Principal* J W Graham, M A
,, —Hulme Hall *Warden*, Rev I Nicklin, M A
,, —St Anselm's Hall, *Warden*, F G Chevassut, M A
Women—Ashburne Hall, *Warden*, Miss M E Hogg, M A
,, —Lees Hall, *Warden*, Miss Elsie A Underwood, B Sc.
,, —Ward Hall, *Warden* Miss Gwendolen Bruce
,, Ellis Lloyd Jones Hall, *Warden*, Miss C Spurling
,, —Langdale Hall, *Warden*, Miss Guth Aelch

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.
Birmingham, 1900 (£2,000)
Chancellor, Rt Hon Lord Robert Cecil K C, M P
Vice Chancellor, Sir Gilbert Barling, Bart, C B, C B E F R C S
Principal, C Grant Robertson C V O, M A
Vice Principal, Sir William Ashley, Ph D, M Com
Registrar, John H Costain
Secretary, George H Morley, M Com

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.
Liverpool, 1903. (£2,000)
Chancellor, The Earl of Derby, K G, G C V O, C B, LL D
Vice Chancellor, J C Adami, C.B.E, F R S

Registrar, Edward Carey, LL.B
Librarian, John Sampson, M A, D Litt.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE
Men Warden, G H Turnbull, M A, Ph D
Women Warden, Miss D Chapman, M A

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
Leeds, 1904. (£33 000)
Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire K.G G C M G, G C V O LL D
Pro Chancellor (vacant)
Vice Chancellor, Sir Michael E Sadler K C S I C B LL D
Accountant, G R Brench
Clerk to the Senate F I Barnes, B A
Secretary A E Wheeler
Librarian, R Offor, B A

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD 1905 (£2,000)
Chancellor, The Marquess of Crewe K G
Pro Chancellors, Lt Col H K Stephenson D S O, M P, LL D A J Hobson LI D
Vice Chancellor, Sir W Henry Hadow, C B E M A, D Mus
Treasurer, D Vickers, M P
Registrar, W M Gibbons, O B E, M A
Librarian, A P Hunt, B A
Curator of the Observatory, A H Leahy, M A
Tutor for Women Students, Miss M J Sorby

TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women)
Professor, J A Green, M.A

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL. 1909. (£2,000)
Chancellor, Viscount Haldane, K T O M, LL D
Vice Chancellor Sir Isambard Owen, D C L
Treasurer, S H Badock
Registrar, James Rafter, M A

Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton
Director, Professor B T P Barker M A

Teachers Training Department
Professor of Education, Helen M Wodehouse D Ph
Master of Method, F S Foster M A
Mistress of Method Miss A Mullock, M Sc

Hall of Residence for Women
Warden, Miss M C Staveley, M A

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

The Universities of Oxford Cambridge London Manchester Liverpool and Leeds organise courses of University Extension Lectures followed by class work and examinations in all parts of the kingdom Full particulars may be obtained from the following —

Oxford
Rev F E Hutchinson M A, University Extension Delegacy, Examination Schools, Oxford

Cambridge
Rev D H S Cranage, Litt D, Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge

London
John Lea M A, the University Extension Registrar University of London, South Kensington, S W 7

Manchester
The Secretary, University Extension Committee, The University, Manchester

Liverpool
The Secretary, University Extension Board, The University, Liverpool

Leeds
The Secretary, University Extension Committee, The University, Leeds

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, EXETER
President, H R H the Prince of Wales, K G
Principal, H J W Hetherington M A
Sec and Registrar, A K Woodbridge

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (Men and Women)
Lecturer in Education, Harry A S Wortley M A
Lady Tutor, Miss A. J Walker, M A

MUNICIPAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Manchester
Principal (acting) James Moir, M A
Directors of Studies, J Moir, M A, H Cardwell M Sc
Registrar, J A Binks

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE — ARMSTRONG COLLEGE (*See* University of Durham)

NOTTINGHAM—UNIVERSITY COLL 1880
Principal W H Heaton, M A
Registrar, J E Shimeld

TRAINING COLLEGE
Head of Department Prof Henderson B A
Normal Mistress Miss Bird T T A

READING—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. (£12,000)
Principal W M Childs M A.
Registrar F H Wright, M A

SOUTHAMPTON—UNIVERSITY COLL
Principal, Thomas Loveday, M A
Registrar, D Riddle

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN
Highfield Hall, *Warden* Miss Aubrey, M A

Wales

THE UNIVERSITY OF WALES 1893 (£5 500)
"PRIFYSGOL CYMRU"
Chancellor, H M The King
Senior Deputy do The Lord Kenyon, K C V O
Vice Chancellor Principal Sir H R Reichel M A, LL D
Warden, Guild of Graduates, Principal J H Davies, M A
Registrar, J M Angus (Cathays Park Cardiff)
Treas, Guild of Graduates J Ballinger, M A
Clerk, Guild of Graduates W Jenkyn Jones M A

I UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES—Aberystwyth (1872) (£10,125)
Principal J H Davies M A
Registrar (vacant)
Librarian, J D Williams B A

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN
Warden Miss C P Tremain B A

MEN STUDENTS HOSTEL
Warden, E D T Jenkins M A

II UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES—Bangor (1884) (£14 000)
Principal, Sir Harry R. Reichel M A, LL D
Secretary and Registrar, Maj W P Wheldon, D S O, M A, LL B

HALLS OF RESIDENCE
Men—Warden Prof R L. Archer, M A
Women—Warden, Miss M O Davis

III UNIVERSITY COLL OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—Cardiff (1883) (£47,790)
Principal, A H Trow, D Sc
Registrar, D J A Brown

ABERDARE HALL
Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt

LAMPETER

ST DAVID'S COLLEGE (1827)
Principal, Rev G C Joyce, D D
[Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees B A and B D, and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge]

Scotland

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS 1411
(£16 800)
Chancellor, Rt Hon Lord Balfour of Burleigh K T
Vice Chancellor (tempy), The Very Rev Principal Galloway, D D
Rector, Sir J M Barrie (1919)
Principal (vacant)
Registrar & Secretary, Andrew Bennett
Librarian, J M Anderson, LL D *Factor* W Wilkie

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST SALVATOR AND ST LEONARD
Principal (vacant) £1 500

COLLEGE OF ST MARY
Prin, Very Rev George Galloway D D

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DUNDEE (1880)
Principal, John Yule Mackay LL D £850
Secretary, W Arnot Watterston

CONJOINT MEDICAL SCHOOL, DUNDEE

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW 1450
(£20 880)
Chancellor, The Earl of Rosebery, K G K T H D
Vice Chancellor, The Principal
Rector, Rt Hon A Bonar Law, M P (1919)
Principal, Sir Donald MacAlister, K C B D C L LL D £2 000
Dean of Faculties, Emeritus Professor G G Ramsay, LL D, Litt D
Registrar, Albert Morrison

QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE (*Women*)
Mistress, Frances H Melville B D

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN 1494
(£35,200.)
Chancellor, The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K G, G C V O C B
Rector, Viscount Cowdray (1918–21)
Vice Chancellor and Principal, Very Rev Sir George Adam Smith, D D, LL D D Litt
Secretary of the University, H J Butchart B I
Librarian, Registrar, and Clerk of the General Council, P J Anderson, LL B

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH 1582
Chancellor, Rt Hon Arthur J Balfour M P, O M D C L
Rector, Rt Hon David Lloyd George, O M (1920)
Vice Chancellor and Principal, Sir J Alfred Ewing, K C B, F R S, LL D, D Sc, M I C E
Sec of University, William Wilson M A, LL B
Clerk of Senatus, James Dowie
Secretary and Registrar of General Council, Thomas F Harley

Ireland

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN (AND TRINITY COLLEGE). 1591. Elected
Chancellor, The Viscount Iveagh, K P 1909
Vice Chancellor, Sir James Campbell, Bart 1919
Provost, Rt Hon and Most Rev J H Bernard, D D 1919
Representatives in Parliament, Rt. Hon Sir R H Woods 1918
W M Jellett, K C 1919

SENIOR FELLOWS
Vice Provost, Thomas T Gray, M A
Senior Dean & Catechist, R Russell M A
Senior Lecturer, W R W Roberts, B D
Senior Proctor, M W J Fly, M A
Bursar, Louis C Purser Litt D
Registrar, Edward P Culverwell M A
Auditor, G L Cathcart, M A, Litt D

REGISTRARS OF THE SCHOOLS
Law, W A Goligher, Litt D 1917
Physic, A C O Sullivan, M D 1913
Engineering, W E Thrift M A 1901
Indian & Civil Service, E H Alton M A 1907
Music, H S Mairan, M A 1913
Agriculture John Joly, F R S 1914
Army School Sir R W Tate K B E M A 1909
Education J M Henry, M A 1917
Lady Registrar Miss Olive Purser M A 1918

APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE
Secretary J Johnston, M A

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND 1908
Chancellor His Grace the Most Revd William J Walsh D D (Archbishop of Dublin)
Vice Chancellor, Alexander Anderson, M A, D Sc, LL D
Registrar Sir Joseph McGrath, I I D

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK 1845.
President, P J Merriman, M A
Registrar Alfred O Rahilly, M A B Sc Ph D
Secretary and Bursar Joseph Downey
Librarian J Fawcett, M A

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GALWAY 1845.
President, Alexander Anderson, M A, LI D
Registrar Rev J Hynes, B D
Bursar, T Walsh, M D, D P H

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DUBLIN 1909
President Denis J Coffey M A, M B, LL D
Registrar Prof Arthur W Conway D Sc F R S
Secretary and Bursar John W Bacon M A
Librarian, James J O Neill

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST 1909
Chancellor The Earl of Shaftesbury K P, K C V O
President Rev Thomas Hamilton D D LL D
Secretary, J M Finnegan B A, B Sc

Professional Education

AGRICULTURE

ALBERT AGRIC COLL, Glasnevin, Ireland—*Principal*, G Stephenson
BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (*q v*)
BEAMINSTER (Agric Training Centre for Boys)—*Headmaster*, L Skyrm, M A
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (*q v*).
CHELMSFORD (East Anglian Institute of Agriculture)—*Principal* R M Wilson B Sc
DAUNTSEY AGRIC SCH (West Lavington, Wilts)—*Headmaster*, George W Olive M A
DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE (*q v*).
EDINBURGH (and East of Scotland Coll of Agric), 13 George Sq—*Director*, Alex Lauder, D Sc
GLASGOW (West of Scotland Agric Coll).—*Princ* William G R Paterson, B Sc
HARPER ADAMS AGRIC COLL (Newport, Salop)—*Principal*, P H Foulkes, B Sc
IPSWICH (Eastern Counties Dairy Institute)—*Principal*, J A Smith

LEEDS UNIVERSITY (*q v*)
LONG ASHTON, Univ of Bristol Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station (National Fruit and Cider Institute)—*Director*, Prof B T P Barker, M A
MIDLAND AGRIC AND DAIRY COLL (Kingston on Soar, Derby, and Sutton Bonington near Loughborough)—*Principal*, W Goodwin M Sc
NEWTON ABBOT Devon (Seale Hayne Coll)—*Principal*, D R Edwardes Ker, O B E, M A, B Sc
NEWTON RIGG, Penrith (Farm School)—*Principal*, R Lindsay Robb C D A
PRESTON, Lancs (Harris Institute)—*Principal*, Lieut Col J R Jolly V D, M B E
READING UNIVERSITY COLL (*q v*)
ROTHAMSTED Harpenden Herts (Experimental Station of the Lawes Agric Trust) For Research and post Graduate Workers only—*Director*, E J Russell, D Sc F R S
S E AGRIC COLL (*see* University of London)
SWANLEY, Kent (Horticultural College for Women)—*Principal* Miss F H G Mickle thwait M B E F I C
TAMWORTH (Agric Coll)—*Sec* William Sillito
TRURO (Central Tech Sch)—*Princ*, C M G Delahunt, M A
USK (Monmouthshire Agric Inst)—*Principal*, John Clark Newsham
WISLEY SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE (Ripley Surrey)—*Director*, F J Chittenden, F L S

ART AND ARCHITECTURE

The examination of Architects is conducted by the Royal Institute of British Architects the diplomas granted being **A R I B A** and **F R I B A** and by the Society of Architects
BRIGHTON, Municipal School of Art—*Head Master*, Wm H Evans, A R C A
BRISTOL, University College (*q v*)
,, Merchant Venturers College (*q v*)
BRADFORD (CITY OF) School of Arts and Crafts—*Principal*, W H Megga F S A M
DERBY, School of Arts—*Principal*, D S Andrews, A R C A
DOVER, School of Art—*Headmaster*, J L Robinson, A R C A
DUBLIN, Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare St—*Headmaster* George Atkinson A R C A *Registrar*, B I Tilly
EDINBURGH, College of Art—*Director* F Morley Fletcher *Secretary*, Allan Sutherland *Professors*, David Alison A R S A P Portsmouth A R C A, G W Browne, R S A J E Platt A R C A *Supt of Evening Classes* Allan Sutherland
GLASGOW, School of Art—*Pres*, Patrick S Dunn, C B F, *Director*, John Henderson *Professors* Maurice Greiffenhagen, A R A R Anning Bell, A R A James B Fulton, F R I B A, A McGibbon, F R I B A
GLASGOW, Technical College (*q v*).
HUDDERSFIELD, Technical College (*q v*).
LEEDS, School of Art—*Headmaster*, H Rider
LIVERPOOL, University (*q v*)
LONDON—Royal Academy Schools of Painting Sculpture and Architecture, Burlington House, W—*Keeper*, Charles Sims, R A, *Sec* W R M Lamb, M A, *Regr*, E F Dixon
LONDON—Architectural Association 34 Bedford Square, W C 1—*Secretary*, F R Yerbury
LONDON—University College (*q v*)
LONDON—King's College (*q v*).
MANCHESTER, Municipal School of Art—*Head Master*, R A Dawson A R C A
NEWCASTLE, Armstrong College—*Professor of Fine Art*, R G Hatton, A R C A
NOTTINGHAM, University College (*q v*)

DEAF

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, and Lipreading for Adults, 11 Fitzroy Sq, W 1—*Director*, G Sibley Haycock.

DENTAL

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY, 32 Leicester Square W C—*Dean*, H Stobie M R C S, L R C P L D S *Sec* W J Wadham
(See also under Hospitals p 249)

DRAMA

ROYAL ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART (founded by H B Tree 1904) 62–64 Gower St, W C—*President* Sir Squire Bancroft, *Administrator*, Kenneth R Barnes

LEGAL

THE INNS OF COURT

DINING TERMS, 1921

Hilary	11 Jan to 31 Jan	Trinity	24 May to 13 June
Easter	5 Apr to 2 May	Michaelmas	2 Nov to 25 Nov

INNER TEMPLE E C 4
Treasurer A M B Bremner
Master of Library, H F Dickens K C
Sub Treasurer W G Wrangham
Librarian J E Latton Pickering
Clerk, R T H Milton

MIDDLE TEMPLE, E C 4
Treasurer, Rt Hon Sir John Edge K C
Under Treasurer Maj H Beresford Peirse, D S O
Keeper of the Library C E A Bedwell
Sub Librarian, H A C Sturgess

LINCOLN'S INN W C 2
Treasurer Sir Alfred Hopkinson K C
Master of the Library
Dean of the Chapel Sir Alfred Hopkinson K C
Preacher, The Very Rev the Dean of Exeter
Organist Reginald Steggall
Under Treasurer and Steward R P P Rowe
Clerks, J A Clark F W Corn N Y Marriott
Librarian (vacant)
Sub Librarian W F C Suter
Assistant Librarian, H I Whitaker

GRAY'S INN, W C 1
Treasurer Hon Mr Justice Greer
Master of Library Herbert F Manisty K C
Master of Moots, Edward Clayton K C
Dean of the Chapel, Sir Lewis Coward K C
Chaplain (vacant)
Under Treasurer, Dennis W Douthwaite
Chief Clerk Standley W Bunning
Librarian M D Severn

GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE BAR.
(5 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W C)

[The Council is the accredited representative of the English 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, T R Hughes K C
Vice Chairman, J F P Rawlinson K C, M P
Hon. Treasurer, J F W Galbraith, K C
Secretary, Harold Hardy
Chief Clerk, Charles H Worthy
Assistant Clerk, William Wills

BAR LIBRARY
(Royal Courts of Justice)
Secretary and Librarian, R. A Riches

THE LAW SOCIETY
(100–113 Chancery Lane, W C)

[The Society controls the education and examination of articled clerks, the admission of solicitors, and the discipline of the profession Number of members, 9,130]
President, 1920–21, Charles Hy Morton
Vice President, John J Dumville Botterell
Secretary, Edmund Ralph Cook

LEGAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE (containing Representatives of the Council of Provincial Law Societies and of Law Students)—*Chairman*, J W Budd *Principal and Director of Legal Studies*, Edward Jenks *Reader* E Leslie Burgin *Tutors*, R S T Chorley H O Dankwerts, R R Formoy, A C Hagon P A Landon *Accounts*, L R Dicksee *Commercial Law*, A D McNair,

The Society's system provides a complete scheme of education for articled clerks in legal subjects, and the classes are open to all students on payment of the prescribed fees

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION
(15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn W C 2)

[Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the Bar]
Chairman Right Hon Lord Justice Atkin
Vice Chairman, Sir Lewis Coward, K C
Chairman of the Board of Studies, Right Hon Lord Justice Scrutton
Secretary to the Council, J F Waley, M A

READERS
Roman Law, Jurisprudence, &c, J Pawley Bate, LL D
Assistant, S H Leonard, B C L
Constitutional Law, A E W Hazel, C B E, B C L
Procedure & Crim Law, W B Odgers K C, LL D
Real Property and Conveyancing, A F Topham, LL M
Assistant, W J Whittaker, LL B
Common Law Sir Hugh Fraser, LL D
Assistant, J Gerald Pease, C B E, B A.
Equity, J Andrew Strahan, LL B
Assistant G M F Hildyard, K C, B A
Hindu & Muhammadan Law (Lecturer) Major Lindesay J Robertson

LIBRARIANSHIP.

UNIV OF LONDON SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP, University College, Gower St, W C 1—*Director* E A Baker, D Lit

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Caxton Hall, Westminster, S W—*President* Right Hon J Herbert Lewis, M P *Sec*, E C Kyte

MEDICAL

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, 44 Hallam St, W 1—*President*, Sir Donald MacAlister, K C B, M D. *Registrars England* Norman C King *Scotland*, Thomas H Graham, O B E, 20 Queen Street, Edinburgh. *Ireland*, Richard J E. Roe, 35 Dawson St, Dublin

Any unqualified person practising as an Apothecary is liable to a penalty under the Apothecaries Act, 1815 The use by unregistered persons of any title implying registration, or that they are recognised by law, is made an offence by the Medical Act, 1858.

There is a similar penalty in regard to Dentistry
CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S W 1—*Chairman*, Sir F. H Champneys, Bart, M D, *Secretary*, H G Westley, M A.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE—Clinical practice comprises a service of 687 beds, besides 70 beds for convalescent patients at Swanley, in Kent 34 resident appointments and all clinical clerkships, dresserships, &c, are chosen from the students without fee, scholarships and prizes of nearly £900 awarded annually, a college attached where students may reside *Dean of the Medical School* T W Shore, M D

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE AND DENTAL SCHOOL—The largest general hospital in England, 933 beds, in patients 1919 19,699, out patients, 118,685 over 150 qualified appointments annually, and numerous clinical clerkships, dresserships, &c Resident appointments carry board and residence 34 scholarships and prizes awarded annually—*Dean* Prof William Wright, D Sc, *Sec* E J Burdon

GUY'S HOSPITAL—Number of beds in constant occupation, 643 The various appointments and offices are filled by students, selected according to merit Scholarships and Prizes amounting in all to nearly £1 000 are awarded annually—*Dean*, L Bromley, M Ch

ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. (Founded 1228)—600 beds numerous prizes and scholarships over 30 house appointments open to qualified students, clinical clerkships and dresserships are held without extra fees The School Buildings are among the most complete in London—*Medical Sec*, A Elliot, M A, M D, D P H

ST GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCH—Beds, 436, including 100 convalescent beds at Wimbledon Numerous scholarships, &c and 2 registrarships value £200 per annum—*Dean* R R James, F R C S

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL—Number of beds 450 Three entrance scholarships, value £100, £50, and £25, also one of £50 for University students Total value of scholarships and prizes awarded annually exceeds £1,000—*Dean*, A E Webb Johnson C B L, D S O, M B, F R C S

ST MARY'S HOSPITAL—Number of beds, 305 In patients 1919, 3,591 Out patients 1919, 37,635 Five entrance scholarships, value £100 to £25, awarded annually in Sept—*Dean*, Dr C M Wilson, *Sec*, B E Matthews, B A

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL—Number of beds, 300—*Dean*, W J Fenton, M D, *Secretary*, F Noakes

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL—Number of beds, 213—*Dean*, A Stanley Woodward, O M G, C B E, M D

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower St, W C 1—Number of beds, 325—*Dean*, G F Blacker, M D, F R C P, F R C S., *Sec*, J Gerald T Buckle, B A

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S E 5.—Number of beds, 400.—Sixteen Resident Medical Officers are elected half-yearly from among the qualified students Four Entrance Scholarships, each £50, also two Burney Yeo Scholarships, each £80, for Oxford and Cambridge students, awarded annually—*Dean*, H Willoughby Lyle, M D; *Sec*, S C Ranner, M A

LISTER INST OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, Chelsea Bridge Rd., S.W. 1.—*Director*, Dr C J Martin, C M G, F R S.

LONDON (ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL) SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN, 8 Hunter St, Brunswick Sq, W C —Scholarships of £30, £25, £30, £50, £60, and £75 awarded Clinical work is carried out at the Royal Free and various Special Hospitals Many appointments open to qualified students Students chambers are provided in connexion with Medical School Courses and bursaries for dental students —*Dean*, Miss Aldrich Blake, M D, M S, *Warden and Sec*, Miss L M Brooks

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Endsleigh Gardens, N W 1 —Three sessions annually commencing 15 January, 1 May, and 1 October Fee, £16 16s —*Dean*, Sir R H Charles, G C V O, *Sec*, P J Michelli, C M G

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Grosvenor Road, S W 1 —*Commdt*, Col H A Hinge, C B, C M G, D S O, A M S.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL of London School of Dental Surgery, 32 Leicester Square, W C

NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S E 10

OTHER METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS

WEST LONDON POST GRADUATE COLLEGE West London Hospital, Hammersmith W —For graduates only Three months Hospital Practice (including Lectures and Demonstrations), 6 guineas one month, 3 guineas or £30 perpetual —*Deans*, Arthur Saunders, N B Harman

LONDON SCHOOL OF CLINICAL MEDICINE *Dreadnought* Hospital Greenwich, S E (for Post Graduates only) —250 beds

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL DENTAL SCHOOL, National Dental Hospital Gt Portland St, W —*Dean*, A B G Underwood

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OUTSIDE LONDON

Birmingham General and Queen's Hospitals
Birmingham University
Bristol, Royal Infirmary and General Hospital
Bristol University
Cambridge University
Durham University
Dublin University
Glasgow, Anderson's College Medical School
Leeds University
Liverpool, Royal Infirmary
Liverpool, Royal Southern Hospital
Liverpool University
Manchester University
Newcastle, Durham College of Medicine
Northampton, School of Medicine
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Norwich
North Staffordshire Infirmary, Hartshill
Oxford University
Queen's University, Belfast
Royal College of Physicians Ireland
Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland
Scotland, Universities of
Sheffield University
University Colleges of the National University of Ireland (Cork, Galway, and Dublin)
Wales, University of
Wolverhampton and Stafford General Hospital

MILITARY.

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY

[Officers who pass through the college have the letters *p s c.* after their names in Service Lists]

Commandant, Maj Gen W H Anderson, C B.
Adjutant, Maj E A Parker, O B E, M C, D C M

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH (1741)

Course, two years, entrance twice yearly
Commandant, Maj Gen Sir Webb Gillman, K C M G, C B, D S O
Second in Command, Lt Col W W Jelf, C M G, D S O, R A
Adjutant, Maj J N Thomson, D S O, M C, R A
Asst Adjutant, Capt F Bolton, M B E, R A
Medical Officer, Lt Col F G Fitzgerald, D S O, R A M C
Chaplain, Rev H J Fleming, C M G, S C F

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST (1799)

Commandant, Maj Gen Sir R B Stephens, K C B, C M G
Asst do, Col A C Girdwood, C M G, D S O
Adjutant, Lt Col E J I Pike, M C
Quarter Master, Maj H S Tickman, O B E
Riding Master Lt Col W Sykes
Surgeon, Col W R P Goodwin, D S O
Asst Surgeon Maj J W L Scott D S O
Chaplain, Rev H W Blackburne, D S O, M C, M A
Asst do, Rev T W Heale, M A

DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL, Guston, near Dover

Commandant, Col H C de la M Hill, C B, C M G
Secretary & Adjutant Maj G C Thomas, D S O
Medical Officer H E Priestley C M G, R A M C
Headmaster Capt B Dyer
Chaplain, Rev E G Semple C F

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL, Phœnix Park, Dublin

Commandant Lt Col A M Bent, C M G, C B E
Adjutant and Sec Maj R W Smyth
Headmaster, Capt A J H McCleesh

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL, Dunblane, Scotland

Commandant, Lt Col P Milford
Qr Mr & Adjt, Maj J Mackie, M C, D C M
Headmaster, Capt R Reid

MISCELLANEOUS

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, Bloomsbury Square, W C 1

All persons engaged in education who have passed an examination satisfactory to the Council are admissible as members Diplomas granted are F C P, L C P, and A C P

President, Sir Philip Magnus M P
Dean W G Rushbrooke L L M
Treasurer, G Armitage Smith, D Lit
Secretary, G Chalmers

GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 1 Plowden Buildings, Temple, E C 4

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 and other subjects for artisans, and to the assistance of approved educational objects

Trustees, Rt. Hon Lord Shuttleworth, L L D, *Chairman*, Walter Leaf, Litt D, Sir Michael E Sadler, C B, L L D, Mrs. Sophie Bryant, D Sc., Rt Hon Lord Richard Cavendish, C M G
Secretary, A. H Fison, D Sc

LONDON PAROCHIAL CHARITIES (Trustees of the), 3 Temple Gardens, E C 4

[The income (£114,284) 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, L B Sebastian
Clerk, Ernald R Warre

MUSIC

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC (1822), York Gate, Marylebone Road, N W 1

[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 1920 was 750 There are 100 Fellows (F R A M) 577 Associates (A R A M), and 7,988 Licentiates (L R A M), of whom 21 Associates and 422 Licentiates were elected in 1919]

President, H R H the Duke of Connaught, K G
Chairman of Committee, Sir E E Cooper, Bart
Principal, Sir A C Mackenzie Mus D, F R A M
Lady Superintendent, Mrs Russell, A.R A M
Secretary, J A Creighton

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1883) Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S W 7

Patron, H M The King
President H R H The Prince of Wales K G
Director Sir Hugh Percy Allen, Mus Doc
Hon Secretary, George A Macmillan, D Litt
Registrar, Claude Aveling, B A

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Westland Row, Dublin

Secretary, C E Grahame Harvey

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC (1880).

[The School grants a diploma of Licentiateship (L G S M) and of Associateship (A G S M), open to students of eight terms standing and over]

Principal, Landon Ronald
Secretary, H Saxe Wyndham
Lady Superintendent, Mrs Hemming
Professors, 130 in number

INCORPORATED LONDON ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 22 Princes Street, Cavendish Sq, W 1 Hampstead Conservatoire, and Ilinsbury Park

Principal, T H Yorke Trotter, M A, Mus D
Secretary, R Beauchamp
Business Manager, L F Wintle LL B

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Gt Marlborough Street W 1

Principal, Frederick J Karn, Mus B
Director of Examns, G Augustus Holmes.
Secretary, A. Gambier Holmes

TONIC SOL FA COLLEGE, 26 Bloomsbury Square, W C (1875)

President, Sir Walter Parratt, C V O, Mus D
Secretary, Walter Harrison, M A, Mus B

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1872), Mandeville Place Manchester Square, W
Chairman of Board, Sir Fredk Bridge, C V O, Mus D
Secretary, C N. H. Rodwell

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS, Kensington Gore, S.W.

President, Dr C Macpherson
Hon Sec, Dr H A Harding
Registrar, Thomas Shindler, M A, LL B.

ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1893) Ducie St, Oxford Rd, Manchester

Patroness, H M Queen Alexandra.
President, Sir Thomas Beecham, Bart
Principal, Dr Adolph Brodsky
Registrar, Stanley Withers

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Kneller Hall, Twickenham

Commandant, Col J A C Somerville, C M G
Adjutant & Qr Mr Lt Col G Wilson D S O
Senior Director of Music, Lt Col A J Stretton M V O

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth

Superintendent, Maj J G Horne R M L I
Company Officers, Lt W E Faithfull, C E Maton
Musical Director (vacant)
Quarter Master, Lieut A E Whiting, R M L I
Superintending Clerk (acting), H B Simmons, R M A

VICTORIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 158 Holland Park Avenue, Kensington, W 11

Principal, J H Lewis, Mus D
Chairman J M Bentley Mus D
Director of Music, Churchill Sibley, Mus D
Registrar, J G Cooper Mus D
Secretary, H Portman Lewis

NAVAL.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Greenwich

President Vice Adm Sir William Christopher Pakenham, K C B, K C M G, K C V O
Captain, Percy M K Royds, C M G, R N
Commander, Charles G C Sumner, R N
Medical Officers Surg Commr Percival M May R N, Surg Lieut Alexander M Dunlop R N C H Fernie M R C S
Store Officer, Cashier &c, Staff Paymaster George Whitcroft, R N (ret)
Secretary Henry F V Negus
Staff Clerk A Wotton
Civil Engineer, H F Bowen A M I C E
Curator of Museum, Lieut J I Berry, R N (ret)

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE Dartmouth

Admi Commg, F Ia T Leatham, C B R N
Commander, G L D Gibbs, D S O, R N
Headmaster C E Ashford C B., M V O, LL D

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Osborne

Captain F R Marten C M G, C V O, R N.
Commander, C F R Cowan, D S O, R N
Headmaster, C Godfrey, M V O, M A

ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL, Greenwich

Supt, Captain E M C Cooper Key, M V O, R N
Headmaster, S R Hewitson, B Sc

Training Ships for Royal Navy.

FOR MEN —*H M S Albemarle* (gunnery), *Duncan* (gunnery), *Argonaut*, *Vestal*, *Vindictive*, *Niger*, *Dryad* (Navigation School Ship), and *Harrier* (tender to *Dryad*)

FOR BOYS —*H M S Fisgard* (4 ships, for boy artificers Portsmouth), *Ganges* (3 ships, and Shotley Training Establishment, Harwich), *Impregnable* (3 ships, Devonport), *Indus* (5 ships, for supernumerary artificers, Devonport), *Powerful* (3 ships, Devonport), and Marine Society's Ship *Warspite* and National Refuges Ship *Arethusa* (see Societies)

Exmouth, moored off Grays, Essex (and sea going tender *Exmouth II*) Boys trained for Navy and Mercantile Marine and for employment in naval and military bands —*Capt Supt*, Capt R B Colmore, O B E, R N

Training Ships for Mercantile Marine.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (INCORPORATED)—H M S *Worcester*, off Greenhithe *Capt. Supt*, M B Sayer, C B E, R.D, R N R

CADET SCHOOL SHIP *Conway*, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead *Capt*, H W Broadbent, R D, R N R

TRAINING SHIP *Cornwall*, off Purfleet (Reformatory Ship). *Supt* Capt Charles E W Pyddoke R N, *Sec*, Walter Millachip 66 Coleman Street, E C 2

TRAINING SHIP *Indefatigable*, New Ferry, Birkenhead For boys between 13 and 14½ years of age and of good character only *Capt Supt*, Commander H Butterworth, R N

TRAINING SHIP *Mercury*, Hamble, Southampton, Hants For boys of good character only intended for entry to Special Branches of the Military Branch R.N or for Cadet apprentice ship in the Mercantile Marine —*Hon Director*, C B Fry, Commr R N R

OCEAN TRAINING SHIPS —This scheme for training officers for the Merchant Service and R N R is now carried on at the Nautical College, Pangbourne, and in the Cadet Training Ship *St George*, making three foreign sailing cruises from Plymouth in the year

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES

(Incorporated),

London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E C

Chairman of Governing Body, Sir John P Hewett, G C S I, K B E, C I E

Director, Prof Sir E Denison Ross, C I E Ph D

Secretary, Miss C L Clegg

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

In addition to the Institutions enumerated below there are Faculties of Engineering at the Universities of *Birmingham Bristol, Cambridge Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester*, and *Sheffield, Wales St Andrews, Glasgow* and *Edinburgh, Dublin, National University of Ireland*, and the Queen's University of *Belfast*

I—UNDER LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

The principal technical institutes maintained or aided by the London County Council are the following —

Institutes entirely maintained by the L C C

BEAUFOY INSTITUTE, Prince's Road Vauxhall Street, S E 11 —*Principal* Dr A Ritchie Scott

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Peckham Rd, S E 5 —*Principal*, S Thorogood

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W C —*Principal*, Fred V Burridge

CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Edgely Road High St, Clapham, S W 4 —*Principal*, T McKeggie, A R C A (*hon*)

HACKNEY INSTITUTE —*Principal*, Percy R Kirk, M.A, A M I C E

(a) *Hackney Institute*, Dalston Lane, E 8

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WOOD GREEN (C. of E.), *W.*—Rev. D. J. Thomas, M.A.

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY (Training Dept.) *W.* & *W.*—H. Bompas Smith, M.A.

MANCHESTER (Munic. Tr. Coll.) *M.* & *W.*—A. L. Cann, B.A.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (St. Mary's, R.C.) *W.*—E. Fincham.

NORWICH (C. of E.), *W.*—Rev. Canon Hannah, M.A.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY (Sec. Tr. Coll.), *M.* & *W.*—F. J. R. Hendy, M.A.

PETERBOROUGH (C. of E), *M*—(At present unoccupied)
PORTSMOUTH (Munic Tr Coll), *W*—Miss E L White, M A
READING (St. Patrick's Hall), *M*—R L Pearson
,, (St George's Hall), *W*—Miss E K Little
,, (Wessex Hall), *W*—Miss W Britton
RIPON (C of E), *W*—Rev Canon Isaac A Smith M A
SAFFRON WALDEN (Brit. and Foreign Sch Soc) *W*—Miss Dunlop
SALFORD (R C) *W*—Madam Greene
SALISBURY (C of E) *W*—Miss Barbara Forth
SAITLEY Birmingham (C of E), *M*—Rev Canon S Blofeld, B A, B Sc
SHEFFIELD (City Tr Coll), *M* & *W*—Rev V W Pearson, B A
SOUTHAMPTON (R C) *W*—Madame O Doherty
SUNDERLAND (Tr Coll), *W*—S Hoole M A
SWANSEA (County Borough Training Coll), *W*—David Salmon
TRURO (C of E) *W*—*Princ*, Miss Gee
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WINCHESTER (C of E.), *M*—Rev E. G Wainwright, M A
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M = For Men *W* = For Women

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For List of Schools and Climates, see pp 986 to 1015.

The ' denotes membership of the Head Masters' Conference, the §, of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters, the ‡ denotes Dual Schools (for Boys and Girls)

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*ALDENHAM (Herts) Harvey M Beck M A
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§ALNWICK (Duke s School)—P W Shelford B A
§‡ALRESFORD (Perin s)—F P C Walker M A
§‡ALSTON (County Sch)—J G McIntosh B Sc
§‡ALTON (Eggar s)—E A C Stowell B A
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§ANDOVER—R. O Bishop M A
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APPLEBY (Westmorland)—H A Counsell M A
§ARDINGLY (St Saviour s)—Rev T E Wilson M A
§‡ASHBOURNE (Qn Eliz)—R C Legge B Sc
§‡ASHBURTON (Devon 1314)—Henry Naylor M A
§ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH—C Elliot M A
§ASHFORD (Kent)—A S Lampley M A
,, §‡(Middx, County Sch)—H B Knowles M A
§‡ASHTON IN MAKERFIELD—W E McClure M Sc
‡ASHTON UNDER LYNE (Sec Sch)—A Morris B Sc
‡ATHERSTONE—W W Exell, M A
§‡AYLESBURY—T Osborne M A
§‡BAKEWELL (Lady Manners)—T Dennis M A
§‡BANBURY (Municip Sch)—R Luscombe B A
§BARNARD CASTLE (N E County Sch)—Rev F L Brereton M A
§BARNET (Qn Elizabeth)—W Lattimer M A
§BARNSLEY (Holgate s)—A J Schooling M A
§BARNSTAPLE (Gr School)—H G Abel M A
§BARROW IN FURNESS (Sec Sch)—J Harris
§‡BARROW ON SOAR (Loughborough)—F K E Fernsby B A
§BASINGSTOKE (Queen Mary s)—C W Percival M A
BATH (King Edward s Sch)—E W Symons M A
,, §(Kingswood, Wesl)—H A Wootton M A B Sc
,, §‡(City Secondary Sch)—F C Holmes B A
§BATLEY—R L Ager M A
BATTERSEA—Wm Henry Bindley M A
,, §(Sir Walter St John s)—Rev G H Dix, M A
,, §(County School)—Arnold Smith, M A
§‡BEAMINSTER (1529)—L Skyrm M A.
*BEAUMONT (Old Windsor, *R C*)—Rev W Bodkin, S J
§‡BECCLES (Sir John Leman)—G Watson, B A
§BECKENHAM (Sec. Sch).—C J F Watts, B Sc
BEDALE (Queen Eliz.).—C F Rowden
*§BEDFORD GR SCHOOL (1552)—R Carter M A
,, §MODERN SCHOOL.—A. C Powell, M A
§‡BELPER (Herbt Strutt)—W W Tunnicliffe, B Sc.
§BENTHAM—E F Hamer B Sc
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BERWICK ON TWEED—G Hartley Ballard M Sc
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§BEVERLEY—C H Burden B A B Sc
§BIDEFORD (Gr Sch)—J Stuart Fergusson M A
§BINGLEY—Alan Smailes, M A LL B
*§BIRKENHEAD (Sch)—F Griffin, M A
,, §(Institute)—J Smallpage B A
BIRMINGHAM (King Edward s Schools) (4)—
,, *§High Sch—R Cary Gilson M A
,, §Aston Grammar—J Manton M A
,, §Camp Hill Grammar—G H Ball M A
,, §Five Ways Grammar—A J Barker, B A B Sc
(City Secondary Schools) (5)—
§Central—L M Jones B Sc
§Geo Dixon—J R Brown M A
King s Norton—A James B A
‡Waverley—H K Frew B Sc
§‡Yardley—H P Dunn
R C Schools (2)
Oratory—Rev F Pereira
St Philip s—Rev F V Reade M A
,, (Quinton) Bourne Coll—T J S Hobson B A
(Erdington) Sir Jos Mason s—H D Cleave
§BISHOP AUCKLAND (James I)—R Busfield M A
*§†BISHOP S STORTFORD—(College)—F S Young (Gr Sch)—J Bruce Payne M A [M A
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§‡BLACKFORD (Sexey s School Wedmore Som)—Rev Edward H Smith
‡BLACKPOOL (Secondary School)—T Turral B A
BLANDFORD (Milton Abbas Gr Sch)—E T H Royds B A
‡(Sec School)—W Greenhalgh
§‡BLAYDON ON TYNE (Sec)—R N Wilson B Sc
§BLOXHAM (Banbury)—Rev F H George M A
§BLYTH (Northumb)—Sec Sch—J I Gibbons F C S
§‡BODMIN (County School)—J B Wilkinson
§BOLTON LE MOORS—W G Lipscomb M A [M A
§‡(Church Inst Sch)—Rev A D Clarke
,, ‡(Munic Sec Sch)—P W Evetts B A
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BORDEN (Kent)—W Murdock M A
§BOSTON (Lincs)—H H Morris M A
§BOURNEMOUTH—F Fenwick L L I
§BOW (Coopers Co School)—S Elford M A
§BRACKLEY (Magd Coll Sch)—Rev R F Ashwin, M A [B A
§‡BRACKNELL (Berks Ranelagh Sch)—E Cleave,
*BRADFIELD COLL (Berks)—Rev R D Beloe, M A
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,, §(Carlton Street)—A Jackson
,, §(Grange Road)—M Denby PH D
,, (Hanson)—J W Nicholl
,, §‡(Thornton Gr Sch)—F B Fisher M A
,, (St Bede s, *R C*)—Rev C Tindall, M A
§‡BRADFORD ON AVON (County School)—J Crompton, M A
§‡BRAINTREE (County)—F J Weaver, M A
‡BRAMPTON (Sec Sch)—H W Cousins M Sc
BRAUNTON (Chaloner s)—J L. Ralph, M A
§BRENTWOOD (Sir Anthony Browne s)—J F Hough, M A

BREWOOD —Ernest J Gaman, B.Sc
§BRIDGNORTH —Rev H V Dawes, B.A
§BRIDGWATER (Dr Morgan's).—Rev W E Catlow, M A
§BRIDLINGTON —Arthur Thornton, M A
‡BRIDPORT —W F Hill, B A
§BRIGG —H E. Bryant, B A
§BRIGHOUSE (Rastrick).—Rev E N Langham, M A
*§BRIGHTON (College).—Rev W R. Dawson M A
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,, (Secondary School) —W J Stamer, B A
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,, (Cathedral School) —Rev H A Watts, M A
,, §(Colston's School).—A Finn LL D
,, §‡(Fairfield Sec Sch) —Augustus Smith, B Sc
,, §(Cotham, late Merch Vent School) —J V T Baxter, M A
,, §‡(Merrywood Sec Sch) —H D Mockridge B A
,, §‡(Municp Sch) —J Pickles, M A
(St Brendan's Coll) —Rev J S Roche
§BRIXTON (Freemen's School) —W W Parkinson M A
BROMLEY (Kent) County Sch —R Any M A
*BROMSGROVE (Sch Worcs) —R G Routh M A
,, ‡(Sec Sch) —J A Hibbins M A
‡BROMYARD (Qn Eliz) —A W Tuckey B Sc
§BRUTON (Kings) —C H Trenlett M A
§(Sexey's) —W A Knight, M A
§‡BUCKINGHAM (Roy Lat. Sch.) —W Fuller M A
‡BUDE (County School) —R J Ritte, B Sc
BUNGAY —C H Lockitt, M A
BURFORD —H F Piggott, M A
BURNLEY —H L Joseland, M A.
BURTON ON TRENT —R. T Robinson M A
BURY (Lancs) —Rev W H Howlett M A
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§BURY ST EDMUNDS (K Edwd's Sch) —B S Richards M A
,, §(E Anglian School) —W C Newman M A
,, §‡(W Suffolk County Sch)—W J Bright M A
§BUSHEY Herts (Royal Masonic) —J R N Crofts M A
§BUXTON (Derbyshire).—J F Judson M A
§‡CAISTOR (Linca.) —H E J Coxon M A
§‡CALLINGTON (County Sch) —A J Freeman M A
§‡CAINE (County Sch) —C T Apps, M A
§CAMBERWELL (Wilson's).—J H Knight, M A
§CAMBRIDGE (County) —C J R Whitmore, M A
CAMELFORD —C E Leese, B Sc
*CANTERBURY (King's, 7th century & 1541) —A Latter, M A
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,, §(Kent Coll.).—A Brownscombe M A.
,, §(Simon Langton Schs) —J H Sharp B A
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*§CARLISLE —C F C Padel B A.
§‡CASTLEFORD (Sec Sch) —J R. Dawes, M A
§CATERHAM (Congregat) —A P Mottram, B Sc
§CATFORD Lewisham (St Dunstan's Coll) —C M Stuart, M A.
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§CHARD —Rev J Drummond Robertson, F C S
*§CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL, Godalming (1611).—Frank Fletcher, M.A.
CHEADLE HULME (Warehousemen and Clerks Orphan School) —J. R. Purdy, M.A.
§CHELMSFORD (Gram Sch) —T Hay, M.A.
§CHELSEA (Sloane Sch).—E H Pritchard, B A
§*CHELTENHAM (College).—*Headmaster*, H H Hardy, M B E , M A
,, *(Dean Close School). — Rev W H Flecker D C L
,, §(Gr Sch) — R. R Dobson, M A
*CHESTER (King's Sch.).—Rev J J Davies M A
,, §(City and County) —J K Wilkins, M.A., B Sc
§CHESTERFIELD —James Mansell B A
,, (Mount St Mary's Coll , *R C*) —Rev A Collingwood, S J
§‡CHESTER LE STREET (County Sch) —J J Simms, M A
CHICHESTER (Prieb Sch) —Rev Preb W F Pearce, M A
*§CHIGWELL (Essex) —E H Stewart Walde, M A
§‡CHIPPENHAM (County School) —E N Tuck
§‡CHIPPING CAMPDEN (Glos) —W Matthew Cox, M A
§‡CHIPPING SODBURY —C D Waters, M A
§‡CHORLEY (Mun Sec. Sch.) —G B Alcock, B.A
*§CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, West Horsham (1552) —Maj Wm Hamilton Fyfe M A
CHUDLEIGH (Pynsent's).—S Urquhart Mackay
§‡CIRENCESTER —J Frazer, M A
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CLAPHAM COMMON (*R C*) —Rev C Unwin
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§CLECKHEATON (Whitcliffe Mount Sec Sch , Dual) —H Clayborn B Sc
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CLEOBURY MORTIMER (Salop) —J Davis M A
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§CLITHEROE —C M Henderson, M A
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§COALVILLE (Gram Sch) —A Rigby, B.Sc
§COATHAM (Redcar) —Rev H D Littler, M A
§COLCHESTER (Royal Gr Sch) —H J Cape, M A
§‡COLEFORD (Bell's Gr Sch) —J S Hough, B Sc
§COLESHILL (Warwickshire).—Rev S Bateman, B A
§COLNE (Municipal Sec Sch) —E. A How, B Sc
§‡COLYTON —Rev D McKay Ohm M A
§†CONSETT (Secondary Sch).—E Cellan Jones
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*§CRANLEIGH (Surrey).—Rev H A Rhodes, M A
§CREDITON —Frank Clarke M A
§‡CREWE (Secondary Sch) —D H McCurtain, M A
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§DARTFORD —Harold Pochin, M.C , M A
*DARTMOUTH (Royal Naval College) —C E. Ashford, C B., M V O , LL D
‡DARWEN (Sec Sch.) —R. Roberts B.Sc [M A
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§‡DAVENTRY —A. W Priestley, M A.
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‡DEPTFORD (Addey and Stanhope).—A. E. Salter, B.A
§DERBY SCHOOL (1160).—Rev. A. Clifton Knight, M A

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§‡DEVIZES (County Sch.).—E. A. Eden, M.A.
§DEVONPORT, (High Sch.).—A. F. Treseder, M.A.
§DEWSBURY (Endowed).—L. Sadler, M.A.
§‡DISS.—C. H. Gray, M.A.
§DONCASTER.—J. Arthur Claxton, M.A.
‡DONINGTON (Lincs.).—J. N. Worman, B.A.
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§‡DORKING (High Sch.).—A. J. Rivett, B.A., B.Sc.
*§DOVER COLL.—William S. Lee, M.A.
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§DRAX (Selby).—E. V. Watkins, M.A.
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‡EAST DEAN (Cinderford Sch.).—O. Lloyd, B.A.
§‡EAST HAM (Secondary Sch.).—W. H. Barker, B.Sc.
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§‡ELLAND (E. and Dist. S. Sch.).—I. Thorpe, M.A.
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§ELY (King's School).—Rev. T. J. Kirkland, B.Sc.
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§‡ERITH (County Sch.).—A. Bell, M.A.
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§FALMOUTH.—R. W. Harre, M.A.
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FAVERSHAM.—H. Kitto, M.A.
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*§FELSTED SCHOOL, Essex.—Rev. F. Stephenson,
§FINCHLEY, N. (Christ's Coll.)—J. T. Phillipson,
,, ‡(Sec. Sch.).—C. H. Carr, B.Sc. [M.A.
§‡FLETTON (Sec. Sch.).—H. E. Rayner, B.Sc.
FOLKESTONE (Harvey Gr. Sch.).—Maj. H. A. Denham, D.S.O., M.A.
§‡FOWEY (Cornwall).—J. K. Hudson, M.A.
§FRAMLINGHAM.—F. W. Stocks, M.A.
§FULNECK (nr. Leeds).—Rev. E. J. Libbey, M.A.
§GAINSBOROUGH.—J. Hewetson, M.A.
§‡GATESHEAD (Secondary Sch.).—W. Walton, B.A.
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GLOUCESTER (King's Sch.).—Rev. C. E. B. Kingsford, M.A.
,, *§(Crypt Gr. Sch.).—D. G. Williams, M.A.
,, (Rich's).—E. F. Price.
§‡GOOLE (Sec. Sch.).—C. J. Forth, B.Sc.
§GOSPEL OAK (Ellis's).—W. H. Davis, D.S.O., M.A.
§‡GOSPORT (Secondary Sch.).—L. C. Keating, M.A.
§GRANTHAM (1329).—A. J. Tate, M.A.
§GRAVESEND (County Sch.).—H. F. A. Wigley, B.A.
§GRAYS (Palmer's).—Rev. H. A. Abbott, M.A.
§‡GREAT AYTON (Yorks: Friends').—H. Dennis, B.Sc.
§GREENHITHE (H.M.S. *Worcester*).—Commr. M. B. Sayer, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.
§GREENWICH (Roan).—A. H. Hope, M.A.
,, (Roy. Hosp. Sch.).—S. R. Hewitson, B.Sc.
§‡GRIMSBY (Wintringham).—E. J. Stream, M.A.
§GUILDFORD (K. Edwd.).—A. J. B. Green, M.A.
§GUISBORO' (Yorks).—Rev. T. F. H. Berwick, B.A.
§HACKNEY DOWNS.—W. Jenkyn Thomas, M.A.
*§HAILEYBURY COLLEGE (Herts) (1862).—F. B. Malim, M.A.
§‡HALESOWEN.—R. Dickinson, B.A.
§HALIFAX (Heath).—O. R. A. Byrde, M.A.
,, (Crossley and Porter School).—G. B. Newport, M.A.
,, (Council Sec. Sch.).—J. G. Greenhalgh, M.A.
§HAMMERSMITH (Latymer Upper Sch.).—Rev. C. J. Smith, M.A.
§HAMPSTEAD (Haberdashers', Aske's, Westbere Road, N.W. 2).—F. J. Kemp, M.A.
§HAMPTON (Middlesex).—W. A. Roberts, M.A.
§HANDSWORTH (Birmingham; Gr. Sch.)—Arthur Clendon, M.A.
,, §‡(Sheffield; Woodhouse S. Sch.).—J. Buckley, B.Sc.
§HANLEY CASTLE (Worcestrsh.).—F. Leeds, M.A.
HARLOW (St. Mary's).—E. P. Horsey, B.A.
‡HARPENDEN (St. Georges).—Rev. C. Grant, M.A.
§HARROGATE (Ashville Coll.).—Rev. A. Soothill, B.A.
,, §‡(Secondary Sch.).—A. E. Thoseby, M.A.
*§HARROW SCHOOL (1571).—Rev. Lionel Ford, M.A.
,, (John Lyon's).—E. H. Butt, B.A.
,, §(County Sch.).—Randall Williams, M.A.
§HARTLEBURY (nr. Kidderminster).—G. H. Ashe,
§‡HARTLEPOOL.—F. H. R. Alderson, M.A. [M.A.
§‡HARWICH (County Sch.).—(Vacant).
§‡HASLINGDEN (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—T. Smirk, B.A.
§HASTINGS.—P. S. Barlow, M.A.
*§‡HATCHAM (Aske's—Haberdashers')—E. Basil Falkner, M.A.
§‡HEANOR (Sec. Sch.).—R. Stoddard, B.Sc.
§‡HEBDEN BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—M. E. Wager, B.Sc.
§‡HECKMONDWIKE (Sec. Sch.).—R. S. Cahill, M.A.
§‡HELSTON (County Sch.).—R. S. W. Haydon, M.A.
HENDON (County Sch.).—J. G. Barr, M.A.
§HENLEY-ON-THAMES (1604).—J. H. J. Valpy, M.A.
*§HEREFORD (Cathedral Sch.).—J. H. E. Crees, D.Litt.
,, §(Boys' High Sch.).—J. B. Crompton, M.A.
§HERTFORD.—G. W. Kinman, M.A.
§HEVERSHAM.—(Vacant).
HEXHAM (Gr Sch.).—C. J. Rogerson, M.A.
§‡HEYWOOD (Sec. Sch.).—A. Oldroyd, M.A., M.Sc.
*HIGHGATE SCHOOL (1565).—J. A. H. Johnston, D.Sc.
§‡HINCKLEY.—G. E. S. Coxhead, M.A.
§‡HINDLEY AND ABRAM (Lancs.).—W. S. Fairbrother, M.Sc.
§HIPPERHOLME (Yorks, 1530).—J. Kemp, M.A.
§HITCHIN.—Jabez King, M.A.
§HOLBORN ESTATE (Gr. Sch., St. Clement Danes, Houghton Street, W.C.).—W. P. Fuller, M.A.
§HOLLOWAY, N. (County Sec. Sch.).—F. R. Hurlstone-Jones, M.A.
§‡HOLMFIRTH (Sec. Sch.).—J. Hanson Green.
*§HOLT, Norfolk (Gresham's).—J. R. Eccles, M.A.
HONITON (Allhallows).—F. Middlemist, M.A.
‡HORNCASTLE.—A. N. Worman, B.A.
§HORNSEY (Stationers').—Maj. J. Huck, O.B.E., M.A.

§‡HORNSEY (County Sch.)—H E Piggott, Ph D
,, (Tollington Sch.)—W C Brown, M A
HORSHAM (1532)—W R E Major, B A, B Sc
§HOUGHTON LE SPRING—F L Gaul, M A.
HOWDEN (Yorks).—A C K. Hatt
§HUDDERSFIELD (Almondbury Gr Sch.)—T Dyson, M A
,, §(College)—H E Atkins, M A
,, (Fartown Gr Sch.)—W P Yates
*§HULL—(Hymers Coll.)—C H Gore, M A
,, §(Gr School)—J E Forty, M A
,, (Boulevard)—F W de Velling B A
,, §‡(Craven Street)—J W Smith
§‡HUNTINGDON—J H Howgate B A
§HURSTPIERPOINT (Coll.)—Rev A H Coombes, M A
HUTTON (Lancs)—Rev C P Hines B Sc
§‡HYDE (Cheshire County Sch.)—R E Jones M A
§ILFORD (County High Sch.)—A E Diggens B A, LL B
§‡ILKESTON (County Sec Sch.)—S R Wood, M A
§ILKLEY (Yorks)—N L Frazer, M A
§ILMINSTER—L H Mermagen M A
*§IPSWICH (1477)—Rev E C Sherwood, M A
,, §(Munl. Sch.)—P Wilkinson B A, B Sc
§ISLEWORTH (County Sch.)—W I Kenwood, B A
*§ISLINGTON, (Owens, Brewers Co.)—R F Cholmeley, M A
,, §(Northern Polyt. Sch.)—W E Spragg M A
‡ITCHEN (Hants)—F J Hemmings B A
§‡JARROW-ON-TYNE (Sec Sch.)—A R Stevens, B Sc
§KEIGHLEY (Gr Sch.)—T P Watson, M A, B Sc
§KENDAL—S A Moor M A
,, §(Stramongate Sch.)—F H Knight, M A
§‡KESWICK—C E Hudson M A
§KETTERING (Gr Sch.)—J Irwin Scott M A
§‡KIBWORTH (Leices.)—C I Ryley M A
§KIDDERMINSTER (Charles I.)—W H Witherby, M A
§KILBURN (Gr Sch.)—W Bonavia Hunt, M A
§KIMBOLTON—W Ingram, B Sc
§KINGSBRIDGE—P H Wykes, M A
*§KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, Wimbledon Common—H Lionel Rogers M A
§KING'S LYNN (King Edward VII.)—C J L Wagstaff, M A
§KINGSTON ON THAMES—C A Howse, M A
,, §(Tiffin's)—T Dean, M A, M Sc
§‡KINGTON (Lady Hawkins)—E A Mahir, P A
§‡KIRKBY LONSDALE—J L Johnson M A
KIRKBY RAVENSWORTH—Rev S J Lee M A
§KIRKHAM—Rev Cresswell Strange, M A
KIRTON (Boston)—B H Keall, B A
§‡KNARESBOROUGH (Rural Sec. Dual)—C W H Greaves, B Sc
*§LANCASTER (Royal)—Rev J H Shackleton Bailey, B D
*§LANCING COLLEGE Shoreham, Sussex (1848)—Rev H T Bowlby, M A
LANGPORT—S G Day M A
‡LANTEGLOS (Smith's)—D B Harte B A
LAUNCESTON (Dunheved Coll.)—B B Hardy, M A
,, §(Holwell Gr Sch.)—H E Richardson, B A
§LEAMINGTON (Sec. Sch.)—A Thornton, B Sc
*§LEATHERHEAD (St John's)—Rev E A Downes, M A.
LEDBURY (Russell Endowed)—F W Wade, M A
*§LEEDS—Rev J R. Wynne Edwards, M A
,, §(Modern)—G F Morton, M A.
,, §(Armley, West Leeds High School)—C Darling, B A
(Central High)—W Parsons
kburn High)—F G. Harmer.
Day Coll.)—Rev H Garman, S J.
§‡LEEK (High School).—T C Warrington, M A.
*§LEICESTER (Wyggeston).—T Kingdom, M A
,, §(Newton's Found.)—J W Muston, M A
§‡LEIGH (Lancs).—W H Leek, B A.
,, (Catholic Coll.)—Rev J Moran
§LEIGHTON PARK (Reading Friends')—C I Evans M A
§‡LEISTON (Sec Sch.)—J A Broadhead M A
§‡LEOMINSTER (Sec Sch.)—W St G Drennan, M Sc
§LEWISHAM (Colfe Gr Sch.)—F W Lucas, M A.
§‡LEYLAND (Lancs)—F Jackson, M A
*§LEYS SCHOOL, Cambridge—Rev H Bisseker, M A
§LEYTONSTONE (Leytonstone County High Sch.)—M Gompertz, B A
§LICHFIELD (Edward VI.)—Rev Reg W Clarke, M A
§LINCOLN—Rev R S Moxon B D
,, §‡(Sec School)—A E Collis, M I M E
‡LISKEARD (County Sch.)—H Dewdney, B A
*§LIVERPOOL (Coll.)—Rev Richard Brook M A
,, §(Collegiate Sch.)—S E Brown M A, B Sc
,, §(Institute)—Hy V Whitehouse B A
,, (St Francis Xaviers, *R C*)—Rev. James Bridge S J
,, §‡(Oulton Sec. Sch.)—R. Nixon B A
,, §‡(Holt Sec. Sch.)—C W Bailey, M A.
§‡LONG EATON (County Sec Sch.)—S Clegg
LONGWOOD (Huddersfield)—J E Bottom
§LOUGHBOROUGH—T Stinton, M A
LOUGHTON (School)—W Vincent
§LOUTH—E A Gardiner, M A
§‡LOWESTOFT (Munic.)—J E B McAllen M A
§LUCTON (Herefordsh.)—Vernon H Pitt, M A
§LUDLOW—R. B Threlfall, M A
§LUTON (Modern Sch.)—T A E Sanderson, M A
§‡LUTTERWORTH—S M Douglas M A
§‡LYDNEY (Sec Sch.)—F Dixon B Sc
§‡LYMM (Cheshire)—W B S Hawkins B A
§LYTHAM (King Edward VII.)—J R L Penty, M A
§MACCLESFIELD—F D Evans M A
§MAIDENHEAD (County Sch.)—A E Brooks M A
§MAIDSTONE (Gr Sch.)—E Percival Smith M A
§‡MALDON (Gram Sch.)—S G Deed M A
§‡MALMESBURY (County Sch.)—Capt M J Truscott, M A
§‡MALTON—Ernest L Watt, M A
*§MALVERN COLLEGE (1865)—F S Preston M A
,, (Lyttelton Gr Sch.)—G R Thornton, M A
§MANCHESTER (Grammar Sch.)—J J Paton M A
,, §(The Hulme Gr Sch.)—Rev W A Parker Mason, M A
,, §(Central High Sch.)—R Crosthwaite M A
,, (St Bede's, *R C*)—Very Rev F Gonne, M A
,, (Xaverian Coll., *R C*)—Rev Bro Bernardine, B A
§MANSFIELD (Notts)—J B Godfrey M A
,, §‡(The Brunts)—C E Stacey B Sc
§MARCH (Gr Sch.)—W H Claypoole B A
§MARKET BOSWORTH—J Ford Smith M A
§MARKET DRAYTON (County Gr.)—J Elliott, M A
§‡MARKET HARBOROUGH—F Hammond, M A
§MARKET RASEN—P J Timms, B Sc
*§MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, Wilts (1843)—C Norwood, D Litt
,, §‡(Grammar Sch.)—S Pontefract, B A
§MARLOW (Sir W Borlase's)—Rev A J Skinner, B A
MASHAM (Yorks).—H W Marshall
MAYFIELD (Sussex, Xaverian Coll., *R C*)—Rev. Br Wilfrid
§‡MELTON MOWBRAY—R Stuart Smith, B A

§MERCERS (Barnard's Inn, Holborn, E.C.)—C H Bicknell M A
*§‡MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, Charterhouse Sq., E C (1561)—Rev J Arbuthnot Nairn, Litt.D
§MERTON (Surrey).—A N Disney, M A
§‡MEXBOROUGH (Sec. Sch.)—T W Ireland, M A
§MIDDLESBROUGH (High Sch.)—W Edwards M A
,, (St Mary's Coll.)—Rev James Corcoran S M
§‡MIDDLETON (Qn Eliz.)—H Bromley, M A, B Sc
§MIDHURST (Sussex).—Rev Bernard Heald, M A
‡MIDSOMER NORTON (County)—G P Furneaux B A
*§MILL HILL SCHOOL, N W—Sir John David McClure, LL D
‡MILLOM (Sec Sch.)—J Sharp B Sc
§‡MIRFIELD (Yorks)—William Fodd, M A
*MONKTON COMBE (Bath).—Rev J W Kearns M A
*MONMOUTH—L James M A
‡MORECAMBE (Lancs.)—W H Counsell, B A
§‡MORLEY (Sec Sch.)—H B Browne, M A
§MORPETH (Edward VI, 1552)—G D Dakyns, M A
MOULTON (Lincs)—A S Hatt
§‡NANTWICH & ACTON (Cheshire).—A I Powell M A
§‡NEFSON (Mun Sec. Sch.)—A C Patrick, M A
§NEWARK—Rev H Gorse M A
§NEWBURY—E Sharwood Smith M A.
*§NEWCASTLE HIGH SCH (Staff.)—F Harrison M A
,, §(The Orme Sch.)—T F Rutter B Sc Ph D
*§NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Royal)—J Talbot, M A
§(Allan's Endowed)—F W Brewer, D B E M A
(St Cuthbert's *R C*)—Rev G C Jefferys
§NEW CROSS (Addey and Stanhope, New Cross Road S E 14)—A E Salter D Sc
‡NEW MILLS (Sec Sch.)—J A Nichols M A
§NEWPORT (Essex)—Rev F J Wyeth D Sc M C
‡(Isle of Wight)—F J Monk B A
,, §‡(Mon.)—D W Oates M A
§(Salop 1442)—J W Shuker M A
§NEWQUAY (County Sch.)—H H Roseveare M A
NEWTON ABBOT—J R Wodhams B A
,, §(Newton Coll.)—Rev A W Chennells LL D
,, ‡(Sec School)—J Hembrough, A R C S.
§NORMANTON—C E Littlam B A, M Sc
§‡NORTHALLERTON—J W Beardet, Ph D
§NORTHAMPTON—T Reynolds, M A
NORTH WALSHAM (Paston Gr Sch.)—G Hare
‡NORTHWICH—Frank C Weedon, B Sc
*§NORWICH—Rev W F Brown M A
§(City of Norwich Sch.)—W R Gurley M A
*NOTTINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL.—G S Turpin, D Sc
,, §‡(Mundella).—R B Wright, M A
,, ‡(High Pavement)—(Vacant)
§NUNEATON (Edward VI.)—A B. Holman, M A
OAKAMOOR (St Wilfrid's *A C*).—Very Rev Canon E B Hymers.
*§OAKHAM (Rutland).—W L. Sargant, M A
§‡ODIHAM (Hants 1694)—C H S Willson, M A
‡OKEHAMPTON—W Hunter, B A
§‡OLDBURY (Sec Sch.)—J G Howarth M A
§OLDHAM (Hulme School)—A G Pickford, M A
,, §‡(Munic Sec Sch.)—G M Handley, B A
§‡ORMSKIRK—Rev James R. Bate, B Sc
*OSBORNE (R N Coll.)—C Godfrey, M V O, M A
§‡OSSETT—G Clark, M A
§OSWESTRY (Sch., 1407)—R. Williamson, M A
,, §(High Sch.)—W H C Jemmett M A
‡OTLEY (Prince Henry's)—W Robinson, B A
§‡OTTERY ST MARY (King's Sch.)—F Wyatt, B A
*§OUNDLE SCHOOL (Northants)—F W Sanderson
*OXFORD (St Edward's).—Rev W H Ferguson,
,, *§(High School)—A W Cave M A [M A
,, *§(Magdalen Coll School)—Charles Edward Brownrigg M A
‡PALMER'S GREEN (County).—A A Brayley (*actg*)
§‡PARKSTONE (Ch Sec Sch.)—Rev E. S Moss, M A
§‡PENISTONE (Yorks, 1392)—J W Fulford, M A.
PENKETH, Warrington (Friends).—W E. Brown, B A
§‡PENRITH (Qn Eliz.)—W H B Leech, M A
§PENZANCE (County Sch.)—G L Bradley M A
*§PERSE GR SCHOOL (Cambridge).—W H D Rouse Litt D
§PETERBOROUGH (King's Sch.)—Rev H Baxter, M A B D
,, §(Deacon's Sch.)—J H Davies Ph D, B Sc
§PETERSHFIELD (Churcher's).—Rev H Bernard Tower, M A
‡PICKERING (Lady Lumley's).—E. G Highfield, B Sc
§PINNER (Comm Trav.)—F Adshead, M A
*§PLYMOUTH (Coll.)—F R Dale, M A
§(Corp Gr Sch.)—C W Bracken B A
(St Boniface, *R C*)—Bro De Sales, M A
§POCKLINGTON (Yorks)—P C Sands, M A
§PONTEFRACT (King's School).—E Bruce Forrest M A
‡POOLE (Sec Sch.)—A J Mockridge, M A.
§POPLAR (George Green's).—A J Woolgar M A
*§PORTSMOUTH—J C Nicol, M A
§(Council Sec Sch.)—G J Parks D Sc
§POULTON-LE-FYLDE, Lancs. (Baines)—T D Whittington B A
§PRESCOT—C W H Richardson M A B Sc
§PRESTON—Rev Norman Hewby M A
(Coll *A C*)—Rev H Irwin S J M A
§‡PUDSEY (Secondary School)—S Sawyer, B A
§PURLEY (Surrey, Russell Hill Sch.)—G A Roberts, M A
§(County Sch.)—B E Mitchell, M A
§‡QUORN (Gr School).—G Keith Thomson, M A
*LADEY COLLEGE, Abingdon (1847)—Rev Adam Fox M A
§RAINE'S (Arbour Sq. Stepney, E.).—R. S Taylor
§‡RAMSEY (Hunts)—F T Allen M A
*§RAMSGATE (St Lawrence Coll.)—Rev J Ralph S Taylor M A
§(County Sec Sch.)—H C Norman, B A
(St Augustine's, *A C*).—Rev B A Flannery, O S B M A
RATCLIFFE (Leicester *R C*)—Rev A Emery B A
RAWDON, Leeds (Friends).—A L Stapleton, M A
‡RAWTENSTALL (Lancs.)—T E Jackson, B.A
*READING—G H Keeton M A
*Woolhampton (*R C*)—Rev W I Rice M A
‡REDDITCH (Secondary School)—A E Scothern
§REDHILL (St Anne's).—Rev W J Perry, LL D
§REDRUTH (County School)—T Shopland B A
§REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, Secondary School—P Abbott B A
§REIGATE—Francis S Orme, M A
*§REPTON SCHOOL, Derbyshire (1557).—Rev G E Fisher, M A
§RETFORD—C R Skrimshire, M A
§RICHMOND (Surrey, County).—T W Beasley M A
§RICHMOND (Yorks 1567).—T C Martin, B Sc
§RIPON (Grammar School).—J W Dyson, M A
§RISHWORTH (Gr Sch, Yorks).—D W A Hughes, B.A
§‡RIVINGTON AND BLACKROD (Lancs).—E. J Bonnor M A
§‡ROCHDALE (Sec Sch.)—J H Brittain, B.A., B Sc
*§ROCHESTER (King's).—Rev W Parker, B.D

ROCHESTER (Mathematical Sch.).—A. W. Lucy, M.A.
§†ROSS (Gram. Sch.).—W. A. Whitton, M.Sc.
*ROSSALL SCHOOL, Fleetwood (1844).—Rev. E. J. W. Houghton, D.D.
‡ROTHBURY (Sharp's).—E. H. Stevens, B.A.
§ROTHERHAM.—W. A. Barron, M.A.
*§RUGBY (1567).—Rev. A. A. David, D.D.
,, §(Lower School).—Rev. S. R. Hart, M.A.
§RUGELEY.—Capt. H. H. Hutchinson, M.C., M.Sc
,, Hawkesyard School (*R.C.*).—Rev. H. P. Reader, M.A.
§‡RUNCORN (County Sch.).—L. Gledhill, B.Sc.
RYE (Sussex).—J. Molyneux Jenkins.
§†RYHOPE (Sec. Sch.).—R. P. Williams, B.Sc.
§SAFFRON WALDEN (Edward VI.).—H. Parrack, M.A.
,, ‡(Friends').—J. E. Walker.
*§ST. ALBANS.—E. Montague-Jones, M.A.
§†ST. AUSTELL (County Sch.).—Maj. A. G. Jenkinson, M.A.
*§ST. BEES (Cumb.).—C. W. Kaye, M.A.
§ST. HELENS (Cowley Sch.).—E. A. A. Varnish, M.A.
,, (*R.C.* Gr. Sch.).—Rev. Brother Lewis.
§ST. MARYLEBONE (248 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1).—G. S. Penny, M.A.
*§ST. OLAVE'S (Tower Bridge, S.E., 1571).—W. G. Rushbrooke, LL.M.
*§ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, Hammersmith Rd., W. (1509).—Rev. A. E. Hillard, D.D.
§SALFORD (Munic. Sec.).—H. B. Winfield, B.Sc.
SALISBURY.—E. A. Philpots, M.A.
,, §‡(The Bishop's School).—R. Bracher.
§SANDBACH.—S. W. Finn, M.A.
‡SANDOWN (I. of W.).—J. H. Parkinson, Ph.D.
§SANDWICH, Kent (1563).—Rev. W. Burton, M.A.
‡SCARBOROUGH (Sec. Sch.).—D. W. Bevan.
SCORTON (Yorks).—M. V. Steggall, M.A.
*SEDBERGH SCHOOL (1525).—W. N. Weech, M.A.
§SEDGEBROOK (Lincs).—F. Upton, M.A.
§SEVENOAKS.—Geoffrey Garrod, M.A.
§SHAFTESBURY.—C. H. Tovey, LL.D.
§SHEBBEAR (Devon).—J. Rounsefell, M.A., B.Sc.
§SHEFFIELD (King Edwd. VII.).—J. H. Hicheus,
,, §(Central School).—J. W. Iliffe, M.A. [M.A.
§SHEPTON MALLET (1627).—W. B. Welch, M.A.
*§SHERBORNE SCHOOL.—Nowell Charles Smith, M.A.
,, §(Foster's).—T. L. Hutchins, M.A., B.Sc.
§SHIPLEY (Salt Schools).—F. J. Fuller, M.A.
*§SHREWSBURY (1551).—Rev. H. A. P. Sawyer, M.A.
,, §(Priory County Sch.).—A. R. Florian, M.A.
SIBFORD, Banbury (Friends').—J. T. Harrod, B.A.
SKIPTON.—Rev. F. G. Forder, M.A.
SLEAFORD (Carre's).—E. C. Watson, B.A.
SLOUGH (Sec. Sch.).—W. F. Smith, B.A.
SOHAM (Cambs).—J. C. Platt, M.Sc.
SOLIHULL.—Rev. A. J. Cooper, LL.D.
SOUTHALL (County).—S. Pollitt. B.Sc.
SOUTHAMPTON (Edward VI.).—Rev. *C.F. Russell*,
,, §(Taunton's).—S. J. Gubb, B.A. [M.A.
§SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—J. Hitchcock.
‡§SOUTHGATE (County Sch.).—A. T. Warren, M.A.
SOUTHPORT (University S.).—W. Henderson, M.A.
§SOUTH SHIELDS (High).—W. T. Lucas, M.A.
,, §‡(Westoe S. Sch.).—T. A. Lawrenson, M.A.
SOUTHWELL.—R. Matthews, B.A.
SOWERBY BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—H. E. Long, M.A.
§‡SPALDING (Lincs).—L. J. Driver, M.A.
SPILSBY (Lincs).—Rev. George Lindley, B.A.
STAFFORD (Edward VI.).—E. O. Powell, B.A.
§STAMFORD.—Rev. J. D. Day, M.A.
STAMFORD HILL, N. (St. Ignatius, *R.C.*).—Rev. Charles Nicholson, S.J. [M.A.
§STAND (Whitefield, Manchester).—G. T. Locke,
§‡STAVELEY (Netherthorpe).—A. Riley Blackburn, B.Sc.
§STEPNEY AND BOW (Coopers'Co.).—S. Elford, M.A.
§STEVENAGE.—H. P. Thorne, M.A.
§STEYNING.—Rev. E. T. Lea, M.A.
§STOCKPORT.—A. E. Daniels, M.A.
,, §‡(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—R. J. Brown. M.Sc.
§STOCKTON-ON-TEES (Gr. Sch.).—W. Douglas Seville, M.A.
,, §(County Sec. Sch.).—J. J. Prest, B.Sc.
STOKESLEY (Preston Gr.).—(vacant).
§‡STOKE-ON-TRENT (Hanley).—W. M. Wilson, M.A.
,, §‡(Longton).—Walter Harris, Ph.D.
§STONE.—H. M. Fraser, B.A.
*STONYHURST (Blackburn, *R.C.*).—Rev. E. O'Connor, S.J., M.A.
§STOURBRIDGE (Edwd. VI.).—Joseph E. Boyt, M.A.
§‡STOWMARKET (County Sch.).—H. A. Webb, B.Sc.
§STRAND SCHOOL (S.W. 2).—S. R. Gurner, M.A.
§STRATFORD-ON-AVON (Edward VI.).—Rev. A. Cecil Knight, M.A.
‡STRETFORD (Lancs.).—A. Dakin, B.A.
§STROUD (Marling Endowed).—H. W. Carter, M.A.
§SUDBURY.—R. L. Gillingham, M.A.
§SUNDERLAND (Bede Collegiate Sch.).—G. T. Ferguson, B.A., B.Sc.
§SUTTON (County School).—E. H. Hensley, M.A.
§SUTTON-COLDFIELD.—Herbert Jerrard, M.A.
*§SUTTON VALENCE (Kent).—Rev. W. W. Holdgate, M.A.
§SWAFFHAM.—R. S. Purdie, B.A.
§†SWINDON (Borough).—G. H. Burkhardt, M.A.
,, ‡(Euclid St.).—A. J. Dicks, B.A.
§†TADCASTER (Yorks).—A. W. Mason, B.Sc.
§TAMWORTH.—T. J. Barford, B.Sc.
§TAUNTON (King's Coll.).—Rev. H. Hughes, M.A.
,, §(Huish Gr. Sch.).—A. Goodliffe, M.A.
,, §(Queen's Coll.).—A. S. Haslam, M.A.
,, *§(Taunton Sch.).—C. D. Whittaker, LL.D.
§TAVISTOCK (Kelly Coll.).—H. V. Plum, M.A.
,, §(Gr. Sch.).—J. J. Alexander, M.A.
§TETTENHALL COLL. (Staffs).—A. H. Angus, B.Sc.
§TEWKESBURY (Gram. Sch.).—O. H. Lace, M.A.
§THAME (Lord Williams's).—W. R. G. Bye, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
THETFORD.—Frederick G. Cole, M.A.
‡THIRSK (North Riding).—A. E. Pitfield, B.A.
‡THORNBURY.—C. H. Ross, M.A.
§THORNE (Doncaster).—Rev. G. O. Morgan-Smith, M.A., Ph.D.
§†TIDESWELL (Buxton).—R. Biddulph, M.A.
*§TIVERTON, (Blundell's).—A. E. Wynne, M.A.
,, §(Middle School).—C. Parsons, B.A.
‡TODMORDEN (Yorks.).—A. R. Allen, M.A.
*§TONBRIDGE SCHOOL—C. Lowry, M.A.
,, §(Judd Commercial Sch.).—John Evans, M.A.
§TOTNES (Edward VI.).—*F. G. Hanks*, B.A.
§TOTTENHAM.—(Gram. Sch.)—P. T. Creswell, M.A.
,, §‡County School.—C. H. Peters, B.A.
,, (St. Ignatius Coll., *R.C.*)—Rev. Charles Nicholson, S.J.
§TOWCESTER.—J. Wetherell, M.A.
*§TRENT COL., Derbyshire.—Rev. J. S. Tucker, M.A.
§TROWBRIDGE (High Sch.).—J. W. Henson, B.A.
TRURO (Cath. Gr. Sch.).—Rev. A. E. Wheeler, M.A.
,, §(College).—H. W. Vinter, M.A.
§TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Skinners' School).—Rev. F. G. Knott, M.A.
§‡TYNEMOUTH (Munic. High Sch.).—E. W Heaton, B.Sc.
§UCKFIELD.—J. Montgomery, B.A.

UFFCULME (Devon).—H. C. Prideaux, M.A.
§‡ULVERSTON (Victoria Gr.).—G. H. Daniel, B.Sc.
*§UNIVERSITY COLL. SCH., Hampstead, N.W.—G. Kendall, M.A.
§‡UPHOLLAND (Wigan).—Charles H. Cox, B.Sc.
*§UPPINGHAM.—Rev. R. H. Owen, M.A.
USHAW (Durham, *R.C.*).—Rt. Rev. Mgr. Brown.
§UTTOXETER (Alleyne's).—A. T. Daniel, M.A.
§‡UXBRIDGE (County Sch.).—W. W. Sawtell, B.A.
§VICTORIA PK. (Parmiter's).—W. J. Sharples, M.A.
WAINFLEET (Magdalen).—Rev. W. Gerrish.
*§WAKEFIELD (13th cent.).—A. J. Spilsbury, M.A.
,, §(Silcoates Sch.).—Sydney H. Moore, M.A.
§WALLASEY (Gram.).—H. E. Vipan, B.A., B.Sc.
,, (Oldershaw).—H. G. Mayo, M.A.
‡WALLINGFORD (Cty.).—E. Stanley Hayward, M.A.
WALLSEND (Sec. Sch.)—W. McBretney, B.Sc.
WALSALL (Qn. Mary).—E. N. Marshall, M.A.
§WALSINGHAM.—H. Vaughan Hayler.
§WALTHAMSTOW (Monoux).—J. K. King, M.A.
,, (Forest School).—Rev. Ralph C. Guy, M.A.
§WANDSWORTH (Secondary).—H. Waite, M.A., D.Sc.
§WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W. (Emanuel School, 1594).—Shirley Goodwin, M.A.
§WANTAGE (King Alfred's).—K. A. R. Sugden, M.A.
WARE (St. Edmund's, *R.C.*).—Rev. E. Myers, M.A.
WARMINSTER.—C. M. Stanley, M.A.
,, §‡(County School).—E. E. Dent.
§WARRINGTON (Boteler Gr.).—Rev. H. Gray, M.A.
,, §‡(Sec. Sch.).—J. S. Broome, M.Sc.
*WARWICK (King's Sch.).—H. S. Pyne, M.A.
§‡WATERLOO WITH SEAFORTH (Sec. Sch.).—J. H. Thomas, B.A., B.Sc.
§WATFORD.—H. Nicholson, M.A. [M.A.
,, §(Lond. Orphan).—Rev. E. Hartley Parker,
§WELLINGBOROUGH (N'thants).—P. A. Fryer, M.A.
*§WELLINGTON COLLEGE, Berks.—*Master*, W. W. Vaughan, M.V.O., M.A.
§WELLINGTON (Somerset).—G. Corner, M.A.
§WELLINGTON (Salop, High Sc.).—H. W. Male, M.A.
WELLS (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—Rev. R. E. Lewis,
,, §(Blue Sch.).—Edward B. Smith, M.A. [M.A.
§WEM (Salop—1650).—G. L. Bretherton, M.A.
‡WEST BROMWICH (Munic.).—A. J. Menzies, M.A.,
§WEST BUCKLAND.—Rev. E. C. Harries, M.A.
§‡WEST HAM (Munic. Sec.).—Dr. G. F. Burness, B.A.
,, (Gram. Sch., *R.C.*).—C. E. Gourley, B.Sc.
§WEST HARTLEPOOL.—J. Archyll Jones, B.Sc.
§WEST KIRBY (Calday Grange Gr. Sch.).—R. T. B. Glasspool, M.C., M.A. [Costley-White, M.A.
*§WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, S.W. (1560).—Rev. H.
,, §CITY (1633).—E. H. Stevens, Ph.D.
,, §W.C. (Abp. Tenison's, 1685).—C. B. Rusbridge, B.A.
*WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.—R. R. Conway, M.A.
,, §‡(Secondary Sch.).—F. J. Babb, B.Sc.
§‡WHITBY (County Sch.).—W. A. Bradley, B.Sc.
WHITCHURCH (Salop).—J. H. Crofts, M.A.
§WHITECHAPEL [Foundation].—L. T. Dimes, B.A.
‡*WHITEFIELD (Lancs.)*.—G. T. Locke, B.A.
§‡WHITEHAVEN (Sec Sch.).—A. Clifford B.Sc.
§WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON (High Sch.).—H. B. Widdows, M.A.
§‡WIDNES (Secondary Sch.).—J. A. Cooper, B.Sc.
§WIGAN.—Rev. G. C. Chambres, M.A.
§WIGTON (*Nelson*).—*W. Dazelcy*, B.A., B.Sc.
,, (Friends').—J. J. Jopling, B.A.
§WILLASTON, Nantwich.—H. L. Jones, M.A.
WIMBLEDON (Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. A. Chichester, S.J.
§WIMBORNE.—Rev. A. D. H. Allan, M.A.
*§WINCHESTER COLL. (1387).—M. J. Rendall, M.A.
§WINCHESTER (Peter Symonds).—Rev. T. Varley, M.A., B.Sc.
WINDERMERE.—P. P. Platt, M.A.
§WINDSOR (Cty. Sch.).—Capt. F. Morrow, M.C., B.A.
§WINDSOR (Imperial Service Coll.).—E. G. A. Beckwith, M.A.
§‡WINSCOMBE (Sidcot Sch.).—R. Lean, D.Sc.
WIRKSWORTH (1576).—Rev. I. Hansen Bay, B.Sc.
WISBECH (Grm. Sch.).—W. Lawrence White, M.A.
§‡WITNEY (Oxon.).—W. Haines, B.A.
§WOKING (County Sch.).—J. Holden, M.A. [B.Sc.
§‡WOLSINGHAM (Durham).—Joseph Backhouse,
*§WOLVERHAMPTON (1515).—W. Caldecott, M.A.
§WOLVERLEY (Worcestershire).—R. C. Lucas, B.Sc.
§‡WOLVERTON (Bucks).—E. J. Boyce, B.Sc.
WONERSH (Guildford, *R.C.*).—Rev. St. G. K. Hyland, D.D.
§WOODBRIDGE.—R. K. Davis, M.A.
WOODFORD (Bancroft's).—H. C. Playne, M.A.
§‡WOOD GREEN (County).—R. H. Cocks, M.A.
§WOOLWICH (Polyt. Sch.).—A. F. Hogg, M.A.
*§WORCESTER (Royal Gr. Sch.).—F. A. Hillard, M.A.
,, *§(Cathedral, King's).—Rev. C. Creighton, M.A.
,, (Blind College).—G. C. Brown, M.A.
§‡WORKINGTON (Sec. Sch.).—A. B. Coles, M.A.
§WORKSOP (St. Cuthbert's).—Rev. M. Pearson, B.A.
§‡WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—C. Trenchard, M.A.
§WYCOMBE (Royal Gr.).—G. W. Arnison, M.A.
§YALDING (Cleave's Endowed Sch.).—S. Williams.
‡YARM (Yorks).—W. H. Hill, B.Sc.
YARMOUTH, GREAT.—W. G. Williams, M.A.
‡§YEADON (Sec. Sch.).—W. Rigby, B.A.,
YEOVIL (County School).—F. C. Rudd, M.A.
*§YORK (St. Peter's).—S. M. Toyne, M.A.
,, §(Abp. Holgate's).—P. J. Vinter, M.A.
,, *§(Bootham, Friends').—A. Rowntree, B.A.
,, §(Elmfield Coll.).—S. R. Slack, B.A.
,, §(Haughton Sch.).—G. H. Golledge.

WALES.

ABERAYRON (County Sch.).—H. T. Evans, M.A.
ABERDARE (County School).—W. C. Cox, M.A.
§ABERGELE (County School).—J. Williams, M.A.
ABERTILLERY (Cty. Sch.).—W. D. L. Evans, M.A.
ABERYSTWYTH (County Sch.).—D. Samuel, M.A.
§AMMANFORD (County Sch.).—G. O. Williams, B.A.
BALA (County School).—Richard Williams, M.A.
BANGOR (Friars, 1557).—W. St. Bodfan Griffith, M.A.
BARMOUTH (County School).—E. D. Jones, M.A.
§‡BARRY (County School).—Edgar W. Jones, M.A.
BEAUMARIS.—E. Madoc Jones, M.A.
BETHESDA (County Sch.).—D. J. Williams, M.A.
BOTTWNOG (County Sch.).—J. L. Roberts, B.A., B.Sc.
*BRECON (Christ Coll.).—Rev. R. H. Chambers, M.A.
,, (County School).—P. Morton, M.A.
BRIDGEND (County School).—J. Rankin, B.A.
BRYNMAWR (County Sch.).—T. L. Williams, B.A.
BUILTH WELLS (County Sch.).—R. Thomas, B.A.
§CARDIFF (High Sch.).—J. R. Roberts, M.A.
,, (Munl. Secondary School).—W. Dyche, B.A.
,, (Canton Sec. Sch.).—W. Brockington, B.A.
CARDIGAN (County School).—D. Rees, M.A., Ph.D.
CARMARTHEN (Q. Eliz. Gr. Sch.).—E. S. Allen, M.A.
CARNARVON (County Sch.).—E. P. Evans, B.A.
§COLWYN BAY (Rydal Mt. S.).—Rev. A. J. Costain,
COWBRIDGE.—Rev. W. F. Evans, M.A. [M.A.
DENBIGH (County Sch.).—D. H. Davies, B.A.
DEYTHEUR.—Rev. W. B. D. Lee, M.A.
§*DOLGELLEY (County School)*.—*J. Griffith*, B.Sc.
EBBW VALE (County Sch.).—J. R. Morgan, B.Sc.
FERNDALE (Sec. Day Sch.).—G. Childs, B.Sc.
FESTINIOG (County Sch.).—E. T. Jones, M.Sc.
FISHGUARD (County Sch.).—O. Gledhill, B.Sc.
§GOWERTON (County Sch.).—D. E. Williams, M.A.
§HAVERFORDWEST.—C. Lloyd Morgan, M.A.
§HAWARDEN (County School).—A. Lyon, M.A.
HOLYHEAD (County Sch.).—E. D. Evans, M.A.
HOLYWELL (County Sch.).—J. M. Edwards, M.A.

LAMPETER (Coll Sch.)—Rev W Ll Footman, M A
§LLANBERIS (County Sch.)—J Rees Foster, B Sc
LLANDILO (County Sch.)—G G Jones, B A.
*LLANDOVERY COLL.—Rev W W Poole Hughes, M A
§LLANDRINDOD WELLS (Co S.)—W Saunders, B A
LLANDUDNO (John Bright)—C Madoc Jones, B Sc
LLANDYSSUL (County Sch.)—W Lewis, M A
§LLANELLY (County Sch.)—G J Thomas, M A.
LLANFAIR (County Sch.)—E Jones, B A, B Sc
LLANFYLLIN (County Sch.)—E T Griffiths, M A
LLANGEFNI (County Sch.)—S J Evans, M A
LLANGOLLEN (County Sch.)—H Hugh Jones, B A
LLANIDLOES (County Sch.)—E R H Turner, B A
LLANRWST (County Sch.)—H Parry Jones, M A
MACHYNLLETH (County Sch.)—H H Meyler, M A
§MAESTEG (Secondary Sch.)—G S Griffiths, B Sc
MERTHYR TYDFIL (Intermed.)—A J Perman, M A
,, (Cyfarthfa Castle Sch.)—G Fleming, M A
MILFORD HAVEN (County)—F L Lowther, B A
§MOLD (County School)—W Lloyd Parry, B A
MOUNTAIN ASH (County)—W U Williams, M A
NARBERTH (Dual County Sch.)—J Morgan, M A
§NEATH (County School)—J Walter Jones, B.A
§NEWPORT (Interm Sch.)—F E Battersby M A
NEWTOWN (County School)—W Ranger, B Sc.
§PEMBROKE DOCK (Cty Sch.)—T H Jones, M A
§PENARTH (Intermed School)—J M Judd M A
§PENGAM (Lewis' County)—D Vaughan Johnston, M A
PENYGROES (County Sch.)—D R.O Prytherch M A
§PONTYPOOL W (Mon Sch.)—R Ivor Jones, M A
§PONTYPRIDD (Interm Sch.)—Rhys Morgan, M A
PONTYWAUN—W N Harper B A
PORTH (Rhondda Intermed Sch.)—E Samuel, M A
§PORTMADOC (County Sch.)—J Rhys Evans M A
PORT TALBOT (County School)—D J Lloyd M A
PRESTEIGN (County School)—A H Smith M A
PWLLHELI (County Sch.)—D H Williams, M A
§RHYL (County Sch.)—W A Lewis M A
RUABON (Gram. Sch., 1632)—Rev D J Bowen,
RUTHIN—E W Lovegrove M A [M Sc
ST ASAPH (County)—L Mainer M A
ST DAVID'S (County Sch.)—T Thomas, B A
§SWANSEA—J Trevor Owen, M A
,, §(Mun Sec Sch.)—W Arthur Beanland B A
TENBY (County School)—J T Griffith, B.Sc
*TOWYN (County School)—T Jones, B Sc
TREDEGAR (County School)—J Morgan, B Sc
TREGARON (County School)—G T Lewis, M A
§WELSHPOOL (County Sch.)—R. E Owen, M A
WHITLAND (County School)—E Jones, M A
§WREXHAM—F P Dodd, M A
§YSTALYFERA (County School)—Hy Rees, B A
‡YSTRADGYNLAIS (Sec Sch.)—W E Rees, B Sc
YSTRAD MEURIG—Rev G D Jones, M A.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN (Gram Sch.)—J M Thomson, M A
, (Robert Gordon Coll.)—George A Morrison, M A
DOLLAR (Academy)—C S Dougall, M A
*EDINBURGH ACADEMY (1824)—*Rector*, Reginald H Ferard, M A
EDINBURGH (Royal High Sch)—W K Gillies, M A.
, (*Institution*).—Walter Hardie, M A
, (George Heriot's School).—J B Clark, M A
EDINBURGH MERCHANT COMPANY SCHOOLS—George Watson's Coll—J Alison, M A
Daniel Stewart's Coll—C. H Milne, M A
*FETTES COLLEGE, Edinburgh (1870).—Alec Hutchinson Ashcroft, M A., D S.O
GLASGOW (Academy)—Edwin Temple, M A.
GLASGOW (High Sch.)—P. Pinkerton, M A, D Sc.
,, (Allan Glen's).—James H. Steel, M A, D Litt
,, (Kelvinside Acad.).—D. G. Miller, M A
*GLENALMOND (Trinity Coll.) Perthshire (1841)—*Warden*, Rev S E. Longland, M A.
INVERNESS (Coll.)—Allen Upward, M A
KIRKCALDY, Fife (High Sch.)—John D Rose, M A
*LORETTO SCHOOL, Musselburgh, N B. (1830).—A. R. Smith, M A
*MERCHISTON CASTLE (Edinb.).—Cecil Stagg, M A.
PERTH ACADEMY—E. Smart, B.A., B.Sc

IRELAND

THE SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, IRELAND (*Pres*, Wm Anderson M.A., Mountjoy Sch., Dublin, *Secy*, H S McIntosh, M A, 4 Upper Ely Place, Dublin), is similar to the I A H M in aims and objects
ARMAGH (Royal Sch.)—H Hirsch, B.A.
,, (Cathedral Gr Sch.)—James Fanning
ATHLONE (Ranelagh School)—F C Ormsby, M A.
BANDON—Henry G Johnston, B A.
BELFAST (Royal Academy)—T R. Collier, M A
,, (Roy Acad Institn.)—R. M Jones, M A
,, *(Campbell Coll.)—R A H MacFarland, M A
,, (Methodist Coll.)—J W Henderson, M.A
CAVAN (Royal School)—R. A H Mayers, B A
CLONGOWES WOOD (Sallins, Co Kildare, *R C*)—Very Rev N J Lomkin, S J
CLONMEL—W J McClelland, M A
COLERAINE (Londonderry)—Thomas J Beare, M A
CORK (Gr Sch.)—H L Doak, M A
DROGHEDA—Rev F S Aldhouse, M A
DUBLIN (The High School)—J Thompson, M A
(St Andrew's)—A S. M Imrie M A
(Mountjoy Sch.)—Rev W Anderson, M A
(Wesley Coll.)—Rev T J Irwin, D Litt
(Belvedere *R C*)—Very Rev C Doyle S J
(Blackrock *R.C*)—Very Rev N J Brennan, C SS P
DUNGANNON (Royal Sch.)—R W Bingham, B A
ENNISKILLEN (Portora)—Rev E G Seale, M A
GALWAY—Alexander Eraut, M A
LISBURN (Ireland) (Friends.)—John Ridges M A
LONDONDERRY (Foyle Coll.)—R F Dill, M.A
LURGAN COLL. (Co Armagh).—James Cowan, M.A
MIDLETON—(Vacant)
NENAGH—R D Parker, M A
*RATHFARNHAM (S. Columba's)—Rev C B Armstrong, M A

ROYAL SOCIETY MEDALS

THE following is a list of those to whom the Royal Society awarded medals in 1920. The awards of the Royal medals have received the King's approval. A *Royal* medal to Mr W Bateson, F R S, for his contributions to biological science, and especially his studies in genetics, a *Royal* medal to Prof G H Hardy, F R S, for his researches in pure mathematics, particularly in the analytic theory of numbers and allied subjects. The *Copley* medal to Mr H T Brown, F R S, for his work on the chemistry of carbohydrates, the assimilation of atmospheric carbon dioxide by leaves, and on gaseous diffusion through small apertures. The *Rumford* medal to Lord Rayleigh, F R S., for his work in physical chemistry, and more especially on the composition and constitution of alloys. The *Darwin* medal to Prof R. H Biffen, F.R.S., for his work on scientific principles applied to the breeding of plants. The *Hughes* medal to Prof O W Richardson, F.R.S., for his work in experimental physics, and especially thermionics.

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY
BRISTOL UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
CHELTENHAM LADIES COLLEGE
Principal Miss L M Faithfull, M A
DURHAM UNIVERSITY
EASTER ROYAL ALBERT COLLEGE
LEEDS UNIVERSITY
LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY
LONDON UNIVERSITY

QUEEN'S COLLEGE 43 and 45 Harley Street W
Principal Joseph Edwards M A
Dean Rev R Bayne M A
Warden Miss C E Lewes B A
Librarian Prof K J Spalding M A
Bursar, Prof P A Ellis Richards F I C

OXFORD UNIVERSITY
SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY
VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, MANCHESTER

WALES

ABERDARE HALL CARDIFF
ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

SCOTLAND

ALL UNIVERSITIES

IRELAND

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY BELFAST
ALEXANDRA COLLEGE DUBLIN
VICTORIA COLLEGE BELFAST

Girls' Secondary Schools.

* *For List of Schools and Climates see* pp 986 to 1015

§ Member of the Association of Head Mistresses

§ABBOTS BROMLEY, Rugeley (St Anne's)—Miss M A Rice M A
§ABERDEEN (High)—Miss Ward B A
§AINWICK Duchess's)—Miss Sillum M A
§ALTRINCHAM (County High School)—Miss M Howes Smith M A
§ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH (Girls Grammar School)—Miss C M Hopkirk
§ASHFORD Middx (Welsh Girls School)—Miss A H Jones
Kent §(County)—Miss Rosa Davey
§BANGOR (County)—Miss Mason B A
§BARNET (Qn Eliz Gram)—Miss Clement B A
§BARNSLEY (High)—Miss Nuttall M A
§BARNSTAPLE (Gram) Miss Jenkin M A
§BARROW (Mun Sec Sch)—Miss E Fordham B A
§BARRY (Cty Sch)—Miss E E Morgan B A
§BASINGSTOKE (High)—Miss H Costello M A
§BATH (Royal School for the daughters of Officers of the Army)—Miss E Steel M A
,, §(High Sch GPDST)—Miss L M Fletcher
§BATLEY (Gr Sch.)—Miss M Bellman
§BECKENHAM (County)—Miss E M Fox
§BEDFORD (High)—Miss Tanner B A
§(Modern)—Miss D E Dolby
§BERKHAMSTED—Miss Sowels M A
§BERWICK ON TWEED (High)—Miss D L Tasker
§BEVERLEY (High)—Miss Rossiter B A [B A
§BIDEFORD (Edgehill Coll)—Miss F O Johnson
§BINGLEY (Gr Sch)—Miss A L Scott B A
§BIRKENHEAD (High School GPDST Devonshire Place)—Miss Edith M L Lees M A
,, §(Sec Sch)—Miss A F Edwards
, §(Higher Tranmere)—Miss Minna Jones
§BIRMINGHAM (Edgbaston High)—Miss G Tarleton Young M A
,, §(Edgbaston, Ch of Eng Coll)—Miss Godfrey
,, §(Handsworth, King Edward's)—Miss Brew M A
, §(Camp Hill King Edward's)—Miss E M Keen [M A
,, §(High Sch., New St)—Miss E H Major,
,, (George Dixon).—Miss M B Clarke
§BISHOP AUCKLAND (County)—Miss Fisher, M A
§BLACKBURN (High).—Miss M F Gardner M A
§BLACKHEATH (High School, GPDST, Wemyss Road).—Miss M Gale
§BOGNOR (St Michael's).—Miss B A Ward, B.sc
§BOLTON—Miss M H. Meade, B A.
§BOOTLE (Secondary Sch).—Miss L Taylor, M A
§BOURNEMOUTH (High Sch)—Miss M A Broad
§(Collegiate Sch)—Miss Davie B A
§BRACKLEY (St Edith's)—Miss E R Pearson M A
§BRADFORD (Gr)—Miss M E Roberts
(Hanson Secondary) Miss Hart B Sc
(Belle Vue Secondary)—Miss S L Beszant
(Carlton Street Secondary)—Miss E Greene
(Grange Rd Secdy)—Miss E E Richardson
§BRAMLEY Guildford (St Catherine's)—Mrs Russell Baker
§BRECON (County Sch)—Miss Margaret Davies
§BRENTWOOD (County)—Miss Tew
§BRIDGNORTH (Gram Sch).—Miss Windsor, M A
§BRIDLINGTON (High School)—Miss Drummond
§BRIGHOUSE (Secondary Sch)—Miss Fleming
BRIGHTON (Roedean)—The Misses Lawrence
, §(St Mary's Hall Clergy Daughters).—Miss F L Ghey M A
§(Mun)—Miss E V Ellis M A
§BRIGHTON AND HOVE (High School GPDST, Montpelier Road)—Miss Barratt
§BRISTOL (Clergy Daughters School St Brandon's)—Miss A H Palmer
§(Colston's)—Miss B M Sparks M A
§(Redland High)—Miss Shekleton M A
§(Red Maids)—Miss Webb I L A
§BROMLEY KENT (County)—Miss L G Salt M A
§BROMLEY (High GPDST)—Miss M A Hodge, M A
(County Sch)—Miss L C Salt M A
§BRONDESBURY & KILBURN—Miss K L Johnston M A
§BRUTON (Sunny Hill)—Miss E J Radford
§BURNLEY (High Sch)—Miss Wood M B E M A
§BURTON ON TRENT (High School)—Miss E H Tunnell
BURY (Girls Gram School)—Miss Neild M A
§BUSHEY (St Margaret's)—Miss J M Joyce M A
§BUXTON (Cavendish High)—Miss Evans B A
§CAINE (St Mary's).—Miss Matthews
§CAMBORNE (County School)—Miss Pratt M A
§CAMBRIDGE (County)—Miss Bingham M A
, §(Perse High)—Miss Kennett M A
§CANTERBURY (Simon Langton)—Miss Proudfoot.
§CARDIFF (City High School)—Miss Collin B A
,, §(Munic Sec School)—Miss Hugon M A
,, (The College Sch).—Miss Gauntlett B A
,, (Canton Munic)—Miss Abbott, M A
§CARLISLE (County and High School, Lismore Place)—Miss F E. Bevan.
§CARMARTHEN (County).—Miss Holme M A
, §(High School)—Miss E I Sutton, B.A

§CASTLERTON (Clergy Daughters Sch) Kirkby Lonsdale —Miss Williams, M A
§CAVERSHAM (Qn Anne's).—Miss K E Moore B A
§CHATHAM (County).—Miss C Wakeman B A
§CHELMSFORD (County High) —Miss E M Bancroft, B A
§CHELTENHAM 1854 (Ladies College) —Miss J M Faithfull, M A
§(Pates Gr Sch) —Miss A N Miles M A
§CHERTSEY (Sir Wm Perkins s) —Miss Eastaugh B Sc
§CHESTER (Queens) Miss Beatrice Clay B A
§(City & County) —Miss Footman
§CHELSTERFIELD (High) —Miss Munro, M A
§CHICHESTER (High School) — Miss Lane B A
§CHRIST'S HOSPITAL Hertford (1552) —Miss M E Roberts on
CIRENCESTER Miss W W Cullis
§CLIFTON (High School) Miss E Addison Phillips
§COALBROKDALE (High School) —Miss A Hurst B A
§COLCHESTER (County High School) —Miss W M Crosthwaite B Sc
§COLWYN BAY (Denbighshire) —Miss R Hovey B A
CORK (High) —Miss A P Dobbin B A
§COVENTRY Barras Hill) —Miss Howell M A
COWBRIDGE (High) —Mrs E F Forrester B A
§CRAWLEY Sussex (Milton Mt)—Miss Wo lall M A
§CREDITON (High) —Miss Belcher B A
§CROYDON (High Sch G P D S T Wellesley Road) Miss Leahy M A
§(Borough High) Miss Wellman B A
(Convent Sch)—Miss Tarrett
(Old Palace)—Miss K M Boole B A
§DARLEY DALE Matlock (St Elphins) —Miss Flood M A
§DARLINGTON (High) —Miss A L Harrison
§DARTFORD (City Sch) —Mrs J Acworth I L A
DARTMOUTH Miss Davidson I I A
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Textile Factory Workers Association United Ewbank Chambers 19 St James Street Accrington.—*Sec* J Cross J P

Textile Workers General Union of 1 Kirkgate Bldgs Kirkgate Huddersfield.—*Sec* Allen Gee

Textile Workers and Kindred Trades Amalgamated Society of Co operative Buildings Foxlowe Leek Staffs.—*Sec* W Bromfield M P

Theatrical Employées National Association of Kings Chambers Portugal Street W C 2.—*Sec* W Johnson

Theatrical Managers Association 52 Shaftesbury Avenue W 1

Theatrical Proprietors and Managers Association Provincial 52 Shaftesbury Avenue W 1.—*Sec*

Tin and Sheet Millmens Association 16 Bryn Road Swansea.—*Sec* Ivor H Gwynne J I

Tithe Owners Union Church House Westminster, S W 1.—*Sec* E W I Peterson

Tobacco Trade Alliance, 105 Colmore Row Birmingham

Toolmakers Amalgamated Society of 38 John Bright Street Birmingham.—*Sec* G Wilkinson

Touring Managers Association.—Sec, W Gibbons

Trade and Technical Journals British Association of Sicilian House Southampton Row, W C 2.—*Sec* A C Brookes

Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee 32 Eccleston Square S W 1 (1920 Meeting at Portsmouth *Chairman*, Rt Hon J H Thomas, M P).—*Sec*, Rt Hon C W Bowerman M P

Transport Workers Federation National, 8 St Martin's Place, W C 2.—*Sec*, Robert Williams

Typographical Association, 1-4 Caxton Hall, Chapel Street, Salford, Lancs.—*Sec*, H Skinner

Ulster Unionist Council, Old Town Hall, Belfast.—*Sec.*, R. Dawson Bates

United Club.—Hon Sec, Capt Campbell Johnstone Constitutional Club Northumberland Avenue, W C 2

United Irish League 2 Great Smith Street, S W 1.—*Gen Sec*, F L Crilly. *Org Sec*, John Brady

Upholsterers, Amalgamated Union of, 135 Lower Clapton Road, E 5.—*Sec*, L Leckie

Variety Artistes Federation, 18 Charing Cross Road, W C 2.—*Chairman*, Albert Voyce

Vehicle Builders National Union of 195 Oxford Road, Manchester.—*Sec* James Nicholson

Vehicle Workers United 45 Emperors Gate, S W 7.—*Sec*, S Hirst

Warehouse and General Workers Union, National Spekeland Buildings 2 Coopers Row, Liverpool.—*Sec* W A Robinson

Watermen Lightermen and Bargemen Amalgamated Society of 31 Great Prescott Street, E 1.—*Sec*, H Gosling C H

Waterworks Employees National Union of, 10 Tatam Road, Stonebridge Park Willesden, N W 10.—*Sec* A E Harwood

Weavers Association Amalgamated Ewbank Chambers Accrington.—*Sec* J Cross J P

Weights & Measures, Incorporated Society of Inspectors of Watford.—*Sec* R Robertson

Welch National Liberal Council 82 Queen Street Cardiff.—*Sec*

Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers Federation of Great Britain 11 Pall Mall S W 1.—*Sec*, C J Healy

Wholesale Textile Association Oxford Court Cannon Street E C 4.—*Sec*

Wine Merchants Union 35 Great Tower Street E C 3.—*Sec* J L Harper

Wireless Telegraphists Association of Hastings House Norfolk Street Strand W C 2.—*Sec*, E R Tuck

Women Clerks and Secretaries Association of 12 Buckingham Street Strand W C 2.—*Sec* Miss D Evans M A

Women's Freedom League 144 High Holborn W C 1.—*Sec* Miss E A Underwood

Women Journalists Society of 2 Tudor Street E C 4.—*Sec*, Mrs A Binstead

Women's Local Government Society 19 Tothill Street S W 1.—*Sec* Miss Berry

Women's National Liberal Federation 72 Victoria St S W 1.—*Org Sec* Miss McLaren Ramsay

Women's National Unionist Association 1 Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street S W 1.—*Org Sec*

Women Workers National Federation of Dilke House Malet Street, W C 1.—*Sec*, Miss Mary Macarthur

Wood cutting Machinists Amalgamated Society of 383 Stockport Road Manchester.—*Sec* W J Wentworth

Woodworkers Amalgamated Society of 131 Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester.—*Sec*, Alex Gordon Cameron

Wool, Yarn and Warehouse Workers Union, 20-22 Barry Street Bradford.—*Sec*, Frank Egan,

Workers, National Federation of General 3 Arundel St W C 2.—*Sec* James O Grady M P

Workers, National Union of General 28 Lavistock Square, W C 1.—*Sec*, W Thorne M P

Workers' Socialist Federation 400 Old Ford Road Bow, E 3.—*Sec*, Miss E Sylvia Pankhurst

Workers' Union, "Highfield, Golders Green Road, Hampstead, N W 4.—*Sec*, C Duncan

Young Scots Society, 26 Tassie St, Shawlands, Glasgow.—*Hon. Gen Sec*, Thomas Lochhead

Young Socialist League, 28 Brick Lane, Bethnal Green, E 1.—*Sec*, J Bloomfield

**** *For further particulars of Hospitals see Advertisement pages*

GENERAL.

ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, West Smithfield Ordinary cases admitted from 9 to 10 daily, accidents at all times Out patients daily, surgical 10, medical 10, ear, M and F, at 1 30, Tu and Th., at 10, throat M and F, at 1 30 Tu and Th at 10, women, M and S, at 9, W, at 1 30, dental, daily, at 9, orthopædic, M and Th at 1 30, eye, M, Tu, Th and F at 1 30, electrical, M 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*, Thos Hayes *Steward*, C M Power, Capt, M C *Matron*, Miss A McIntosh

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 and Th, throat, W skin, Tu W and F women, M and W, children under 12 W and Sat, 9 30, eye, daily, except Sat 1 30 dental M Tu Th and F 9 mental Tu, 10 vaccination, Tu, 10 30, X rays, M, W and F, 2, physical exercise, M W and F 1 30 neurological S, at 10 urological, M W and Th, at 5. Visiting days Sundays 3 to 4 30 p m Wednesdays, 3.30 to 4.30 Paying patients are admitted to St Thomas's Home *Secretary*, G Q Roberts, C B E, M A *Matron*, Miss Lloyd Still The Nightingale Nursing School is attached

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street Strand Urgent cases at all times, others at 1 daily Out patients, daily at 1

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St Thomas Street Borough S E 1 Accidents and urgent cases at all times Visiting days Sun, 2 to 4 Wed 3 to 4 *Treas*, Viscount Goschen *Supt*, H I Fason, C B, C M G M S *Clerk*, W J Curry *Matron*, Miss Margaret Hogg, C B E

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill S E 5 Urgent cases at all times Surgical out patients daily at 1 30 Medical Men, Tu, Th and Sat women, M, Wed and F, at 1 30 children Mon, 9 30 Wed and Sat, 1 30 Throat Tu and F, 1 30 eye, Mon and Th 1 30 ear Mon and Th, 1 30 skin, Tu and F 1 30 dental, Tu and Th, 9 *Sec*, Richard J Coles *Sister Matron* Miss M A Willcox

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road E 1 Urgent cases and accidents at all hours out patients daily, ear, throat and nose Tu W Th and F, 9 skin Tu and Th, 9, ophthalmic Tu W, F and Sat, 9, electrical, daily, 9 orthopædic F, 10 phototherapy, Tu and Th 9 M and F, 2 diseases of women, W and Sat 1 30 venereal Sat 1 30 M 5 Tu and Th, 8 30 a m Visiting days General wards Wed 4 to 5 Sun 3 to 5 Hebrew wards Wed 4 to 5, Sat, 3 to 5. Children's wards Sun 3 to 5 *House Gov*, E W Morris, C B E *Matron* Miss Beatrice Monk, R R C

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer St W 1 Accident and emergency cases at all hours, other cases with or without a Governor's or subscriber's letter, daily from 10 to 5 *Secretary Supt*, Walter Kewley

NORTH LONDON, or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W C 1 In patients daily out patients, medical and surgical, daily, at 1 diseases of women, Mon and Th, 1 30, dental cases, daily at 8.45 to 11 a m at the National Dental Hospital (Dental depart of U C H), Gt Portland Street, W, skin, M, 9 30, Th, 1 30, eye, Mon, Tu, W and F, at 1 30, ear, nose and throat, Tu. and Th. 3.30, Tu., F. and S., at 9. Tuberculosis Dispensary, Tu and F, 1 30; Th, 8 p.m Mental Diseases, W at 2, Sat at 10. Inoculation Dept, W at 9.30 Electrical and radiographic daily Visiting days Tu and F, 4 to 5, Sun, 3 to 4 Children's ward, Sun, 3 to 4, parents or guardians only *Sec*, J Gerald T Buckle B A

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, W and Sat at 9 30 diseases of the eye, Tu and F at 9 throat nose, and ear, M and Th at 9 skin Th at 9 30 a m Visiting days Sun 3 to 4 Thur, 3 30 to 4 30 *Sec*, Reginald R. Garratt

ST GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner S W 1 Open at all times for accidents and urgent cases In patients daily at 12 45 p m Out patients general medical and surgical, daily at 11 30 throat nose and ear M and F at 1 30 eye W and Sat at 1 30 skin W at 2 dental M W and Fri at 11 30 genito urinary, Th at 1 30 venereal diseases in medical surgical, obstetrical, skin, and genito urinary departments, and o r M, W and F at 6 p m, diseases of women, M and Th at 1 30 vaccination, Tu at 11 Special Departments for electro therapeutic treatment Visiting days Sun and W 3 to 4 The Atkinson Morley's Convalescent Hospital, Wimbledon, is attached *Secretary Superintendent* James M Churchfield *Matron*, Miss J M T Babtie

ST MARY'S HOSPITAL, Praed Street, W 2 In patients at 1 Accidents and urgent cases free at all times Out patients general, medical and surgical, daily (except Sat) at 1 p m Sat 9 15 diseases of women M and Th at 1 p m eye, Tu and F at 9 15 ear nose and throat M and Th at 9 15 dental, W and Sat at 9 15 skin, M and Th at 9 15 nervous diseases Tu at 9 15 mental diseases T at 9 15 inoculation Tu and F 2 Visiting days Sun and Pub Hol 3 t 4 W and Sat, 4 to 5 *Sec* Lt Col W Parkes D S M C

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY GREENWICH FOR SEAMEN OF ALL NATIONS formerly maintained on board the Hospital Ship Dreadnought for seamen suffering from disease or accident, who are admitted without any recommendation *Establishments* Dreadnought Hosp, Greenwich to which is attached the *London School of Clinical Medicine (q v) Albert Dock Hospital &c The Hospital for Tropical Disease*, Endsleigh Gardens N W to which is attached the *London School of Tropical Medicine (q v) King George's Sanatorium for Sailors* Bramshott, Hants Dispensaries for out patients East India Dock Road E and Gravesend The Angas Convalescent Home, at Cudham *Sec*, P J Michelli C M G

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, near Westminster Abbey In patients Urgent cases admitted on any day at any hour Visiting days Sun between 2 and 3 Th, 4 to 5 *Sec* Sidney M Quennell *Matron*, Miss Edith Smith

[*All the preceding have Medical Schools attached*]

ANTI VIVISECTION HOSPITAL BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL (Incorporated) Battersea Park, S W 11 Out patients M F 5 Tu, 2 surgical W 3 30 ear throat nose F 1 30 eye M, 1 45 dental, Tu, 4 cancer, W, 2, elect, ther and X-ray, daily, 11 to 1, massage, M, Th and Sat, 2, dressings, daily, 9 30 to 11 Accidents treat

all hours. Five public wards, one private ward. Special department for cancer treatment. Visiting-days: Th. and Sun. Board of Management (18): *Sec.*, G. W. F. Robbins, B.A. *Matron*, Miss A. Mossman.

BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL (Free Accident and Emergency, with Home Hospital attached), Wandsworth Common, S.W. 11. In-patients, 705; out-patients. attendances. 30,922. Paying patients received. *Resident Med. Officer*, C. B. Lowe.

FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY (74 beds, open to all French-speaking foreigners), 172 Shaftesbury Av., W.C. 2. Out-patients daily at 10. The Convalescent Home at Brighton has 61 beds. *Hon. Treas.*, John Holman. *Sec.*, G. Pondepeyre.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston. In-patients daily, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., except Sundays. Out-patients, males, Tu.; females, M. and F., at 2 p.m. Oculist. M. and F., 2. Visiting-days: W. and Sun., 3 to 4 p.m. *Sec.*, W. F. Cochrane.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Holloway, N. 7. In-patients every day between 10 and 4 p.m.; accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. Out-patients. Medical, M., 9; Tu., W., Th., and F., 1; surgical, M., W., 9, Tu., Th., and F., 1; dental, Wed., 1; ear and throat, Tu. and F., 1; skin, W. and Th., 1; eye, M. and Th., 1; diseases of women, T., Th., 9. Visiting-days: Sun., 2.30 to 4; W., 1 to 2.30. Hospital of Recovery, East Finchley; Reckitt Convales. Home, Clacton. *Secretary*, Gilbert G. Panter. *Matron*, Miss A. M. Bird, R.R.C.

HAMPSTEAD GENERAL AND N.W. LONDON HOSPITAL, Haverstock Hill, N.W. 108 beds free to the poor of N.W. London. Out-patients Dept., Bayham St., Camden Town. Pay wing for local cases with 20 beds up to 105*s.* weekly. *Sec.*, Harold Wigg.

ITALIAN HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W.C. 1. *Secretary and Controller*, Cav. F. Hornyik.

JEWISH HOSPITAL, Stepney Green, E. 1.—*Secretary*, M. Stephany.

KENSINGTON AND FULHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL. Earl's Court, S.W. 5. Free to necessitous poor. *Sec.*, D. L. Tattam.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, 172 beds (founded 1849), Great Ormond St. and Queen Square, W.C. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours. *Sec.*. Edward A. Attwood, F.C.I.S.

LONDON RADIUM INSTITUTE, Riding House St., Portland Place, W. 1. *Med. Supt.*, A. E. Hayward Pinch, F.R.C.S. *Sec.*, Thomas A. Garner.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W. 1. (For treatment of patients without the ordinary administration of alcohol.) Casualty dept. open always. Med. Out-Patients, M., Tu., and W., at 1; surgical, M. and Th., 1; eye, M., 12.30, W., 1: ear, throat and nose, F., 1; skin, W., 1; dental, Tu. at 9.30; In-Patients, daily. *Sec.*, J. Denholm.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Rd., N.E. 2. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times, 120 beds. Out-Patients, M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30; Sat., 9. Dental, Tu., Th., Sat., 9; women, M., 1.30; throat and ear, Th., 2; eye, W., 1.30; electrical, M., W., F., 1.30. Visiting-days, Th., 3 to 4; Sun., 3 to 4.30. *Sec. and House Governor*, Guy P. Dale. *Matron*, Miss J. C. Bennett, R.R.C.

MILLER GENERAL HOSPITAL for South-East London, Greenwich Road, S.E. 10. *Sec.*, Harry A. Bone.

POPLAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS, Poplar, E. 14. Open free at all hours. Visiting-days, Tu. and Fri. 3 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4. *Sec. and House Gov.*, P. J. M. Rogers, B.A.

PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, The Green, Tottenham, N. 15. 125 beds, all free. Visiting days Sun. and W., 2 to 3.30. *Director*, F. W. Drewett.

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, Stratford, E. 130 beds. In-patients, 1919, 1,897; out-patients. 144,919. Visiting-days, Sun. 3 to 4.30; W. 3 to 4. Open day and night for urgent cases. *Secretary*, A. W. Scrivener.

ST. JOHN AND ST. ELIZABETH, HOSPITAL OF, 40 Grove End Road, N.W. 18. For medical and surgical cases. 122 beds. *Sec.*, M. J. Griffin.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W. 6., 160 beds. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients daily at 8.45 and 2; dental cases, Tu. and F. at 9.30; throat, nose, and ear, Tu. and F. at 2; eyes, M., W., and Th. at 2; orthopædic, Th. at 2. Women's cases, M. at 2. Skin diseases, Tu. and F. at 2. Med. dis. of children, W. and Sat. at 9.45. Electric cases, Tu. and F. at 10. *Sec.*, H. A. Madge.

CANCER.

CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Fulham Road, S.W. 10. Poor persons admitted free without letter of recommendation. Out-patients seen each week day, except Saturday, at 2 p.m. Visiting-days, Tu. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, J. Courtney Buchanan. *Matron*, Miss B. Sherratt.

CANCER CHARITY of the Middlesex Hospital, Nassau Street, W. 1. For operable and cancer patients who are treated "until relieved by art, or released by death." Admission without subscriber's letter in order of application. *Secretary-Supt.*, Walter Kewley.

CHILDREN.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISEASE, Queen Sq., W.C. 1. *Sec.*, Stanley Smith.

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, THE (Incorporated), 2 Clapham Rd, S.W. 9. Surgical and medical, M., Tu., Th., and Fri. at 9.30 a.m.; dental, W., 9 a.m.; eye, Tu. & F., 2 p.m. *Matron*, Miss F. E. Barwell. *Sec.*, Thomas Clapham.

CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. For cases ineligible at General Hospitals. No out-patients. Weekly payment, 7*s.*; a few free and half-payment cots. Branch Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, near Birchington, Kent. *Sec.*, H. Kemp-Welch

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE, Eardley Road, Sevenoaks. Admission by weekly payment. *Lady Supt.*, Miss M. Rose.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN, Shadwell, E. Open daily. *Lady Supt.*, Agnes Coulton. *Treasurer*, Robert J. Mumm. *Sec.*, W. M. Wilcox, B.A.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. Free and for the poor only. 76 cots, and large out-patients' dept. New cases daily, 9.30 to noon. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Open to visitors any day, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, H. C. Staniland Smith.

HER MAJESTY'S HOSPITAL, 82 beds, 13 to 19 Stepney Causeway, E., and AUSTRALASIAN HOSPITAL, 66 beds, Girls' Village Home, Barkingside, Essex. Admission free to destitute children under the care of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. *Senior Medical Officer*, Robert Milne, M.D.

HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR SICK CHILDREN, Northcourt, College Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.

Visiting hours, 3 to 5 daily *Matron*, Miss Mackenzie Rose *Hon Secs*, E Brown, A Dewing

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Gt Ormond St, W C 1, and Hospital Branch, Cromwell House, Highgate (270 beds). *Matron*, Miss G Mabel Tisdale *Sec (acting)*, James McKay.

KENSINGTON DISPENSARY AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, 49 Church Street Free on subscriber's recommendation *Hon Sec*, E A Lewes

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Alton, and Hayling Is, Hants (*London Office*, 61 Moorgate St, E C 2.)—*Chairman*, Sir Wm Treloar, Bart. *Hon Treas*, Sir Wm H Dunn, Bart *Sec*, H B Harper

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, London, W 46 cots Free to all necessitous patients without letters *Sec* F Stanley Cheer *Matron* Miss J T Archibald Convalescent Home for 16 children, "Fair View, Slough *Matron*, Miss E Hasler

QUEEN'S (LATE NORTH EASTERN) HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Rd, Bethnal Green, E 2, and at Bexhill on Sea (164 beds) In and out patients daily at 12 30 Surgical cases, Tu and W 12 30, Fri and Sat 9 15, medical, W 9 30 and 12 30, Sat 9 15, other week days, 12 30 eye, Th 12 30, skin, F 12 30, ear nose, and throat, M and Th 9 30, dental, twice a week *Sec*, T Glenton Kerr *Lady Supt*, Miss A M Bushby

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Rd, S E *Hon Treas*, J Topham Richardson *—Sec*, Alexander Pym

ROYAL SEA BATHING HOSPITAL FOR SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS, Margate 268 beds (90 for children and 68 for discharged sailors and soldiers) Admission with a Governor's recommendation on payment of 10s 6d to 21s, without letter 65s per week *Sec*, A Nash, 13 Charing Cross, S W 1

SOUTH EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Sydenham, S E 26 (formerly Hospital and Home for Children) — *Matron*, Miss Scott *Hon Sec*, W Mason, M B E *Hon Treas*, P W Killby

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Tite Street, Chelsea, Victoria Home, Broadstairs, Out patients, Med, Surg, 9 30 and 11 30 Eye Tu, 1 30, Skin, W at 1 30, Dental Th 1 30, Whooping Cough F 2 p m *Sec*, H G Evered

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 73 Welbeck St, W *Sec*, D D K Willis B A

CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION Visiting days Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3 Sunday 2 to 4 *Sec*, Frederick Wood *Res Physician*, T Gwynne Maitland M D

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park E Out patients daily at 2 *Secretary*, George Watts

MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION Out patients, 26 Margaret St, W and Fan light Sanatorium, Hastings *Sec*, Mrs M C Hawthorne

MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND HEART Hospital at Northwood Midx Out patients daily at 1 30, at 7 Fitzroy Square, W 1 Visiting day Sun, 3 to 4. *Sec*, W J Morton

ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL, City Road, E C 1 Open daily for admission of out patients Mondays to Fridays at 1; Saturdays, 9 a.m. *Secretary*, A T. Mays.

ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Ventnor, *London Office*, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand *Sec*, Charles W Cox

DENTAL.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, Dental department, Univ Coll Hosp, Gt Portland St and Devonshire St, W, daily, 9 to 11 a m *Clerk*, M P Collings

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Sq, W C For extraction under gas or stopping, a subscriber's or Governor's letter required Daily, 9 till 11 a m, and 1 to 3 p m, Sats, 9 to 11 *Sec*, W J Wadham

FEVER

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington, N 1 Sec, Commr I J Farnell, D S C

The following fever hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board —

Eastern Homerton Grove, Homerton, E 9.
North Eastern, St Ann's Rd, S Tottenham, N 15
North Western Lawn Road Hampstead N W 3
Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham S W 6.
South Western, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W.9.
Grove Tooting Graveney, S W 17
Fountain, Tooting Grove, Tooting Graveney, S W 17
South Eastern Avonley Rd, New Cross S E. 14
Park, Hither Green Lewisham S E 13
Brook, Shooters Hill, Woolwich, S E 18
Joyce Green (Fever or Smallpox) Dartford, Kent
Northern (Convalescent), Winchmore Hill, N 21
Southern, Dartford, Kent

FISTULA PILES &c

GORDON HOSPITAL Vauxhall Bridge Road S W 1 (1884) For Rectal Diseases Out patients, M Tu, W, Th and F, at 2 *Sec*, Carl St Amory, M A

ST MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road E C 1 Out Patients, Tu Th and F, 5 p m, Sat at 2 p m Operations M, W and Th at 2 30 open to the Profession and Students *Matron*, Miss E Hall *Sec*, H Coope

HEART DISEASE

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART INCORPORATED, Westmoreland St St Marylebone (from Soho Square), 42 beds Out patients M, Tu W and F, 9 30 and 2, Th, 2 and 0 30 *Chairman*, Sir James Harrison, C V O *Sec*, Capt R. G Whitney

INCURABLES

BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES Streatham, S W *Office*, 72 Cheapside E C *Sec*, Edgar Penman

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, Putney *Offices*, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E C 4. *Sec*, Charles Cutting

ST COLUMBA'S HOSPITAL, 98 Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage N W *Sec*, Arthur R. Godrich

ST CYPRIAN'S HOME FOR INCURABLE YOUNG WOMEN, 31 The Grove, Hammersmith *Lady Supt and Hon Sec*, Miss Thorman

ST LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR ADVANCED CASES 14 Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W 2 *Hon Sec*, Miss Helen E Don

THE HOSTEL OF GOD (Free Home for the Dying), 29 North Side, Clapham Common Apply to Sister Superior

LOCK HOSPITAL.

LOCK HOSPITAL Female Hospital and Rescue Home, Harrow Road W 9. 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 5, Country cases until 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, Th, 11 and 5 30 to 7, Fr, 2 to 3 There are facilities for daily douchings for *women and children* daily, 8 30 to 8 30 p m, at 283 Harrow Road, W 9, M, Tu and W, 11 to 12 15 Th, 10 to 1, F 1 to 6 30, S, 6 to 8 p m, at 91 Dean Street, W 1 *Males*, 91 Dean Street, W 9 M, 1 to 6 p m, Tu and W, 6 30 p m, S, 1 p m There are a few private wards All communications to the *Sec*, Hy J Eason, 283 Harrow Road, W 9

MENTAL HOSPITALS

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Lambeth Road, S E 1 For the reception and treatment of mental and nervous diseases Patients of the educated classes suffering from presumably curable condition are alone eligible for admission (In connexion with the above a department for the treatment of Nervous Diseases has been instituted in a separate building, at 52 Lambeth Road, where early cases can be dealt with as out-patients) Visiting days Males, 1st and 3rd M females, 2nd and 4th M *Physician Supt*, J G Porter Phillips, M D M R C P

ROYAL EARLSWOOD INSTITUTION for Mental Defectives, Redhill *Office*, 14-16 Ludgate Hill, F C 4 *Sec*, H Howard

ST LUKE'S Old Street Rebuilding at Gerrards Cross Bucks *Offices*, 19 Nottingham Pl, W 1 *Sec*, W H Baird

The following are for *rate aided* persons of unsound mind from the Poor Law Unions in the Home Counties —

COUNTY OF LONDON

Banstead —*Med Sup*, P C Spark, M R C S
Bexley —*Med Sup*, T E K Stansfield, C B E, M B
Cane Hill —*Med Sup*, Lt Col S C Elge, O B E, L R C P & S
Claybury —*Med Sup* G F Barham M D
Colney Hatch —*Med Sup*, S J Gilfillan, O B E M B
Ewell Colony, Epsom —*Med Sup (acting)*, G Clarke, M D
Hanwell —*Med Sup*, A W Daniel, M D
Long Grove, Epsom —*Med Sup*, D Ogilvy, M D
Manor, Epsom —*Med Sup*, E S Littlejohn M.R.C.S

CITY OF LONDON

Dartford —*Med Sup*, R H Steen, M D (*Private patients received at 2 gs to 3 gs weekly*)

MIDDLESEX.

Wandsworth Common (Springfield Mental Hosp) —*Med Sup*, R Worth, O B E, M B

SURREY

Brookwood —*Med Sup*, J A Lowry, M D
Netherne, Coulsdon —*Med Sup*, P C Coombes, L R C P

KENT

Barming Heath —*Med Sup*, H W Lewis, M D
Chartham —*Med Sup*, M A Collins O B E, M D

The following asylums for unimprovable imbeciles from the Poor Law Unions in the Metropolis —

Leavesden, Herts —*Med Sup*, F A Elkins, M D, C M
Caterham, Surrey —*Med. Sup.*, J L Gordon, M D
Tooting Bec Mental Hosp, Tooting, S W —*Med Sup*, Edwyn H. Beresford, M R C S, L.R.C.P.
Fountain, Tooting, S.W 17.—*Med Sup*, James Nicoll, M.D., C M. D Ph.

And the following is for improvable imbeciles and the feeble minded —

Darenth Training Colony, Dartford Kent —*Med Sup*, E B Sherlock, M D, B Sc, D P H

MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL, City Road, E C (with training school for medical students, midwives, and monthly nurses) In patients and out patients, W and F, at 9 *Secretary*, Ralph B Cannings

EAST END MOTHERS LYING IN HOME (late Mothers Lying in Home, Shadwell), 394 396, and 398 Commercial Rd, E *Res Lady Supt*, Miss Anderson *Sec* J P Summers

GENERAL LYING IN HOSP York Road, Lambeth Patients present subscriber's letter on any day between 10 and 11 except Sat Training school for midwives and nurses *Matron*, Miss E Tunbridge

PLAISTOW MATERNITY CHARITY AND DISTRICT NURSES HOME Howards Road, E 13 Branches at Victoria Docks Forest Gate East Ham and Barking Midwives and Nurses trained *Lady Supt*, Miss Davies

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 Maternity nurses supplied for private cases *Secretary*, Arthur Watts

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757) To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes *Secretary*, Edith Elliott, 38 John St, Bedford Row W C 1

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS &c

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISORDERS AND NERVOUS DISEASES, "Forbes Winslow Memorial, 72 Camden Road, N W 1 *Sec*, F J Lee Smith

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Maida Vale, near the end of St John's Wood Road Free and paying in and out patients are received 85 beds, including 25 private wards Out patients daily, 2 p m, except Sat *Sec*, H W Burleigh

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC (Incorporated), Queen Sq, W C 1 170 beds Country Branch, East Finchley, 40 beds Branches at Bloomsbury and Clapham Park (managed for Ministry of Pensions), 60 beds. Special wards for middle class patients at £3 3s per week Out patients, M, Tu, Th and F, at 1 Visiting-days Th, and Sun, 2 to 4. *Sec*, G H Hamilton

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, In patient Dept with special wards for children, Gloucester Gate, N.W 1 Out patient Dept, 73 Welbeck St, W 1, M, W, Th, and F, 1 30, Tu and F, 5 30 Visiting days Sun, 2 to 4, Wed., 3 to 4. *Secretary*, D D Kirkaldy Willis, B A.

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON O H, Judd St., W C 1 (40 beds). Attendance daily, at 1 p.m Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours *Sec*, Harry R. S Druce

ROYAL EYE OR SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC H, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S E 1 Out-

patients daily at 1 30 p m *Sec*, Charles H Warren.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL) City Rd, E C 1 Open free daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the poor, from 8.30 a m until the limit is reached Visiting days Su and W 3 to 4.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC King William St Strand W C 2 Attendance daily 12 to 1 p m Accidents at any time Free to the poor on their own application

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL 155 Marylebone Road N W 1 (1856) Out patients M Tu Th and F 1 30 W and S 9 a m

ORTHOPÆDIC

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL with which is amalgamated the CITY OF LONDON ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL 234 Great Portland St Regents Park, W Bolsover St and Euston Road Surgeons attend M, Tu, Wed Th and Fri at 1 30 p m

PAY HOSPITALS

ST ANDREWS HOSPITAL Dollis Hill N W 2 (for gentlepeople who are unwilling to go into the free wards of a public hospital, and are unable to meet the fees of nursing homes) Resident and visiting medical staff Medical and surgical cases are received but those of a mental contagious consumptive or chronic nature are not admitted 45 beds

ST SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for ladies of limited means) 10 Osnaburgh Street Regents Park N W 1 From 30*s* to 4 guineas weekly

ST THOMAS'S HOME St Thomas's Hospital S E The Res Med Officer can be seen daily at noon For particulars apply to the *Steward*

ST MARYLEBONE HOME (for Incurables) 61 Weymouth St, W

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, Aubert Park and Highbury Terrace N For invalid ladies of limited incomes

SKIN

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN Blackfriars S E (1841) Out patients, daily at 1 Radium Finsen Light and X Ray treatment daily 1 also Fri, 6 Free and paying patients received

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq W 1 Out patients treated daily at 1 30 and 5 30 p m, Sat 1 30 p m only Application for admission to be made to the *Secretary*

ST JOHN'S H FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp) 49 Leicester Sq W C 2 (1863) In patients Dept 262 Uxbridge Road, W 12 (40 beds) Out patients daily 2 to 3 and except Sat 6 to 7 p m Free and paying in patients are received

ST PAUL'S H FOR SKIN AND GENITO URINARY DISEASES Red Lion Sq, W C Out patients (free) Men M Tu Th 1 30 to 3 and 5 30 to 7 W, 5 30 to 7 F 1 30 to 3 Sat, 1 30 to 3.30 Women and children, W, 1 30 to 3, F, 5.30 to 7 In patients, by arrangement

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 44 46 Hampstead Road N W 1 M, Tu, W, Th, F, 1 30 p m, Tu and Th, 5 p m, F, 5 p m

STONE AND URINARY DISEASES

ALL SAINTS HOSPITAL FOR GENITO URINARY DISEASES. *Out patients*, 49–57 Vauxhall Bridge Rd, S W 1 *In patients*, 91, Finchley Road, N W 8 For free and paying cases

ST PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St, Covent Garden 32 beds, with 6 beds in Paying Ward Out patients M and Tu at 2 M, W, Th, and Sat at 5 women and children, F at 2

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 (Sat excepted) 1 30 Tuesday and Friday evenings 6 30 Sat, 9 a m

METROPOLITAN EAR NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838) INCORPORATED 2 Fitzroy Sq W

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL Dean Street Soho W 1 Ear Nose and Throat Dept of University Coll Hosp where out patients are seen on Tu, Fri and Sat at 9 15, and Tu and Fri at 5.40

TROPICAL DISEASES

HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES Endsleigh Gardens Euston Road N W 1 attached to the Seamen's Hosp Greenwich

WOMEN

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN Arthur St, Chelsea S W 3 (Convalescent Home at St Leonards *not admitted to Hospital patients*) In patients admitted free with subscriber's letter, or by weekly payments of from 10*s* 6*d* to 63*s* Visiting-days Wednesdays and Sundays, 3 to 4 30 Out patients admitted by subscriber's letter or upon payment of 1*s* per weekly attendance seen daily at 2 15 p m (except Sat)

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL Bromfield Rd, Jeffreys Road S W Under Medical women

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL, 144 Euston Road N W The physicians and surgeons are all women Out patients seen daily at 1 o'clock A charge of 1*s* is made on attendance and 6*d* a week for medicine

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN Vincent Square S W Out patients daily 1 30 p m except Sat

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN 29 Soho Square W 1 68 beds Open daily to out patients Sat 9 to 9 30 all other days 12.30 to 1 Out patients present a Governor's letter or pay 2*s* at each visit Paying patients received Visiting days Sun and W 2 to 4

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN Marylebone Road N W (for diseases peculiar to women) Free without letter Out dept daily, 12 to 2. Visiting day Sun Thurs and Sat, 2 to 4

ST MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Plaistow E 13 Urgent cases at all times In patients (1919), 717 out patients, 8 050

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp), South Side Clapham Common, S W 4. A General Hospital for Women and Children, staffed by medical women. Private wards at low, inclusive fees for women of limited means Visiting Days, W and Sun, 2.30 p m Out-patients' Department, 86–90 Newington Causeway, S E General, Women daily, 1 30 Children, Tu, F, Sat, 9 a m Eye, M, 1 30 Skin, Tu., W, 10. Evening clinic, Tu F 6 30.

Banks and Banking.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1920-21

Governor, Montagu Collet Norman, D S O —*Deputy Governor*, Henry Alexander Trotter

DIRECTORS

Sir Charles Stewart Addis
Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, K B E
Charles George Arbuthnot
Henry Cosmo Orme Bonsor.
George Macaulay Booth
Rt Hon Lord Cullen K B E
Edward Charles Grenfell
Sir Everard A Hambro, K C V O
Col Lionel Hy Hanbury C M G
George William Henderson
William Douro Hoare
The Right Hon Lord Hollenden
Rt Hon Frederick H Jackson
Reginald Eden Johnston
Sir Robt Molesworth Kindersley G B E
Cecil Lubbock
Robert Lydston Newman
The Right Hon Lord Revelstoke, G C V O
Michael Seymour Spencer-Smith, D S O M C
Frank Cyril Tiarks
Robert Wallace
Walter K Whigham
Arthur Whitworth

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 29, 1920

ISSUE DEPARTMENT	£		£	BANKING DEPARTMENT	£		£
Notes issued	140,018,615	Govt Debt	11,015,100	Proprietors Capital	14 553 000	Govt Securities	21 888 129
		Other securities	7,434 900	Rest	3,542,842	Other Securities	
		Gold Coin and Bullion	121,568,615	Public Deposits	16,139 467		109 312 765
				Other Deposits	111 027 414	Notes	12 527 680
				Seven day and other Bills	11 951	Gold and Silver Coin	1,546,100
	£140,018,615		£140 018 615		£145 274 674		£145 274,674

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Comptroller, Sir John Gordon Nairne Bart

Chief Accountant, W H Clegg
Deputy do, F S Arnold
Assistant do, A M Walker
Supply, Assistant do, W M Rowe
Western Branch, Burlington Gardens Agent, I E Boscawen

Chief Cashier, Sir E M Harvey, K B E
Deputy Cashier, C F Paice
Assistant do, C P Mahon
Branch Banks Off, E N Travers
Law Clerks Branch Agent, M J Hardcastle

Discount Office, Catesby Paget
Secretary, H Tilden
Deputy do R C G Dale
Assistant do, J A Stark

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS

Birmingham, H K N Thurston M B E
Bristol, B F Williams
Hull, Osborn Symonds
Leeds, J H Bland
Liverpool, John Lea
Manchester F W Peel
Newcastle E W Tidderdale
Plymouth F H Smith

THE BANK OF IRELAND, FOUNDED 1783

Head Office—College Green Dublin

GOVERNOR, W P Cairnes —DEPUTY GOVERNOR H S Guinness

DIRECTORS

Sir G F Brooke, Bart
R F S Colvill
Rt Hon J Hogg
A Jameson
J X Murphy
Sir W R Nugent, Bart
A R S Nutting
F C Pilkington
J T Pim
W Robertson
G F Stewart
N J Synnott
T Vernon

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Secretary, Robert J Buckley
Chief Cashier, Samuel H Hinton
Accountant General George R Deverell.
Branch Banks Dept, Philip O Connell

Capital, £2,769,230 in Stock — Reserve Funds, £970,000 — Deposits, etc., £30,000,000

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, 1919, was £28,415,382,000, an increase of £7,217,870,000 as compared with the year 1918. The Town Clearing in 1919 amounted to £23,214,685,000, an increase as compared with 1918 of £6,183,057,000, the Metropolitan Clearing to £1,183,929,000, an increase of £384,318,000, and the Country Clearing to £3,386,768,000, an increase of £650,495,000. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers —*Chairman and Hon. Sec.*, R. Holland-Martin, C B., *Deputy Chairman*, Rt. Hon. R. McKenna; *Acting Managers*, A. E. Salt (*Chief Inspector*); Herbert J. Woodcock (*Deputy Inspector*).

Principal Banks in the British Empire.

A list of the principal Joint Stock and Private Banks in the British Empire, with the date of their establishment and particulars of their Capital Reserve Fund, Deposits, and Dividends The *Bank of England* (*see* p 352 and the *Bank of Ireland* (*see* p 308) owing to their position as Bankers to the British and Irish Exchequers, are separately treated *Banks with an asterisk* * *are Clearing Bankers, and those with* ‡ *are Army Agent the figures in parentheses denote the London Agent of Banks with no Office in London*

London Banking Hours are 9 a m to 3 p m (Saturdays 12 noon)

1A AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD (1890) 63 London Wall E C 2—Capital £2 000 000 (£10 Shares £5 paid) Reserve Fund £360 000 Deposits etc £9 491 526 Dividend 1919 9 p c (60 Branches in South Africa) (Amalgamated with the Standard Bank of South Africa)

1B AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT (1902) *Cairo* (57[1] Old Broad St, E C 2) — Capital £3 740 000 (Ordinary and Deferred Shares £5 Preferred Shares £10 each fully paid) Reserve Fund £644 705

3 ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO LTD (1810) 24 Lombard St E C 3—Capital £1 000 000 (£10 Preference Shares fully paid £10 Ordinary £5 paid) Reserve Fund £240 000, Deposits, etc £15 966 823 Dividend 1919–20 14 p c

3A ALLAHABAD BANK LTD (1865) *Allahabad India* (*London Agents* 175) — Capital £200 000 (Shares £6 6s 8d fully paid) Reserve Fund £300 000, Dividend 1919 18 p c (19 Branches and 13 Sub agencies in India)

4 ALIAN (T H) & Co 17 Gracechurch St E C 3

4A ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA LTD (1874) *Simla* India (*London Agents* 135) — Capital £133 333 (Shares £6 6s 8d fully paid) Reserve Fund £190 000 Dividend 1919 14 p c (39 Branches in India)

ALLOWAY AND CHAMPION (1879) *Winnipeg* Manitoba (*London Agents*, 30) —Capital $1 025 000 Deposits, $1,280,702

5 AMERICAN EXPRESS CO (1841) 65 Broadway *New York* U S A (84 Queen St Cheapside E C 4 5 & 6 Haymarket S W 1) — Capital $18 000 000 (Shares fully paid) (7 500 Branches in various countries)

ANGLO BALTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK LTD (1919) 92, Cannon Street E C 2 — Capital £1 002 500 (Ordinary Shares £5)

9 ANGLO EGYPTIAN BANK LTD (1864) 27 Clement s Lane E C 4.—Capital £1 500 000 (£15 Shares £5 paid) Reserve Fund £710 000, Deposits £12 544 967 Dividend 1918–19 £15 p c and bonus 2s 6d per Share (11 Branches in Egypt and Mediterranean)

11B ANGLO LEVANTINE BANKING CO LTD (1908) 10–12 Walbrook E C 4 (*London Agents* 122A) — Capital £25 000 (£1 Shares 5s paid) Reserve Fund, 1913, £4 150 Deposits etc 1913 £48,055

ANGLO MALTESE BANK (1809), Exchange Buildings, *Malta* (*London Agents*, 135) — Capital, £100,000 (£500 Shares, £400 paid)

10 ANGLO PALESTINE CO LTD (1902), Brooke House, Walbrook, E C 4 (*London Agents* 122A) — Capital, £1,000 000 (£1 Shares fully paid) Reserve Fund £7 000 Deposits 1919 £944 323 (7 Branches in Orient)

11C ANGLO SOUTH AMERICAN BANK LTD (1888) 62 Old Broad St E C 2 —Capital £4 364,520 (£10 Shares £5 paid) Reserve Fund £3 850 000 Deposits etc £58 458 170, Dividend 1919 20 15 p c, plus special interim of 10 p c (24 Branches in South America *Affiliated Banks*—BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA Ltd COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA Ltd) Lanca de A Edwards y Cia Chile

ARMSTRONG & Co (1841 and 1879) 109, Victoria St S W 1

12 AUSTRALIAN BANK OF COMMERCE LTD (1853) George and King Streets *Sydney* N S W (37 Threadneedle St E C 2) — Capital £1 200 000 (£1 Shares fully paid) Reserve Fund £360 000 Deposits etc, £8 180 907 Dividend 1919–20 5½ p c (164 Branches and Agencies in N S W Queensland and Victoria S Australia)

BALLARAT BANKING CO LTD (1865) Lydiard St *Ballarat* Victoria (*London Agents* 70) —Capital £85 000 Reserve Fund £81 000 Deposits etc £250 262

BALMER LAWRIE & Co (1867) 103 Clive St *Calcutta* (14 St Mary Axe E C 3)

12B BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA (1894) *Milan* Italy (1 Old Broad St E C 2) — Capital Authorised, *Lire* 400 000 000 Issued *Lire* 312 000 000 Reserve *Lire* 156,000 000 Deposits *Lire* 4 390 000 000 Dividend 1919 10 6 p c Branches throughout Italy also New York and Constantinople

BANCO DE BILBAO (1857) *Bilbao* (5 Bishopsgate E C 2) — Paid up Capital, *Pesetas* 51 000,000 Reserve Fund *Pesetas* 54 000,000, Deposits, etc *Pesetas* 145 617 320.

12C BANCO DE CHILE (1894) *Santiago* and *Valparaiso* Chile (94 Gracechurch St, E C 3) —Capital paid up $100 000 000 Reserve Fund $58 000 000 Deposits etc $263 323 285 Dividend, 1918–19 $ p c. (45 Branches in Chile)

BANCO DI ROMA (1880), *Rome* (Branches in Egypt, Palestine, and Malta)

13 BANCO ESPANOL DEI RIO DE LA PLATA (1886) *Buenos Aires* Argentine (7 Fenchurch St, E C 3) — Capital $100 000 000 Reserve Fund, $48,851 285 Dividend 1919 £6 p c (49 Branches in South America and Europe)

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO (1864) *Lisbon* 27B, Throgmorton St, E C 2 — Capital, £5,328,000, Reserve Funds £5,527 800.

BANGALORE BANK, LTD, *Bangalore*, India

—Capital, Rs 4.55 000 (Shares of Rs 130, fully paid), Reserve Fund, Rs 1.22 308, Deposits, etc., Rs 3 63 203.

BANK OF ABYSSINIA (1905), *Adis Abeba*, Abyssinia (Registered Office, *Cairo*, Egypt) —Capital, £500,000 (£5 Shares £1 5s paid) Deposits, etc £372,000, Dividend, 1919-20, 5 p c (4 Branches in Abyssinia)

13A BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865), *Adelaide*, South Australia (11, Leadenhall St E C 3)—Capital, £625,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £600,000, Deposits, etc, £6 380,056, Dividend, 1919-20 £10 p c (89 Branches and Sub branches)

14 BANK OF ATHENS (1894) *Athens*, Greece (22, Fenchurch St, E C 3)—Capital, Dr 48 000,000 (Dr 100 Shares, fully paid) (31 Branches)

15 BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (1835), 4 Threadneedle St E C 2)—Capital £2,000,000 (£40 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £3,000,000 Deposits etc, £33,864,081, Dividend, 1919 £18 p c (206 Branches in Australasia)

BANK OF BARODA, LTD (1908) *Baroda* India (*London Agent*, 90) Capital, £600 000 (Shares of Rs 100, Rs 50 paid up) Reserve Fund £125,000, Deposits etc £2 037,489, Dividend, 1918-19, 11 p c (4 Branches in India)

15A BANK OF BENGAL (1809), *Calcutta*, India (*London Agents*, 21, 75, 132)—Capital, Rs 200 00 000 (Shares of Rs 500, fully paid) Reserve Fund, Rs 206 00 000 (24 Branches)

BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD (1889), *Hamilton*, Bermuda (*London Agents* 136)—Capital, £15,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund £10,000

15B BANK OF BOMBAY, *Bombay*, India (*London Agents*, 75) —Capital, Rs 100 00 000 (Shares of Rs 500 fully paid), Reserve Fund, Rs 120 00 000 Dividend, 1918-19, 19 p c (18 Branches)

17 BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, LTD (1894), 17 & 18 Leadenhall St E C 3)—Capital, authorised £4 000,000 Subscribed £3 000 000 paid up £1 200,000 Reserve Fund, £625 000, Deposits, £11,810,000 (48 Branches)

BANK OF EAST ASIA, *Hong Kong*

21 BANK OF ENGLAND (1694), Threadneedle St E C 2 —Capital £14 553 000 (Fully paid Stock), Reserve Fund, £3,542 842, Deposits, etc, £127 178,832, Dividend, 1919-20, 10 p c (10 Branches in London and England) *See also* p 352

20 BANK OF HAMILTON (1872), *Hamilton*, Ont, Canada (*London Agents*, 175)—Capital, $3,784,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, $3 500,000, Deposits, etc, $64,377 058, Dividend 1918 19, 12 p c (135 Branches in Canada)

20A BANK OF INDIA, LTD (1906) *Bombay*, India —Capital, Rs 1 00 00 000 (Shares of Rs 100, Rs 50 paid up), Reserve Fund, Rs 13 11 315, Deposits, etc, Rs 6 75 68 040, Dividend, 1918-19, 10 p c. and B. s.

21A BANK OF IRELAND (1783), College Green, 1919-29, £12 p c (121 Branches and Sub-branches) *See also* p 352

21B BANK OF LIVERPOOL AND MARTINS, LTD (1831), 7, Water St, *Liverpool* (68 Lombard St, E C 3, Kingsway, W C 2, and 43 Charing Cross, S W 1) —Capital, £17,191,120 (£20 Shares, £2 10s. paid up), Reserve Fund, £1,550,000, Deposits, etc, £67,530,621, Dividend, 1919-20, £16 p c (311 Branches and Sub branches)

21C BANK OF MADRAS (1843), *Madras*, India (*London Agents*, 21, 175) — Capital, £500,000 (Shares of Rs 500, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £346,000 (15 Branches in India)

BANK OF MALTA (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 136)

22 BANK OF MONTREAL (1817), *Montreal*, Canada (47, Threadneedle St, E C 2, and 9, Waterloo Place, S W 1)—Capital, $22,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, $22,000 000, Deposits, etc, $571,150,138, Dividend, 1919 90, 12 p c (317 Branches in North America)

22A BANK OF MOROCCO, LTD (1884), Suffolk House, E C 3 — Capital, £500,000 (£4 Shares, £4 paid)

23 BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (1817), *Sydney*, N S W (29, Threadneedle St, E C 2)—Capital, £4,765,700 (£20 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £3,275 000, Deposits etc, £50,132,727, Dividend, 1918-19, £10 p c (351 Branches and Agencies in Australasia)

24 BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (1861), *Wellington*, N Z (1, Queen Victoria St, E C 4). —Capital, £2 779,988 (£529,988 4 p c Guaranteed Stock, £750,000 Preference and £2 500,000, Deposits, etc, £37 661,610, Dividend, 1919-20, £17½ p c (Over 200 Branches and Agencies in Australasia)

24B BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1832), *Halifax*, N S, and *Toronto*, Ontario Canada (*London Agents*, 136, 193)—Capital, $6,500 000 ($100 Shares fully paid), Reserve Fund, $12 000,000, Deposits etc, $122,228,161, Dividend, 1918-19, 14 p c (143 Branches)

24A BANK OF QUEENSLAND, LTD (1917), *Brisbane*, Queensland (4, Queen Victoria St E C 4)—Capital, £450,000 (£10 Shares, £10 paid), Deposits, etc, £3,095,457, Dividend 1919 20, £6 p c (45 Branches and Agencies)

BANK OF RUMANIA, LTD (1903), 27, Throgmorton St, E C 2 —Capital, £300,000 (£6 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £200 359

26 BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695), Bank St, *Edinburgh* (30, Bishopsgate E C 2)—Capital, £1,987,500 (Stock, £1,325,000 paid up), Reserve Fund, £550,000, Deposits, etc, £36,943 953, Dividend, 1919 20, £16 p c. (179 Branches and Sub branches)

BANK OF SPAIN, (1856), *Madrid*, Spain 37, New Broad St, E C 2). —Capital, *Pesetas* 150,000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500, fully paid), Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 30,000,000; Deposits, etc, *Pesetas* 550,000,000, Dividend, 1918-19, *Pesetas* 105 per share. (69 Branches in Spain.)

27A BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (1899), *Taipeh*, Formosa (58, Old Broad St, E C. 2).—Capital, *Yen* 60,000,000, Reserve Fund *Yen*, 9,680,000, Dividend, 1919 20, 10 p.c. (35 Branches.)

BANK OF TORONTO (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 136)—Capital, $5,000,000 (Shares of $100 fully paid), Reserve Fund, $6,625,000, Deposits, etc, $86,712,997; Dividend, 1919 20, 12 p c (124 Branches in Canada)

29C BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, LTD (1902), *Brussels* (2, Bishopsgate, E C 2)—Capital, *Francs* 50,000,000 (Shares *Fr* 500 fully paid), Reserve Fund, *Fr* 12,027,956 Deposits, etc, *Fr* 398,559,925, Dividend, 1918 19, 14 p c (7 Branches *Affiliated Bank*, Banco de Cartagena, Spain and Morocco)

29B BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA (1874), *Montreal*, Canada (*London Agents*, 60)—Capital, $3,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, $3,050,000 (42 Branches)

BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD (1852), Collins St, *Melbourne*, Australia (69, King William St, E C 4)—Capital, £2 816,760 (£10 Preference fully paid, £10 Ordinary, £5 paid), Reserve Fund, £525,000, Deposits, etc, £9,883,035, Dividend, 1919 20, 7 p c (114 Branches and Agencies)

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LTD (1862), (absorbed by Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd, in 1917.)

BANQUE D'ORIENT (1904) *Athens*, Greece (*London Agents*, 72)—Capital *Francs* 25 000,000, Shares, *Fr* 125, fully paid), Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 1,240 000 (Branches at Alexandria and Cairo, Egypt)

BANQUE FRANÇAISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE (1901), *Paris* (7, Lothbury, E C)—Capital, *Fr* 100,000,000 (Shares *Fr* 250, fully paid), Reserve Fund, *Fr* 12,180 776, Current Account, *Fr* 237,488,303

BANQUE FRANCO SERBE (1910), *Paris*, *Belgrade*, etc (30, Coleman St, E C 2)—Capital, *Fr* 20,000,000 (Shares, *Fr* 500, fully paid)

BANQUE FRANÇAISE D'EGYPTE (1907), 7, Rue Auber, *Paris* and *Bordeaux*, and *Cairo* and *Alexandria*, Egypt

29D BANQUE NATIONALE (1860), *Quebec*, Canada (*London Agents* 173)—Capital, $2,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid) Reserve Fund, $2,300,000, Deposits, etc, $51 643 800 Dividend, 1920 21, 12 p c (320 Branches in Province of Quebec)

BARBER & CO, LTD, J LIONEL (1899), 411, Lower Building, *Liverpool*, and 5, Lothbury, E C 2—Capital, £200,000

30* BARCLAYS BANK, LTD (1896), *Head Office*, 54, Lombard St, E C 3, 3 Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E C 2, 168 & 173, Fenchurch St, E C 3, 4, George Yard, Lombard St, E C 3 Acton, 186, High Street, W 3, Alexandra Park, 11, Bedford Road, N 22 Anerley, 1134, Anerley Road S E 20, and 13, Battersea Park Rd., S W. 11, Battersea Park, 278, Queen's Rd, S W. 8; Bayswater, 103, Queen's Rd., W. 2, Bermondsey, 28, Old Kent Rd., S.E. 1, 248, New Kent Rd, S E. 1, 126 Bishopsgate, E C 2, 234, Bishopsgate E C 2, Blackheath, Tranquil Vale, S E 3, Bloomsbury, 46, Southampton Row, W C 1, Borough, 222, Great Dover St, S E 1, 90 & 92, Bow Rd, E. 3; Bowes Park, Station Road, N 22, 256, Brixton Hill, S W 2, Brixton, North, 275, Brixton Road, S W 9 Brixton, South, 463 & 465, Brixton Rd, S W 9, 137 Brompton Road, S W 3, Brondesbury, 318, High Rd, N W 6, 368, Caledonian Rd, N 1, Camberwell Green, S E 5, Camden Town, 68 & 69, Park St, N W 1, Canning Town, 101 & 103, Barking Rd, E 16, 48, Cannon St, E C 4, Catford, 166, Rushey Green 191, Rushey Green, S E 6, Cavendish Sq, 4, Vere St, W 1, Charing Cross, 448, Strand, W C 2, Charlton, Kent, 27 Church Lane, S E 7, 154 & 156, Cheapside, E C 2, Chelsea, 140, Kings Rd, S W 3, Chingford, 24, Station Rd, E 4, Chiswick, 153, High Rd, W 4, Clapham, 188, High St, S W 4, Clapham Junction, 7, St John's Hill, S W 11, Clapton, 204 & 206, Lower Clapton Road, E 5, Clerkenwell 84, Rosebery Avenue E C 1, 18, Coleman St, E C 2 16, Conduit St, W 1 Covent Garden, 5 & 6, Henrietta St, W C 2 Cricklewood, 30, Broadway, N W 2, 171 Broadway, N W 2, Crofton Park, 373 Brockley Rd, Brockley S E 4, Crouch End, The Broadway N 8, Dalston 2 High Street, Kingsland, E 8 Dulwich, 117, Dulwich Village, S E 21, Dulwich, East 68, Lordship Lane, S E 22 Ealing, 53, Broadway, W 5 Earl's Court, 191, Earl's Court Road, S W 5 Earlsfield, 376, Garrett Lane, S W 18, Eastern, 167, Whitechapel Road, E 1, East Ham, 202, High Street North, E 6, 1 High St South, E 6, East Sheen, 256, Upper Richmond Rd, S W 14, 388 Edgware Rd, W 2, Edmonton Lower The Broadway, N 8, Edmonton, Upper, 210, Fore St, N 18, Eltham, 29, High St, S E 9, 344 & 346 Essex Rd, N 1 Fenchurch St Station, 109, Fenchurch St, E C 3 Finchley, Church End, 1, The Broadway, N 3, 24 The Broadway, N 3, Finchley, East, 20 High Rd, N 2, Finchley, North, 16 High St N 12 72 High St, N 12, Finsbury Park, 254, Seven Sisters Rd, N 4 82, Finsbury Pavement, E C 2 19, Fleet St, E C 4, 132 & 134, Fleet St, E C 4 1A, Fore St, E C 2, Forest Gate, 306 Romford Road, E 7, Forest Hill 1 London Road, S E 23 Friern Barnet N 11, Fulham, 859, Fulham Road, S W 6 Golders Green, 9, Golders Green Parade, N W 4 56, Great Portland St, W 1, 3, Great Tower St, E C 3, Green Lanes and Noel Park, 62, High Road, Wood Green, N 22, Greenwich, East, 213, Trafalgar Rd, S E 10, Hackney, 300, Mare St, E 8 Hackney, The Triangle, E 8 Hackney Rd. 283 & 285 Hackney Rd, E 2, Hammersmith, 8, Broadway, W 6, Hampstead, 55, Englands Lane, N W 3, Hampstead 28, High St, N W 3, Hampstead, Frognal 503, Finchley Road, N W 3, Hampstead Garden Suburb, 7, Temple Fortune Arcade, Finchley Road, N W 4, Hampstead Heath, 43, South End Rd, N W 3, Hampstead South, 135, Finchley Rd, N W. 3, Hampstead West, 174, West End Lane, N.W. 6,

Hanwell, 135, Uxbridge Rd, W. 7; Harlesden, High St., N.W. 10; Harringay, Grand Parade, Harringay Park, N. 4; 478, Harrow Rd., W. 9; Hendon, Bell Corner, N.W. 4; 23, Brent St., N.W. 4; Hendon Aerodrome, Collingdale Avenue, The Hyde, N.W. 9; Hendon, West. 181, The Broadway, N.W. 9; Herne Hill, 5, Half Moon Lane, S.E. 24; Highams Park, 20, The Avenue, E. 4; Highbury, Highbury Corner, N. 5; Highgate, 54 and 56, High St., N. 6; High Holborn, 148, Holborn, E.C. 1; Holland Park, 127, Holland Park Avenue, W. 11; 403, Holloway Rd., N. 7; Holloway, Upper, 7, Highgate Hill, N. 19; 78, Honor Oak Park, S.E. 23, Hornsey, High St., N. 8; Islington, 138, Upper St., N. 1; 412 4, Kennington Rd., S.E. 11; Kensal Rise, 83, Chamberlayne Rd., Willesden, N.W. 10; Kensington High St, 74, Kensington High St., W. 8; 230, Kentish Town Rd., N.W. 5; 315, Kentish Town Rd., N.W. 5; Kilburn, 42, High Rd, N.W. 6; King's Cross, 23, Euston Rd., N.W. 1; 1, Kingsland High St., E. 8; Ladywell, 332, High St., Lewisham, S.E. 13, Lavender Hill, 835, Wandsworth Rd, S.W. 8; 115, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3; 618, Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, E. 10; Lee Green, 2, Eltham Road, S.E. 12; 398, Lee High Road, S.E. 12; Lewisham, 93 5, High St., S.E. 13; 239, Lewisham High Rd., S.E. 13. Leyton, 267, High Rd., E. 10; Leytonstone, 839, High Road, E. 11; Leytonstone Road., 178, High Rd, Leytonstone, E. 11; 167, Lordship Lane, N. 22; 53-55, Maida Vale, W. 9; Manor Park, 618, Romford Rd., E. 12; 863, Romford Rd., E 12; Marylebone, 5A, High St., W. 1; Merton, 134, Kingston Rd., S.W. 19; 209, Merton Rd., South Wimbledon, S.W. 19; Mile End, 234-6, Whitechapel Rd., E. 1; Mill Hill, Lawrence Street, N.W. 7; 9, Mincing Lane E.C. 3; 1, Minories, E. 1; Mortlake, Sheen Lane, S.W. 14; Munster Park, 841, Fulham Rd., S.W. 6; Muswell Hill, 1, Station Parade, N. 10; 180, New Cross Rd., S.E. 14 197, New Cross Rd., S.E. 14; 41 Newington Green, Stoke Newington, N. 16; New Southgate, corner of Station Road, N. 11; Norbury, London Rd., S.W. 16; Norwood, South, 251-3, Selhurst Road., S.E. 25; Norwood, Upper, 61, Westow Hill, S.E. 19; Norwood, West, 435, Norwood Road., S.E. 27. Notting Hill, 137, Ladbroke Grove, W. 11; 258, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; Old St., 84 88, Great Eastern St., E.C. 2; Oxford Circus 15, Great Portland St., W. 1; 5, Oxford St., W. 1; 451, Oxford St., W. 1; Paddington, 127-9, Edgware Rd., W. 2; 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. 1; Palmers Green, 12, Station Parade, N. 13, 55, Station Parade, N. 13; Peckham, 77, High St., S.E. 15; Peckham Rye, 229, Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E. 15; Penge, 119 and 121, Beckenham Rd., S.E. 20; Plaistow, 778, Barking Rd., E. 13; Plumstead, High St., S.E. 18; Poplar, 187, East India Dock Rd., E. 14; Putney, 68 and 70, High St, S.W. 15; 145, Upper Richmond Rd., S.W. 15; Raynes Park, 42, Coombe Lane, Wimbledon, S.W. 19; 27, Regent St., S.W. 1; Roehampton, opposite Post Office, S.W. 15; 39, Roman Rd., Bow, E. 3; 1 & 2, St. George's Circus, S.E. 1; St. John's Wood, 46A, Wellington Rd., N.W. 8; Shepherd's Bush, 330, Uxbridge Road, W. 12 · Shoreditch, 113 & 114. High St., E. 1; Silvertown, 8, Albert Road, E. 16; Soho, 42 Frith St., W. 1; Southgate, The Green, N. 14; South Kensington, 108, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7; Southwark, 43, Borough High St., S.E. 1; Spitalfields, 83, Commercial St., E. 1; 49, Stamford Hill, N. 16; 220, Stamford Hill, N. 16; Stepney, 368, Commercial Rd., E. 1; Stock Exchange, 8, Angel Court, E.C. 2.; Stockwell, 256, Clapham Rd., S.W. 9; Stoke Newington, 159, High St., N. 16; 366. Strand, W.C. 2; 28, Stratford Broadway, E. 15; Stratford, 399 & 401, High St., E. 15, Streatham, 139-141, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Streatham Common, 426, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Streatham West, 123, Mitcham Lane, S.W. 16: Stroud Green, 181, Stroud Green Rd., N. 4; Sydenham, 13, Kirkdale, S.E. 26; 42. Kirkdale, S.E. 26; Tooting, 262, Upper Tooting Rd, S.W. 17; Tooting Junction, 13, Furzedown Market Mitcham Rd, Tooting, S.W. 17; Tottenham, 549, High Road, N. 17; 814, High Road, N. 17; Tottenham South, 220, High Road, N. 15, 262, Tottenham Court Rd., W 1; Tufnell Park, 155, Fortess Rd., N.W. 5; Tulse Hill, 335, Norwood Road, West Norwood, S.E. 27; Upton Park, 249, Plashet Road, E. 13; Vauxhall, 5, Wandsworth Rd., S.W. 8; Victoria Docks, 278 VictoriaDock Road, Custom House, E. 16; Walham Green, Bank Buildings, S.W., 6; and The Broadway, S.W. 6; Walthamstow, 7, High St., E. 17; 277, High St, E. 17; 278. Hoe St., E. 17; 13, St. James St., E. 17; 260, Walworth Rd., S.E. 17; Wandsworth. 83 & 85, High St., S.W. 18; Wanstead, 55, High St., E. 11; West Brompton. 202, Fulham Rd., S.W. 10; Westcombe Park, Vanbrugh Park, S.E. 3; West Ealing, 17. Broadway, W. 13; 207, Uxbridge Rd., W. 13; West End Foreign Branch, 1, Pall Mall, East, S.W. 1; West Green, 261, West Green Rd., N. 5; West Kensington, 137, North End Rd., W. 14.; Westminster, 78, Victoria St., and 95, Victoria St., S.W. 1; West Smithfield, 37 & 41, St. John's St., E.C. 1, Whetstone, 1, Bank Buildings, High Rd., N. 20.; White Hart Lane, 793, High Rd., Tottenham, N. 17; Willesden Green, 5, High Rd., N.W. 10; Wimbledon, 37, Hill Rd, S.W. 19; 5, The Broadway, S.W. 19; Wimbledon Broadway, S.W. 19; Wimbledon Common, High St., S.W. 19; Wimbledon Park, 72, Arthur Rd., S.W. 19; Winchmore Hill, 53, Station Rd., N. 21; Wood Green, 247, High Rd., N. 22; 32, Hardy Terrace, Lordship Lane, N. 22; 120. Wood St., E.C. 4; Wood St, Walthamstow, E. 17; Woolwich, Wellington St., S.E. 18—Capital. £15,355,002 paid: (A Shares £4, fully paid; B Shares £1 fully paid. C Shares £1 fully paid); Reserve Fund, £8,000,000; Deposits, etc., £314,240,722: Dividend, 1919-20, A Shares 10 p.c., B Shares 20 p.c. (897 Branches, 540 Sub-branches: *Affiliated Banks*—The BRITISH LINEN BANK; The UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER; The ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, Ltd., *q.v.*

31 BARING BROTHERS & Co., LTD. (1890), 8, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £1,025,000 (£1 Shares. fully paid); Reserve Fund, £100,000; Deposits, etc., £19,245,252.

31B BECKETT & Co. (1750), *Leeds* (*London Agents*, 100).—Capital and Reserve Fund, £600,000; Deposits, etc., £10,746,947. (33 Branches and Sub-branches.) *Associated with* 31C.

31C BECKETT & Co.(1771), York and East Riding Bank, *York* (*London Agents*, 100). (33 Branches and Agencies.) *Associated with* 31B.

32 BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD. (1827), *Belfast* (*Affiliated to* No. 136).—Capital, £2,500,000 (£12 10*s*. Shares. £2 10*s*. paid); Reserve Fund, £550,000; Deposits, etc., £17,001,418; Dividend, 1918–19, 20 p.c. & B 10*d*. (old), 8 p.c. & B 4*d*. (new). (100 Branches, and Sub-branches.)

FREDERICK J. BENSON & Co. (1896), 3, London Wall Buildings, London Wall, E.C. 2.

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co. (1815), *Funchal*, Madeira (16, Mark Lane, E.C. 3).

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co. (1886), *Las Palmas*, Grand Canary (16, Mark Lane, E.C. 3).

B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & Co. (1858), 55 & 56, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2. — Capital, £500,000; Reserve Fund, £125,000; Deposits, etc., £10,378,973.

BOULTON BROTHERS & Co. (1907), 39, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

36 BOYLE, LOW, MURRAY & Co. (1833), 35, College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 223).

BRANDT'S (WILLIAM) SONS & Co. (1805), 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.

BRITISH AMERICAN CONTINENTAL BANK, LTD. (1920), 3 and 3A, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2. Paid up Capital, £499 344.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCANTILE BANK, LTD. (1917), 3, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.

38 BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD. (1911), 48, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £840,000 (£3 10*s*. Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £50,000; Deposits, etc., £687,303

38A BRITISH BANK OF NORTHERN COMMERCE, LTD. (1912), 41 43, 45 & 47, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.— Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £2 10*s*. paid); Reserve Fund, £1,050,000; Deposits, etc., £27,810,667; Dividend, 1918 19, 18 p.c.

39 BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD (1863), 4, Moorgate St., E.C. 2, and Manchester,—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £14,640,121; Dividend, 1913-19, 14 p.c. (14 Branches in South America.)

39A BRITISH, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORPORATION, LTD. (1910), 57, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.— Capital, issued, £375,000; Reserve, £35,000. Dividend, 1919 20 10 p.c. (3 Branches.)

BRITISH ITALIAN CORPORATION, LTD. (1916), 12, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4. — Capital, authorised and fully paid, £1,000,000; Special Reserve, £183,418.

40 BRITISH LINEN BANK (1746) 38, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (Threadneedle St., E.C. 2). *Affiliated to* No. 30. — Capital. £2,250,000. (£100 Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,250,000; Deposits, etc., £28,631,668; Dividend, 1919-20, 16 p.c. (149 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

41 BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1857), Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4.—Capital, £200,000 (£5 Shares, £1 10*s*. paid); Reserve Fund, £50,000; Deposits, etc., £546,777; Dividend, 1919 20, 9 p.c.

42 BRITISH ORIENTAL BANK, LTD. (1909), *Smyrna* (1, Walbrook, E.C. 4). — Capital, £26,994 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,138; Deposits, etc., £33,433. (Figures of Dec., 1913.)

BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION (1917), 13, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 shares, fully paid); Deposits, etc., £1.864,302. (*Affiliated Companies*— National Bank of Turkey; Trade Indemnity Company, Ltd.)

45 BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. (1805), Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C. 2, & 123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

46 BUITENLANDSCHE BANKVEREENIGING (1897), *Amsterdam* (20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2). —Capital. *Florins*, 2,400,000. Paid up, 600,000 (Shares, *Fl.* 150, fully paid).

BUNGE & COMPANY, LIMITED (1818), 33 & 34, Bury St., E.C. 3.

46A CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION (1899), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*. 136).—Capital, $6.000,000 ($10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $5,750,000; Deposits, etc., $6,206,962; Dividend, 1919 20, 10 p.c. (8 Branches in Canada.)

47 CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE (1867), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (2, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £3,082,192 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,082,192; Deposits, etc., £82,686,407, Dividend, 1919 -20, 12 p.c. (530 Branches in North America.)

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1911), *Bombay*. — Capital, Rs.50,00,000; (Shares of Rs. 50, Rs. 25 paid); Reserve Fund, Rs.3.00,000; Deposits, etc., Rs.5,05.74,791; Dividend, 1918-19, p.c. (3 Branches.)

CHALMERS, GUTHRIE & Co., LTD. (1899), 9, Idol Lane, E.C. 3.

53 CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (1853), 38, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. —Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, fully paid): Reserve Fund, £3,000,000; Deposits, etc., £47,932,170; Dividend, 1918–19. 20½ p.c. (36 Branches and Agencies.)

57 CHILD & Co. (1599), 1, Fleet St., Temple Bar, E.C. 4.—Capital, £500,000; Reserve Fund, 73,058; Deposits, etc., £3,818.551.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. (1912), *Singapore*, Straits Settlements.

CLARE (GEORGE) & Co., 79, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

60 CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD. (1838), St. Vincent Place, *Glasgow* (30, Lombard St., E.C. 3). *Affiliated to* No. 136.—Capital, £5,000,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, etc., £34,813,809; Dividend, 1918 19, 18 p.c. (148 Branches.)

COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co. (1757). *Amalgamated with* THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL and MARTINS.

posits, etc., £11.131,716; Dividend, 1920, 10 p.c. (58 Branches and Agencies.)

66 COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1893), Collins St., *Melbourne* (2A, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £3,250,000 (£10 Preference, fully paid; 10s. Ordinary, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Nil*; Deposits, etc., £16,377,137; Dividend, 1919-20, 4 p.c. on Pref. shares. (361 Branches and Agencies.)

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON, LTD (1913), 6, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.—Capital, £5,000,000 (£1 Preference Shares, fully paid; 1s. Deferred Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £59,168; Deposits, etc., £706,692; Dividend, 1918-19, 7 p.c. Pref. shares.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1810), George St., *Edinburgh* (62, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £5,500,000 (£100 Shares, £20 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £36,071,162; Dividend, 1919-20, 16 p.c. and B 1. (193 Branches in Scotland.)

68A COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, LTD. (1904), 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £261,417; Reserve Fund, £75,000; Deposits, £2,442,835. (16 Branches and Agencies.)

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TASMANIA, LTD. (1832), *Hobart*, Tasmania (*London Agents*, 23). — Capital, £100,000 (£10 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £200,000; Deposits, etc., £2,248,427: Dividend, 1918-19, 14 p.c. (18 Branches in Tasmania.)

COMMERCIAL BANKING CO. OF SYDNEY, LTD. (1834), George St., *Sydney*, N.S.W. (18, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3).—Capital, £5,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £2,120,000; Deposits, etc., £28,627,156: Dividend, 1918-19, 10 p.c. (208 Branches in N.S.W. and Queensland.)

70 COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA (1912).—*Sydney*, N.S.W. (36-41, New Broad St., E.C. 2; Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2).—Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Empowered to issue capital up to £10,000,000. No issue yet made. Deposits (General Bank), £41,002,908, (Savings Bank) £17,982,402; Reserve Fund, £1,378,052, Capital Redemption Fund, £1,378,052. (29 Branches in Commonwealth.)

COMPTOIR FINANCIER ET COMMERCIAL D'EGYPTE (1905), *Alexandria*, Egypt (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, £160,000.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS (1889), 14, Rue Bergère, *Paris* (8-13, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £10,000,000 (Shares, *Francs* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,681,490; Deposits, etc., £139,864,404; Dividend, 1919-20, 8 p.c. (250 Branches in France; 23 Agencies in

73‡ [illegible] Circus, Abroad.)

THOMAS COOK & SON (EGYPT), LTD., Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4. (5 Branches in Egypt.)

COSSART, GORDON & CO., LTD. (1745), 75, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.

75* COUTTS & CO. (1892), 440, Strand, W.C. 2; 15, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £800,000; Reserve Fund, £700,000; Deposits, etc., £22,178,813.

76‡ COX & CO. (1758), 16, Charing Cross, S.W. 1; City Office, 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £630,000; Reserve Fund, £600,000; Deposits, etc., £20,670,052. (5 Branches in India, 2 in Egypt.)

76B COX & CO. (FRANCE), LTD. (1915), 22, Rue Louis Le Grand (Opera), *Paris* (*London Agents*, 76). — Capital, £1,050,000 (£1 Shares, 10s. paid); Deposits, £9,733,767; Dividend, 1918-19, 8 p.c. (7 Branches in France.)

76A CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL (1859), 66, Rue de la Victoire, *Paris* (126, Cannon St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £4,000,000 (Shares, *Francs* 500, *Fr.* 125 paid up); Reserve Fund, £1,040,000; Deposits etc., £21,040,000. (53 Branches in Paris and Suburbs.)

77 CREDIT LYONNAIS (1863), Palais du Commerce, *Lyons*, France (40, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 4, Cockspur St., S.W. 1).—Capital, *Francs* 250,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 200,000,000. (410 Branches in France, Algeria, Egypt and Abroad.)

77A CREDITO ITALIANO (1870), *Genoa* and *Milan*, Italy (22, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, *Lire* 268,000,000 (Shares, *Lire* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Lire* 65,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Lire* 3,680,931,418; Dividend, 1919, 8 p.c

81 ROGER CUNLIFFE, SONS & CO. (1830), 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. 4.

DE PURY, GAUTSCHI & CO. (1902), 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3

82B DINGLEY & CO. (1855), *Launceston*, Cornwall (*London Agents*, 175). (9 Branches and Agencies in Cornwall and Devon.)

82C DINGLEY, PEARSE & CO (1856). *Okehampton*, Devon (*London Agents* 136). (4 Agencies in Devon.)

82E SAMUEL DOBREE & SONS (1770), 7, Moorgate St., E.C. 2.

82F DOMINION BANK (1871), King and Yonge Streets, *Toronto*, Canada (73, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, $6,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,000,000; Deposits, etc., $111,414,057. (121 Branches in Canada and Agency in New York.)

83 MESSRS. DRUMMOND (1717), 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

89 WILLIAM DUFF & SON, LTD., 113, Cannon St., E.C. 4.

90 EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1909), 4, Crosby Square, E.C. 3.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £225,000; Deposits etc., £12,520,390; Dividend, 1919-20, 8¼ p.c. (Branches at Amara, Bagdad, Bahrein, Basra, Basra City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah and Mosul.)

93 ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD. (1852), 5, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,078,875 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £635,000: Deposits, etc., £12,090,412; Dividend, 1919-20, 10 p.c. (179 Branches in Australia.)

93A EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK (1871), 37, Wall St., *New York*, U.S.A. (3, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, $12,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $16,919,693; Deposits, etc., $254,110,113.

93B EQUITABLE BANK, LTD. (1900), *Halifax*, Yorks (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, £200,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid, £2, £1 paid, and £4, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £50,000; Deposits, etc., £826,869; Dividend, 1918-19, 16 p.c. (5 Branches in Yorkshire.)

94 ERLANGERS (1869), 8, Crosby Square, E.C. 3.

94A FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., LTD. (1911). 26, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 15, Cockspur St., S.W. 1. — Capital, £100,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid).

95 FARROW'S BANK, LTD. (1904), 1, Cheapside, E.C. 2.—Capital, £2,000,000 (10s. Shares); Reserve Fund, £138,500; Deposits, etc., £4,137,043; Dividend, 1919-20, 6½ p.c.

97 FOX, FOWLER & CO. (1787), *Wellington*, Somerset (*London Agents*, 30, 132). (55 Branches and Agencies in Somerset, Devon and Cornwall.)

FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, 12, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.

99B GILLET BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1867), 58, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

100* GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO. (1753), 67, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,000,000 (Stock, all fully paid); Reserve Fund, £500,000: Deposits, etc., £30,281,966.

GORDON, GRANT & CO., LTD. (1911). Port of Spain, *Trinidad*, West Indies (*London Agents*, 75).

105‡ GRINDLAY & CO. (1828), 54, Parliament St., S.W. 1. Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Simla. Agencies: Port Said, Marseilles, Southampton.

105A GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK (1864). 140, Broadway, *New York*, U.S.A. (50, Pall Mall, S.W. 1; 32, Lombard St., E.C. 3). - Capital, $5,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $5,000,000.

105B GUERNSEY BANKING CO., LTD. (1827). High St., St. Peter Port, *Guernsey* (*London Agents*, 135). — Capital, £250,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Funds, £84,573; Deposits, etc., £647,985; Dividend, 1919-20, 20 p.c.

105C GUERNSEY COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1835), *Guernsey* (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, £200,000 (£25 Shares, £5 paid): Reserve Fund, £40,000.

105D GUINNESS, MAHON & CO. (1836). 17, College Green, Dublin (*London Agents*, 135).

106 GUNNER & CO. (1809), Bishop's Waltham, Hants (*London Agents*, 30).

HALIFAX COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1810), *Amalgamated with* the BANK OF LIVERPOOL and MARTINS.

113 C. J. HAMBRO & SON (1800), 70, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

114 HARROD'S STORES, LTD. (1889), 87-135, Brompton Rd., S.W. 1.

114A E. VON DER HEYDT & CO. (1911), 6, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.

115 HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD. (1825), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 132) — Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £170,000; Deposits, etc., £12,042,362; Dividend, 1919-20, 8 p.c. (101 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

HIGGINSON & CO. (1848), 80, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

115A CHARLES HOARE & CO. (1673), 37, Fleet St., E.C. 4. — Capital and Reserve Fund, £485,000; Deposits, etc., £4,221,675.

‡ HOLT & CO., 3, Whitehall Place, S.W. 1; 44, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

115C HOME BANK OF CANADA (1854), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 173)—Capital, $2,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $500,000; Deposits, etc., ; Dividend, 1920, 7 p.c. (74 Canada.)

115D HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1865), *Hongkong* (9, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3). — Capital, $15,000,000 ($125 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $36,000,000; Deposits, etc., $341,170,762; Dividend, 1918-19, £5 18s. per share. (33 Branches.)

115E FREDERICK HUTH & CO. (1808), 12, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2.

115F IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, $7,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,500,000; Deposits, etc., $97,784,217; Dividend, 1919-20, 12 p.c., Bonus, 1 p.c. (207 Branches.)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA (1920), *Madras*, India.

116 IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA (1889), *Teheran* Persia (25, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, £650,000 (£6 10s Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £250,000. (20 Branches and Agencies in Persia.)

117 IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK (1863), *Constantinople*, Turkey (26, Throgmorton St. E.C. 2). —Capital, £10,000,000 (£20 Shares. £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000: Deposits, etc., £17,509,217; Dividend, 1913, 7 p.c. (paid July, 1914). (80 Branches in Turkey, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria, Egypt, Arabia, etc.)

118 INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION (1901), 60, Wall St., *New York*, U.S.A. (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital and Reserves, $10,000,000; Undivided Profits, $3,200,000, Deposits, etc., $82,300,000; Dividend, 1919, 6 p.c., 1920 (1st half) 12 p.c. (27 Branches.)

119 IONIAN BANK, LTD. (1839). Basildon House, Moorgate St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £485,580 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £125,000; Deposits, etc., £6,557,284; Dividend, 1919, 7 p.c. (15 Branches in Greece and Egypt.)

120 IRONMONGER & CO., 31. Throgmorton St., E.C. 2

121 ISLE OF MAN BANKING CO., LTD. (1865), *Douglas*, I. of M. (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, £150,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Reserve Fund, £48,000: Deposits, etc., £1,710,976; Dividend, 1919-20, 25 p.c.

ITALO-BELGIAN BANK, Ltd., *Antwerp* (50, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.)—Capital, *Fr.* 50,000,000 (*Fr.* 100 Shares); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 19,133,200.

S. JAPHET & CO. (1896), 20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2; 1 Shorter's Court, E.C. 2.

122A JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST, LTD. (1899), Brook House, Walbrook, E.C. 4; 90, High St., Whitechapel.—Capital, £367,987 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £36,060; Deposits, etc. £767,134.

122B N. KEIZER & CO., 31, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.

122C A. KEYSER & CO. (1853), 31, Throgmorton St., E.C., 2.

123‡ HENRY S. KING & CO. (1853), 9, Pall Mall, S.W. 1; 65, Cornhill, E.C. 3 (Branches in India and Egypt.)

KLEINWORT, SONS & CO. (1855), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; and at Liverpool.

KÖNIG BROTHERS (1899), 1, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

127 W. LADENBURG & CO. (1859), 10, Angel Court, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.

129 LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE BANK, LTD. (1872), 43, Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, £2,013,120 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £875,000; Deposits, £27,419,211; Dividend, 1919, 19 p.c. (130 Branches and Sub-branches.)

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD. (1864), 397, Collins St., *Melbourne* (*London Agents*, 100).—Capital, £276,963 (£1 18s. Shares, 8s. paid).

131 LAZARD BROTHERS & CO. (1877), 11, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

132* LLOYDS BANK LTD. (1865), *Head Office*, 71, Lombard St., E.C. 3; *Colonial & Foreign Department*, 17, Cornhill, E.C. 3; *City Office*, 72, Lombard St., E.C. 3, 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; *Country Clearing Department*, 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 16, St. James's St., S.W. 1; Law Courts, 222, Strand, W.C. 2; 44 & 45, Aldersgate St., E.C. 1; 33, Belgrave Road, S.W. 1; Bermondsey, 53, Old Kent Road, S.E. 1; Brompton and South Kensington, 171, Brompton Rd., S.W. 3; 15 & 16, Cheapside, E.C. 2; 210, Commercial Rd., E. 1; Covent Garden, 35, King St., W.C. 2; Eastern, 127, Whitechapel High St., E. 1; 72 & 74, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 22, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 164, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Finsbury Circus, 3, Broad St. Place, E.C. 2; 139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2; 115, Fore St. E.C. 2; 8, Golders Green Rd., N.W. 4; 190-192, Great Portland St., W. 1; Hampstead, 40, Rosslyn Hill, N.W. 3; 296, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Holborn Circus, E.C. 1; Islington, 50, Upper St., N. 1; Islington Cattle Market, N. 7; 112 & 114, Kensington High St., W. 8; King's Cross, 344 & 346, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. 1; and 347, Gray's Inn Rd, W.C. 1; Kingsway, International Buildings, W.C. 2; and Kingsway House, W.C. 2; Knightsbridge, 16, Brompton Rd., S.W. 1; Leicester Sq., 1, Coventry St., W. 1; 25, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4; Monument, 31-32, King William St., E.C. 4; Newington Causeway, 151 & 153, Newington Causeway, S.E. 1; 39, Old Bond St., W. 1; 97, Old St., E.C. 1; 399 & 401, Oxford St., W. 1; 125, Oxford St., W. 1; Paddington, 81, Edgware Rd., W. 2; and 195, Edgware Rd., W. 2; 35, Piccadilly, W. 1; 35, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4; Shoreditch, 145, High St., E. 1; Temple Bar, 28, Fleet St, E.C. 4; 235 & 236, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1; 38A, Victoria St., S.W. 1; Westbourne Grove, W. 2; West Kensington, 34, Hammersmith Rd., W. 14; Westminster House, Millbank, S.W. 1; 66, West Smithfield, E.C. 1; Wigmore St., 2, Mandeville Place, W. 1; and Woolwich, 20, Green's End, S.E. 18 — Capital, £70,679,380; (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £9,977,282; Deposits etc., £324,308,239; Dividend, 1918-19, 18⅛ Bonus, 1½p c. (Over 1,500 Offices: *Affiliated Banks*—THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.; THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LTD. *q.v.*). *Auxiliary* — LLOYD'S AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK, LIMITED.

132A LLOYD'S AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK, LTD. (1921), 3, Place de l'Opéra, *Paris*; 31, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £480,000 (£50 Shares, £20 paid).

133 LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LTD. (1862), 7, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2.—Capital, £3,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,500,000; Deposits, £13,040,959; Dividend, 1919-20, 18 p.c. (20 Branches.)

138 LONDON AND LIVERPOOL BANK OF COMMERCE, LTD. (1871), 34, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £600,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £170,000; Dividend, 1919, 4 p.c.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LTD. (1862), 7, Princes St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £3,240.000 (£25 Shares, £17 paid); Reserve Fund, £2,100,000. (34 Branches in South America.)

135* LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LTD. (1836), 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2; F. J. Barthorpe, J. C. Robertson and W. N. Inskip, *Joint General Managers*; J. J. Brown, *Manager*; F. Lees, *Assistant Manager*; W. H. Tee, *Principal*; C. C. Simpson, *Chief Clerk*, Colonies and Agencies Dept.; G. Paget, *Manager*, Trustee Dept.; *Secretary*, F. Mytton; Lombard St. Office, 21, Lombard St., E.C. 3, D. N. Youle, *Manager*; A. P. Milsted, *Asst. Manager*; West End Office, 1, St. James's Sq., S.W., N. H. Lubbock, *Manager*; G. P. Fisher, *Asst. Manager*; Foreign Branch, 82, Cornhill, E.C., D. Withers, *Manager*; F. J. Jacobs, *Assistant Manager*; Bartholomew Lane Office, 4, Bartholomew Lane, E.C. 2, A. G. Pearce, *Manager*; W. B. Alldritt and A. A. Williams, *Joint Assistant Managers*; 52, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; 77, Lombard St., E.C. 3; Acton, 139, High St., W. 3; 134, Aldersgate St., E.C. 1; Baker St., W. 1; 22, York Pl., W.; 128 & 130, Balham High Rd., S.W. 12; Battersea, 341, Queen's Rd., S.W. 8; Bayswater, 74 & 76, Westbourne Grove W. 2; Berners St., 112 & 114, Oxford St., W. 1; Blackheath, Lee Rd., S.E. 3; Bloomsbury, 126, High Holborn, 214, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Borough, 34, Borough High St., S.E. 1; 161, Bow Rd., E. 3; Bow St., 30, Bow St., W.C. 2; 369 & 371, Brixton Road; Brixton Hill, 504, Brixton Rd., S.W. 9; 1, Brompton Sq.; Broadesbury, 333, High Rd., N.W. 6; Camberwell Green, S.E. 5; Camden Town, 166, High St., N.W. 1; Canning Town, 51 & 53, Barking Rd., E. 16; 7, Cannon St., E.C. 4; Catford, 159, Rushey Green, S.E. 6; 1, Cavendish Sq., W. 1; Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.; Chancery Lane and Holborn, 329, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Charing Cross, 10, St. Martin's Pl. W.C. 2; Chelsea, 224, King's Rd., S.W. 3; 300, King's Rd., S.W. 3; 14, Sloane Sq.; City Rd., 227E, City Rd., E.C. 1; Chiswick, 23, High Rd.; 314, High Rd., W. 4; Clapham, 149, High St., S.W. 4; Clapham Junction, 217, Lavender Hill, S.W. 11; 84, Clerkenwell Rd., E.C. 1; Covent Garden, 34, Henrietta St., W.C. 2; Cricklewood, 59 & 61, Broadway, N.W. 2; Crouch End and Hornsey, The Broadway, Crouch End, N. 8; Croydon, 1, High St.; Deptford, Broadway, S.E. 8; Ealing, The Mall, W. 5; Earl's Court, 199 & 201, Earl's Court Rd., S.W. 5; East Greenwich, 1 Trafalgar Rd., S.E. 10; Eastern, 130, Hi[illegible] St., Whitechapel, E. 1; Enfield, 15, Silver St.; Euston Rd., 2, Hampstead Rd.,

NW. 1, 93, Fenchurch St, E C 3, Finchley Rd, Heath Drive, N W. 3, 280, Finchley Rd, Finsbury Park, 294, Seven Sisters Rd, N. 4; Finsbury, 77, Finsbury Pavement, E.C 2, 1, Finsbury Sq, E C 2, 87, Fleet St, E C. 4, 12, Fore St, E C 2, Forest Gate, 298 & 300, Romford Rd, E 7, Golders Green, 21, Golders Green Rd, N W 4, Goodmayes, Ilford, 548, High Rd, Grays Inn, 1, John St, Bedford Row, W C 1, Greenwich, 2, Church St, Hackney, 20, Amhurst Rd, E 8, Hammersmith 12, King St West, W 6, Hampstead, 106, Finchley Rd, N W. 3, 21, Hanover Sq, W 1 Harlesden, 53A High St, N W 10, 332 & 334, Harrow Rd, W 9, Haverstock Hill, 11, Belsize Parade, N W 3, Hendon, 1 Strathavon Terrace, Brent St, N W 4 140, Herne Hill, S E 24, Highbury, Highbury Corner, N 5, 329, High Holborn & Southampton Buildings, W C 1, High gate, 349, Archway Rd, N 6, 8, Holborn Circus, E C 1, Holland Park and Shepherd's Bush, 14, Shepherd's Bush Green, W 12, 490 & 492, Holloway Rd, N 7, Ilford, The Broadway Islington, 4 & 5, Upper St, N 1, Kensington, 1, Kensington High St, W 8, 88, Kensington High St, W 8, 94 & 96, High St W 8, Kilburn 74, High Rd N W 6, King's Cross 266 & 268 Pentonville Rd N 1, Kingsland, 74 & 76, High St, E 8, 64, Knightsbridge, S W 1, Lambeth, 91, Westminster Bridge Rd, S E 1, Law Courts, 263, Strand, W C 2, Lewisham, 1 Lewisham Bridge, S E 13, Leyton 340 High Rd, L 10 Limehouse, 52, East India Dock Rd E 14, Lower Sloane St, 34 & 35, Sloane Sq, S W 1, Marylebone, 1, Stratford Pl, Oxford St, W 1, Millwall, 122, East Ferry Rd, Poplar, E 14, 4, Mincing Lane, E C 3, 16 & 18, Newington Butts S E 1, Norbury Northfields, 78 Northfields Avenue West Ealing, W 13, Norwood, Westow Hill, S E 19, Notting Hill Gate, 74 High St, W 11, Old St, 98 & 100, City Rd, E C 1, Oxford St, 109 & 111, New Oxford St, W C 1, Paddington, 1 Connaught St, Edgware Rd, W 2, Palmers Green, Peckham 18B, Rye Lane, S E 15, Piccadilly Circus, 4 & 6, Glasshouse St, W 1, Pitshanger, 100, Pitshanger Lane, W 5, Plaistow, Barking Road, E 13, Praed St, 2 Sussex Gardens, W 2, Putney, 2, Putney Hill, S W 15, Regent's Pk, 1 Marylebone Rd, N W 1, 239, Regent St, W 1 St James's, 36, St James's St, S W 1, St John's Wood, 102, High St, N W 8, 27, St Mary Axe, E C 3, St Paul's, St Paul's Churchyard, E C 4, Seven Kings, Ilford, 180, 181 & 182, Shoreditch, E 1, 14, Sloane Square S W 1, South Kensington, 25, Sussex Pl, Queen's Gate, S W. 7, Southfields, Wimbledon Park Rd, S W 18, Southwark, 8, Borough High St, S E 1, Stamford Hill, 5, Amhurst Palade, N 16, Stockwell, 272 Clapham Rd, S W 9, Stratford, 49, Broadway, E 15, Streatham, 268, High Rd, S W 16, 324, High Rd, S W. 16, Streatham Hill, 54 & 56, Streatham High Rd, S W. 16, Temple Bar, 217, Strand, W C 2, Tooting, 30 High St., Tottenham, 530, High Rd., N 17, Tower Bridge, Tooley St, S E 1; Upper Clapton, 98 & 100, Upper Clapton Rd, E 5; Upper Hollo-

S W 6, Walthamstow 191, Hoe St, E 17, Wandsworth, 98 & 100, High St, S W 18, Wandsworth Common, 27 & 28, Bellevue Rd, Upper Tooting, S W 17, Wanstead, 53, High St, Wembley, 118, High Rd, 133, Westbourne Grove, West Ealing, 162, Uxbridge Rd, W 13, West Hampstead, 102, West End Lane, N W 6 235, Westminster Bridge Rd, West Norwood, 138, Norwood Rd, S E 27, Westbourne Grove, 133 Westbourne Grove, W 2, Willesden Green, 8, Station Parade, N W 2, Wimbledon 16, Wimbledon Hill Rd S W 19, Wimbledon Common, 98, High St, S W 19 Wimbledon Park, 71, Arthur Rd, S W 19 Wood Green, 208, High Rd, N 22 90, Wood St, Woodford, George Lane, E 18 Woolwich, 71, Powis St —

Capital, £33 000,000 (£20 Shares, £5 paid), Reserve Fund, £8,750,000, Deposits, etc £304 547,726, Dividend, 1918 19, 19 p c (700 Branches, Sub branches and Agencies)

Affiliated Banks, LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S FOREIGN BANK, LTD, ULSTER BANK, LTD (*q v*)

LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S FOREIGN BANK LTD, 82, Cornhill, E C 3

136* LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, LTD (1836), 5, Threadneedle St, E C 2, *Joint Managing Directors*, S B Murray, F Hyde E W Woolley *Joint General Managers*, R Richards H Mare, J G Buchanan *Joint Secretaries*, E J Ethe ridge, F O Tree *Principal City Offices*, 5, Princes St, E C 2, 52, Cornhill, E C 3, 6, Lothbury, E C 2 *Overseas Branch*, 65 & 66, Old Broad St, E C 2 *Shipping Branch*, 65 & 66, Old Broad St, E C 2 *Metropolitan and Suburban Branches*, 199, High St, Acton, 172 Aldersgate St, Aldgate, 94, Fenchurch St, 9, Angel Ct, Throgmorton St, 117 & 119, Balham High Rd, Balham, 10, Station Parade, Barbican, 62, Redcross St, Barnes, 102, Church Rd, Bedford Row, 44, Theobald's Rd, Belgravia, 89 & 91, Buckingham Palace Rd, Bermondsey, 98, Jamaica Rd, 465 & 467, Bethnal Green Rd., 171, Bishopsgate, 108, Bishopsgate, Bishop's House, Blackfriars, Stamford St, Bloomsbury, 127, High Holborn, 51, Bread St, 38, Brompton Rd, Buckhurst Hill, Queen's Rd, Camberwell Gate, 398, Walworth Rd, Cambridge Circus, 138, Shaftesbury Avenue, 113, Cannon St; 28, Catford Hill, S E, 123 Chancery Lane, 6, Chancery Lane, Charing Cross, 449, Strand, 89, Charterhouse St, Chelsea, 30 & 32, King's Rd, Cheshunt, Turner's Hill, Chigwell High Rd, Chiswick, 281, High Rd; Clapham, 154 High St, Clapham Junc, 240, Lavender Hill, Clerkenwell, 74 Goswell Rd, 69, Coleman St, Covent Garden, 20, Bow St, 139, North End Croydon, 58, High St, Croydon, 90 & 92, High St, Deptford, 46, The Broadway, Ealing; 3, The Bridge, Ealing Common, 209 11 Earl's Court Rd, 20, Eastcheap; East Dulwich, 66, Lordship Lane; 118 120, High St., East Ham, Enfield Highway;

Enfield Wash, Ponders End, 44, Fenchurch St, 308, Finchley Rd, Electra House, Finsbury Pavement, 253, Seven Sisters Rd, Finsbury Park, 117, Finsbury Pavement, 100 & 101, Fore St, Forest Gate, 40, Woodgrange Rd, 30, Dartmouth Rd, Forest Hill 315, Fulham Rd, 20 The Parade, Golders Green, 153, Goswell Rd, 60, Gracechurch St, E C 25, Great Portland St, 159, Great Portland St 94 & 95, Great Tower St, Mare St, Hackney 157, Hackney Rd, 22, King St, Hammersmith Hampstead 132, Finchley Rd, 33, Grand Parade, Harringay, 27, Haymarket Hendon, Corner of Collindale Avenue Edgware Rd 120, High Holborn 33 & 34, Holborn Viaduct, Holland Park & Shepherd's Bush, 5, Shepherd's Bush Green 126 High Rd, Ilford Islington Metropolitan Cattle Market 16, Leonard Pl, Kensington, 92 Kensington, High St, 165, High Rd, Kilburn, 20, Kingsway, 6, Sloane St Knightsbridge, Law Courts, 189 Fleet St, 144, Leadenhall St, Leicester Sq, 8, New Coventry St, 85 & 87, High St, Lewisham, 324 High Rd Leyton 646 High Rd, Leytonstone, Limehouse 660, Commercial Rd, East, 226, Coldharbour Lane, Loughborough Junction, Loughton High Road, Lower Edmonton, 45 & 47, Ludgate Hill 19, High St, Marylebone, 15, Wigmore St, Marylebone, 70 South Audley St, Mayfair, 91, Mile End Rd, Mincing Lane, 129 Fenchurch St, Monument, 47, King William St, E C, Muswell Hill, 6, Victoria Parade 129, New Bond St, 65 & 66 New Broad St, 331, New Cross Rd S E, 89, 90, & 91, Newgate St, Notting Hill, 152 & 154, Portobello Rd, 92, High St, Notting Hill Gate 36 Old Bond St, 50, Old Broad St Winchester House, 280, Old Kent Rd 672 Old Kent Rd, 93, Gt Eastern St, Old St, Onslow Sq, 1, Sydney Pl, 196 & 198, Oxford St, 431 & 433, Oxford St, 52, Oxford St, 76, Oxford St, 219 & 221, Edgware Rd, Paddington, 2 Craven Rd, Paddington, 69, Pall Mall, Palmer's Green, 5, The Exchange, Green Lanes; 49, Rye Lane, Peckham 69, High St, Peckham, 155, Upper Richmond Rd, Putney, 71A, Queen Victoria St, 114, Queen Victoria St, 133, Regent St, Rochester Row, 166, Vauxhall Bridge Rd, 9, Market Place Romford, 196 Lower Rd, and 93 Union Rd, Rotherhithe, Russell Sq 1, Woburn Pl., 61, St James St, S W, 70, St, Martin's Lane 30A & 31, St Paul's Churchyard, Sanderstead, 9, Station Parade, Seething Lane, 13 Byward St, 50, Shaftesbury Avenue, 30 & 31 High St, Shoreditch, Southfields, 249, Wimbledon Park Rd, South Kensington, 5, Bank Buildings, Gloucester Rd, Southwark, 28, Borough High St, 239, Southwark Park Rd, S E, 603, Commercial Rd, Stepney, 150 & 152, High St Stoke Newington, 82 & 83, Strand, 384 High St, Stratford, Streatham, 71, Mitcham Lane, 103, Streatham Hill, 90, Tooley St, The Broadway, Tooting; 159 & 160, Tottenham Court Rd; 237, Tottenham Court Rd.; Upper Tooting, 293, Balham High Rd.; Victoria, 47, Buckingham Palace Rd.; [illegible], Fulham Rd, Waltham Green, Waltham Abbey, Waltham Cross, Waterloo Bridge, 134 & 135, Strand; 62, West bourne Grove, West Croydon, 13, Royal Parade, West Kilburn, 1, Malvern Rd, Wesleyan Hall, Westminster, 22, Victoria St, Westminster, 60, West Smithfield, 110, High St, Whitechapel, 93, High Rd, Willesden Green, Willesden Junction, 62, High St, Harlesden, Winchmore Hill The Broadway 113, Wood St, 108 & 110, Wood St, Woodford, High St, Woodford Station, The Broadway 1 & 3, Powis St, Woolwich, York Rd (Waterloo) 16, York Rd —Subscribed Capital, £38,096,363, Paid up Capital £10,840 112 (2,869,079 Shares of £12 each, £2 10s paid and 1,466,966 Shares of £2 10s each fully paid), Reserve Fund £10 840 112, Deposits, etc, £367 667,322, Dividend, 1919-20, 18 p c (1 475 offices in England and Wales)

Affiliated Banks—BELFAST BANKING COMPANY LTD, and THE CLYDESDALE BANK, Ltd (*q v*)

137 LONDON MERCHANT BANK, LTD (1873), 38, Lombard St E C 3—Capital £1,500 000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid) Reserve Fund, £350 000, Dividend, 1919 6 p c

147 LONDON BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD (1852), 71, Old Broad St, E C 2 — Capital, £1,276 747 (£22 10s Shares, £10 paid), Reserve Fund, £420,000, Deposits, etc, £7,370,361, Dividend 1918 19, 8 p c (102 Branches in Australia)

LONDON, SINGAPORE AND JAVA BANK, LTD (1912), 4–5, Suffolk Place, Pall Mall, S W 1 MACAFEE AND COMPANY, LTD, 6, Copthall Court, E C 2

152‡ SIR C R MCGRIGOR, BART, & Co, 39, Panton St, Haymarket, S W 1

152A MANCHESTER AND COUNTY BANK, LTD (1862) 55, King St, *Manchester* (*London Agents* 175)—Capital, £5 460,200 (£20 Shares, £4 paid), Reserve Fund, £725 000 and £125,000 for depreciation, Deposits, etc, £25 427,448, Dividend, 1919 20, 15 p c (148 Branches and Sub branches)

153 MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL DISTRICT BANKING CO, LTD (1829) Spring Gardens *Manchester* (75, Cornhill, E C 3)—Capital, £9,480,000 (£15 Shares, £3 paid) Reserve Fund, £1,550,000, Deposits, etc, £59 615 560 Dividend, 1919, 18⅓ p c (324 Branches and Sub branches)

MAURITIUS COMMERCIAL BANK (1838), *Port Louis*, Mauritius (*London Agents*, 135)—Capital, Rs 2,000,000, Reserve Fund, Rs 1,280,000, Deposits, etc, Rs. 8,000,000

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD (1892), 15, Gracechurch St, E C 3 — Capital, £1,500,000 Reserve £12,000,000 (18 Branches and Agencies)

155 MERCANTILE BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD (1889), 53, West Regent St, *Glasgow* (*London Agents*, 60)—Capital, £28,140 (£1 Shares, 10s paid), Reserve Fund, £5,000, Deposits, etc, £204,000, Dividend, 1919 20, Nil. (10 Branches and Agencies in Scotland)

161A MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA (1864), *Montreal* (*London Agents*, 136, 193) — Capital, $8,400,000 ($200 Shares, fully [illegible] Fund, $8,660,779; Deposits,

$163,000,000, Dividend, 1918-19, 11½ p c (391 Branches and Sub agencies)

164 MIDDLESEX BANKING CO, LTD (1885), 89 & 90, Leadenhall St, E.C. 3 — Capital, paid up, £26,696.

164A MILLER BROTHERS & Co., 83, Finsbury Pavement, E C 2

164B THE MOLSON'S BANK (1855), *Montreal*, Canada (*London Agents*, 135) — Capital, $4,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, $4,800,000 Deposits, etc, $48,961,706, Dividend, 1918-19, 11 p c (97 Branches in Canada)

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), *Montreal*, Canada (*London Agents*, 22) — Capital, $1,498,570 ($100 Shares, $50 paid), Reserve Fund, $1,350,000, Deposits, etc, $45,154,851 (17 Branches in Montreal)

164C MORGAN, GRENFELL & Co (1910), 22, Old Broad St, E C 2

THOMAS MOSLEY & Co. (1829), *Gibraltar* (*London Agents*, 135)

165 MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD (1885), South Mall, *Cork*, Ireland (*London Agents*, 175) — Capital, £1,000 000 (£5

MURRIFTA & Co, LTD (1915), 19, Great Winchester St, E C 2

168* NATIONAL BANK, LTD (1835), 13-17, Old Broad St, E C 2 23, Baker St, Bayswater, 68, Gloucester Gardens, Belgravia, 19 & 21, Grosvenor Gardens, Camden Town, 189, High St, 9 & 10, Charing Cross, Harrow Rd, 2, Elgin Avenue, Holborn, 10, Southampton Row, W C 1, Islington, 361 & 363, Goswell Rd, King's Cross 286, Pentonville Rd, 21, Leadenhall St, Notting Hill, 156 & 158, High St, 274 & 276, Oxford St, 3, Regent St, 180, Strand, Willesden, St Mary's Rd, Hailesden — Capital, £7,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid), Reserve Fund, £800,000, Deposits, etc, £32,003 000 Dividend, 1918-19, 12 p c (236 Branches and Sub branches)

169 NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD (1893), Collins St, *Melbourne* (7, Lothbury, E C 2) — Capital, £5,000,000 (£10 Preference Shares, fully paid, £8 Ordinary Shares, £5 paid), Reserve Fund £1,200 000, Deposits, etc, £23,398,202, Dividend, 1919-20, Ord and Pref, 8 p c (Over 220 Branches in Australia)

170A NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT (1898), *Cairo*, Egypt (6 & 7, King William St, E C 4) — Capital, £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £2,000,000, Deposits, etc, £19,275,932, Dividend, 1919-20, 14 p c (21 Branches in Egypt)

171 NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD (1863), 26, Bishopsgate, E C 2 — Capital, £3,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s paid), Reserve Fund, £2,000,000, Deposits, etc, £46,538,133, Dividend, 1918 19, 20 p c (28 Branches in India, British East Africa etc)

172 NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD (1872), 17, Moorgate St, E C 2 — Capital, [illegible] 10s. Shares, £2 10s paid), Reserve Fund, £1,020,000, Deposits, £8,856,133, Dividend, 1919-20, 12 and 8 2 p c. (64 Branches and Agencies.)

173 NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD (1825), 42, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (37; Nicholas Lane, E C 4) — Capital, £5,000,000 (£100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £1,000,000, Deposits, etc, £34,398,024 Dividend, 1919-20, 16 p c (127 Branches in Scotland.)

173A NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD, (1891), *Pretoria* (Circus Place, London Wall E C 2, 18, St Swithins Lane, E C 4, Cockspur St, S W 1) — Capital £2,965 000 (£10 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund £1,050,000, Deposits etc, £40,521,778, Dividend, 1918 19, 6s p sh and 2s B (500 Branches and Agencies)

173C NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY (1909), *Constantinople* (50, Cornhill, E C 3) — Capital £250 000 (£10 Shares, £2 10s paid), Reserve Fund £109,210

173D NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK (South African Branch), LTD (1920), *Cape Town*, South Africa Capital £100 000

174 NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO, LTD (1856), 35 Cornhill, E C 3 — Capital, £4,233,325 (£25 Shares, £5 paid), Reserve Fund, £500 000 Deposits, etc, £22,753,164 Dividend 1919, 12 p c

175* NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD (1833), 15, Bishopsgate E C 2, 2, Princes St, E C 2, 1, Lombard St E C 3, 50, Cornhill, E C 3 Acton 143, High St W 3, 185, Aldersgate St, E C 1, 53, Baker St., Bayswater, W 2, 67, Bishop's Rd, W 2, 24, Bedford Row, W C 1 Brixton 494 Brixton Rd, S W 9 95, Chancery Lane, W C 2, 66, Charing Cross, S W 1 Chiswick, 56, High Rd W 4, Cheapside E C 2, Cripplegate, 116, Hoxton St, E C 2 88, Cromwell Rd, S W 7, East Finchley, 67, High Rd, N 2, 116, Fenchurch St, E C 3, 123, Fenchurch St, E C 3 128, Finchley Rd, N W 3, Finsbury Circus, Salisbury House, London Wall, E C 2, 50, Finsbury Pavement, E C 2, Golders Green, 14, Golders Green Parade, Finchley Rd, N W 4, Goswell Rd, 9 & 10 Charterhouse Buildings, E C 1, Gray's Inn, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Rd, W C 1, Hackney, 155, Mare St, E C 8 Hampstead 55, High St, N W 3, Hendon, 55, Church Rd, N W 4, 114, High Holborn, W C 1, Holborn Circus E C 1, Holloway 45, Seven Sisters Rd N 7, Ilford, 6, Broadway Market, Islington, 218, Upper St, N 1, Kensington 55 & 57, High St, W 8, Kensington, 138, High St, W 8, 58, Kingsway W C 2, Lancaster Gate, 1, Marlborough Gate, Hyde Park W C 2, Lincoln's Inn, Carey St, W C 2, Liverpool St Station, 216, Bishopsgate, E C 2, 1, Long Acre, W C 2, Mayfair, South Audley St, W 1, Metropolitan Cattle Market, 6, Bank Buildings, Islington, N 7, Mill Hill, 6, The Promenade, Lawrence St, N W 7, 12, Mount St, W 1, Muswell Hill 11, The Exchange, N 10, New Bridge St, Blackfriars House, E C 4, North Audley St, 455, Oxford St, W 1, Notting Hill Gate, 8, High St, W 11, 291B, Oxford St, W 1, Paddington, 22, London St, W 2, 74, Sloane St., 153, Strand, W. C. 2, Notting Kensington, 18, Cromwell Rd., S W 7;

South Norwood, 76, High St, S E 5, 12, Southwark St, S E 1, Strand, Savoy Court, 96 & 97, Strand, W C 2, Swiss Cottage, 1, College Crescent, South Hampstead, N W 3, 97, Tottenham Court Rd, W 1, Waltham stow, 7, Coppermill Lane, E 17, 110, Wardour St, W 5, Westminster, 61, Victoria St, 117, Victoria St, S W 1, 59, West Smithfield, E C 1, Willesden, 84, Walm Lane, N W 2 Wimbledon, 4, High St, S W 19; Wood Green, 162, High Rd, N 22 —Capital, £40,934,320 (£25 Shares, £3 10s paid £20 Shares, £4 paid and £5 fully paid), Reserve Fund, £7,239 041, Deposits etc, £256 328,248 Dividend, 1919 20, 16 p c (895 Branches and Agencies)

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK (1863), *Amsterdam* and at *Hong Kong*, *Singapore*, *Bombay* and *Calcutta* (*London Agents*, 204B)

175A NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA (1888) *Amsterdam* (2 Great Winchester St E C 2) —Capital, £240 000 (£60 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund £38 566 Deposits, etc, £1,023 334 Dividend, 1919 5½ p c (15 Branches in South Africa)

NATMANN, LUBECK & Co 24r, Salisbury House, London Wall, E C 2

176 NORTH OF SCOTLAND AND TOWN AND COUNTY BANK, LTD (1836) *Aberdeen* (*London Agents*, 30 136 175) —Capital, £3 260 000 (£20 Shares £4 paid) Reserve Fund £652 000 Deposits etc £23 125 583 Dividend 1919 20, 16 p c (150 Branches in Scotland)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE UNION BANK LTD (1836) *Amalgamated with* THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK

178 NORTHERN BANKING Co, LTD (1824), *Belfast* (*London Agents* 100, 30) Capital £3 000 000 (£10 Shares £2 paid) Reserve Fund £480,000 Deposits etc £19,405,359 Dividend 1919 20 17¼ p c A shares, 8¼ p c B shares (198 Branches and Sub branches)

PALATINE BANK LTD (1899) Brown St, *Amalgamated with* THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL AND MARTINS

P & O BANKING CORPORATION LTD (1920), 122, Leadenhall Street, E C 3 Capital, £5 000,000 (£10 Shares, £4 paid) Branches at the principal sea ports in Australasia and the East

PARRY, MURRAY & Co (1908), 54 Old Broad St, E C 2 (and at Madras, India)

180 PEDDIE, HARKER & MARTIN, LTD (1917), 144 Leadenhall St, E C 3

PINTO, LEITE & NEPHEWS, 23, Moorgate Street, E C 2

LEOPOLD POLLACK & Co, *Cairo*, Egypt (*London Agents*, 135)

181 PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900), Place d Armes, *Montreal* (*London Agents*, 132) —Capital, $2 000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, $1,100 000, Deposits, etc, $30,291,345, Dividend, 1919-20, 8 p c. (257 Branches and Sub-branches)

183 PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD (1825), 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E C 2 —Capital, £4,080,000 (£100 Old Shares, £12 10s paid, £20 New Shares, £10 paid), Reserve Fund, £435,000, Deposits, etc, £15,476,000, Dividend, 1919-20, 13½ p c. (132 Branches and Sub-branches)

184 QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LTD (1872), *Brisbane* (3, Princes St, E C 2)—Capital, [illegible] Branches in Queensland)

185 GERALD QUIN, COPE & Co (1890), 29, Royal Exchange, E C 3

186 REEVES, WHITBURN & Co (1859), 27, Clement s Lane, E C 4

187A RELIANCE BANK, LTD (1900) 103, Queen Victoria St, E C 4.—Capital, £60,000, Reserve Fund £3,469

RICHARDS & Co (1854), *Amalgamated with* THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION

188‡ RICHARDSON & Co (18th century), 26, King St, St James s, S W 1

RODOCANACHI SONS & Co (1830), Palmerston House, Old Broad St, E C 2

189C N M ROTHSCHILD & SONS (1805), New Court St Swithin s Lane, E C 2

189D ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD (1888), *Melbourne* (18, Bishopsgate, E C 2)—Capital 1 400 000 (£4 Shares, £1 paid) Reserve Fund, £335 000, Deposits etc, £4 070 765, Dividend, 1919-20, 10 p c (7 Branches in Victoria and N S W)

190 ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869), *Montreal* (2 Bank Buildings, Princes St, E C 2)—Capital, $16,000 000 ($100 Shares fully paid) Reserve Fund, $17,000,000 Deposits, $383 000 000, Dividend, 1918 19 12 p c (595 Branches in North and Central America and West Indies)

191 ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, ITD (1836) Foster Place *Dublin* (*London Agent* 135) —Capital £1,500 000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid) Reserve Fund £80 000 Deposits etc, £4,308,754, Dividend, 1919-20, 8 p c (15 Branches and Sub offices)

193 ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1727) 36, St Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (3 Bishopsgate, E C 2) —Capital £2 000 000 fully paid) Reserve Fund, Deposits etc, £35,548,823, 1919 20 £10 p c and 1 p c Bonus (170 Branches)

194 A RUFFER & SONS (1872) 39, Lombard St, E C 3

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH BANK (1911), 28, Nevski Prospect, *Petrograd* (31 & 33, Bishopsgate, E C 2)

195 RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE (1871) *Petrograd* (61 & 62, Gracechurch St E C 3) - Capital *Roubles* 60,000,000 (Shares *Rs* 250, fully paid) Reserve Fund, *Rs* 22,388,597 (60 Branches in Russia before 1918)

196 RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANK (1890) *Petrograd* (24 28 Lombard St, E C) 3—Capital, £3,703,704, Reserve Fund, £1 228,422, Deposits, etc, £75,424,367 (120 Branches in Russia before 1915.)

197 RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK (1910), *Petrograd* (64, Old Broad St., E C 2) — Capital, *Roubles* 45 000,000, Reserve Fund, *Rs* 26 961,432 and Koupang Taels, 1,767,033 (110 Branches)

197B SAMUEL MONTAGU & Co (1831), 60, Old Broad St, E C 2.

J HENRY SCHRODER & Co (1800), 145, Leadenhall St, E C 3

A SCOTT & Co (1855), *Rangoon*, Burma (*London Agents*, 76)

SELIGMAN BROTHERS (1864), 28, Austin Friars, E.C 3.

SEYD & Co, LTD (1858), 38, Lombard St., E C 3

SHEFFIELD BANKING CO, LTD (1832), *Amalgamated with* NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK

1980 SHILSON, COODE & CO, *St Austell*, Cornwall (*London Agents*, 75)

200 S W SILVER & CO AND BENJAMIN EDGINTON LTD, King William House, Eastcheap, E C 3

201B SOCIÉTÉ BELGE DE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL (1904), *Brussels* (124, Cannon St, E C 4) —Capital, *Francs* 20,000,000 (*Fr* 500 Shares, 2,000 fully paid, 38,000, *Fr* 100 paid) Reserve Fund, *Fr* 1,250,000, Deposits, etc, *Fr* 52,267,061 (Branch at Geneva)

SOCIÉTÉ GENERALE (1864) 29, Boulevard Haussmann, *Paris* (53, Old Broad St, E C 2, 65 Regent St, W 1)—Capital, *Francs* 500 000,000 (*Fr* 500 Shares, *Fr* 250 paid), Reserve Fund *Fr* 51 000 000, Deposits etc, *Fr* 2 101 596,158 Dividend, 1918 19, 6 p c (903 Branches in France, Algeria, etc)

SPEYER BROTHERS (1861), 7, Lothbury, E C 2

STANDARD BANK, LTD (1912), *Bombay*, India

202A STANDARD BANK OF CANADA (1873), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 173)—Capital, $3 500,000 Reserve Fund, $74 019 022 Deposits, etc, $65,969,558 Dividend 1919 20 14 p c (177 Branches in Canada)

203 STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD (1862) 10, Clements Lane, E C 4 and 17, Northumberland Avenue W C 2—Capital, £6,250 000 (£20 Shares £5 paid), Reserve Fund £2 200,000 Deposits etc, £52 624,150 Dividend, 1919–20, 16½ p c (Over 390 Branches and Agencies in South and East Africa, and at Rotterdam and Amsterdam)

203A STERLING BANK OF CANADA (1906) *Toronto* Ontario (*London Agents*, 173, 68)—Capital $1,117 610 ($100 Shares, fully paid) Reserve Fund, $350,000 (51 Branches in Canada)

GEORGE STEUART & CO (1843), *Colombo* Ceylon (*London Agents*, 30)

204 STILWELL & SONS (1774), 42, Pall Mall S W 1

204A JOHN STUART & CO, LTD (1834), *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 175)—Capital £35 200 (£5 Shares, fully paid)

204B SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), *Basle* (43 Lothbury, E C 2, 11C, Regent Street S W 1)—Capital, £4,800,000 (£20 Shares, fully paid) Reserve Fund, £1,320 000 Deposits etc £38,000,000 Dividend 1919, 9 p c (8 Offices, 18 Branches and Agencies)

B TAGLIAFERRO & SONS (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 135)

TEXTILE CORPORATION, LTD (1920), 21 Ironmonger Lane, E C 2 — Capital £1,100,000 (fully paid)

204C TUBB & CO (1793), *Buckster*, Oxon (*London Agents*, 135)

LUKE THOMAS & CO, LTD, 138, Leadenhall St, E C 3, and at Aden

TRANSVAALSCHE BANK- EN HANDELS-VERENIGING (1898), *Amsterdam*, Netherlands, and *Johannesburg*, South Africa (278, Salisbury House, E.C. 2).

TURNBULL AND SOMERVILLE (1871), *Valetta*, Malta (*London Agents*, 123).

206 ULSTER BANK, LTD (1836), Waring Street, *Belfast* (*Affiliated to* No 135)—Capital, £22,522,849, Dividend, 1919–20, (111 Branches, 120 Agencies)

208 UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD (1837), 71, Cornhill, E C 3.—Capital, £7,500,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid), Reserve Fund, £2,630,000, Deposits, etc, £31,840,563 Dividend, 1919–20, 15 p c (137 Branches in Australia, 45 Branches in New Zealand)

208A UNION BANK OF CANADA (1865), *Winnipeg*, Man (6, Princes St, E C 2, 26 Haymarket, S W 1) — Capital authorised, $15 000 000 Issued $8,000,000, Reserve Fund $5,600,000, Deposits, $135,496 514, Dividend, 1918–19, 10 p c (400 Branches in Canada)

210 UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD (1836), York St *Manchester* (*London Agents* 30)—Capital, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10s. paid) Reserve Fund £525,000 Deposits etc £23 463,281 Dividend, 1919 20, 20 p c (140 Branches in Lancashire, Cheshire and West Riding of Yorkshire)

211 UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD (1830) 191 Ingram St *Glasgow*, 64, George St, *Edinburgh* (62, Cornhill, E C 3)—Capital, £5 000,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid), Reserve Fund £1 000 000, Deposits, etc £31 307 229 Dividend, 1919–20, 15 p c (160 Branches in Scotland)

213 UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD (1885) 39, Cornhill, E C 3—Capital, £2 000 000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid), Reserve Fund, £1 000 000

WEST YORKSHIRE BANK, LTD (1829), *Amalgamated with* LLOYDS

220 WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BANK (1841), *Perth*, W A (11, Leadenhall St E C 3)—Capital £250 000 (£10 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £700 000 Deposits, £3 383 008, Dividends, 1919 20, 20 p c (63 Branches in Western Australia)

222 WILLIAM WHITELEY, LTD (1899), Queen's Rd Bayswater, W 2

13* WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK LTD (1836), Mosley St, *Manchester* (20, Birchin Lane, E C 2, 3, Colehern Court, Old Brompton Rd, S W 5 2 Cockspur St, S W 1 127, Cheapside, E C 2, Great Central Station, Marylebone Rd, N W 1, 22 St Mary (150 Branches and Sub branches)

WOGAU & CO (1839), 4, Eastcheap, E C 3

225 YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD (1880), *Yokohama*, Japan (7, Bishopsgate, E C 2)—Capital, *Yen* 100,000,000 (*Yen* 100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, *Yen* 28 000,000, Deposits, etc, *Yen* 529,401,073, Dividend, 1919–20, 12 p c (37 Branches)

227 YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK, LTD (1911), 2, Infirmary St, *Leeds* (26, King St, E C 2)—Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, £3 paid), Reserve Fund, £750,000, Deposits etc, £28,822,295 (120 Branches and Sub-branches.)

ZUKAR & CO, *Alexandria*, Egypt (*London Agents*, 135).

English and Welsh Banks.

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 353–365 (H O) signifies the Head Office, an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days

Abbey Town—136 (*W*)
Abbots Langley—30 (*Th*) 132 (*Th*)
Aberaman—132a (*M W & F*)
Aberavon—30 132
Aberayron—30 136 175
Aberbargoed—30 132 (*M & Th*) 175
Aberbeeg—136 (*Tu Th & S*) 30 (*Tu & F*)
Abercarn—30 (*M W & F*) 132 (*M W & F*) 136 (*M W & F*)
Abercrave—30 136 (*W*)
Abercrombie—132 (*W*)
Abercynon—30 (*Tu*) 132 (*M W & F*)
Aberdare—30 132 136
Aberdovey—30 136 175
Aberfan—30 (*Tu & F*) 132 (*Tu & F*) 136 (*Tu & F*)
Abergavenny—30 132 136 175
Abergele—136 175
Abergwlyn—175 (*alt S**)
Abergynolwyn—132 (*Tu & W*) 136 (*M W & F*)
Aberkenfig—30 132 (*W*) 175
Aberpergwm—132 (*Th* 136 175 (*W*)
Abersoch—136 (*F July & Aug Tu & F*) 175 (*Tu & F*)
Aberystwyth—30 132 136 175.
Abertillery—30 132 136 175.
Abertridwr—30 (*W & S*) 132 (*M & F*) 175 (*Th*)
Aberystwyth—30 132 136 175
Abingdon—30 135
Abbots Langley—30 (*Th*)
Accrington—129 152a 153 210 227
Ackworth—30 (*F*)
Ackworth Moor Top—136 (*F*)
Acle—30 (*Th* 132 (*Th*)
Acomb—30 (*Tu & Sat*)
Acocks Green—132 136
Addiscombe—30 135
Addingham—218 (*Tu & F*) 219 (*Tu & F*)
Addlestone—30 135
Adlington—153
Aigburth—135
Ainsdale—136 (*Tu & F*) 223 (*Tu & F*)
Ainsworth—223 (*M W & F*)
Alnitsae—218 136 175
Albrighton—132a (*F*)
Alcester—132 136
Aldbrough—136 (*F*)
Aldborough (*Norfolk*)—30
Aldeburgh (*Suffolk*—30
Alderley Edge—153 210 223
Alderney—108b 132
Aldershot—132 135, 136 175
Alfold (*Lane*)—30 132 136
Alfreton—135 136
Alfriston—30 (*F*)
Allendale Town—132 136
Allenheads—132 (*W*) 136 (*W*
Almondsbury—175 (*Th & S*
Almouth—218
Alnwick—218 30 132 136
Alresford—132a 175
Alsager—135, 153.
Alston—218 136
Alton (*Hants*)—132 175
Altrincham—129 132 135 152a 153 210 223.
Alvechurch—132 (*S*)
Alverstoke—132 (*Tu & Th*)
Ambler 218 136
Ambleside—30.
Amblesde—218, 136 153.
Amersham—132 175.
Amersham-on-the Hill—30 132 175 (*Tu Th & S*)
Amesbury—132, 136
Ampmersing—30 (*Sat.*)
Amlwch—132, 136 175.
Ammanford—30 132 136 175.
Ampthill—30 135.
Anecote—218.
Andover—132 135 146
Anloversford—132 (*F*) 175
Annfield Plain—218 132
Ansdell—129 136 152a 153 210
Anston—198 (*F*)
Ansty—135 (*S*), 176a (*S*)
Appleby—218 136
Appledore—97 (*I*)
Apsley—175
Apsley End—135
Ardwick—136 152a 210 223
Argoed—30 (*W*
Arlesey—30 (*Th*)
Armley—132 136
Arnold—136
Arnside—218 (*Tu & Th*) 153 (*M W & F*)
Arundel—132 135
Ascot—30
Ash—135
Ashbourne—30 132 135
Ashburton—132 175
Ashby (*Linc*)—175 (*W*)
Ashby de la Zouch—132 135 136
Ashford—132 135 175
Ashford Market—135 (*Tu*)
Ashford (*Middlesex*)—30
Ashington—218 132 135
Ashover—135 (*F*
Ashstead—132 (*M W & F*) 185 (*M W & F*
Ashton in Makerfield—135 210
Ashton on Mersey—153
Ashton under Lyne—129 135 152a 153 210 223
Ashwell—30 (*Th*)
Askam in Furness—218 (*M & F* 153 (*Tu & F*)
Askern—218 (*Tu*) 136 (*Tu & W*)
Aspatria—136 153
Atherstone—132 136
Atherton—135 152a 223
Attercliffe—136 198 223 227
Attleborough—30 132
Auchencrieve—136
Audlem—153 (*Th*) 210 (*Th*)
Audley—175 (*M Tu F S*
Aughton Town Green—153 (*Tu*
Avonmouth—132 135 175
Axbridge—132 135
Axminster—132 136
Aylesbury—30 132 135 175
Aylsham—30
Babbacombe—132 136
Bacup—129 152a 210
Badminton—175 (*M Th & S*)
Bagshot—30
Bailton—30
Bakewell—175 223
Bala—30 136 175
Balcombe—30
Baldock—30 132
Balsall Heath—136
Bamber Bridge—136 (*M W & F*) 153 (*M W & F*)
Bamford—135 *Th*
Bampton (*Devon*) 135 (*I*) 175 (*F**)
Bampton (*Oxon*) 30 136
Banbury—30 132 135, 136
Bangor—30 132 136 175.
Banks (*Southport*) 136 (*M W F & S*) 153 (*M W F & S*)
Banstead—30
Banwell—97 (*Tu, Th & S*, 132 (*Tu & S*) 135 (*Tu & S*)
Bardfield—30 (*Fr*)
Bardney—132 (*Th*
Barton Mill—136 (*F*)
Bare—153
Bargoed—30 132 175.
Barlaston—153.
Barmouth—136 175
Barnard Castle—218 30 136 175. 227 (*W & S*)
Barnes—30 136
Barnet—30 135
Barnetby—175 (*Tu*
Barnham—30 (*M*) 132 (*M*)
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THE BANK RATE, 1914–1920.

Year.	Day.	Rate %.
1914	8 Jan.	4½
	22 ,,	4
	29 ,,	3
	30 July	4
	31 ,,	8
	1 Aug	10
	6 ,,	6
	8 ,,	5
1916	13 July	6
1917	18 Jan	5½
,,	5 April	5
1919	6 Nov	6
1920	15 April	7

THE CROWN LANDS.

The Land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III. surrendered them in return for a fixed annual payment or *Civil List*. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £80,000, and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended March 31, 1919, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £1,115,286, of which amount £753,942 was derived from Crown Rents, and £44,026 from the Mines. The Expenditure was £367,562, of which £333,664 represented the expenses of the Woods, Forests and Land Revenue, and £13,898 the Mines. The sum of £760,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1918–1919, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

List of all Pensions granted during the year ended March 31, 1920, and payable under the provisions of Section 9 (1) of the Civil List Act, 1910.

MRS RACHAEL ADDIS, in recognition of the scholarship of her late husband, the Rev. W. E. Addis, and in consideration of her circumstances £50

MADAME ALBANI GYE, in recognition of her distinction as an artiste, etc. . . £100

MRS. ALLAN, in recognition of her late brother's distinction as an artist (Sir Wm. Q. Orchardson, R.A.), etc £75

MRS. BENTLEY, in recognition of her late husband's distinction as an architect, etc £70

MRS. BISCOMBE GARDNER, in recognition of her late husband's distinction as a wood engraving artist, etc £75

PROFESSOR LEWIS JONES, in recognition of his services to Welch Education and Literature, etc. £100

MRS. HOWELL, in recognition of her late husband's eminent public service in the geological survey of Great Britain, etc. £50

MISS JULIET HEPWORTH, in recognition of her late brother's services to meteorology and oceanography, etc. . . £50

MRS GORDON STABLES, in recognition of her late husband's work as an author, etc £50

MRS ALDIS, in recognition of her husband's services to bibliography and literature, etc £75

MRS K. MACDONALD GORING, in recognition of her husband's services to biometrical science, etc £85

MRS LEONARD WM. KING, in recognition of her husband's services to Assyrian and Babylonian study, etc. £85

MRS E. A. LAWRENCE, in recognition of her husband's services to education and to the study of International Law, etc. £75

T. STURGE MOORE, in recognition of his distinction as a poet and artist, etc. . . £75

MRS E. VENABLES, in recognition of her husband's work in the public service, etc. £85

SIR WILLIAM WATSON, in recognition of his distinction as a poet (additional to previous pension of £100) £100

Total £2,200

LIFE ASSURANCE

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, of eight Colonial companies (marked C), and of three American offices (marked A), all of which transact business in this country

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P) Life offices transacting other insurance business are indicated by letters in this column In such cases the Life funds are kept separately and are not liable for the claims of other departments The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended 31 December, 1919

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of the risks

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid commission to agents The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown The average percentage of British offices is about 12½%, of which about 5% is expended on commission and $7\frac{1}{2}$% on other expenses This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small Moreover where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policyholder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus Owing to the unprecedentedly high rate of income tax now leviable, a reduction in the net yield may be anticipated in nearly every case in the immediate future

VALUATIONS.—The last two columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade A valuation indicates liability under existing policies after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate Various mortality tables are employed those most usual being known as the H and O^m and the corresponding tables $H^m(5)$ and $O^m(5)$ which exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance 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 a low rate while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater The O^m and $O^m(5)$ tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O table alone the H^m is more stringent than the American and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation

FIRE INSURANCE RATES

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium There are, however, a number of non tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows –

Private Dwelling Houses built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, 1s 6d

Household goods therein usually 2s

Policies are issued by some companies embracing all risks incidental to private houses in one amount.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 2s

Stock and Utensils in trade, fixtures and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 2s

Private Dwelling Houses, brick and timber built and tiled or slated, in no hazardous proximity, from 2s 6d

Most fire insurance companies transact accident and miscellaneous business and if a strong company be selected with a reputation for liberal dealing it will probably be found to the advantage of a householder that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require in place of dividing them amongst several companies A number of fire offices are prepared to issue policies of an inclusive character for household purposes, combining in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft &c, and insurance against domestic servants employers liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks and other hazards This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of 5s per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however in this estimate The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES

Established	Class	Name of Office	Annual Accounts Published in 1920				Valuation	
			Life Funds	Life Premium Income	Expenses of Premiums	Rate of Interest less Income Tax	Mortality Table	Interest % Assumed
			£	£		£ s d		£ s d
1883	PIFS	Abstainers & General	1 176 470	144 718	20 7		Om & Hm	3 & 3½
1824	PFSn	Alliance*	17 978 033	1 133 977	10 0	3 16 3	Om	3 0 0
1808	P FS	Atlas	2 677 837	316 606	10 4	3 16 6	Om(5)	3 0 0
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	39 126 494	3 226 052	11 5	4 19 11	Hm	3 & 3½
1866	P I	Britannic (Ordinary)	2 210 325	382 530	16 2		Hm	3 10 0
1854	P FS	British Equitable	1 429 828	118 151	21 63		Om	3 0 0
1833	PFS	Caledonian*	3 889 148	394 277	14 2		Om	3 0 0
1847 1902	P	Canada Life (C)	13 649 518	1 598 766	31 47	5 19 0	Hm	3 & 3½
1824	P	Clerical Medical & Gen*	6 439 750	542 650	16 2	3 16 7	Om(5)	2 10 0
1873	MS	Colonial Mutual (C)	4 770 847	525 036	20 9		Om	3 10 0
1861	PFSm	Commercial Union*	7 946 810	854 951	13 4	4 0 4	Om	3 0 0
1871	P	Confederation (C)						
1867	P	Co operative	690 651	711 575	27 6	4 18 4	Om	3 10 0
1807	PFSn	Eagle Star & B Dom	13 005 126	1 228 335	10 6			
1762	M	Equitable (e)*	4 865 998	266 925	7 2	3 16 3	Om	2 10 0
1859	P	Equitable U S A (A)	115 811 198	15 679 419	23 4		American &c	3 3½ & 4
1844	P	Equity & Law*	4 981 951	369 456	13 5		Om & Om(5)	3 0 0
1832	M	Friends Provident & Century	3 451 309	282 688	16 6	4 1 6	Om & Om(5)	3 0 0
1837	P	General	2 197 555	197 661	23 3		Om & Hm	3 10 0
1885*	PSFn	General Accident	303 252	61 432	17 5		Om	3 0 0
1848	P	Gresham	9 907 800	1 160 400	24 84	4 1 5	Hm	3 10 0
1821	PFSn	Guardian*	3 854 739	378 246	13 1	3 17 9	Om	3 0 0
1806	P FS	Law Union & Rock	8 469 687	615 530	17 79		Om	3 0 0
1836	P FS	Legal & General	12 742 563	1 166 813	13 26	4 18 6	Om	2 10 0
1838	P	Life Assoc of Scotland	5 682 740	635 911	16 97	4 0 2	Om & Carlisle	3 0 0
1836	PFSm	Liverpool & London & Globe	4 974 054	390 635	10 0		Om & Om(5)	2 15 0
1862	P FS	London & Scottish*	4 230 402	457 944	20 5	4 9 5	Hm & Om	3 & 3½
1869	P I	London & Manch (Ord)	679 230	175 813	17 86		Om	3 0 0
1720	PFS	London Assurance	2 998 542	292 948	17 45		Om	3 0 0
1806	M	London Life (e)*	6 040 299	548 909	5 3	3 17 2	Om(5)	3 & 2½*
1887	P	Manufacturers Life (C)	*5 240 476	873 771	29 5		Hm American, &c.	
1852	M	Marine & General*	2 153 392	185 496	17 5	3 10 3	Om	3 0 0
1835	M	Metropolitan (e)	2 300 015	177 674	6 9	3 12 1	Om(5)	3 0 0
1906	PFSm	Motor Union	11 076	6 916	24 2			
1886		Mu & Citizens (C) (Ord)	9 749 470	833 128	12 31		Hm & Gov 1883	3 0 0
1842	M	Mutual New York (A)	133 149 700	14 911 981	22 18		American, &c	3 & 3½
1890	PFSm	National Benefit	70 179	30,534	44 25		Om	3 10 0
1830	M	National Mutual*	3 084 686	244 970	16 6	4 2 6	Om & Carlisle	3 0 0
1869	M	Natl Mut of Austral (C)	12 524 369	1 459 628	16 29		Hm	3 10 0
1835	M	National Provident	7 401 482	566,887	12 4	3 17 2	Om	3 0 0
1841	M	New York Life (A) *	192 984 095	22 545 242	19 33		American	3 0 0
1823	PFSm	Nth Brit & Mercantile	18 633 073	1 360 216	16 5	3 11 1	Om	3 0 0
1836	PFSm	Northern	5 140 651	335 606	10 31		Om & Om(5)	2½ & 3
1808	M	Norwich Union Life*	16 001 051	1 956 886	16 39	4 7 10	Om	2 10 0
1864	PFSmI	Pearl (Ordinary)	7,197,427	1 817 425	12 1	3 17 10	Hm	3 0 0
1797*	PFSm	Phœnix	11 171 177	804 969	16 04*		Om	3 0 0
1877		Prov Assoc of London	551,597	111,288	28 04			
1840	M	Provident Mutual	3 013,707	299,776	18 55	3 19 6	Om	2 0 0
1848	PFSI	Prudential (Ord)*	54 324,216	7 627 547	11 94		Hm	3 0 0

For Notes see next page

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—*continued*

Established	Class	Name of Office	Annual Accounts Published in 1920				Valuation	
			Life Funds	Life Premium Income	Expenses % of Premiums	Rate of Interest Less Income Tax	Mortality Table	Interest % Assumed
			£	£		£ s d		£ s
1864	P I	Refuge (Ordinary) .	12,716,221	1,947,403	12 97	3 12 4	H^m	3 0
1845	PFS^m	Royal .	12,906 122	1 056,916	15 5	4 0 4	O^m & O^m(5)	3 0
1720	PFS^m	Royal Exchange	4 879 672	477,270	17 2	3 17 9	O^m	3 0
1861	P I	Royal London (Ord)	365 703	32,822				3 0
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	6 800,492	506,280	12 70	3 17 9	O^m (5)*	3 0
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	6 256,228	532,248	14 3	4 1 1	O^m	3 0
1877	PFS	Scottish Insurance	429 827	67,576	17 9		O^m (5) & Carlisle	3 0
1881	P S	Scottish Life	2,867 306	302 145	16 8	4 2 9	O^m	3 0
1837	M	Scottish Provident	16 283 102	859,306	14 9*	3 14 0	O^m	3 0
1883	P	Scottish Temperance	2 906,295	308,402	15 7		O^m	3 0
1824	PFS^m	Scottish Union & Nat *	8,266 845	571,087	17 3		H^m H^m(5) & O^m	3 &
1815	M	Scottish Widows	22 490,776	1 496,243	12 5	3 18 9	O^m & O^m(5)*	3 0
1825	P	Standard	14,104,273	919 545	18 9		O^m	3 0
1810	P	Sun Life	12,324,879	1,196,581	18 2	3 19 8	O^m	3 0
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C)	21,256,318	3 747,209	30 3		O (5)American, &c	3 &
1915	PFS^m	United British	2,522	1,344	31 6			
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov	11,063 542	884,690	13 8		O^m & O^m(5)	3 0
1825	P	University Life	882,494	67,265	11 5		O^m(5)	2 15
1841	M I	Wesleyan & Gen (Ord)	1,819,670	314,200	15 3		O^m	3 0
1824	PFS^m	Yorkshire .	3,141,783	279,236	14 7		O^m & O^m(5)	3 &
		INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES						
1866		Britannic .	2,805,077	1,475,985	44 7		Eng No 6	3 10 0
1869		London & Manchester	1,611,578	1,011 873	44 4		Eng No 6	3 0 0
1864		Pearl	8 143,521	3,832,382	40 4	3 10 1	I I No 6	3 0 0
1848		Prudential	53,624,404	11,155 874	38 0		Eng No 3 and No 6	3 0 0
1864		Refuge	4,207,264	2,913,366	46 3	3 13	Eng No 3	3 0 0
1850		Royal Liver						
1861		Royal London	5,184,678	1,905,767	41'0		Eng No 3	3 0 0
1841		Wesleyan & General	1,622,129	906,719	48 4		O^m(5) & Eng No 6	3 0 0

C = Colonial Office
A = American Office
F = Transacts Fire Business also
S = Transacts Accident Business also
I = Transacts Industrial Business also
c = Does not pay Commission
m = Transacts Marine Business also
* Alliance. Including funds of acquired businesses
* Caledonian Fire business commenced 1805
* Clerical, Medical & General Large additional valuation reserves
* Commercial Union Including figures of acquired businesses
* Equitable Additional reserves beyond valuation liability, £366,627
Equity and Law Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions unproductive assets
General Accident. Business commenced 1906
Guardian Excluding figures of acquired businesses
Legal and General. Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions
London and Scottish Name changed in 1919 from "London and Lancashire Life" Includes figures of acquired Scottish Metropolitan business
London Life These figures are acquired business of the Clergy Mutual Society
London Life 85 per cent on Reversionary Bonus Policies.
* Manufacturers Life These figures are quoted as at Dec 31, 1918
* Marine and General Also insures Mariners, &c transit risks figures in regard to which are excluded in statement of premiums
* National Mutual Net interest yield excluding reversions
* New York Life These figures are quoted as at Dec 31 1918
* Norwich Union Life Includes figures of acquired Scottish Imperial business
* Phœnix Fire business commenced 1782 Percentage of expenses do not include Annuity expenses
* Prudential Has powers to transact all classes of insurance business
* Royal O^m (5) in conjunction with O^m net premiums
* Scottish Amicable The premiums valued are the O^m 3 per cent net premiums adjusted to increase to 10 per cent. the difference between the office premium and net premium in the case of without profit policies and of policies effected under the minimum premium system
* Scottish Prov Including special expenses of quinquennial investigation
* Scottish U and N Includes acquired City of Glasgow business
* Scottish Widows O^m(5) in conjunction with O^m net premiums
* United Kingdom Net O^m premiums in combination with O^m and O^m(5) mortality tables and special additional reserves

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits If without participation both sum assured and premium remain unchanged If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses may usually be applied either to increase sum assured or to reduce premium if not discounted for cash An alternative plan is available in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset This is called the "Discounted Bonus or 'Cost Price system If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder, if, however the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared the balance has to be liquidated by the policyholder or remains as a debt Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are next birthday unless otherwise stated

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100

Age at Entry	With Profits			Without Profits			Discounted Bonus			Age at Entry	With Profits			Without Profits			Discounted Bonus			Age at Entry	With Profits			Without Profits			Discounted Bonus		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d		£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d		£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
	1	19	4	1	11	2	1	12	2	31	2	10	0	2	0	2	2	0	2		3	6	11	2	15	4	2	13	11
	2	0	1	1	11	10	1	12	0	32	2	11	3	2	1	4	2	1	2		3	8	10	2	17	3	2	15	9
23	2	1	1	1	12	7	1	13	4	33	2	12	8	2	2	7	2	2	4		3	11	1	2	18	4	2	17	9
24	2	2	1	1	13	5	1	14	0	34	2	14	2	2	3	11	2	3	6		3	13	6	3	0	7	2	19	9
25	2	3	1	1	14	3	1	14	9	35	2	15	9	2	5	5	2	4	10		3	16	0	3	4	0	3	1	11
26	2	4	1	1	15	2	1	15	5	36	2	17	3	2	6	11	2	6	2		3	18	8	3	6	7	3	4	
27	2	5	2	1	16	1	1	16	3	37	2	18	11	2	8	6	2	7	6		4	4	6	3	12	1	3	9	
28	2	6	4	1	17	1	1	17	3	38	3	0	8	2	10	1	2	9	0		4	11		3	17	10	3	15	
29	2	7	6	1	18	1	1	18	2	39	3	2	8	2	11	9	2	10	7	55	5	11	9	4	16	6	4	13	1
30	2	8	9	1	19	1	1	19	1	40	3	4	8	2	13	6	2	12	3	60	6	19	8	6	1	10	5	16	3

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for assurance of £100 at death with participation in profit Premium rates alone are not sufficient for judging the relative attractions of life offices An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered 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 Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses especially in cases of endowment assurance

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
*Abstainers Gen	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
Alliance			9		3	6		8	9	2	15	7	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	10	9	5	10	6	6	17	
Atlas			6		4	6		9	3	2	15	5	3	3	7	3	14	6	4	8	8	5	8	0	6	14	3
Australian Mutual		18	5		2	8		8	2	2	15	4	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	9	10	5	12	2	7	1	4
Britannic		18	3			1	2	7	9	2	15	0	3	4		3	15	7	4	11	1	5	11	11	6	19	1
British Equitable		18	10		2	9		8	8	2	15	11	3	4	11	3	16	7	4	11	9	5	12	0	6	19	
Caledonian		0	2		3	6		8	9	2	15	6	3	4	6	3	14	6	4	8	6	5	9	6	6	15	
Canada Life		18	9		2	6		8	5	2	15	0	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	5	15	11	7	5	
Clerical, Med & Gen		1	9		5	3		10	11	2	18	10	3	9	2	4	2	6	4	19	8	6	2	5	7	12	
Colonial Mutual		18	5		2	7		8	9	2	16	0	3	5	1	3	15	11	4	9	10	5	11	11	7		
Commercial Union		18	10					7	10	2	15	4	3			3	16	10	4	12	4	5	14	0	7	2	
Confederation		18	10					8	6	2	15	11	3			3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	
Co operative Ins		18	1					7	4	2	14	4	3			3	14	9	4	10	1	5	10	7	6	18	
*Eagle, Star & B Dom.		18	5					7	9	2	14	9	3		6	3	14	7	4	9	8	5	10	3	6	16	
Edinburgh		18	10					7	10	2	15	4	3		2	3	16	10	4	12	4	5	14	0	7	2	
Equitable		4	0				2	14	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	3	18		4	12		5	8	0	6	8	0
Equitable, U S		19	3					8	9	2	16	3	3	6	0	3	19		4	17		6	1	5	7	15	5
Equity and Law		0	7					8	10	2	15	10	3	4	6	3	15	7	4	10	9	5	12	6	7	2	5
Friends' Provident & Century	1	19	0	2	2	6		8	0	2	15	2	3	4	3	3	15	2	4	9	9	5	9	4	6	16	0

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.
General	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	9	10	2	16	6	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	12	8	5	11	8	6	18	0
General Accident	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	9	10	2	16	6	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	12	8	5	11	8	6	18	0
Gresham	1	18	9	2	2	2	2	7	6	2	14	3	3	2	10	3	14	0	4	8	6	5	7	5	6	12	3
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
Law Union & Rock	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
Life Assoc. of Scot.	1	19	3	2	3	3	2	8	11	2	16	1	3	4	10	3	16	3	4	11	1	5	10	9	6	16	10
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	2	0	4	2	4	2	2	9	10	2	16	10	3	5	9	3	17	0	4	11	3	5	12	4	6	18	8
London & Scottish	1	19	3	2	2	11	2	8	9	2	15	10	3	4	9	3	16	2	4	11	2	5	11	4	6	17	8
London Assurance	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	8	5	6	14	11
†London Life	1	18	6	2	1	10	2	7	0	2	13	6	3	1	8	3	12	0	4	5	4	5	2	7	6	3	0
Manufacturers	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
Marine & General	1	19	7	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	7	4	11	6	5	11	1	6	16	8
Metropolitan	2	0	5	2	4	0	2	9	9	2	17	5	3	6	4	3	18	11	4	12	0	5	14	0	7	0	0
Motor Union	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	11	3	16	6	4	11	6	5	10	6		—	
Mutual and Citizens'	1	18	6	2	2	8	2	8	9	2	16	1	3	5	3	3	15	7	4	9	9	5	11	6	7	0	10
‡Mutual of New York	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
National Benefit	1	17	6	2	1	1	2	6	4	2	13	1	3	1	7	3	13	0	4	7	4	5	6	0	6	10	5
National Mutual	2	0	9	2	3	4	2	8	4	2	14	11	3	3	7	3	14	11	4	9	6	5	9	4	6	16	2
National Mut. of Aust.	1	17	7	2	1	3	2	6	8	2	13	3	3	1	6	3	12	4	4	7	2	5	9	1	6	18	10
National Provident	2	0	3	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	17	5	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	5	8	8	6	11	10
New York	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
Nth. Brit. & Mercan.	1	19	1	2	3	5	2	9	10	2	17	0	3	6	1	3	16	7	4	11	11	5	11	2	6	16	2
Northern	2	1	2	2	3	10	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	16	2	4	10	10	5	10	8	6	17	4
Norwich Union	2	3	5	2	6	8	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	6	3	17	7	4	12	5	5	12	6	7	3	0
Pearl	1	19	10	2	3	7	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	11	4	12	0	5	12	10	7	6	2
Phœnix	2	0	11	2	3	9	2	8	11	2	15	9	3	4	7	3	16	1	4	10	8	5	10	3	6	16	6
Prov. Assoc. of Lond.	2	1	8	2	5	7	2	11	7	2	19	1	3	8	5	4	0	2	4	15	7	5	17	5	7	6	4
Provident Mutual	2	1	0	2	5	0	2	11	0	2	18	8	3	8	8	3	19	8	4	15	0	5	14	8	7	0	0
Prudential	1	18	10	2	3	2	2	9	6	2	16	8	3	5	11	3	16	6	4	11	11	5	15	4	7	6	11
Refuge	1	18	8	2	3	0	2	9	3	2	16	6	3	5	9	3	16	6	4	11	9	5	15	2	7	6	8
Royal	2	0	4	2	3	8	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	4	3	16	0	4	10	4	5	10	0	6	17	0
Royal Exchange	1	18	5	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	4	9	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	9	11	6	16	4
Scottish Amicable	2	3	0	2	6	5	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	3	4	10	1	5	11	0	7	0	0
Scottish Equitable	2	1	7	2	5	0	2	10	0	2	16	10	3	5	5	3	16	2	4	10	6	5	10	8	6	17	5
Scottish Insurance	1	18	10	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	14	8	3	3	2	3	14	4	4	9	4	5	9	7	6	16	2
Scottish Life	2	0	0	2	3	6	2	9	5	2	16	1	3	4	6	3	15	10	4	10	5	5	10	6	6	16	6
Scottish Provident	1	14	4	1	17	5	2	2	4	2	8	6	2	16	6	3	8	2	4	3	2	5	2	3	6	6	9
aScot. Temperance	1	15	8	1	18	8	2	3	8	2	9	9	2	17	5	3	7	6	4	0	10	4	18	8	6	3	2
Scottish Union & Nat.	2	0	8	2	4	8	2	10	0	2	17	0	3	5	8	3	17	0	4	12	0	5	11	0	6	15	8
Scottish Widows	2	3	1	2	6	6	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	4	4	10	7	5	13	8	7	4	9
Standard	1	18	9	2	2	11	2	8	11	2	15	8	3	4	5	3	14	6	4	9	0	5	11	2	7	1	0
§Sun Life	1	17	11	2	2	6	2	9	2	2	16	8	3	6	6	3	17	8	4	14	2	5	14	10	7	0	10
Sun Life of Canada	1	18	8	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	9	3	5	3	3	17	9	4	14	1	5	15	10	7	5	3
United British	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	11	3	16	6	4	11	6	5	10	6		—	
United King. Temp.	2	0	10	2	4	2	2	9	6	2	16	2	3	5	0	3	16	8	4	11	10	5	11	2	6	17	4
Wesleyan & General**	1	18	5	2	2	2	2	8	1	2	16	1	3	5	8	3	16	9	4	13	10	5	15	11	7	5	4
Yorkshire	2	0	4	2	3	10	2	9	1	2	15	11	3	4	9	3	16	4	4	11	7	5	12	0	6	19	11
Post Office (without profits)	1	14	0	1	17	6	2	[illegible]	0	2	0	6	2	18	0	2	0	6	4	4	0	5	4	0	6	10	6

* Eagle, Star & British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers' Section."
† London Life—These rates are for "age not exceeding" that referred to, allowances being made for quarters of age, and are under the Society's (full participation) reversionary bonus plan.
‡ Mutual of New York—Rates are for nearest age.
§ Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.—Non medical business is also transacted.
a Abstainers' Rates.
** Wesleyan and General—rates quoted are for nearest birthday.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance section.

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 life 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, participating in profits, are given in this table.

Name of Office	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Previous Death										Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Previous Death.									
	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.
Abstainers&Genrl.aB	2	19	5	3	14	1	4	15	6	6	10	5	9	17	5	2	11	2	3	2	1	3	17	0	4	19	0	6	14	11
Alliance I	3	3	9	3	18	7	5	1	0	6	18	8	10	15		2	15	7	3	6	4	4	1	6	5	4	5	7	3	
Atlas I			7	4	0	5	5	2	11	7	..	..	...				17	5	3	8	3	4	3	5	5	6	4	7	5	
Australian Mutual I		3	4	3	17	9	4	18	11	6	14	3	10	3		2	15	10	3	6	4	4	1	2	5	3	1	6	18	1
Britannic I	3	5	9	4		7	5					6	10	14	6				3	7	9	4	3	1	5	7	2	7	4	11
British Equitable ...B			4	3	19	3	5	1	6	6	18	5	10	11		2	16	0	3	7		2	3	5	5	0	7	2	7	
Caledonian I			3	17	10	4	19	8	6	15	7					2	14	7	3	5	6	4	0	6	5		9	6	19	10
Canada Life I		3	11	3	19	0	5	1	11	7	0	4	10	16					3	6	4	4	2	0	5	5	9	7	5	0
Clerical,Med.&Gen.B	3	10		4	7	4	5	13	11	7	18	7	12	9		2	19	11	3	12		10	3	5	17	6	8	2	11
Colonial Mutual.....I	3	3	3	3	17	7	4	1	9	6	15	7				2	15	8	3	6		1	0	5	2	1	6	18	8
Commercial Union...I	3	6		4		4	5	7	2	7	8	10	11	12	8	2	16	8	3	8		5	5	5	10		13	1	
Confederation.....I	3	4	5	3	19	11	5	1	1	6	19	4	10	16	2				3	7		2	10	5	4	6	7	3	8
Co-operative																														
*Eagle,Star&B.D'm.I	3	5	0	3	19	9	5	1	3	6	16	8				2	16	4	3	7	0	4			4	3	7	0	0	
Edinburgh I	3	6	1	4	2	4	5	7	2	7	8	10	11	12	8	2	16	8	3	8	9	4	5	5	5	10	8	7	13	1
Equitable I	3	6	0	4	0	0	5	2	0	7	0	9				2	18	0	3	8	0	4	2	0	5	4	0	7	4	0
Equitable (U.S.) I	3	5	4	4	0	7	5	3	10	7	3	1							3	7	10	4	3	10	5	8	1	7	9	0
Equity and Law.....I	3	5	3	4	0	4	5				0	10				2	16	8	3	7	9	4	3	2	5	6	4	7	5	2
Friends'Prov.&Cent.I	3			2	4	0	7	5	2	0	6	17	3	10	6	8	2	17	7	3	8	2	4	2	11	5	4	10	7	0	6
General I	3			7	4	1	10	5	6	4	7	7	2		...		2	18	4	3	10	0	4	5	9	5	9	6	7	11	0
General Accident ...I	3	4	5	3	19	0	5	1	3	6	18	9			...		2	16	0	3	6	6	4	1	6	5	4	3	7	3	6
Gresham .....B	3	2	4	3	16	6	4	18	3	6	14	9			..		2	14	2	3	4	4	3	19	0	5	1	2	6	18	3
Guardian .....B	3	4	5	3	17	10	5	1	7	7							2	17	0	3	6	9	4	0	10	5	5	0	7	5	6
Law Union & Rock .I	3	5	0	4	0	0	5	2	8	6	19						2	16	6	3	7	6	4	3	0	5	5	6	7	3	6
LifeAssoc.of ScotlndB	3	4	9	3	19	5	5			16	6	17	10	10	9	11	2	16	0	3	7	4	4	2	5	4	8	7	1	6
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.I	3	7	1	4	1	9	5	3	7	7	0	7	10	14	10	2	18	5	3	9	2	4	4	2	5	7	0	7	4	11
London & Scottish I	3	6	3	4	1	1	5			2	6	19	9	10	12		2	17	3	3	8	4	4	3	6	5	6	2	7	3	2
London Assurance.. I	3	4	11	3	19	6	5			2	6	16	7	10	6		2	16	1	3	7	2	4	2	2	5	4	5	7	0	2
*London Life I	3	2	6	3	17	2	4	18	8	6	13	6	10				2	14	6	3	4	5	3	19	6	5	1	5	6	16	8
Manufacturers I	3	4	5	3	19	11	5			8	6	19	4	10	16	2		...		3	7	0	4	2	10	5	4	6	7	3	8
Marine and General I	3	5	4	3	19	11	5			1	6	19	2	10	13		2	16	9	3	7	5	4	2	4	5	5	0	7	2	7
Metropolitan I	3	7	4	4	3	5	5	6	11	7	4	5		...		2	17	11	3	9	11	4	6	4	5	10	3	7	8	7
Motor Union..... .	3	5	9	3	19	9	5	0	10	6	16	11		...		2	17	4	3	7	8	4	2	0	5	4	6	7	1	2
Mutual & Citizens'. B	3	1	11	3	16	8	4	18	9	6	15	9	10	9		2	13	8	3	4	4	3	19	3	5	1	6	6	18	8
*Mut. of New York.I	3	5	3	4	0	2	5	2	11	7	1	0	10	16			...		3	7	8	4	3	3	5	7	0	7	6	5
National Benefit		6	2	4	2	2	5	5	9	7	1	5		...		2	17	7	3	8	10	4	5	1	5	8	8	7	4	10
National Mutual ...I		4	9	3	18	8	5	0	1	6	16	5	10	9		2	16	4	3	6	4	4	0	10	5	3	1	7	0	1
Nat. Mutual of Aust. I		0	10	3	15	11	4	18	3	6	15	0	10	5		2	12	6	3	3	6	3	18	9	5	1	4	6	18	4
National Provident B		6	4	4	1	2	5	3	2	6	19	1		...		2	18	8	3	9	11	4	5	4	5	7	10	7	4	3
New York I		5	4	4	0	7	5	3	10	7	3	1	11	2		2	16	9	3	7	10	4	3	10	5	8	1	7	9	0
NorthBrit&Mercan.I					1	1	5	3	0	6	18	10		...		2	17	6	3	8	8	4	3	9	5	6	1	7	2	11
Northern I					19	8	5	1	1	6	16	11	10	9		2	17	2	3	7	4	4	1	11	5	4	1	7	0	8
Norwich Union I					17	5	4	19	4	6	15	6	10	6		2	16	7	3	6	7	4	1	3	5	3	0	7	0	6
Pearl I					1	9	5	8	5	7	5					2	17	4	3	8	10	4	5	1	5	9	5	7	9	9
Phœnix.....B	3	6	4	4	0	5	5	1	9	6	18	1	10	12		2	17	9	3	8	0	4	2	8	5	4	8	7	1	8
Prov. Assoc. of Lon. I		9	10	4	5	4	5	8	5	7	6					3	0	8	3	12	0	4	7	11	5	11	8	7	9	12
Provident Mutual...B		9	0	4	4	4	5	7	4	7	5	0	11	0	4	2	19	8	3	11	0	4	7	0	8	[illegible]	4	7	8	8
Prudential I		7	9	4	4	3	5	7	10	7	9	5		...		2	18	1	3	10	5	4	7	8	5	1	10	7	12	9

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.
Refuge I	3	4	3	4	0	8	5	5	2	7	6	2	...			2	14	10	3	6	9	4	4	0	5	8	6	7	10	4
Royal I	3	5	8	4	0	0	5	1	8	6	17	4	10	12	0	2	17	0	3	7	8	4	2	8	5	4	8	7	0	8
Royal Exchange I	3	5	10	4	0	5	5	2	4	7	0	5	10	14	8	2	17	3	3	7	11	4	2	10	5	5	2	7	3	10
Scottish Amicable ... I	3	7	10	4	2	2	5	3	4	7	0	8	10	14	5	2	19	6	3	10	0	4	4	7	5	6	3	7	3	10
Scottish Equitable .. I	3	5	5	3	19	8	5	1	1	6	16	6	...			2	16	11	3	7	5	4	2	1	5	3	11	6	19	10
Scottish Insurance I	3	3	10	3	18	8	5	1	2	6	18	7	10	13	6	2	14	11	3	5	9	4	1	1	5	4	0	7	2	0
Scottish Life I	3	7	3	4	1	10	5	3	2	7	1	2	...			2	18	4	3	9	2	4	4	1	5	5	10	7	4	2
Scottish Provident I	3	9	0	4	3	2	5	4	5	6	19	8	...			3	0	5	3	10	11	4	5	5	5	7	2	7	2	11
Scottish Temp. ...*a*B	3	2	5	3	17	1	4	19	4	6	16	10	10	14	6	2	14	1	3	4	9	3	19	9	5	2	5	7	1	0
Scottish Un. & Nat. B	3	6	6	4	1	0	5	3	2	6	19	8	...			2	17	8	3	8	6	4	3	6	5	6	0	7	3	2
Scottish Widows' ... I	3	6	6	4	1	1	5	2	10	7	0	0	...			2	17	7	3	8	5	4	3	8	5	5	8	7	3	1
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
†Sun Life I	3	4	9	3	19	9	5	2	1	6	19	2	10	11	8	2	16	4	3	7	6	4	3	0	5	6	4	7	3	11
Sun of Canada I	3	5	9	4	0	5	5	2	0	7	0	7	10	19	7	2	16	9	3	8	1	4	3	2	5	5	6	7	5	0
United British	3	5	9	3	19	9	5	0	10	6	16	11	...			2	17	4	3	7	8	4	2	0	5	4	6	7	1	2
United King. Temp. I	3	8	1	4	2	10	5	5	0	7	2	6	...			2	19	0	3	10	0	4	5	3	5	7	10	7	5	10
**Wesleyan & Gen. I	3	5	3	4	1	4	5	5	8	7	7	1	...			2	16	3	3	7	10	4	4	3	5	9	0	7	11	1
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
Post Office (without profits)	2	17	6	3	11	0	4	10	6	6	2	6	9	3	6	2	9	6	2	19	6	3	13	6	4	13	6	6	6	6

* Eagle and British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers' Section."
† London Life, see note to preceding table *a* Abstainers' Rates
‡ Mutual of New York—Rates are for nearest age § Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.
B Matures on birthday of assured I Matures on anniversary of issue.
** Wesleyan and General—rates quoted are for "nearest" birthday.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table:—

	Ordinary Life Companies.		Industrial Life Companies.	
	Blue Book issued in		Blue Book issued in	
	1882	March, 1919	1882	March, 1919.
Premiums (less re-assurances)	£11,658,319	£33,290,768	£1,941,994	£20,958,849
Consideration for Annuities	590,911	1,187,897	...	...
Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax)	5,369,007	15,182,462	45,716	2,621,434
Increase in value of Investments	238,573	...	...	...
Fines, Fees, &c.	6,157	...	141	...
Miscellaneous	44,571	178,610	1,832	403,733
Total Income	17,907,538	49,839,737	1,989,683	23,984,016
Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses)	9,850,250	30,221,101	697,778	9,917,877
Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium	854,297	771,358	...	...
Surrenders	734,051	2,181,091	2,533	169,763
Annuities	512,214	2,553,768	15	...
Commission and Expenses	1,572,816	4,163,060	935,180	8,522,772
Interest on Capital and Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	706,658	211,649	2,661	473,875
Loss or Depreciation	101,844	5,168,318	422	647,453
Miscellaneous	7,631	...	345	...
Increase in Funds	3,567,777	4,569,392	350,749	4,252,276
Total	17,907,538	49,839,737	1,989,683	23,984,016
Life and Annuity Funds	128,659,580	396,373,137	1,529,965	69,435,130

	Ordinary Life Assurances.		Industrial Life Assurances.	
	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.	No of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.
		£		£
Assurances in Force as shown by the Dec., 1915, Returns published by the Board of Trade	3,233,771	869,738,964	38,004,956	432,900,645

THIS Table shows amount of Annuity granted for every £100 paid The age is calculated from the last birthday, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year. By some a proportionate amount is payable to *day of death* Some Companies pay whole or part of stamp duty See note as to rates on introductory page

The Annuity is calculated as payable half yearly In some cases the quarterly rate is the same, in others it is a little less Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives

OFFICE	MALES												FEMALES											
	Age 55			Age 60			Age 65			Age 70			Age 50			Age 55			Age 60			Age 65			Age 70		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Alliance	8	3	6	9	6	8	10	18	0	13	0	10				7	7	6	8	6	6	9	12	8	11	9	4
Atlas	8	16	8	10	0	4	11	12	10	13	17	10	7	10	0	8	2	10	9	1	2	10	8	8	12	9	2
*Australian Mutual	7	9	8	8	13	4	10	5	5	12	9	8	5	19	10	6	12	9	7	11	1	8	17	10	10	16	11
Britannic	7	14	4	8	17	8	10	9	9	12	12	8	6	7	8	7	0	8	7	19	0	9	6	0	11	5	8
Canada Life																											
Clerical, Med & Gen	8	4	10	9	9	0	11	1	10	13	7	4				7	10	10	8	9	8	9	16	2	11	15	4
*Colonial Mutual	7	16	8	9	0	4	10	12	8	12	17	0	6	10	0	7	3	0	8	1	8	9	9	0	11	9	4
Commercial Union	8	10	4	9	12	7	11	3	0	13	4	6				7	17	3	8	14	7	10	0	4	11	18	2
Confederation	8	5	2	9	10	1	11	3	4	13	7	9	6	15	9	7	9	9	8	11	4	10	0	4	12	0	7
Co operative Ins																											
Eagle Star & B Dom	8	8	6	9	13	0	11	6	8	13	11	10	7	0	10	7	14	4	8	13	6	10	2	0	12	2	10
Edinburgh	8	12	1	9	15	3	11	6	10	13	10	8				7	18	8	8	16	6	10	3	3	12	2	10
Equitable	8	10	0	9	15	0	11	8	0	13	4	0	7	3	0	7	16	0	8	14	0	10	0	0	12	5	0
Equitable (U S)	7	6	0	8	8	10	9	19	6	12	1	6	6	2	4	6	15	8	7	14	6	9	2	2	11	1	0
Equity & Law	7	19	10	9	4	2	10	17	6	13	3	8	6	12	2	7	5	8	8	4	10	9	11	6	11	10	0
Friends Prov & Cnty	8	13	0	9	17	2	11	10	4	13	16	2	7	5	8	7	18	10	8	17	8	10	16	0	12	7	0
General	7	7	6	8	11	1	10	3	4	12	7	8	6	0	10	6	14	0	7	12	8	9	0	0	11	0	0
Gresham	7	19	0	9	3	4	10	16	7	13	2	4	6	11	8	7	5	0	8	4	1	9	12	4	11	13	9
Guardian	7	19	0	9	3	4	10	16	6	12	19	0	6	11	6	7	5	0	8	4	2	9	12	4	11	11	8
Law Union and Rock	7	19	2	9	3	6	10	16	8	13	2	8	6	11	8	7	5	2	8	4	4	9	12	6	11	14	0
Legal and General	8	2	8	9	6	4	10	11	0	12	12	4	6	11	4	7	7	0	8	8	0	9	10	4	10	18	4
LifeAssoc of Scotland	7	18	6	9	3	4	10	17	2	13	3	10	6	10	6	7	4	4	8	3	10	9	12	6	11	11	2
L pool & Lndn & Globe	7	8	10	8	15	2	10	8	0	12	13	6	5	17	6	6	13	6	7	14	10	9	4	2	11	5	2
London Assurance	8	2	0	9	6	4	10	19	4	13	4	8	6	10	10	7	5	4	8	5	0	9	12	6	11	11	2
London and Scottish	8	2	4	9	7	0	11	1	0	13	7	8	6	14	4	7	8	0	8	7	6	9	16	4	11	18	6
†London Life	8	13	6	9	18	4	11	12	3	13	17	10	7	5	6	7	19	1	8	18	6	10	7	3	12	8	5
Marine and General	7	11	8	8	15	0	10	6	4	12	9	2	6	5	4	6	18	4	7	16	8	9	3	6	11	2	6
Metropolitan	8	9	10	9	14	6	11	8	6	13	15	4	7	1	8	7	15	4	8	14	10	10	3	6	12	5	10
Motor Union	8	6	0	9	8	10	11	0	0	13	3	2	7	0	4	7	12	10	8	10	6	9	16	6	11	15	4
*Mutual and Citizens	7	10	4	8	14	4	10	6	4	12	11	0	6	3	4	6	16	8	7	15	8	9	3	0	11	3	4
Mutual of New York	7	6	0	8	8	10	9	19	6	12	1	6	6	2	4	6	15	8	7	14	6	9	2	2	11	1	0
National Benefit	7	19	0	9	3	4	10	16	6	13	2	4	6	10	10	7	4	2	8	3	2	9	11	4	11	12	6
National Mutual	7	11	0	8	15	2	10	8	2	12	13	0	6	3	8	6	17	2	7	16	4	9	4	4	11	5	2
Nat Mut of Aust	7	19	10	9	4	4	10	17	8	13	3	8	6	12	2	7	5	10	8	5	0	9	13	4	11	14	10
National Provident	8	8	6	9	11	6	11	2	8	13	5	8	7	2	6	7	15	0	8	13	0	9	19	8	11	18	6
New York	7	6	0	8	8	10	9	19	6	12	1	6	6	2	4	6	15	8	7	14	6	9	2	2	11	1	0
N Brit & Mercantile	8	8	10	9	13	6	11	7	4	13	14	0	7	1	0	7	14	6	8	13	10	10	2	6	12	4	8
Northern	8	7	9	9	12	2	11	5	5	13	11	6	7	0	5	7	13	8	8	12	7	10	0	2	11	17	10
Norwich Union Life	7	12	4	8	16	4	10	9	1	12	13	6	6	3	3	6	18	1	7	18	11	9	8	4	11	11	11
Pearl	8	14	10	9	18	8	11	11	3	13	15	10				7	18	0	8	17	4	10	4	2	12	2	4
Phœnix	8	0	8	9	5	2	10	18	8	12	18	0	6	12	10	7	6	6	8	5	10	9	14	2	11	11	6
Prov Assoc of Lndn	8	10	0	9	14	4	11	7	6	13	13	8	7	2	6	7	15	10	8	14	10	10	3	0	12	4	6
Provident Mutual	8	0	6	9	4	6	10	16	11	13	1	5	6	13	2	7	6	7	8	5	6	9	13	3	11	13	8
Prudential	8	2	6	9	4	6	10	14	6	12	19	0	6	10	6	7	6	0	8	4	0	9	9	0	11	0	0
Refuge	7	5	5	8	8	2	9	18	11	12	1	0	5	19	6	6	12	4	7	10	4	8	16	8	10	14	11
Royal	7	17	4	9	1	9	10	14	11	13	0	7	6	9	7	7	3	4	8	2	8	9	11	0	11	12	3
Royal Exchange	7	17	8	9	1	3	10	13	5	12	17	11	6	11	0	7	4	0	8	2	6	9	9	10	11	10	0
Scottish Equitable	7	12	0	8	16	6	10	9	6	12	13	6	6	3	6	6	18	0	7	17	6	9	5	6	11	7	0
Scottish Insurance	7	12	8	8	17	0	10	10	4	12	16	4	6	5	0	6	18	8	7	17	10	9	6	2	11	7	8
Scottish Life	7	18	8	9	3	6	10	17	2	13	3	10	6	10	6	7	4	4	8	3	10	9	12	6	11	14	8
Scottish Provident	7	17	0	9	1	6	10	15	0	13	1	3	6	9	3	7	2	11	8	2	2	9	10	7	11	12	5
Scottish Temperance	8	1	10	9	5	7	10	17	10	13	2	9	6	15	2	7	8	2	8	6	8	9	14	2	11	14	7
Scottish Union & Nat	7	16	2	9	0	8	10	13	10	12	19	8	6	4	8	6	19	4	7	19	4	9	7	2	11	6	2
Scottish Widows	8	2	8	9	7	0	11	0	4	13	6	2	6	13	4	7	6	4	8	4	10	9	12	0	11	11	10
Standard	8	9	3	9	14	1	11	7	11	13	14	9	7	1	3	7	15	0	8	14	5	10	3	3	12	5	5
Sun Life	7	16	8	8	17	10	10	7	6	12	8	4	6	11	6	6	3	8	8	0	8	9	5	6	11	8	0
Sun Life of Canada	8	7	4	9	12	7	11	4	2	13	7	7	6	18	9	7	12	9	8	12	7	10	1	0	12	1	0
United British	8	6	0	9	8	10	11	0	0	13	3	2	7	0	4	7	12	10	8	10	6	9	16	6	11	15	0
United Kingdom	8	4	10	9	9	2	11	2	0	13	7	4				7	11	2	8	10	8	9	17	10	11	18	4
Wesleyan & General	8	13	8	9	17	0	11	8	10	13	12	8	7	3	6	7	17	4	8	16	2	10	2	6	11	19	10
Yorkshire	8	8	10	9	13	10	11	7	8	13	14	6	7	1	0	7	14	8	8	14	0	10	2	10	12	5	2
Post Office	These rates vary according to prices of Consols																										

* Australian Mutual Colonial Mutual and Mutual and Citizens Rates are for quarterly payments
† London Life Rates are for exact age stated, but are apportioned for actual age at time of purchase

ABBREVIATIONS —A=Accident or Employers' Liability, Bo=Boiler Bu=Burglary Ca=Horse and Cattle, F=Fire, G=Guarantee, H=Hailstorm, L=Life Li=Licences Ma=Machinery, M=Marine, Mo=Mortgage, Mc=Motor Car, P=Plate Glass, Pu=Public Liability, V=Various classes

NOTE —Most companies transacting fire also transact burglary insurance

Est'd	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1883	{L, F, Bu, P, Mc A (*ex* L)}	Abstainers and General	{142 Edmund street *Birmingham* Craven House Kingsway, W C 2
1824	F, Bu, L, A, M	Alliance	Bartholomew lane E C 2
1904	A, C, F, P, V	Army Navy, and General	Piccadilly W 1
1808	F, L, A, Bu, Mc	Atlas	92 Cheapside E C 2
1849	L	Australian Mutual	*Sydney* 37 Threadneedle street F C 2
1866	L	Britannic	Broad St Corner *Bham* 1 Finsbury sq F C 2
1863	M	British and Foreign	5 Castle St *Liverpool* 1 Old Broad street E C 2
1878	B, V	British Engine &c	24 Fennel st *Manchester* 56 Kingsway W C 2
1854	L, F, A, Bu	British Equitable	Queen street place E C 4
1904	L F, A, G, V, M	British General	66 Cheapside F C 2
1888	F A	British Law	5 Lothbury F C 2
1863	L	British Legal and United Prov	78 New Oxford street W C 1
1896	L	British Life	7 West George street *Glasgow*
1902	L	British Widows	1 Old street F C 11
1881	A	Builders Accident	31 & 32 Bedford str. & Strand W C 2
1805	{F, L, Bu, A, Mc, M}	Caledonian	{19 George st *Edin* 82 King William st E C 4
1902	L	Canada Life	15 King street F C 2
1903	{A, Ma, Bu, V, Mc, P}	Car and General	83 Pall Mall S W
1899 1906	F, A, V	Central	1 Cornhill E C 3
1885	A, F, G, V M	Century	18 Charlotte sq *Edinburgh* 42 Kingsway W C 2
1908	F, A, M	City Equitable Fire	3 Lothbury, E C 2
1897	L	City Life	6 Paul street Finsbury E C 2
1824	L	Clergy Mutual	2 & 3 Sanctuary Westminster S W
1886	Annuities	Clergy Pensions	11 Norfolk street Strand W C
1824	L	Clerical Medical and Gen	15 St James's square S W 1
1873	L, A	Colonial Mutual	33 Poultry E C
1861	F, L, M, A, V	Commercial Union	24 26, Cornhill E C 3
1871	L	Confederation	*Toronto* 23 28 Fleet street F C 4
1903	L, A, F, Mo, M	Consolidated	9 Fleet st F C 4 (Fire) 10 St Swithins lane E C 4
1867	F, L, A, V	Co operative	Corporation st *Manch* 14 Red Lion sq W C 1
1807 1907	F, A, V	County Fire	50, Regent street W 1
1909	A, F, P, V, Bu	Drapers and General	103 and 105 Newgate street F C 1
1807	L, F, M, A, G	Eagle, Star and British Dom	Royal Exchange avenue E C 3.
1904	F, Bu, P, A, L	Ecclesiastical	11 Norfolk street Strand W C 2
1823	F, L. A, V	Edinburgh	26 George st *Edin* 3 Birchin lane E C 3
1880	A, G, F, V	Employers Liability	Hamilton House Victoria Embankment E C 4
1762	L	Equitable	Mansion House street E C 2
1859	L	Equitable, United States	*New York* 346 Strand W C 2
1844	L	Equity and Law	18, Lincoln's Inn fields W C 2
1808	All classes	Essex and Suffolk	*Colchester* 56-62 New Broad st, E C 3
1898	M Re ins	Essex Union	9, George Yard, Lombard Street, E C 3
1894	{All classes (ex L)}	Excess	25, Birchin lane, E C 3
1890	A, V	Fine Art and General	89 and 90 Cheapside E C 2
1832	L, Annuity	Friends' Prov and Century	18, Charlotte st *Edin*, 42 Kingsway, W C 2.
1886	A, L, F, G, V	General Accident	*Perth*, Aldwych, Strand, W C 2.
1837	L	General Life	103, Cannon street, E C
1848	L	Gresham Life	St Mildred's House, Poultry, E C 2
1920	{A, Bo, Bu, F, G, Ma P, V}	Gresham Fire and Accident	St Mildred's House Poultry, E C 2
1840	F, A, Bu, G	Guarantee Society	19, Birchin lane, E C 3
1821	F, A, L, Bu, M	Guardian	11, Lombard street, E C 3
1903	L, Bu, F, A, V	Hearts of Oak	40 Holborn viaduct, E C 1.
1908	All classes	Hibernian	49 Dame st. *Dublin*
1868	Ca, V	Horse, Carriage and General*	21 Ironmonger lane, E C
1878	Ca, V	Imp Acc Live Stock & Gen	17 Pall Mall East, S W
1824	M	Indemnity Mutual	1, Old Broad street, E C 2.
1881	A	Iron Trades Employers'	8a, Victoria street, S W 1

	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1892 1907	A, G, Bu, V	Law Accident	215, Strand, W.C. 2.
1845 1907	F, A, V	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1906	F, A, G, L, V	Law Integrity	38, Church-street, *Liverpool*.
1806	F, A, L	Law Union and Rock	7, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1908	A, F	Legal	231, Strand, W.C. 2.
1836	All classes	Legal and General	10, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1891	Li, F, V	Licences	24, Moorgate-street, E.C.
—	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland	82, Princes-st., *Edinb.*; 28, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1836	F, L, A, M, Bo	L'pool & London & Globe	1, Dale-street, *Liverpool*; 1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1888	G, M	Liverpool Mortgage	6, Castle-street, *Liverpool*.
1862	F, A, M	London and Lancashire Fire	45, Dale-st., *L'pool*; 155, Leadenhall-st., E.C. 3.
1862	L, F, A, Bo, Bu, G, Li, Ma, V, M.	London and Scottish	66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1869	L	London and Manchester	50, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1860	M	London and Provincial Marine	3 & 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1720	F, M, L, A	London Assurance	, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1906	L, A, F, M, Mc	London General	Cleveland House, City-road, E.C. 1.
1869	la ses	London Guarantee and Acc	20, 21 & 22, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. 2.
1806		London Life	81, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1854	Bc	Manchester Steam Users	*Manchester*.
1887	L	Manufacturers'	*Toronto*; 7, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1836	M	Marine	20, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1852	L	Marine and General	14, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1864	—	Maritime	Brown's Buildings, *Liverpool*; 11, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1871	M	Merchants' Marine	37, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1835	L	Metropolitan Life	13, Moorgate-street, E.C. 2.
1896	P	Midland Mutual Plate Glass	*Dudley*.
1906	All classes	Motor Union	10, St. James's-street, S.W. 1.
	F, V	Municipal Mutual	16 & 17, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
	L, A	Mutual and Citizens'	1, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1843	L	Mutual of New York	*New York*; 7 & 8, Norfolk-st., Strand, W.C. 2.
1890	L, F, M, A	National Benefit	National House, Newgate-street, E.C. 1.
1864	Bo, Ma	National Boiler	*Manchester*; 60, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1897	F, A, V	National of Great Britain	*Glasgow*; 81, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1863	G	National Guaran. & Suretyship	*Edinburgh*; Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2.
1891	V	Natl. Insurance and Guarantee	281, Strand, W.C. 2.
1830	L	National Mutual	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. 2
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral	5, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1835	L	National Provident	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1854	P	National Prov. Plate Glass	66, Ludgate-hill, E.C. 4.
1845	L	New York Life	*New York*; Trafalgar-square, W.C.
1859	F, A, M	New Zealand Marine	Queen-street, *Auckland*; 3, Finch-lane, E.C.
1909	A, F, V	North and South	5, Chapel-st., *Liverpool*.
—	F, L, A, M	North British and Mercantile	64, Princes-street, *Edinburgh*; 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1836	F, L, A, M	Northern	1, Union-ter., *Aberdeen*; 1, Moorgate-st., E.C. 2.
1797	F, A, M	Norwich Union Fire	*Norwich*; 50, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life	*Norwich*; 49, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1871	A, Mo, G, V, F, Mc, Bu	Ocean Accident	Moorgate-street, E.C. 2.
1859	M	Ocean Marine	2, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1864	L, F, Bu, A	Pearl	Pearl Buildings, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1782	F, L, A, M	Phœnix	King William-street, E.C. 4.
1891	L, A	Pioneer	67, Dale-street, *Liverpool*.
1901	F, V, L	Profits and Income	9, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life	Temp. Address: 222–225, Strand, W.C. 2.
1865	A. Bu, Ca, F, G, P, V	Prov. Accident and Guarantee	54/55, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1889	—	Provident Assocn. of London	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1903	A, Bu, F, P, V	Provincial	*Kendal*; 32, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1848	All classes	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C. 1.
1849	A, Bu, Ca, G, P, V	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1864	L	Refuge	Oxford St., *Manchester*; 133, Strand, W.C. 2.
1845	F, L, A, M, V	Royal	*Liverpool*; 24–28, Lombard-street E.C. 3.
1720	F, L, M, A, V, P	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1850	L, F	Royal Liver	*Liverpool*.

Est.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1861	L	Royal London	Finsbury square, E C 2.
1910	F, &c.	Royal London Auxiliary	Finsbury-square, E C 2
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat Pension (Nurses)	15, Buckingham street, Strand, W C 2
1867	L, F	Salvation Army	107, Queen Victoria street, E C.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable	*Glasgow*, 1, Threadneedle street, E C
1881	Bo	Scottish Boiler	*Glasgow*, 128A, Queen Victoria street, E C 4
1831	L	Scottish Equitable	28, St Andrew sq, *Edinb*, 13, Cornhill, E C 3
1877	A, L, F, V, Mc	Scottish Insurance	115, George st, *Edinb*, 14, Nicholas lane, E C 4.
1852	L	Scottish Legal	Wilson street, *Glasgow*
1881	L, A	Scottish Life	19, St. Andrew sq, *Edinb*; 9, King st, E C 2
1899	Ca	Scottish Live Stock	*Perth*, Aldwych, Strand, W C 2
1876	L, A, F, V, Mc, M	Scottish Metropolitan	25, St Andrew square, *Edinburgh*, 67, Cornhill, E C 3.
1837		Scottish Provident	6, St Andrew sq, *Edinb*, 3, Lombard st, E C 3
1883		Scottish Temperance	109, St Vincent st, *Glasg*, 3, Cheapside, E C 2
1824	F, L, A, V, M	Scottish Union and National	35, St Andrew sq, *Edinb*, 5, Walbrook, E C 4
1815	L	Scottish Widows	9, St Andrew-sq, *Edinb*, 28, Cornhill E C 3
1875	M	Sea	Exchange Bldgs, *Liverpl* 31, Cornhill, E C 3
1872	F, M, A	South British	2, Cowper's court, Cornhill, E C 3
1825	L	Standard	3, George st, *Edinb*, 83, King William st, E C 4
1891	F, A, M	State	*Liverpool*, 112, Cannon street, E C 4
1710	F, A, Bu	Sun	Threadneedle street, E C 2
1810	L	Sun Life	Threadneedle street, E C 2
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	*Montreal*, 4 & 5, Norfolk st, Strand, W C 2
1860	M	Thames and Mersey	*Liverpool*, 80, Cornhill, E C 3
1897	Trustees & Executors	Trustees Corpn Ltd	Winchester House, Old Broad street, E C 2
1714 1907	F, A, V	Union Assurance	1, Royal Exchange buildings E C 3
1863	M, F L, A	Union Marine	11, Dale st, *L pool*, 1, Threadneedle st, E C 2
1915	All classes	United British	10, St James street, S W 1
1908	A, G, Bu, V, Bo	United Legal Indemnity	222-225, Strand, W C 2
1840	L	United Kingdom Prov	196, Strand, W C 2
1825	L	University	25, Pall mall, S W 1
	Bo, V	Vulcan	*Manchester*, 78, Queen Victoria street, E C 4
	Ca, V	Warden	22, Ironmonger lane, E C 2
1841	L	Wesleyan and General	*Birmingham*, 20 & 23, Holborn, W C
1798	Pensions, &c	Wesleyan Methodist Preachers	70a, Basinghall street, E C 2
1851	F, M	Western	14, Cornhill, E C 3.
1886	F, A	West of Scotland	*Glasgow*, 3, Princes street, E C 2
1717 1906	All classes except L&M	Westminster Fire	27, King street, Covent garden, W C
1894	M	World Marine	& 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E C 2
	F, A, L, V, M	Yorkshire	t Helen's square, *York*, Bank bldgs, E C 2

ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES

Apart from the immediate protection thereby given, a life or endowment assurance policy, if effected in a first class bonus-paying company, provides exceptional opportunity for the remunerative investment of savings Policyholders can claim relief from assessment to this duty in respect of life assurance premiums not exceeding in amount one sixth of their income in most cases

The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies There are many good offices and in the most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is le.

edical examinations are sometimes dispensed in the case of new proposals, but policies in these instances are usually subject to certain restrictive conditions of a temporary character

INQUIRIES —On receipt of an inquiry containing particulars of requirements (accompanied by 5s) addressed to "The Insurance Editor, Warwick lane, E C 4," advice will be given as to the system and policies best adapted to the special requirements Inquiries should state the age at and date of next birthday The following are suggested as the policies most likely to be required —

(*a*) *Life*, uniform premium for whole life
(*b*) ,, half ,, ,, first 5 years
(*c*) ,, limited ,, ,, 20 or 25 years
(*d*) ,, without profits
(*e*) *Endowment*, decreasing premium ("net cost")
(*f*) ,, uniform ,,
(*g*) ,, half ,, for first 5 years.
(*h*) ,, without profits
(*i*) ,, Educational Policy
(*j*) ,, to mature at age 55, 60 or 65 (combined with sickness and accident benefits up to age selected)
(*k*) *Non-Medical Examination* policies

INLAND POSTAL SERVICES.

Within the United Kingdom, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and the Scilly Islands

Letters

Not exceeding 3 oz 2*d*
For every additional 1 oz, or fraction of 1 oz ½*d*
Limit length 2 ft, width 1 ft depth 1 ft
Weight unlimited

Printed Papers

Not exceeding 1 oz ½*d*
Exceeding 1 oz but not exceeding 2 oz 1*d*
For every additional 2 oz or fraction ½*d*
Limits 2 lb in weight, in size as *Letters*

Newspaper Rate

Not exceeding 6 oz 1*d*
For every additional 6 oz, or fraction of 6 oz ½*d*

*** If two or more copies are enclosed in a single packet each copy will be liable to the same postage as if it had been posted separately
Limits 2 lb in weight in size, as *Letters*

Parcels

Not exceeding 2 lb 9*d*
" " 5 lb 1*s*
" 8 lb 1*s* 3*d*
" 11 lb (limit) 1*s* 6*d*
Limit of size length, 3 ft 6 in, length and girth combined 6 ft

GENERAL REGULATIONS

UNPAID PACKETS (*letters newspapers post cards*) are charged *double postage* on delivery, UNDERPAID PACKETS *double the deficiency*

RE DIRECTION (1) By agent of addressee *Letters post cards printed papers and news papers* may be re posted free not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not being counted) and must not have been opened or tampered with *Parcels* may be re directed free of charge within the same time limits if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (the whole London Postal District being regarded for this purpose as one Town Delivery Area) otherwise they are charged on delivery at the ordinary prepaid rate The above rules apply also to *Registered packets* which must be taken to a Post Office (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken during temporary absence unless house be left empty or from clubs hotels &c) Notice of removal and for the re direction of letters must be given on printed forms, to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen and signed by the person to whom the letters are to be addressed Separate forms must be filled in for parcels, and for the re direction and (postal) forwarding of telegrams The notice holds good for twelve months and may be extended by payment of 1*s* for second, 1*s* third and 5*s* each subsequent year

REGISTRATION Registered letters and parcels *must be handed to an officer of the Post Office and a receipt taken* The registration fee is 2*d* exclusive of postage With a further 2*d* the sender may obtain advice of 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 Inland packets marked "Registered" or containing coin or jewellery if found in a letter box, undergo compulsory registration (4*d*), carrying no compensation COMPENSATION for loss or damage in the post of articles adequately packed — The fees for *compensation inclusive of registration* are —Fee 2*d*, compensation £5, 3*d*., £20, and 1*d* for each additional £20 up to the maximum 1*s* 10*d* for £400 *Compensation* up to £2 is given on (*a*) *unregistered parcels* (for loss, only if certificate of posting is obtained at the time of posting) (*b*) *unregistered packets* conveyed by Express Delivery Service No (1). Compensation in respect of *money* of any kind (*coin, notes orders, cheques stamps, &c*) is only given when the money is enclosed in one of the Registered Letter envelopes sold by the Post Office and the packet is tendered for transmission by Registered *Letter* Post, the maximum compensation for *coin* is £5 Compensation for *jewellery watches &c* is only given on *registered* packets for *glass, crockery, greases, colour powders fish meat, fruit and vegetables* only when sent as *parcels* Compensation is not given for *damage* to (1) eggs soft fruit, liquids and semi liquids or exceptionally fragile articles, in any case, (2) registered *letters* unless conspicuously marked "*Fragile, with care*"

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING unregistered parcels, free, other unregistered postal packets, ½*d*

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE —There are three services —(1) By special messenger all the way, week days only, from most offices which deliver telegrams Inclusive charge, *which must be prepaid* 6*d* per mile or part of a mile, with 1*d* on each *separate* packet after the first, up to ten also a special charge of 6*d* on each packet over 1 lb in weight Live animals, liquids, and loose money may be delivered by this service, and persons may be conducted The messenger may take back an inland telegram *gratis* (2) By special messenger after transmission by post (charge 6*d* as before, *exclusive* of postage with special charges as before except weight fee) (3) In advance of the ordinary deliveries at the request of addressee (6*d* per mile for one packet and 1*d* for every ten or less additional packets) For (1) packets must be handed over the counter with "Express clearly marked in left hand top corner, for (2) may be handed in or posted and must be marked 'Express' with a broad vertical line back and front Waiting fees 10 minutes free, each additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 2*d* For Sundays and Holidays, *see* p 400.

CONVEYANCE OF SINGLE LETTERS BY RAIL — On payment of 3*d* to a servant of any of the chief railways, in addition to postage at the ordinary rate letters not exceeding 3 oz. will be forwarded, and passed on from one company to another at a junction, by the next available train or steamship, 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 may be taken to a passenger station of the railway company, or sent there by express delivery on week days The letter may be forwarded after conveyance by train by express service (if clearly so marked, crossed front and back with a vertical line, and properly prepaid) Express messengers may be telegraphed for to meet it

DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED POSTAL PACKETS —*Inland packets chargeable with a postage of 2d or more* undelivered are returned unopened if name and address others are o Letter Office and returned to sen registration fee of 2*d* being charged therefo

value be inside Letters containing neither sender's address nor any enclosure of importance are at once destroyed. Parcels containing no address and not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months if perishable are dealt with as requisite *Packets with postage not exceeding 1½d* are redelivered on payment of a second postage if his name ... with a request for return in case of non ... appear on the outside those without such ... are disposed of Undelivered *foreign letters* &c are returned unopened after a short detention to the countries whence received *parcels* are disposed of after a reasonable time for inquiry, If containing sender's address, he is advised and parcel will be returned on payment of fresh postage

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only) Correspondence of any kind may be addressed as a rule to all Post Offices except Town Sub Offices It should have the words Poste Restante or to be called for" in the address If addressed to initials or fictitious names or Christian name only it is not taken in but is at once treated as undelivered All persons applying for Poste Restante letters must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner Poste Restante letters parcels &c from abroad, or letters at a seaport for an expected ship are kept two months, others only one fortnight After these intervals they are treated as undelivered *see* above). Poste Restante correspondence however which bears a request for return within a *less* time if not delivered is dealt with accordingly

Letter Post

The Normal Post of the Country Most things may be sent by it (except explosive, offensive or obscene matter, eggs, fish, game rabbits, meat, fruit, and vegetables) (*see* p 393)

Post Cards

Postage, 1*d* The left hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence, both inland and foreign Plain cards (maximum size 5½ × 3½, minimum 4 × 2¼ in), like but not thinner than official cards may also be used both inland and abroad Reply halves are available for transmission to the country of origin, and to that country alone, and must bear the words "Post Card—Gt Britain and Ireland," and "Reply

Samples

Samples can no longer be sent by Inland Post at any rates other than the Letter and Parcel Rates

Printed Papers Post (*see* p 393)

This section takes the place of Book Packet Post

For printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and not exceeding 2 oz

By this post may be sent books *printed* commercial forms, *e g* invoices receipts estimates share transfer notices applications for employment, deeds and agreements, circulars Christmas etc cards, MS proofs ... tion papers with corrections drawings or ... rints (when not on brittle or fragile sur ... ier with the legitimate binding or mount ... d anything necessary for safe transmission The ... must be open at the ends, but may be tied with ... or in an unfastened envelope or cover easily re ... *and must contain no communication in the nature of a letter*, any writing must refer solely to subject matter of the document or consist of formulas of courtesy or of a conventional character not exceeding five words or initials

Circulars wholly or partly printed in imitation type ... re only admissible by this post if at least so ... copies are handed together *explicitly as such* ... counter at a Head or Branch Post Office

Newspaper Post

This post is available for newspapers registered at the G P O , including any supplements thereof ½*d.* for every 8 oz., *plus* ½*d.* Packing as for "printed papers" (*see above*). No writing or printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments,' name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered, and a reference to a page Newspapers not registered as such at G P O , and Christmas or special issues of registered newspapers may be treated as printed papers

Parcel Post

For bulky and heavy matter (*see* p. 393) The parcel should be marked 'Parcel Post' and handed across the counter or given to a rural postman 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 Parcels are neither accepted nor delivered on Sundays The name and address of sender should be on the outside of every parcel More than 11 lb must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot or bicycle, without notice on the previous day, and he may refuse parcels if already loaded, a mounted postman must accept what he can conveniently carry

Parcels to or from the Channel Is or I of Man are liable to customs duty, which may not be evaded by Letter Post, the sender must in the former case, declare contents when posting

Literature for the Blind

Papers not registered at G P O periodicals and books, if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of posting marked "Blind Literature outside with name and address of sender 2 oz, ½*d* , 5 lb 1*d* 6 lb (maximum) 2*d* Maximum size, 2 × 1 × 1 ft

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties up to 2*s* 6*d* —*for list of latter see p* 406) are sold of the respective values of ½*d* 1*d* , 1½*d* , 2*d* 2½*d* 3*d* , 4*d* 5*d* 6*d* 9*d* 10*d* , 1*s* , 2*s* 6*d* , 5*s* and 10*s* Books of 18 2*d* and 6 1*d* stamps, 3*s* 6*d* Rolls of 480, 500 and 1,000 ½*d* , 1*d* , and 2*d* stamps are also sold, 2*d* 2*d* and 4*d* extra respectively Stamps may be purchased at most offices between 9 a m and 7 p m and at any office during the hours that attendance is given for telegraph business Rural postmen are authorised to sell ½*d* , 1*d* , and 2*d* stamps and registered letter envelopes

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES for foreign and inland letters with a 4*d* embossed stamp for the payment of the registration 2*d* and postage 2*d* are of four sizes F, 5¼ in × 3¼ in 4½*d* each , G, 6 in × 3¼ in , 5*d* each , H 8 in × 5 in , 5½*d* each , K, 11½ in × 6 in 6*d* each

LETTER CARDS with 2*d* stamp, one 2½*d* 3, 7½*d* , 5, 1*s* , 10, 2*s*

POST CARDS impressed with a penny stamp Single, Thin—one 1½*d* 2 2½*d* , 5, 5½*d* , 11, 1*s* Stout—one, 1¼*d.* , 5, 6*d* 10, 1*s* Reply—one, 2¼*d* 5, 11*d* , 11, 2*s*

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES with 2*d* stamp. 1, 2¼*d* , 5, 11*d* , 11, 2*s*

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS with 1*d* stamp. 1, 1¼*d* 2, 2¼*d* , 5, 5½*d* , 22, 2*s*

Spoiled Stamps

Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, post cards, letter cards, newspaper wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage pro

vided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way Stamps are considered defaced when marked on the face with any written, printed, or stamped characters Stamps may, however, be perforated with initials for identification. Embossed or impressed Inland Revenue stamps cannot be used in payment of postage, and stamps indicating the payment of a registration fee may only be used for registered correspondence

Applications for the recovery of the value of spoiled or unused stamps, whether postage, revenue, or insurance, can be made to the Postmaster at most large Post Offices (*see also* p 411)

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Metropolis is divided for postal purposes into eight Head Districts each comprising a certain number of Delivery Districts as indicated below —

East Central (E C)	North Western (N W)	10
West Central (W C)	South Eastern (S E)	27
Eastern (E)	South Western (S W)	19
Northern (N)	Western (W)	14

To avoid delay in delivery the initials of the Head District, and the number of the proper delivery office should appear in the address of all *postal* packets Each Head District has a Head Office (addresses given on pp 357-8) Branch Offices and others the total number of offices in the London Postal Area being about a thousand

Foreign Mails rendered irregular by the War are not yet stabilised, only the following indications can be given (dates and times are the latest times for posting at G P O) —*Letter Mails* leave *weekly* for Canada (Direct Packet), British W Africa, S Africa (Fr 7 30 a m or 11 15 a m with late fee 6*d*) Aden E Africa Persia India Straits Settlements Indo-China S China (Th 6 p m or 9 0 p m with late fee 6*d*) Australia *about twice weekly* for N Central and Northern S America West Indies Japan and N. China, *daily or almost daily* for Egypt Greece Serbia and S E Europe, *daily or several times daily* to Scandinavia and Central S and W Europe. The daily mails are *Vid* Boulogne 6 30 a m, *vid* Ostend 6 45 a m noon, *vid* Calais 9 0 a m 3 0 p m, 8.0 p.m Holland, Antwerp and Brussels 5 30 p m (*See also* Air Mail Service p. 397) *Parcel Mails* are rather less frequent in general except to countries given under '*weekly*' letter mails The mail for S Africa leaves Th morning for India Egypt and the East, Tu nights (*See also* p 397)

Inland Mails (Letters and Cards) —The latest time of posting without late fee for Provincial Night Mails at G P O and Head District Head Offices, Charing Cross Paddington (Spring St and London St) and certain E C Offices is 6 p m elsewhere in Head Districts 5 30 p m *Registered letters* must, as a rule be posted half an hour earlier than ordinary letters but the times at G P O are 5 30 p m. for General 7 30 for Late Night Mails 9 0 for Midnight Early Morning and Scotch Day Mails (8.0 on Saturdays) and for London first morning delivery, 7 15 a m for Irish and N Wales Day Mail

Late Fees —Letters and cards bearing an extra stamp (½*d*. inland 1*d* for abroad) if posted in special boxes at certain offices or termini after the ordinary hour of collection, but before the times given below are included in certain mails —*Foreign Mails* at G P O (*see also* above) *viâ* Calais 8.30 a.m 7 0 p m), Holland, etc 6.0 p m *Inland* General Night Mails at G P O and Head District Head Offices 7 30 p m (except E and S E 7 15), at Railway Termini (platform box or box on Sorting Carriage) up to 0-3 minutes before the departure of the following mail trains Cannon St (S E) 11.45 p m, Liverpool St [illegible] Ipswich line 6 55 a m Cambridge line 10 7 p m, [illegible]ings + (G N) 4 55 a [illegible] 8 25 p m Euston (N W) 9 30 p m (N W & Irish) 8 2[illegible] a.m, 6.45 p m, (N W & Scotch) 8 30 p m, Paddington (G W) 8 30 a m 9 5 p m, Waterloo (S W) 10 p m *Registered letters* can be received at the Sorting Carriage of the trains up to the same times on payment of 1*s* late fee or at G P O up to 7 30 (1*s*) for Night Scotch and Irish up to 8 p m (2*d*) for Late Night Mails For Sunday arrangements, *see* p 400

POSTAGE, &c., ABROAD.

N B —In certain colonies and foreign countries the rates of postage *to* the United Kingdom are higher than those *from* the United Kingdom given below

Letters.

The letter rate *from* the United Kingdom to the *British Possessions* generally, to H M. Troops abroad, or H M Ships in Foreign Waters (c/o G P O, London, E C 1), to the *United States of America*, and the British Postal Agencies in *Morocco** is 2*d* the first ounce and 1*d* for each succeeding ounce or fraction. The charge to *all other places*† is 2½*d* the first ounce and 1½*d* per ounce afterwards Limits of size, 2 × 1 × 1 ft

Special Correspondence —For Letters and Parcels *to the Expeditionary Forces see* special leaflets obtainable at Post Offices, for special regulations

Post Cards

1*d* single, 2*d* reply. (*See also p* 394)

Reply Coupons

Coupons exchangeable for stamps of the value of 25 centimes (2½*d*) each in any country participating in the arrangement can be purchased at any Money Order Office in this country at the price of 3*d* each for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters The coupons can be exchanged by the addressees at the Post Office of the place of destination for local postage stamps.

Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.

(*a*) Printed Papers: Newspapers, Books Catalogues, Photographs, Engravings, Music, and other wholly printed matter, ½*d* per 2 oz To *Canada and Newfoundland* there is also a special Magazine Post for magazines, newspapers, and trade journals sent *by direct packet*, if properly registered for such post (this is frequently indicated on the outside of the magazine) and packed without a cover, or with cover open at both ends, otherwise complying with conditions for Inland Newspaper Post mentioned on p. 394. Rate. 2-6 oz, 1*d*, 1½ lb, 1½*d*, and ½*d*. per ½ lb up to 5 lb, 5*d*

(*b*) Commercial Papers Legal and mercantile documents, MSS, invoices, &c, partly written, ½*d* per 2 oz, minimum charge of 2½*d*

(*c*) Patterns (*bonâ fide*), Samples, and Scientific Specimens, keys, fresh cut flowers, etc, ½*d* per 2 oz, minimum charge of 1*d*

To the British Empire or non Union countries‡ the limits are Size, 2 × 1 × 1 ft, weight, generally 5 lb To countries in the Postal Union Size (*a*) and (*b*) 1½ × 1 × 1 ft, (*c*) 12 × 8 × 4 in, weight (*a*) and (*b*) 4 lb, (*c*) 12 oz If in the form of a roll, the limits of size in all cases are (*a*) and (*b*) 30 × 4 in, (*c*) 12 × 6 in Postage must be prepaid Wholly unpaid packets are *stopped* Double the deficit is the maximum charge on underpaid packets Regulations as to packing, writing, &c, are similar to those for inland packets

Parcels from abroad are subject to British Customs examination and charges, which, with a fee of 2*d*, must be paid before delivery to addressee

Parcels sent abroad

Enquiries should always be made at a P O, or the P O Guide consulted, before packing. Parcels can be *insured* for many countries, but not registered They are subject to *Customs*,

* Casablanca, Fez Larache Marrakesh, Mazagan Mogador, Rabat, Safi Tangier, Tetuan

† Now including the treaty ports of China.

‡ Afghanistan, Bahrein Friendly Is, Johore, Muscat, Nigeria, Nyasaland N Rhodesia, Trengganu; also Morocco, except at the P O Agencies of Union countries

and contents and value must be declared on special forms, undervaluation or other inaccuracy may lead to confiscation and heavy fines (especially U S A) (Rebate of Custom Duty is allowed on British goods by certain colonies) The Customs charges of certain countries can be prepaid by sender, on depositing generally one fifth to one-half of declared value, otherwise they are collected from addressee *Packing* must be substantial, and sometimes special kinds of packing are insisted upon *Delivery* in many countries is only to a post office station, or customs house, whence addressee, who is notified of its arrival, must arrange conveyance In Belgium, France, and Spain parcels are delivered by the railway companies Certain articles are *prohibited*, among them letters nearly every where

To most countries the maximum length is 3 feet 6 inches or length and girth combined 6 feet (New Zealand and Apia 4 feet) Parcels for Canada except umbrellas etc must not be longer than 2½ feet To Italy and Greece and their Colonies to Abyssinia Argentine Brazil most French Colonies Honduras Rep (Pacific coast) the independent W Indies Portuguese Timor Pitcairn I and Paraguay the maximum length is 2 feet length and girth combined about 4 feet, in many cases however narrow parcels (umbrellas sticks etc) may be longer

Imperial British Parcel Rates

The 'triple system" of 3 lb 1*s*, 7 lb 2*s*, 11 lb 3*s* is charged to Aden, Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Brit Guiana, Brit Honduras Brit Togoland, Brit Somaliland Brunei, Ceylon, China (Brit Agencies*), Cyprus Falkland Is, Gambia, Gibraltar, Grenada Hong Kong India, and Indian P O Agencies†◊¶ Jamaica, Labuan, Leeward Is (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St Kitts, Tortola), Malay States, Malta, Mauritius, Mesopotamia († only), Morocco (Brit Post Agencies‡), North Borneo State, Persia (◊ only), St Helena, St Lucia, St Vincent, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks and Caicos Is

For 3 7 *and* 11 *lb* the rates are Canada and New foundland 1*s* 3*d* 2*s* 7*d* 3*s* 11*d*, New Zealand Cook Is etc 1*s* 4*d* 2*s* 8*d* 4*s* Fiji 1*s* 11*d* 3*s* 11*d* 5*s* 11*d*, Tonga Is (*via* New Zealand) 2*s* 4*d* 3*s* 8*d* 5*s* Nigeria and Gold Coast 1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 6*d* 3*s* 6*d* Seychelles Uganda Zanzibar Brit E Africa Kenya Colony and Protectorate 1*s* 8*d* 3*s* 4*s* 6*d* Brit Cent Africa (Nyasaland Prot) 3*s* 4*s* 5*s* Pitcairn I 3*s* 4*s* 6*s* Tanganyika Territory (Langenburg and Songea Provs 4*s* 5*s* 8*s* Lake Victoria Area 2*s* 4*d* 4*s* 8*d* 7*s* Dar-es Salaam and elsewhere 1*s* 9*d* 3*s* 1*d* 4*s* 8*d*)

The charges to other parts of the Empire *for the first lb and for each succeeding lb to* 11 *lb* are as follow —

Australia (with Norfolk I) 1*s* 6*d* South Africa (British) —Union (with Brit Bechuanaland Basutoland and Swaziland) 3*d* 9*d*, Bechuan Prot with S W Africa (formerly German) 1*s* 1*s*, Rhodesia (every Thursday, mark *via* Cape Town and Southern or Northern as the case may be, rates respectively 1*s* 4*d* 1*s* 4*d* and 1*s* 8*d* 1*s* 8*d*), Gilbert and Ellice New Hebrides and Santa Cruz Brit Solomon Is and Brit New Guinea Papua) also (formerly German) New Guinea Nauru (Marshall Is) and Bismarck Archip 1*s* 2*d* 10*d*

* Amoy, Canton Chefu Fuchow Hankow Hoihow Ningpo, Shanghai Swatow, Tientsin Wei hai wei

† Indian P O Agencies in Mesopotamia Abul Khasib Amara Bagdad Basra Basra City Fao Hut Naseriyeh, Qalat Saleh Suk esh Sheyukh Zubair and others

§ Indian P O Agencies in Persia Abadan Ahwaz Bushire Bunder Abbas Chahbar, Henjam Jask Lingah Mohammerah and others on the Persian Gulf Bahrein Dubai Kuweit, Muscat

¶ Ind an P O Agencies in Tibet Gyangtse Phari jong Yatung (Chumbi)

‡ Casablanca Fez Larache Marrakesh, Mazagan Mogador, Rabat, Safi, Tangier, Tetuan

Foreign Parcel Rates with approximate duration and frequency of post	3 lb		7 lb		11 lb	
	s	*d*	*s*	*d*	*s*	*d*
Abyssinia (over 14 days 3 townsonly)	4	6	4	6	4	6
Algeria (5–6 days daily)	1	4	1	8	2	0
Argentine (over 23 days 6 monthly)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Austria (Republic) daily)	1	7	1	11	2	3
Azores *vid* Lisbon (2–3 weeks)	2	4	2	7	3	11
Balearic Is (daily)	1	9	2	1	2	5
Belgium (daily)	1	0	1	4	1	9
Bolivia *vid* Argentine & Chile resp	2/3	2/6	3/1	3/6	3/11	4/6
Brazil (eight states only)	2	6	3	6	4	6
Bulgaria by sea irregular)	1	4	1	8	2	0
Cameroons (about monthly)	2	2	2	6	2	10
Canary Is	1	6	1	10	2	2
Cape Verde Is (about 3 weeks)	3	7	3	10	4	2
Caroline and Palaos Is (*suspended*)	2	2	3	3	3	7
Chile (38 d) *vid* Valparaiso	2	0	3	0	4	0
China (Chinese P O & Macao) wkly)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Colombia (Caldas Cauca Fl Valle and Narino Depts) (over 23 days)	3	6	4	10	5	10
Colombia (elsewhere) (over 17 days)	2	7	3	3	3	7
Congo Belgian (5–6 wks monthly)	1	2	2	4	2	6
Corsica *vid* France (4 days 4 wkly)	1	4	1	8	2	0
Costa Rica	1	8	3	1	4	6
Cuba (3 4 weeks)	2	2	2	6	2	10
Czecho Slovakia (Bohemia &c dly)	1	7	1	11	2	3
Dahomey Niger (Military Territory) and Ivory Coast	2	2	2	6	2	10
Denmark (4 weekly) & Greenland	1	0	1	4	1	7
Dominican Republic *vid* France	2	6	2	10	3	2
Dutch East Indies (about weekly)	2	6	3	3	4	0
Guiana *vid* Brit Guiana	2	0	3	0	4	0
West Indies	1	8	2	4	3	0
Ecuador *vid* Guayaquil (31 days)	3	0	4	6	6	0
Egypt and Sudan direct (Tuesdays)	1	0	1	9	2	6
Fanning I (over 28 days, monthly)	1	7	3	3	4	11
Faroe (3 days)	1	0	1	4	1	7
Finland *vid* Sweden	1	9	2	3	2	10
France (Rly deliv exc Als Lor)	1	0	1	4	1	7
French Guiana (22 d) & W Indies (15 d)	2	2	2	6	2	10
Guinea Congo & Togoland	2	2	2	6	2	10
Indo China (4–6 weeks)	2	4	3	1	3	5
Oceania (2 3 months)	3	0	4	0	6	0
Somali Coast (2 weeks)	2	3	2	7	2	11
Germany (daily	1	2	1	6	1	10
Greece (8 12 d high rate 2 wkly)	1/4	2/4	1/10	2/8	2/4	3/0
Guatemala about 5 wks monthly)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Hayti	2	2	2	6	2	10
Holland (1 2 days daily)	0	10	1	2	1	6
Honduras Rep Atlantic & Pacific coasts respectively)	2/0	2/11	3/0	3/3	4/0	3/7
Hungary (unoccupied terr daily)	1	11	2	3	2	7
Iceland	2	2	2	5	3	4
Italian Somaliland (Benadir 3 wks)	2	9	3	1	3	5
Erithrea & Rhodes	2	4	2	8	3	0
Italy (daily *vid* Fr & Ger resp)	1/6	2/2	1/10	2/6	2/2	2/10
Japan Corea &c *vid* Suez (wkly)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Liberia (about 26 days monthly)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Libya (Tripoli & Cyrenaica)	2	2	2	6	2	10
Luxembourg (daily)	1	0	1	4	1	9
Madagascar & Comoro Is (3–4 wks)	2	2	2	11	3	3
Madeira (Thursdays)	1	4	1	8	2	0
Mauritania (14 days monthly)	1	9	2	1	2	5
Mexico (21 32 days)	1	6	2	8	3	6
Montenegro (*suspended*)						
New Caledonia	2	2	3	3	3	7
Nicaragua (about 4 weeks)	3	0	4	6	6	0
Norway & (in summer) Spitsbergen	1	0	1	4	1	7
Palestine (8 of Acre) occupation	1	11	2	7	3	3
Panama Republic (22–23 days)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Paraguay (5–6 weeks) limit 7 lb	2	8	4	0	—	
*Persia (5 wks) Persian P Os. (*see also* India § *preceding column*)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Peru (47 days) Loreto Dept 3*s* 4*s* 5*s*	2/0	3/0	3/0	4/0	4/0	6/0
Portugal daily (6 d) (also (Irreg) 7*d* less)	1	11	2	3	2	7
Portuguese E Africa (5 weeks)	1	11	2	3	2	7
India (Tuesdays)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Timor (about weekly)	3	0	3	9	4	6
W Afr (5–6 w)	3	7	3	10	4	2
Réunion (about 4 weeks)	2	2	2	11	3	3
Rumania	1	4	1	8	2	0
*Russia North (*suspended*)	2	2	2	6	2	10
Russia in Asia (Amur & Maritime Provs & Sagbalien)	2	2	4	2	5	4
St Pierre and Miquelon (12–14 days)	2	1	2	11	3	9
Sa[illegible]dor (about 4 weeks	2	8	4	1	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Paper or cardboard packing not sufficient

Foreign Parcel Rates—*continued*	3 lb	7 lb	11 lb
	s d	*s d*	*s d*
Samos (Apia) *and* N Zealand (about 3 months)	2 4	3 8	5 0
Senegal Upper Sen & Niger (Civil)	1 9	2 1	2 5
Serbia *(suspended)*	2/2-2/9	2/6-3/1	2/10 3/5
Siam (about weekly)	2 6	3 6	4 10
Spain (Railway delivery) (4-6 days)	1 6	1 10	2 2
Sweden, direct 4 days twice wkly	1 2	1 10	2 6
Switzerland *via* France (daily)	1 4	1 8	2 0
Syria (Acre to Alexandretta etc)	1 0	1 9	2 6
Tunis (8-10 days, 4 weekly)	2 2	2 6	2 10
Turkey (Smyrna & Constantinople)	1 0	1 9	2 6
Sudan	1 3	2 3	3 3
*U S A *and Dependencies* Official			
*U S A *only* Semi Official—Brooklyn Hoboken Jersey and New York *Cities* (about 10 days)	3 0	4 0	5 0
All other places, except Alaska (2 3 weeks)	4 6	5 6	6 6
Uruguay (over 22 days, 6 monthly)	2 0	3 0	4 0
Venezuela	2 8	3 4	4 0

General Regulations Foreign and Colonial Post

INSURANCE.—Insurance may be effected on *parcels* to almost all countries up to £400, according to destination, at the following rates.—4*d* for £12, and 2*d* for every additional £12 up to 5*s* 10*d* for £400. Parcels sent to the U S by the *semi official* service are insurable at 6*d* per £12 up to £120. Compensation up to £1 is also given on *uninsured* parcels to or from Egypt Newfoundland, India and the smaller colonies with the larger foreign countries including the semi official U S A service, if certificate of posting is produced. Only securities bank notes, etc, properly packed, and sealed everywhere with a private mark, can be insured by *letter* post.

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and similar articles (*not* money securities letters or commercial papers) may be sent in strong boxes by letter mails to Austria Belgium Denmark Egypt France Germany Holland Italy Norway Portugal Luxembourg Switzerland. Postage 1*s* to 3*s* maximum weight 2 lb size 12×4×4 in Customs declarations must be filled in. Insurance rates as for parcels, limit £400.

CASH ON DELIVERY.—A reciprocal service of 'cash on delivery' of parcels has been established between the U K and the following: Aden Algeria Barbados Bermuda Brit Guiana Brit Honduras Brit Somaliland Ceylon Corsica China (Shanghai and Weihaiwei only) Cyprus Denmark Egypt Gibraltar Grenada Hong Kong Jamaica, Leeward Is Malay States Malta, Mauritius Morocco (Tangier only) New Zealand N Borneo Nyasaland (£20) N Rhodesia (Broken Hill, Livingstone Lusakas Mazabuca only) S Rhodesia, Sudan (£20) Falkland Is (Port Stanley only) Fiji Is France Gambia (£20) St Lucia Sarawak (£30) Seychelles Str Settlements Tobago Trinidad Zanzibar. Fees for collection 4½*d* for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1 with 2½*d* extra for each additional £1 of Trade Charge up to the maximum which is £40 (fee 1*s* 8*d*) where not otherwise shown in above list. Addressee has generally also to pay besides Customs if any 4*d* (as in U K) or 6*d* fee (not prepayable) on delivery. If Trade Charge cannot be collected at first or one alternative address parcel is returned at sender's expense unless abandonment is definitely requested.

* The parcel post with the United States is carried on by means of two distinct services namely an official service (United States Post Office) and a semi-official service (American Express Company). Customs charges cannot be prepaid by sender in the official service. A parcel forwarded by the semi official service may, without extra charge be sent through New York in Bond for Customs examination at any one of the United States Ports of Entry or Inland Custom Houses. The address must, however make arrangements for the delivery after clearance. Such parcels must be plainly marked by the sender 'In bond to ——' naming the Inland Port chosen, and the same words must also be written in the same handwriting on the Customs declaration and dispatch note. (Mails twice weekly.)

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence to or from certain colonies and foreign countries, or certain towns in the same, has now been arranged. 3*d* extra 1*s* paid by the sender on parcels 3*d*. on other matter. The rest of the charge is collected from the addressee.

AIR MAIL SERVICES convey registered and unregistered, but not insured correspondence (except parcels) to Paris and Brussels, and thence to most parts of central and eastern Europe (saving sometimes 24 hours) and to India and the East (leaving London Fri morning instead of Th evening). There are at present every weekday a morning mail to Paris and afternoon to Paris and Brussels. Packets may be posted in the usual manner, but must have By Air Mail prominently marked in top left hand corner (preferably on special blue labels obtained *gratis* from Head Post Offices or by writing to Secretary G P O London E C 2). *Fee* 2*d* per oz *extra* paid by postage stamps in top right-hand corner. Express delivery is obtained by further stamps (6*d* per packet) the word Express being written just below By Air Mail. (There is also a service at different rates from Toulouse to Rabat Morocco.)

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS

The Chief Money Order Office is at Manor Gardens, Holloway, N 7.

ADVICE OF PAYMENT 2*d* for inland, 2½*d* for foreign and colonial orders (to certain countries).

Inland Ordinary Money Orders

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £3 4*d*; £10, 6*d*, £20, 8*d*, £30 10*d*, £40 (maximum) 1*s*. No order may contain a fractional part of 1*d*. No poundage is charged for M O in payment of Customs, Excise and Inland Revenue if the official "notice to pay" is produced, or of Savings Certificates. The rules and regulations are on the forms issued.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office which also despatches telegrams and may be made payable at any Money Order office which also delivers telegrams.

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, *plus* supplementary fee of 3*d*, and cost of official Telegram of Advice. If the order is to be delivered at payee's address any charge for porterage must be prepaid.

Postal Orders

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on week days. They are also issued and paid in almost all parts of the Empire, in Egypt, and at the British Agencies at Panama, China (*p.* 396, *note**), and Morocco (*p* 396, *note*†, except Rabat). They are *paid* (but not *issued*) at 52 Canadian offices, and *paid* in Australia only when issued to soldiers. They are issued, with a counterfoil to be retained by the sender for every 6*d* up to 20*s*, and for 21*s*; cost 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d* 1*d*, 3*s* to 15*s*, 1½*d*, above 15*s*, 2*d*. They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue or a fresh commission will be charged. Adhesive British Postage Stamps (*not* perforated, and not exceeding 3 in number) may (except for Canada) be affixed to the *face* of an order, to increase its value by 1, 2, 3 or 4 pence.

Ordinary Money Orders Abroad.

Orders payable in British Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates, and Postal Agencies, or in Belgium, France, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Rumania, and most of their colonies, 8*d* every £1 or fraction;

in British S and S W Africa, 1s 9d each £1, 5d each 4s or fraction, in U S A, special rates, elsewhere 4d every £1 Limits of amount, £30–£40

Telegraph Money Orders Abroad

Only to some colonies and foreign countries *e g*, to Canada and U S A (also New Zealand and Union of South Africa certain towns only) but not Australia Poundage at same rate as for Ordinary Money Orders abroad *plus* cost of official Telegram of Advice (at deferred rate if desired, in British Possessions only) *plus* supplementary fee of 6d for foreign countries for Canada and Newfoundland 6d ordinary, or 1s deferred rate, for other British Possessions, 1s

TELEGRAMS

Inland

Telegrams may be posted, or handed in at a telegraph office or to a rural postman Rate throughout British Isles, 12 words or less 1s, each further word ½d, the address is charged for, payment in stamps affixed to the form by the sender Original, redirected, or reply telegrams handed in on *Sundays, Good Friday, or Christmas Day* are charged 6d extra Replies may be prepaid up to 48 words, the voucher issued to addressee may be used, or its value refunded to sender within 12 months Receipt for charges 1d Certified copy 3d, sometimes more The charge includes delivery within three miles of the nearest telegraph office, or if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the charge is 6d per mile, calculated from the free delivery limit, to be paid by sender Telegram forms are issued gratis Usual hours 9 a m to 7 p m Some Offices 8 a m to 8 p m (*see* below and p 400) For Sunday and Holiday telegrams, *see* above, below, and p 400

Late Fees —A telegram may usually be got through from an office which is open to one which may perhaps be closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following extra fees 1s for the telegraphist 1s for the messenger and 6d an hour for the telegraphist if he has to wait for a reply In the same way postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of 1s for the postmaster 1s for the telegraphist and 1s for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist

Counting &c —Plain language i e Latin or any modern European language is charged for according to the number of words all other words or unintelligible combinations of letters are charged one word *per* 5 letters The following count one word —(1) All names of towns and villages in U K (*not* of branch or sub offices or districts in towns unless in addition to street name) (2) all names of railway and coastguard stations (*not* in towns) with public telegraph (3) words *ordinarily* written as one or with hyphen including couldn't etc (4) *Names* with prefix St De De la O "Mac" but not hyphened surnames (5) each five figures (6) each initial *except* London Postal Districts (p 395—A.M.—P.M.—H.M.S. (in address) which are one word each group (7 signs of punctuation etc

Night Telegraph Letters in plain language for delivery by first morning post may be sent before midnight between towns whose *Head Telegraph Offices* are open always (*see* below) at 1s for 25 words or less and 1d per 3 words beyond 25

Telegraph Offices always open (*except* at hours mentioned in each case) *London*—Central (Newgate St) and West Strand and the following railway stations Kings Cross London Bridge (S E) Liverpool Street St Pancras Waterloo Willesden Stratford Marylebone (except Sunday 11 30 a.m. to 3 30 p m) *Some Head Telegraph Offices in the Provinces*—Birmingham Bradford (exc Sun. to 8 30 a m) Brighton (exc Sun to 7 a.m.), Bristol, Derby Devonport, Exeter Holyhead, Hull Leeds, Leicester (exc Sun from 5 p m) Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne Nottingham, Plymouth Portsmouth, Southampton Docks (branch office), Swansea *Scotland*—Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Inverness *Ireland*—Belfast Cork Dublin Londonderry Queens town. *Most Wireless Stations (nd)* and *Railway or Signal Stations at* Ainsworth Bedford M R Berwick (exc Sun 10 45 5 10) Blackburn (exc Sun 6 a m Mon do) Bradford (exc Sat 11½ m Sun 7 a m.) Broxbourne (exc Sun 6 a m 10 p m) Burton M R Cambridge G E (exc Sun noon 1 15 1 30 4) Carlisle M R (G R *nd*) Chester * Chesterfield M R (exc Sun 7 a m Mon do) Chevington Christon Bank Crewe * Darlington (*nd*), Doncaster Fly Ferry Hill (exc Sun 8 6 9 12 Fishguard Harbour (exc for despatch on Sun 1½ m Mon 8 a m) Flamborough Head *d* Folkestone Harbour (delivery only to Rly officials on platform (Godley *nd* Sun only train times Gloucester M R Grantham Hereford exc Sun noon 1 30 5 6 30 8 30 Mon 6 a m Heysham Harbour Hitchin (exc Sun 6 9 a m 1 5 p m Holyhead Hull Ferts Bridge (exc Sun 6 a m Mon *d*) Hulleys field* (*nd*) Ipswich Kettering Kildare † (exc 5 7 a m Sun 5 8 noon 7) Killingworth Kingsbridge (Dublin *d* Leicester M R Lizard (Lloyds) Low Moor (Lorks) Lucker Mallow March Newport Mon *nd* (exc Sun 1 p m 3 10–Mon 6 a m) Newton Abbot *nd* North allerton (exc Sun 8 a m 6 p m) Oxford G W (exc Sun 10 p m Mon 6 a m) Parkeston Quay (exc Sun noon 2) Peterboro G N & G E) Pontypool Road exc Sun 8 a m Mon 6 30 a m) Portarlington (exc 5 9 a m and Sun also noon 7) Portland Flagship d Potters Bar (exc Sun 10 p m Mon 6 a m) Preston N W * *nd* Reading G W Retford Scremerston *nd* Seghill (exc Sun to 6 p m) Selby (exc Sun 4.35–noon 2 Mon 6 a m) Shipley (exc Sun 8 a m 11 p m), Shipley Gate Shrewsbury Skipton M R Slough (*nd*) Stannington Stillington (exc Sun from 5 a m) Stockton on Trent N S Ry Swindon G W Taunton (exc Sun 8 a m Mon 6 a m) Thurles (exc 5 9 a m Sun 5–8 noon 7) Trent (exc Sun *d* 8 8) Tutbury (exc 6–8 a m 8 p m 10 and exc Sun) Wakefield (Kirkgate) Woking (exc Sun 1 p m–6 11 Mon 6 a m) Worcester G W (exc Sun noon 1 30 3 45–4 45 11 Mon 6 a m) York

N B —Railway etc Station offices are purely telegraphic and unless marked *d* do not deliver outside the station *nd* = no delivery at all despatch only

Rates for Telegraphing Abroad

Full rates per word (minimum 10*d*) from any part of the U K are as follows —

EUROPE Albania (Kanina, Vallona) –/4½ Alsace Lorraine –/2½, Andorra –/2½, Austria (German A)–/3½, Belgium –/2½, Bosnia Herzegovina –/3½, Bulgaria –/4½, Czecho Slovakia –/3½, Croatia –/3½ Dalmatia –/3½ Denmark –/2½, Esthonia –/5½, Finland –/4, France –/2½, Germany – 3 Gibraltar /3, Greece with Corfu Crete, Eubœa Poros – 5½, other Greek Islands –/6, Holland –/2½ Hungary –/4 Illyrian Littoral –/2½, Italy –/2½ Latvia –/5½ Lithuania –/5½ Luxemburg –/2½, Montenegro –/3½, Norway –/2½, Poland –/3½ Portugal –/3, Roumania –/4, Russia in Europe *suspended except to* Alexandrovsk, Archangel, Murmansk –/5½, and Caucasus 1/–, Serbia –/3½, Slavonia –/3½, Spain –/3, –/5, and –/2½, Sweden –/2½, Switzerland –/2½, Trentino –/2½; Trieste –/2½ Turkey –/6

ASIA Aden§ 2/–, Annam§ 13 places 3/–, elsewhere 3/6 Arabia (*see* Aden, Hedjaz, Muscat) Boukhara *suspended*, Burma§ 1/8 Cambodia§ 3/–, Ceylon§ 1/8, China Macao§ 3/2, elsewhere (certain towns§††) 3/–, Chosen (Corea)§ 3/4, Cilicia *nu* Adana, Bozanti, Kozan, Mersine,

* Accepts only urgent telegrams except from passengers

N B —Signs refer to what *precedes* them viz either to a *whole* country or only to a particular place or rate

§ The deferred rate (abbrev *df*) system applies to places and rates marked thus §, *see* p. 400 *and* N B *above*

†† Amoy Canton Chefu Fuchow Hankow Hongkong Ichang Kiaochow Ningpo Pekin, Shanghai Tientsin Tsingtau Wei hai wei and certain other towns

nu —See Urgent Telegrams below

Osmanie Tarsous 1/4, elsewhere only by post from Alexandria 1/-, Cochin China§ 3/-, Hedjaz Djedda and Mecca 2 6 Iambo 2/10 Medina 3/2 Hong kong§ (*see* China), India§ 1/8, Japan§ 3/4, Kwang Tung Peninsula *via* Japan 3/4§ *via* China 3/- (Dairen only§), Kwangchowan (*see* Quang), Laos§ 3/-, Malay Peninsula Kelantan 2/11 and 3/9, elsewhere§ 2/10 Manchuria (*see* China), Mesopotamia (Abadan Ahvaz, Dizfoul, Mohammerah, Shuster, § 2 3 50 other places, includ Bagdad Basrah, Mosul 2/6§) Muscat§ 2/2 Palestine§ *nu* Bethlehem Gaza Joffa, Jerusalem Haifa Hebron Nablus Nazareth, Ramallah, Ramleh Safed 1 1 (elsewhere only by post from Alexandria 1/-) Persia Abadan§ 2 3 Bunder Abbas§ 2/9 elsewhere 2/8 (*df* only to members of occupying forces and at places in military occupation§), Persian Gulf§ 2 2 (Bahrein and Lingah§ 2 6) Quang Tchéou Wan 3 6 Russia in Asia Transcaspia *suspended*, Siberia 4/4, Saghalien (Japanese)§ 3/4 Sarawak § 3/8 (except to Kuching, Miri Sadong, Sibu, 'Telephone must precede address and be paid for) Siam 2 10 and 3/6 Syria § *nu* 47 places 1/3 (elsewhere only by post from Alexandria 1/ §) Tonquin§ 3 6

AFRICA Abyssinia 1/7, British Central A (Nyasaland) 2/5 — *East Africa* — *British* F A Prot and Uganda, Kenya Colony and Prot § 2/3 (Kismayu§ 3/3), Somaliland (Berbera and Bulhar) § 2/6 Zanzibar 2/-§ (Pemba 2/2), *Formerly German* (Tanganyika Territ) Brit occupation§ 2/3 (Bukoba§ 2/8) Belgian occup (8 places)§ 2/6, *French* Somali Coast (Djibouti)§ 2/3 *Italian* Erytlea§ 1 6, Somaliland (Benadir) 2/- *Portuguese* Nyassa Co s offices§ 2/3, elsewhere§ 2/2 (Beira and Mozambique Towns Quelimane, and Lourenco Marquez 2/1§)—Egypt§ (Alexandria 1/-, Souakim 1/4 elsewhere 1st region 1/ and 1/1 3rd 1/4) Madagascar§ 2 8—*North Africa* —*French* Algeria -/3 Morocco (8 places -/3½ 24 places incl Tangier 4 4 places - 5 elsewhere - 6½ by post from Tangier or 1 7½ by wireless) Tunis -/3, *Italian* Libya (Tripoli) 7 *Spanish* Segangan 3½, elsewhere 3 (*vid* Marconi /2½)—Nyasaland (*see* Br Cent Afr) Soudan§ 1 4—*South Africa, British* —Un of S Africa (Cape with Basutoland and Brit Bechuanaland, Natal with Zululand Orange Free State Transvaal)§ 2/- Rhodesia N 2 5 (§ *exc* Abercorn Fife and Ft Jameson) Rhodesia S, with Bechuanaland Prot § 2/2 S W Africa (*formerly German*)§ 2/2 —*West Africa* —*British* Bathurst§ 2/6, Gold Coast§ 3/2 (Accra, Secondi§ 3/-), Nigeria§ 3/2 (Bonny and Lagos§ 3/-), Sierra Leone§ 2/9 (S L *town* Cline Town, Water Street 2/6§), *Belgian* Congo§ places in Katanga§ 2/9 (except 4 places 2/7), elsewhere 2/9 (except 9 places 2/11), *Cameroons* (Duala only)§ 3/10, *French* Dahomey§ 3/8, Equatorial Africa§ 1st Zone 4/3, and 4/6, 3rd 4/8, Guinea§ 2/11, Ivory Coast§ 3/3, Mauritania§ 1/4½ Senegal, Upper Senegal and Niger§ 1/4½, Tchad 1/10½, *Liberia* 4/-, *Portuguese* Angola§ 5/6 (Benguela, Lourida, Mossamedes *towns* 5/5§), Cabinda§ 4/8, Guinea Principe Is § 5/-, St. Thomé Is § 5/, Bissao and Bolama§ 3/6, elsewhere§ 3/7 *Spanish* Fernando Po§ 5/- ('Post must precede and "St Thomé Island" follow address) *Togoland§* 3/3

AMERICA Argentine§ 2/9†¶ Bolivia§ 2/9† (Riberalta§ only by wireless *vid* Viacha, 1/- extra Brazil Acre district 4 7 & 5/1 (Porto Velho 4/7 & 4/9) Pernambuco Town§ 1/7, Fernando Noronha§ 2/7, Amazon Co s offices§¶ 1st Zone 3/10 and 5/, elsewhere§¶ 2/7), *Canada nu*‡ (§ *df vid* Imperial only 1s ½ full rate, less -/1½) —Cape Breton, N B, N S, Ont, P E I Que 1/ Man 1/5 Alta, Sask 1 6 B C 1 6 to 3/2 Yukon 2/4 to 3 2— Chile§† 2 9 (Punta Arenas§†¶) Colombia *nu* Buenaventura 2/9†, elsewhere 3/5 (Marconi 3/-), Costa Rica *nu* 3/4, Ecuador *nu*† 2/9, Guatemala *nu* 3/4 (San José de G 3/1) Guiana Brit *nu*§‡ 2/6 Dutch 6/9, French 5/10, Honduras *nu* Brit 2/6, Republic 3 4 Labrador‡ 1 2 Mexico *nu*‡ (M City Pto Mexico Vera cruz Salina Cruz 2/- S Rosalia de la Baja California 1/9 12 places 1/6 4 places 2/4 elsewhere 2/1), Newfoundland (*exc* Labrador *q v*)‡ 1/ Nicaragua *nu* 3/4 (S Juan del Sur 3 1) Panama Rep and Canal Zone *nu* Bocas del Toro 3/6 (Marconi 3/3), Colon and Panama† 2/3, elsewhere 2/9 (Marconi 2/6) Paraguay§†¶ 2/9, Peru§ 2/9 (Iquitos 3/2 *df* 1/9½ Itaya, Masisea, Orellana, Pto Bermudez Putumayo, Requena 3 9† *df* 2/4½), Salvador *nu* 3/4 (Libertad 3/1)— *U S A* ‡*nu* Conn, Mass Me, N H, R I, Vt 1/-, Washington City (D C) Del, Md, N J (*exc* Jersey City and Hoboken 1/-), N Y (*exc* New York City and some other places 1/-) Pa 1/2 Ala N C S C Ga, Ill, Ind, Ky, Mich, Miss Ohio Tenn, Va, W Va Wis 1/3, Ariz, Cal Idaho Nev Ore, Utah, Wash 1/6 Alaska 2/7 all other States, with Okla and Indian Territories 1/5 (*exc* as follows —in Fla Pensacola 1/3 Key West 1/6 in Tou, New Orleans 1 3 in Minn Duluth Minneapolis St Paul, South St Paul South St Paul Stock Yards Winona 1 3 in Mo St Louis 1 3)—Uruguay§†¶ 2 9 Venezuela *nu*** 5

AUSTRALASIA**§ Commonwealth 3 -(Flinders I and King I 3/1, Woodlark I 3/2) New Zealand 2 8

ISLANDS, E I C, *not included in foregoing* Ascension§ 2/-, Azores -/9, Bahamas§‡*nu* 2/5, Bermuda§‡*nu* 2 6 Bismarck Archip §** Admiralty I [Manus], New Ireland [Kawieng] 3/4, New Britain [Rabaul] 3/3 Canaries /5 (*vid* Marconi -/4½), Cape Verde Is § St Vincent 2/2, St Thiago 3/1, Carolines (Yap)*§ 3/21, Cocos§ 2/-, Comoro§ 2/6, Cook or Hervey (Rarotonga)** 4/2, Cyprus§ 1/-, Dutch E Indies (Java, D Borneo, D New Guinea etc)§ 3/2, Falklands Pt Stanley§ 3 11 Fox Bay 4/5, Fanning§** 2/6, Farõe -/3 Fiji§** Suva 2/8, Levuka 2 9 Savusavu, Labasa and Taveuni 2/11, elsewhere 2/10, Formosa§ 3/4 Guam 3 10, Hawaii *nu* Honolulu 2/7 elsewhere 3/2, Iceland -/4, Labuan§ 2/10 Madeira§ 1/-, Malta -/4, Marshalls (Nauru)§** 3/3, Mauritius§ 2/-, Midway *nu* 3 2 New Caledonia§ 3/3, New Hebrides (Vila)** 4/-, Norfolk I §** 2/3, North Borneo§ 3/2, Ocean I ** 5/-, New Guinea, Brit. (Papua) and ex German Port Moresby and Samarai§** 3/2, Madang (Wilhelmshafen)§** 3/3, Eitape and Morobe§** 3/4, (Dutch *see* D E Indies), Perim§ 2/-; Philippines§

N B —Signs refer to what *precedes* them viz either to a *whole* country or only to a particular place or rate
* Télégraphe Restant must appear in the address
† *Vid* Marconi 4*d* *df* 2*d* but *see below* less
‡ *Vid* Marconi 4*d* less (full rate only)
§ The deferred rate (abbrev *df*) system applies to places and rates marked thus *See below and* N B *above*
¶ *Vid* Brazilian Land Lines 2*d*. (*df* 1½*d*) less
** *Vid* Marconi 2*d* less full rate only
nu —*See* Urgent Telegrams below

(Batan, Catanduanes, Corregidor, Luzon, Marinduque, Masbate, Mindoro, Romblon, Ticao 3/2 *df* 1/6, Manila§ 3/-, elsewhere 3/9 *df* 2/3), Poulo Condore 3/2, Réunion§ 2/8, Rhodes -/6 Rodriguez§ 2/6, St Helena§ 2/-, St Pierre and Miquelon *via* 1/-, Samoa** Apia 3/8, Tutuila 3/11, Sandwich (*see* Hawaii), Seychelles§ 2/-, Society (Tahiti)** 4/5, Solomon Is. Bougainville (Kieta)§** 3/4, Tulagi 4/6, Spitsbergen -/9, Tonga (Nukualofa)§ 3/8, Vestmann Is -/4, *WEST INDIES via—British* Antigua, Barbados, Dominica (1) Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St Kitts St Lucia, St Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks I §‡ 2/6, *Dutch* Aruba, Bonaire 7/2, Curaçao 6/9, *French* Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, Martinique 4/6, *Independent* Cuba‡ 1/10 (Havana 1/8), Dominican Republic (San Domingo) 4/4 (*vid* Bermuda, Jamaica, Ponce and wireless 3/11), Hayti 3/8 (Pt au Prince, C Haitien, Mole St Nicolas 3/6), *U S A* Porto Rico‡ 2/8, Virgin Is (St Croix, St Thomas) 3/1

URGENT TELEGRAMS at triple full rates are accepted for all places in the above list *except* those followed by the sign ¤¤ The word Urgent must be inserted before address and paid for Minimum charge 2s 6d (*See* footnote N B above)

DEFERRED TELEGRAMS —Telegrams in plain English (indication LCO charged one word) *or* French (LCF) *or sometimes* language of country of destination (LCD) for certain Extra European places marked thus § in the above list are accepted at (unless otherwise mentioned) *half* rates on condition that they may if necessary be deferred during transmission in favour of Full rate Telegrams This deferred service is at present suspended on certain routes including Marconi

PREPAID REPLIES minimum 10d (RP— charged one word must precede the address are allowed they are charged at *full rate* in all cases

THE NIGHT AND WEEK END LETTER TELEGRAM SERVICES are suspended

Radiotelegrams (*i e to or from Ships*)

Private messages are now accepted for H M Navy as well as for merchant ships (except in Baltic Black Sea or Marmora) Address shall contain British Warship or Steamship respectively, name of vessel and of coast station The Secretary Admiralty will furnish the latter for Navy ships but P O is unable to assist choice of coast station for others though any P O coast station will give all available information about a ship's position in reply to a reply paid telegram (extra fee 2d) The P O coast stations are Cullercoats Fishguard Grimsby Land's End Malin Head Niton N Foreland Port patrick Seaforth Valentia Wick

Cost of transmission from any telegraph office —*A Ordinary* 1 Through P O stations (*a*) to ships of British and most other nationalities 11d a word inclusive (*b*) to Argentine Belgian Dutch German Greek Norwegian Portuguese ships inland with coast station charge (7d a word) *plus* ship charge (4d a word with a minimum of 3s 4d per message) 2 Through coast stations abroad (on most coasts except N America) cost of ordinary telegram to station *see* table above) *plus* station charge (2d to 6d a word sometimes with minimum of 1s 6d to 5s.) *plus* ship charge (4d a word with minimum 3s. 6d for ships of nationalities given under 1 (*b*) *B Long-distance communication* to ships beyond range of above stations 1 *via* Poldhu at night only (Marconi Station range 1 800 miles) inland and station [illegible] rge (2s 6d a word inclusive), *plus* ship charge (same as in *A* 2) 2. *via* Government stations to certain ocean liners (at present about 12 of the largest vessels particulars as to any telegraph office) 11d a word inclusive *C Reduced rates for cross Channel and short voyage ships* 1. Through British stations (minimum always 10 words, except for Sweden-Gt Britain Line) charge per word varies from 3½d (Zealand Co) 3d, (Batavier) 2½d (all British railway companies and Irish [illegible]ets and several other vessels) 4d (Belgian Govt [illegible] Ostend) up to 5½d 6d 7d and 8d (chiefly for ships plying as far as Bilbao or Scandinavia 2 Through foreign coast stations (charge is calculated in different ways) *e.g* (*a*) 10 words or less 2s 6d *plus* 2½d a word over 10 words 7d a word (Belgian Govt boats), (*b*) 4 words or less 1s 8d *plus* 1½d per word 5-10 words, 10d *plus* 4d per word over 10 words 5d per word (S W & S E L B & S C R boats) (*c*) 10 words or less, 4s 2d *plus* 2½d per word, over 10 words 7½d per word (G E R L & Y boats) etc etc

N B —Signs refer to what [illegible] them viz, either to a *whole* country or only to " " place, or rate
‡ *Via* Marconi 6d less (full rate only)
§ The deferred rate (abbrev *df*) system applies to places and rates marked thus, *See below* and N B. *above.*
** *Via* Marconi 1d less (full rate only)
¤¤ —*See* "Urgent"

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On SUNDAY throughout the U K *no Parcel Post* (whether express or otherwise) *Money and Postal Order Savings Bank* or Express Delivery (Service No 1 p 393) business is transacted *In London* all but 25 post offices are closed These open in the morning 28 of them (including those on p 398 but at Spring St in Paddington) also in evening (stamps telegrams) About 76 stations chiefly S of the Thames send telegrams mostly at train times (*see* also p 398) There is no delivery of letters (except of telephone express letters as well as of express correspondence fully prepaid *as from G P O* (6d to 5s 6d according to distance) marked with one thick vertical line and the words Express Delivery on Sunday There is no general collection till 10 p m to midnight, letters etc intended to go by provincial Sunday night mails but not posted in time for the last Saturday collections must be posted with extra ½d stamp in special boxes at one of 35 offices (before times varying from 4 55 to 6 p m) or at one of the 9 chief railway termini (before 6 p m or at the appropriate terminus as late as times between 8.25 and 9 20) Letters may be registered at most of the 35 post offices up to 5 minutes before box closes or with 1s fee at the sorting carriage on the mail train at the appropriate terminus at times varying between 8 0 and 9 30 p m *Outside London* all Head Offices and most Country Sub offices open from 8 30-10 a m for stamps telegrams registering letters (Scotland 9-10 a m) Many railway stations send telegrams at train times There is only one delivery of letters (in most Scottish towns and the smaller English and Irish villages none) any one may prevent even this so far as relates to himself but letters can be obtained at most Head Offices (CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY —*In London* there is the usual morning delivery of letters and parcels When Christmas Day falls on a Sunday parcels and express letters only are distributed Parcels are not collected The G P O opens from 5-7 p m (stamps [illegible] delivery [illegible] *Outside London* In Scotland business is as on week days, in England and Ireland as Sundays but with one morning delivery of letters and parcels even if Christmas be a Sunday BANK HOLIDAYS —*London* One morning delivery of letters and parcels Collection of letters evening and late, of parcels morning only G P O and Head District Offices (pp 397-8) open for all business except Savings Bank Old Age Pensions and non telegraphic Money Order business *Outside London* In *Scotland* business is generally as usual In *England and Ireland* only one letter and parcel delivery, no Savings Bank ordinary Money Order or Pension business is transacted Smaller offices are closed the more important open in morning (Postal orders) some also in evening Telegraph offices nearly all open 10 30 a m to noon PUBLIC HOLIDAYS in *Scotland* Telegraph as usual other business as English Bank Holidays. One delivery only on Local Holidays and Sacramental Fast Days On New Year's Day one delivery of letters and parcels no parcel, M O, P O, registration etc and hours as on Sundays

POSTAGE STAMP RECORDS.

IN Paris on May 20, 1920, the sum of 99,500 francs (£3,980) was paid for a specimen of a 2d (indigo) Mauritius stamp of 1847 issue, and £1,470 for a specimen of the 2d (vermilion) stamp of the same issue. The previous highest price was £1,400 for a 2d. Mauritius stamp

Showing the several Articles subject to Import and Export Duties in the United Kingdom, and the Duty levied upon each Article according to the Tariff in operation upon the 1st day of November 1920

Articles	Rates of Duty £ s d
Import Duties	
Beer called Mum Spruce or Black Beer and Berlin White Beer and other preparations whether fermented or not fermented of a character similar to Mum Spruce or Black Beer where the worts thereof were before fermentation of a specific gravity—Not exceeding 1215 36 gals	20 8 0
Exceeding 1215° 36 gals	23 12 0
Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were before fermentation of a specific gravity of 1055° 36 gals	5 0 6
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity	
Cards Playing doz packs	0 3 9
†Chicory Raw or kiln dried cwt	1 19 8
Roasted or ground lb	0 0 6
Chloral Hydrate lb	0 1 9
Chloroform lb	0 4 4
Cider gal	0 0 4
‖Cinematograph Films	
Blank film per linear foot	0 0 0½
Positives	0 0 1
Negatives	0 0 5
‖Clocks Watches and component parts thereof an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent of the value of the article	
†Cocoa cwt	2 2 0
Husks and Shells cwt	0 6 0
Preparations of Cocoa including Confectionery containing Chocolate Charged under Sec 7 Finance Act 1901	
Cocoa Butter lb	0 0 4½
†Coffee cwt	2 2 0
Kiln dried roasted or ground lb	0 0 6
Coffee and Chicory (or other vegetable substances) roasted and ground mixed lb	0 0 6
Collodion gal	1 14 11
Ether Acetic lb	0 2 7
Butyric gal	1 1 10
Sulphuric gal	1 16 6
Ethyl Bromide lb	0 1 5
Chloride gal	1 1 10
Iodide gal	0 19 0
†Fruit Dried or otherwise Preserved without sugar	
Currants cwt	0 2 0
Figs and Fig Cake Plums commonly called French Plums and Prunelloes Plums Dried or Preserved not otherwise described Prunes and Raisins cwt	0 10 6
Fruit liable to duty as such preserved with Sugar—see Sugar	
†Glucose Solid cwt	0 16 3
Liquid cwt	0 11 8
Matches For every 10 000 or any number in a box not exceeding 80	0 5 0
Do in excess of 80	0 3 5
Mechanical Lighters	
Requiring the use of spirit each	0 1 0
In any other case	0 0 6
†Molasses and invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscope.	

Articles	Rates of Duty £ s d
Molasses—*continued*	
and on which Duty is not otherwise charged	
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter cwt	0 16 3
If containing less than 70 per cent and more than 50 per cent of sweetening matter cwt	0 11 8
If containing not more than 50 per cent of sweetening matter cwt	0 5 8½
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock	
Motor Cars including motor bicycles and tricycles and accessories and component parts thereof other than tyres except cars for use as omnibuses or ambulances or for trade purposes an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent of the value of the article	
‖Musical Instruments including gramophones pianolas and similar instruments and accessories and component parts thereof an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent of the value of the article	
†Saccharin (including substances of like nature or use) oz	0 8 3
§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 —	
Enumerated Spirits —	
Brandy Rum proof gal	*3 15 4
Imitation Rum Geneva proof gal	*3 15 5
Spirits of the above descriptions sweetened to such an extent that the Spirit thereby ceases to be an Enumerated Spirit are if tested to be charged as Unenumerated Sweetened Spirits	
Unenumerated Spirits —	
Sweetened (including Liqueurs Cordials mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits if tested) proof gal	3 16 6½
Net Sweetened (including Liqueurs Cordials mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits provided such Spirits can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened if tested) proof gal	3 15 5
Liqueurs Cordials Mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits not sweetened provided such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated if tested proof gal	*3 15 5

Articles	Rates of Duty £ s d
Spirits &c—*continued*	
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits —	
Not warehoused or warehoused less than 2 years proof gal	0 1 6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years proof gal	0 1 0
Liqueurs Cordials Mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested liquid gal.	5 8 5
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits —	
Not warehoused or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal	0 8 0
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal	0 1 4
Perfumed Spirits liquid gal	*6 0 0
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits —	
Not warehoused or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal	0 2 5
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal	0 1 7
Upon payment of the difference between the Customs Duty on Foreign Spirits and the Excise Duty on British Spirits Foreign Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for Methylation or for use in Art or Manufacture	
* 1s per gallon extra if imported in bottles	
†Sugar Not exceeding 76 deg of polarization cwt	0 12 4
Exceeding 76 & not ex 77 cwt	0 12 8 7
" 77 78	0 13 1 6
" 78 79	0 13 6 6
" 79 80	0 13 11 5
" 80 81	0 14 4 4
" 81 82	0 14 9 4
" 82 83	0 15 2 3
" 83 84	0 15 7 2
" 84 85	0 16 1 4
" 85 86	0 16 6 3
" 86 87	0 17 0 5
" 87 88	0 17 6 2
" 88 89	0 18 0 8
" 89 90	0 18 8 2
" 90 91	0 19 3 6
" 91 92	0 19 11 0
" 92 93	1 0 6 4
" 93 94	1 1 1 7
" 94 95	1 1 9 1
" 95 96	1 2 4 5
" 96 97	1 2 11 9
" 97 98	1 3 7 3
" 98	1 5 8
Blacking Liquid containing sugar or any other sweetening matter cwt	0 5 8½
(Together with the duty on any proof spirit contained therein)	
Note—A minimum additional ½d the lb is chargeable in respect of any of the undermentioned Sugar articles in the manufacture of which spirit has been used any such article in the manufacture of which a greater percentage of Spirit has been used than that covered by a Spirit charge of ½d. the lb is	

† Five sixths of full rate on British Empire products ‖ Two thirds of full rate on British Empire products
§ Reduced rates charged on British Empire products

ARTICLES	Rates of Duty £ s d
BLACKING—*continued* chargeable with a Spirit duty rate of 2*d* the lb or such Spirit duty rate in excess of 2*d*. the lb as analysis may show to be necessary	
Solid containing sugar or any other sweetening cwt	0 5 8½
CANDIED OR DRAINED PEEL cwt	0 28 6½
CARAMEL Solid cwt	1 5 8
Liquid cwt	0 28 6½
CHUTNEY cwt	0 21 8
COCOANUT Sugared cwt	0 21 8
CONFECTIONERY —	
Hard such as Sugared Almonds (except as below) Caraway Seeds &c cwt	1 5 8
Sugared Almonds on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 28s 6½*d* per cwt cwt	0 28 6½
Soft viz A B Gums imported in Bulk in Barrels or Cases, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture of the goods did not exceed 21s 8*d* per cwt cwt	0 21 8
Other A B Gums Caramels Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans Turkish Delight &c cwt	0 28 6½
Confectionery Fig cwt	0 17 6
Confectionery made from Sugar and containing no other ingredients except flavouring cwt	1 5 8
Liquorice on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 8s 3*d* per cwt cwt	0 8 3
FLOWERS as Violets and Rose Petals &c in Crystallized Sugar as Crystallised Fruit cwt	1 5 8
FRUIT *preserved in Sugar* —	
(1) *Fruit not liable to duty as such* —	
Canned and Bottled in thin Syrup if the Importer has declared on the entry that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 3s 5*d* per cwt cwt	0 3 5
Canned or Bottled in *thin* syrup in other cases cwt	0 5 8½
Canned or Bottled in *thick* Syrup cwt	0 15 2½
Crystallized Glacé, or Metz cwt	1 5 8
Drained .. cwt	0 13 11½
FRUIT PULP in *thin* Syrup cwt	0 5 8½
In *thick* Syrup cwt	0 28 6½
(2) *Fruit liable to duty as such* —	
Crystallized Glacé or Metz or in pulp including Jam and Fruit Jellies cwt	1 5 8
Canned or Bottled in Syrup cwt	1 5 8
Fruits, Imitation, Crystallised or not on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty	

ARTICLES	Rates of Duty £ s d
FRUIT PULP—*continued* on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 21s 2*d* per cwt cwt	1 1 1
In all other cases cwt	1 5 8
GINGER preserved in Syrup or Sugar cwt	0 28 6½
MARMALADE JAMS and FRUIT JELLIES if not made from fruit liable to duty as such cwt	0 28 6½
MARZIPAN cwt	0 15 2½
MILK —	
Condensed sweetened whole cwt	0 10 6½
Condensed sweetened separated or skimmed cwt	0 11 8
Condensed slightly sweetened whether whole separated or skimmed if declared by the Importer that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 4s 7*d* per cwt cwt	0 4 7
MILK POWDER —If declared by the Importer not to contain any added Sugar	Free
On the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 9s 4½*d* per cwt cwt	0 9 4½
In all other instances and in cases in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing cwt	1 1 1
SOY when containing Molasses or other sweetening cwt	0 5 8½
TAMARINDS in Syrup cwt	0 5 8½
OTHER Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin) Charged under Sec 7 Finance Act 1901	
TABLE WATERS containing as the result of or prepared in the ordinary process of manufacture with sugar or other sweetening material or which are fermented beverages gal	0 0 4
Herb Beer gal	0 0 2
Other Table Waters gal	0 0 8
†TEA lb	0 1 0
†TOBACCO Manufactured viz Cigars plus an additional *ad valorem* duty of 50 per cent (additional preferential rate ½ of 50 per cent) lb	0 15 7
Cavendish or Negrohead lb	0 11 10½
Cavendish or Negrohead Manufactured in Bond lb	0 10 4½
Other Manufactured Tobacco viz Cigarettes lb	0 22 7
Other sorts lb	0 10 4½
Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb lb	0 9 9½
Snuff not containing more than 13 lb of moisture in every 100 lb. lb	0 11 10½
†TOBACCO Unmanufactured if Stripped or Stemmed containing 10 lb or more of moisture in every 100 lb weight thereof lb	0 8 2½
Containing less than 10 lb of moisture in every 100 lb lb	0 9 1
†TOBACCO Unmanufactured if Unstripped or Unstemmed	

ARTICLES	Rates of Duty £ s d
TOBACCO—*continued* containing 10 lb or more of moisture in every 100 lb	0 8 2
Containing less than 10 lb of moisture in every 100 lb weight thereof lb	0 9 0½
WINE Not exceeding 30° of Proof Spirit gal	0 2 6
(60 per cent. of full rate on British Empire products)	
Exceeding 30° but not exceeding 42° of Proof Spirit gal	0 6 0
(66⅔ per cent of full rate on British Empire products)	
And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged an additional duty gal	0 0 6
Additional—ON SPELT WINE imported in Bottles gal	0 2 0
(50 per cent of full rate on British Empire products)	
ON SPARKLING WINE imported in Bottles plus an additional *ad valorem* duty of 33⅓ per cent gal	0 5 0
(70 per cent of full rate plus ⅔ of 33⅓ per cent on British Empire products)	

All Wines must be entered according to their commercial designations

Customs Drawbacks

BEER, Imported and subsequently exported of an original gravity of 1 055° for every 36 gallons 5 0 3

COFFEE Roasted Coffee exported not mixed with Chicory or other substance 100 lb 2 2 0

MOLASSES Produced by a Refiner in Great Britain or Ireland from imported Sugar and delivered by him to be used solely for purposes of food for stock or to a Licensed Distiller for use in the manufacture of Spirits* cwt 0 5 8½

* Such Drawback is not payable in respect of Molasses produced from non Duty paid Sugar placed in Bond under the Sugar Convention Act 1903

SUGAR which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Ireland and on which the proper Import duties have been paid — upon being exported or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships stores or removed to the Isle of Man a drawback equal to the duty on Sugar of the like polarization

TOBACCO upon which Duties have been paid —

(1) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being exported or shipped as stores or deposited in any bonded warehouse

Cigars	lb	0 9 3½
Cigarettes	lb	0 9 1
Cut Roll Cake or other manufactured	lb	0 8 10
Snuff (not being of Snuff)	lb	0 8 7

(2) Shorts stalks or other refuse on being exported or deposited —

In an approved bonded warehouse for exportation or		
For abandonment in King's Warehouse,	lb	0 8 4½

† Five-sixths of full rate on British Empire products.

Excise Duties and Licences.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.)

	£	s.	d.
APPRAISERS AND HOUSE AGENTS, ann. U.K.	2	0	0
AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence, U.K. (May act as Appraisers or House Agents without further licence.)	10	0	0
BEER—per barrel (36 galls.) of specific gravity of 1055 (55° of gravity)	5	0	0
BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS' annual licences :—			
Beer-Dealer, Wholesale	10	10	0
Brewer of Beer for sale: according to quantity brewed in preceding year, viz.: not exceeding 100 barrels, £1; exceeding 100, £1 for first 100, and 12s. 0d. for every further 50.			
By a Beginner	1	0	0
Other brewers, if the beer brewed by the brewer is not chargeable with duty, then, annual value of house *not exceeding* £10	1	5	0
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15	2	10	0
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made	0	4	0
Retailers of beer (Beer-house Licence):—			
*For consumption on the premises: a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £3 10s. 0d. to £23 10s. 0d., according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large beer-houses and "seasonal" hotels.			
Not to be consumed on premises: from £1 10s. 0d. where annual value does not exceed £10, up to £10 where it exceeds £500.			
CARD (Playing) makers, to sell (U.K.)	1	0	0
,, for every pack duty	0	0	3
CHICORY, per cwt., raw or kiln-dried Five-sixths of	1	18	6†
CIDER per gallon	0	0	4
Annual licence to sell	0	10	0
CIDER RETAILER, annual licence :—			
*For consumption on the premises: from £2 5s. 0d. where annual value is under £30, up to £6 where it is £100 or over.			
Not to be consumed on the premises	2	0	0
**For Early-closing and Six-day Licences*, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).			
COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per ¼ lb.	0	0	1½
COMPENSATION FUND.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal of licence; or grant of new licence (*Monopoly Value*) (4 Edw. 7, c. 23).			
DISTILLER'S Annual Licence: according to quantity distilled in preceding year, viz.: not exceeding 50,000 gallons, £10; exceeding 50,000, £10 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25,000.			
By a Beginner	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY.—Charged on payments for admission to any entertainment :—			
When the payment, excluding the amount of the duty, does not exceed 2½d.	0	0	0½
Exceeds 2½d. and does not exceed 4d.	0	0	1
,, 4d. ,, ,, 4½d.	0	0	1½
,, 4½d. ,, ,, 7d.	0	0	2
,, 7d. ,, ,, 1s.	0	0	3
,, 1s. ,, ,, 2s.	0	0	4
,, 2s. ,, ,, 3s.	0	0	6
,, 3s. ,, ,, 5s.	0	0	9
,, 5s. ,, ,, 7s. 6d.	0	1	0
,, 7s. 6d. ,, ,, 10s. 6d.	0	1	6
,, 10s. 6d. ,, ,, 15s.	0	2	0
,, 15s., for the first 15s. and for every 5s. or part of 5s. over 15s.	0	2	0
	0	0	6
Certain exemptions allowed in cases of Schools, Educational and Scientific Institutions, Charitable purposes, &c.			
GLUCOSE, *Solid*, the cwt. Five-sixths of	0	16	3†
Do., *Liquid*, ,, ,,	0	11	8†
GLUCOSE or SACCHARIN, Annual Licence to Manufacture (U.K.)	1	0	0
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
MATCHES :—			
On any number in a box not exceeding 80. For every 10,000	0	5	0
On any number in a box in excess of 80. For every 10,000	0	3	4
Manufacturers' annual licence	1	0	0
MECHANICAL LIGHTERS :—			
Requiring the use of spirit each	0	1	0
In any other case ,,	0	0	6
MEDICINES (Patent), Great Britain only:			
Not exc. 1s. 3 / Not exc. 20s.	0	4	0
,, 2s. 6d. 6 / ,, 30s.	0	6	0
,, 4s. 1 0 / ,, 50s.	1	0	0
,, 10s. 2 0 / Exceed. 50s.	2	0	0
MEDICINES (Patent), Dealers, &c., Annual Licence (Great Britain), for each set of premises	0	5	0
MOLASSES and Invert Sugar and all other Sugar and Extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope and on which duty is not otherwise charged :—			
If containing 70% or more of sweetening matter. Per cwt. Five-sixths of †	0	13	6
If containing less than 70% and more than 50%. Per cwt. Five-sixths of †	0	9	8
If containing not more than 50%. Per cwt.	0	4	9½
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for the purpose of food for stock.			
OCCASIONAL LICENCES to licensed traders, to sell at special places and times, per day :—			
Any intoxicating liquor	0	10	0
Beer or Wine only	0	5	0
Tobacco dealers	0	0	4

† That is, five-sixths of the rate in force before Sept 1 1919, from which date the reduction of one-sixth was made in conformity with the reduced Preferential rate of Customs duty.

	£	s	d
PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold — Licence for a Year	10	0	0
— a day	2	0	0
PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE, U K	7	10	0
,, trading in plate without regard to weight an additional	5	15	0
PEDLARS (Police Licence)	0	5	0
PLATE Dealers in, annual licence U K			
Above 2 dwts and under 20z 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

PUBLICANS, Annual Licences for Spirits Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises a Duty equal to half the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £5 to £35 according to population of district There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual 'compensation value in certain cases of large public houses and "seasonal hotels (Hotels and Restaurants) Duty charged according to proportion that receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to total receipts, or, optionally 25% of the "annual licence value , subject in either case to a minimum charge (Clubs) an Excise Duty of 6d in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors but no Licence Duty

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 duty, and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five sevenths of the above duty

A reduction of duty is also allowed in certain cases where the hours of sale are curtailed by war restrictions

RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £100 (in Great Britain but subject to an exemption in respect of fares not exceeding the rate of 1d a mile) —			
Urban District traffic	2	0	0
Other traffic	5	0	0
Railway Restaurant Car ann licence	1	0	0
REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence, England and Ireland, under £30 rent	0	10	6
,, ,, £30 or above	1	1	0
SACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz Five sixths of	†	0	8	3

SPIRITS —

Home made, per proof gallon	3	12	6
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits —			
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years proof gal	0	1	6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years proof gal	0	1	0
Rectifiers and Compounders, annual licences	15	15	0
Dealers not retailers	15	15	0
(Methylated), makers of	10	10	0
,, retailers of	0	10	0
Retailers of, for consumption on the premises, annual, *see* PUBLICANS			

	£	s	d
Retailers of, not to be consumed on the premises —			
Annual value of licensed premises —			
Not exceeding £10	10		
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20	11		
,, 30 50	15		
,, 50 75	16		
,, 75 100	17		
,, 100 250	19		
,, 250 500	30		
,, 500	50		

The sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 o clock on Saturday evening and 8 o clock on the following Monday morning, under penalty of £100 (52 & 53 Vict c 42)

STILLS or RETORTS annual, U K —			
Chemists and others keeping or using	0		
SWEETS (including British Wine) —			
Makers annual licence	5	5	0
Wholesale Dealer	5	5	0
*Retailers of the same as for Cider			
TABLE WATERS —			
Containing as the result of or prepared in the ordinary process of manufacture with sugar or other sweetening material, or which are fermented beverages gal	0		
Herb Beer ,	0		
Other Table Waters ,,	0	0	8
Annual licence to sell	0	10	0
TOBACCO, grown in Great Britain or Ireland —			
Manufactured in bond per lb Five sixths of	†	10	4½
Unmanufactured if containing 10% moisture per lb Five sixths of	†	8	0
Less than 10 % moisture per lb Five sixths of	†	8	10
Tobacco Growers Cultivators or Curers England and Scotland annual licence	0	5	0
TOBACCO and Snuff, U K, annual —			
Dealers in	0	5	3
Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lbs	5	5	
Exc 20 000 lbs and not exc 40 000	10	10	
40 000 , 60 000	15	15	
60 000 , 80,000	21		
80 000 100,000	26		
100 000	31		
Beginners to pay £5 5s and a sum charge on renewal			
VINEGAR MAKERS annual U K	1	0	0
WINE annual licences U K —			
Dealers (wine only)	10	10	0
*Retailers, selling for consumption on (*see only* PUBLICANS) from £4 10s 0d (annual value under £30) up to £12 (annual value £100 and over)			
Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off) from £2 10s 0d (annual value not exceeding £20) up to £10 (annual value exceeding £300)			
WINE BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale of, *see* SWEETS.			

**For Early closing and Six day Licences*, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q v*)

† That is, five-sixths of the rate in force before Sept 1 1919 from which date the reduction of one-sixth was in conformity with the reduced Preferential rate of Customs duty

(ADMINISTERED BY THE RESPECTIVE COUNTY COUNCILS. LICENCES, EXCEPT LICENCES TO DRIVE MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES, OBTAINABLE AT ANY POSTAL MONEY ORDER OFFICE.)

	£	s.	d.
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence, Great Britain	1	1	0
If used on any carriage, do.	2	2	0
CARRIAGES AND MECHANICALLY-PROPELLED VEHICLES—			
Carriages drawn by Horses or Mules :—			
(i.) With four or more wheels—			
(1) To be drawn by two or more horses	2	2	0
(2) To be drawn by one horse only	1	1	0
(ii.) With less than four wheels	0	15	0
(iii.) Hackney Carriages	0	15	0
Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles :—			
(1) Cycles (including motor scooters and cycles with an attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 8 cwt. in weight unladen :—			
Bicycles :			
Not exceeding 200 lb. unladen	1	10	0
Exceeding ,, ,,	3	0	0
Bicycles, if used for drawing a trailer or sidecar, an additional	1	0	0
Tricycles	4	0	0
(2) Vehicles (including cycles with an attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 5 cwt. in weight unladen, adapted and used for invalids	0	5	0
(3) Hackney Carriages :—	*		†
Tramcars	15s.		15s.
Other Vehicles :—			
Seating not more than 6 persons	£15		£12
Seating more than 6 (but not more than 14)	£30		£24
,, 14 ,, 20	£45		£36
,, 20 ,, 26	£60		£48
,, 26 ,, 32	£75		£60
,, 32 persons	£84		£70
Number of persons mentioned does not include the driver.			
(4) Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, etc., not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, etc.	£ 0	s. 5	d. 0
Road locomotives and agricultural engines, other than such engines in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable or which are used for haulage solely in connection with agriculture :—			
Not exceeding 8 tons in weight unladen	25	0	0
Exc. 8 tons but not exc. 12 tons	28	0	
Exceeding 12 tons	30	0	
Tractors, agricultural tractors, and agricultural engines other than such tractors or engines, in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable, used for haulage solely in connection with agriculture :—			
Not exceeding 5 tons in weight unladen	6	0	
Exceeding 5 tons	10	0	
Tractors of any other description	21	0	
Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles— *continued.*			
(5) Vehicles (including tricycles weighing more than 8 cwt. unladen) used solely for conveyance of goods in course of trade :—			
Electrically propelled and not exceeding 25 cwt. in weight	6	0	0
Other than such electrically-propelled vehicles as aforesaid :—			
Not exceeding 12 cwt. in weight	10	0	0
Exceeding 12 cwt. but not exceeding 1 ton	16	0	0
Exceeding 1 ton but not exceeding 2 tons	21	0	0
Exceeding 2 tons but not exceeding 3 tons	25	0	0
Exceeding 3 tons but not exceeding 4 tons	28	0	0
Exceeding 4 tons	30	0	0
With an additional duty in any case if used for drawing a trailer, of	2	0	0
(6) Any vehicles other than those charged above :—			
Not exceeding 6 h.p. or electrically propelled	6	0	0
Exceeding 6 h.p., for each unit or part of a unit of h.p.	1	0	0
Fire-engines and vehicles kept by a local authority while they are used for the purpose of their fire-brigade service, ambulances, or road rollers, are exempted.			
DOGS of any kind (annually), Great Britain	0	7	6
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 from Duty.			
GAME LICENCES, U.K., 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	
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July	2	0	
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1	0	
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2	0	
Gamekeeper's (Ireland), same as Game Licences.			
Game-Dealer's Licence, U.K., to expire 1st July, annually	2	0	
GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol)	0	10	0
Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers carrying a gun in the performance of duty or when engaged on target practice are exempt; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. U.K. expire 31st July.			
MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE.—Great Britain. Every male servant	0	15	0
*MOTOR CAR, REGISTRATION OF	1	0	0
* ,, CYCLE, ,, ,,	0	5	
* ,, DRIVER'S LICENCE	0	5	

* In the Metropolitan Police area and such other districts as the Minister of Transport may fix.
† In all other districts.

* Motor cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.)

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 6*d*.—s 22 Bills of exchange (including cheques) 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 Lease or tack—s 76 1 *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 11 of any furnished dwelling house or apartments for any definite term less than a year where the rent for such term does not exceed £10 Letter of renunciation—s 79 (2) and 62s & 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 1*d*.—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.
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50
As solicitor or proctor or W S	25
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn Dublin	25
As Fellow of College of Physicians	25
As Burgess by birth apprenticeship or marriage England or Ireland	1
Ditto on any other ground	3
Faculty as a Notary Public England	30
Ditto Ireland or Scotland	20
As a Burgess in Scotland	0 5
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration	0 2
AGREEMENT or memorandum of agreement under hand only not otherwise charged	0 0
AGREEMENT for Lease *see* LEASES	
Ditto for less than a year of a furnished house the rent exceeding £25	0 5 0
Ditto for Sale of Property—chargeable in certain cases as an actual Conveyance (Stamp Act, 1891 s 59)	
ALKALI WORKS Cert of Registration	5
ALLOTMENT *see* LETTER OF ALLOTMENT	
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property not being by a will also on retirement of trustee although no new trustee be appointed (2 Edw VII c 7)	0
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any property or of dilapidations or of repairs wanted or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5	0 3
Not exc £10 0 0 6 Not exc £50	0 6
100	0 5 0
30 0 1 6 200	0 10
40 0 2 0 500	0 15 0
Exceeding £500	1 0 0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES	0 2 6
ARMS grant of stamp duty on	10 0 0
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor in England or Ireland	80 0 0
In Superior Courts in Scotland	60 0 0
In Sheriff Courts in Scotland	0 2 6
AWARD	0 10 0
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand	
not exceedg £1 5*d* | Not exceedg £20 2*s*	
£2 10*d* | ,, £30 3*s*	
£5 1*s* 3*d* | ,, £50 5*s*	
£10 1*s* 9*d* | ,, £100 8*s* 6*d*	
BANKER'S Annual Licence U K	30 0 0
Bankers Cheques	0 0 2
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, *Inland or Foreign*, payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 62s & 63 Vict, c 9, s 10 (2), for any amount	0 0 2
Bills of Exchange, *Inland*, not payable on demand or within 3 days also PROMISSORY NOTES Not exceeding £10	0 0 2
Exc £10 and not exceeding £25	0 0 3
,, 25 ,, 50	0 0 6
,, 50 75	0 0 9
75 100	0 1 0
Every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of such amount	0
Bills of Exchange *Foreign* (i e drawn and expressed to be payable out of U K) not payable on demand or within 3 days —When paid or endorsed or negotiated in U K Not exceeding £10	0
Exc £10 and not exceeding £25	0
,, 25 ,, 100	0
Every £100 or fractional part	0
[*Special Adhesive Stamps* are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these *ad val* duties]	
BILL OF LADING	0 0 6
BILL OF SALE Absolute *see* CONVEYANCE ON SALE by way of Security, *see* MORTGAGE &c	
BOND for payment of money *see* MORTGAGE BOND &c	
For securing an annuity —	
1 Where the total amount is ascertainable Same as MORTGAGE BOND &c	
2 Where the payments are for the term of life or other indefinite period —	
For every £5 and every fractional part of £5 payable—	
If as primary security	0
If as collateral security	0
For Customs or Excise duties same as MORTGAGE BOND &c but not to exceed	0 5 0
On obtaining letters of administration, &c (not exceeding £100 exempt)	0 5 0
Of any kind whatever not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds) same as MORTGAGE BOND &c but not to exceed	0 10 0
CAPITAL DUTY (Share) —Companies and Corporations with limited liability on every £100 of the nominal capital	1 0 0
Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw 7, c 46, s 5)	
CAPITAL DUTY (Loan) On issues by Local Authorities Companies and Corporations, &c on every £100 of amount secured (62s & 63 Vict c 9 s 8)	0 2 6
2*s* in the £ is repayable if the Capital is applied in conversion of an existing loan (s 10, Fin Act, 1907)	
CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every solicitor law agent or writer to the signet notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, and draftsman	

	£	s	d
in equity, 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
If practising elsewhere	6	0	0
(During first three years one half only)			
CERTIFICATE of birth, baptism, marriage death, or burial	0	0	1
CHARTER PARTY	0	0	6
CHEQUES, or drafts payable on demand or to order	0	0	1
COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100	0	0	6
Maximum duty	0	10	0
COMMISSION of Lunacy	0	5	0

CONTRACT, *see* AGREEMENT

CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security where the value of the stock or marketable security—

Is £5 and does not exceed	£100				
Exceeds	100	,,	500		
,,	500	,,	1 000		
	1 000		1 500		
,	1 500		2,500		
	2 500		5 000		
	5 000	,	7 500		
	7 500	,	10,000		
	10,000		12 500		
	12 500		15 000	0	14
	15 000	,,	17 500	0	16
	17 500	,,	20,000	0	18
,,	20 000				

(Special adhesive stamps)

Continuation Notes are chargeable on one only of the two transactions embraced

Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one

Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only

Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity for every £5 or fractional part of £5 — 0 0 6

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER —Of Bank of England Stock — 0 15 6

Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony if register is kept in U K and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877 for every £100 or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred — 0 5 0

Or may be compounded for *See* Stamp Act, 1891, s 114

CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any stock (*except as aforesaid*) shares or marketable security where the purchase money shall not exceed £5

			£	s	d
Exceeding £5	and not exceeding	£10	0	1	
,, 10	,,	15	0	2	
,, 15	,	20	0	3	
, 20	,	25	0	4	
For every additional £25 up to £300			0	5	
If exceeding £300 then for every £50			0	10	

Of any kind not otherwise charged — 0 10

Conveyances by way of gift inter vivos are charged as conveyances on sale Exceptions for marriage settlements, and certain gifts of property for preservation of open spaces, and for conveyances to appoint new trustees, &c

*CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property (except as above) where the purchase money shall not exceed £5 — 0 1

COPY OR EXTRACT (attested or authenticated) the same duty as original, but not to exceed — 0 1

COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATES — If on sale mortgage or demise the *ad valorem* duties under Conveyance, Mortgage or Lease Upon any other occasion—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

CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE BODIES Upon the *net* annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies per cent — 5 0

(Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict c 51)

CORPORATION PROFITS TAX, an amount equal to 5% of the profits of—

(*a*) A British Company carrying on any trade or business

(*b*) A foreign Company carrying on in the U K any trade or business so far as those profits arise in the U K

COVENANT—For repayment of money, *see* MORTGAGE

For original creation and sale of any annuity, *see* CONVEYANCE

For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments *see* BOND

Separate Deed of made on occasion of sale or mortgage but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad val* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage same duty as a Conveyance on Sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed — 0 10 0

DEATH DUTIES, *see* ESTATE

DECLARATION, *see* AFFIDAVIT

DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement — 0 10 0

DEED of any kind not charged under some special head — 0 10 0

DEMISE, *see* LEASE

DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper — 0 10 0

* In cases where the consideration does not exceed £100 and the instrument contains a certificate as required by the Finance (1909-10) Act 1910 sec 73, that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration exceeds £500 duty is charged at half the above rates

Duplicate or Counterpart £ s d
Same duty as original, but not to exceed 0 5 0

Ecclesiastical Licences —
To hold the office of lecturer, &c 0 10 0
For licensing a building for divine service, &c, and any chapel for solemnising marriages 0 10 0
Licence not otherwise charged 2 0 0

Equitable Mortgages under hand only
For every £100 or part thereof 0 1 0

Estate Duty
In the case of every person dying after 31 July, 1919, where the principal value of all property, Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person,

exceeds	per cent	exceeds	per cent
£100	£1	£150,000	£17
500	2	175,000	18
1,000	3	200,000	19
5,000	4	225,000	20
10,000	5	250,000	21
15,000	6	300,000	22
20,000	7	350,000	23
25,000	8	400,000	24
30,000	9	450,000	25
40,000	10	500 000	26
50,000		600,000	27
60,000 .	12	800,000	28
70,000	13	1,000,000	30
90,000	14	1,250,000	32
110 000	15	1 500,000	35
130,000	16	2 000,000	40

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes, are charged, unless made more than twelve months before death, other gifts are charged, unless made more than three years before death, gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount also excepted
Payment of Estate or Succession Duties may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate
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 30s, and are exempt from all other death duties
Interest at 4 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 instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 3 per cent interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death

Excess Mineral Rights Duty, *see* Land Values

Excess Profits Duty £ s d
Charged on the amount by which the profits from all trades or businesses (except husbandry, offices or employments, and professions) exceed by more than £600 the pre war standard of profits
A duty equal to 60 per cent of the excess

Faculty or Dispensation
In England, in all cases 30 0
In Scotland or Ireland in some cases £20 in others 25 0

Fees are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue

Gamekeeper, Deputation or Appointment of 0 10

Hire Purchase Agreements
Under hand 0 0
Under seal 0 10
(Finance Act, 1907, s 7)

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* 4
Exceeding £40 and not exc £60 5 2
Exceeding £60 6
Other houses of the annual value of £20 and not exceeding £40 3
Exceeding £40, and not exc £60 6
Exceeding £60 9
On Houses let in tenements or flats, *see* 3 Edw 7 c 46 s 11

Income Tax, *see* Property and Income Tax

Inebriates' Retreats Licences 5 0
(10s additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number)

Insurance Policies—Life
For any sum not exceeding £10 0 0
Exc £10, and not exc £25 0 0
Exc £25, and not exc £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50 0 0
Exc £500 and not exc £1 000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100 0 1
Exc £1 000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000 0 10

Policies of Indemnity against loss under the Employers Liability Act 1880 and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897
Annual Premium not exceeding £2 0 0
Annual Premium exceeding £2 under hand 0 0
Ditto ditto under seal 0 10
—**Accidental Death**, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property 0 0 6
Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict c 42, s 89, and 59 & 60 Vict c 28, s 13, and 7 Edw 7 c 13, s 8 (2).

Insurance Policies—Sea:
Where the premium does not exceed 2s 6d per cent. 0 0 1

	£	s	d
Where the premium exceeds 2s 6d per cent			
For any Voyage —			
Where the sum insured does not exceed £250	0	0	3
Exceeds £250 but does not exceed £500	0	0	6
£500 " " " £750	0	0	9
£750 " " £1 000	0	1	0
£1 000 for every £500 or fractional part of £500	0	0	6
For Time —			
Where the insurance is made for any time —			
(1) Not exceeding 6 months three times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage			
(2) Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 12 months six times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage			
Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of (1 Edw 7, c 7, s 11)	0	0	6
Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty	*100*	*0*	*0*

INVENTORY DUTY, *see* ESTATE DUTY

LAND TAX —The quota payable by each Parish as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed) is raised by an equal pound rate the rate of Assessment not to exceed 1s in the £ Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £160 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, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax

*LEASES —Lease or tack of any dwelling house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £10 per annum 1d , for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25 5s , of any lands tenements, &c , at a yearly rent —

Not Exceed	Not exceeding 35 years	Between 35 years and 100	Exceeding 100 years
£5	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12
£5 10	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4
10 15	0 3 0	0 18 0	1 16
15 20	0 4 0	1 4 0	2 8
20 25	0 5 0	1 10 0	
25 50	0 10 0	3 0 0	
50 75	0 15 0	4 10 0	
75 100	1 0 0	6 0 0	
or £50, or fractional £50	0 10 0	3 0 0	

Lease of any kind not specially charged

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease

* Section 15 of the Revenue Act, 1911, provides that in cases where the consideration or any part of the consideration consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rent), the amount or value of which does not exceed £500, and the instrument contains a certificate that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration other than rent exceeds £500, duty shall be charged at half the rates set out under the heading Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property, &c

The Section, however, does not apply in any case where part of the consideration for any lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds £20 a year

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES —*Also see Estate Duty*

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June 1881 every pecuniary Legacy or Residue or share of Residue although not of the amount or value of £20 is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict c 12, s 42 —Except in the cases of small estates *see* note to Estate Duty

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100 (16 & 17 Vict c 51 s 18)

Rates of duties payable on legacies annuities, and residues, and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1888, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act 1894, is payable

To Husband or Wife or 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

Exceptions —Estates not exceeding £15,000 — Legacies and successions of less than £1 000 (£2 000 in the case of widow or child under the age of 21 of deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate

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

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased or their Descendants

To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased

Where deceased died on or after 1 July 1888 and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1¼ 4½ 6½ 7½ and 11½ respectively

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged

Penalties —Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same, 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

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL £5

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz Duke, £350 , Marquis, £300 , Earl, Prec 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

LUNACY ACT, Licence for House ..... 10s.

LUNATIC:—Grant of custody of person or estate..... £ 3 s. 0 d. 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES transferable by delivery:—
(1) Colonial Government Securities, per £100 ..... 0 5 0
(2) Colonial Municipal Securities, for every £10 or fractional part of £10 0 1 0
(3) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug., 1885, double the duty on *Mortgage, Bond, &c.* (*q.v.*).
(4) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10..... 0 4 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES *not* transferable by delivery, same duty as on *Mortgage Bond, &c.* (*q.v.*).

MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Ireland 5 0 0
Not special (*see* page 422) 0 10 0

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY: payable in respect of the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves.
Rate of Duty [payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or, in any other case, by the immediate lessor of the working lessee]: 1*s.* 0*d.* annually for each £1 of rental value.

EXCESS MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY: payable in addition to Mineral Rights Duty, where the amount payable as rent varies according to the price of the minerals, and exceeds the pre-war rent.
A duty equal to 40 per cent. of the excess.
Exemptions, &c.—Common clay, common brick clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel are not charged.

MONEY LENDERS' *Registration Fees* ... 1 0 0
Failure to register involves severe penalties, *see* 63 and 64 Vict., c. 51.

MORTGAGE, BOND, &c., not exceeding £10 0 0 3

Not exc. £25...0	0 8	Not exc. £200	0 5 0
,, 50...0	1 3	,, 250	0 6 3
,, 100...0	2 6	,, £300	0 7 6
,, 150...0	3 9		

Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100..... 0 2 6
Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100..... 0 0 6
Reconveyance, Release, &c., for every £100..... 0 0 6
Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped; for every £100, or fraction of £100, 6*d.*, up to a maximum of 0 10 0

NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests) 0 1 0

PASSPORT 0 0 6

PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions:—
On application for provisional protection 1 0 0
On filing complete specification..... 3 0 0
On notice of desire to have patent sealed 1 0 0
Application for certificate of payment of renewal:—
Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—

5th year.....	£5	0	0	10th year.....	10
6th ,, ...	6	0	0	11th ,, ...	11
7th ,, ...	7	0	0	12th ,, ...	12
8th ,,	8	0	0	13th ,, ...	13
9th ,,	9	0	0	14th ,,	14

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.

POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages..... 0
For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually 0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only 0
Ditto in any other case 0 5 0
Proxy to vote at a meeting 0
Power of attorney of any other kind... 0 10 0

PROCURATION, Deed or other Instrument of 0 10 0

PROMISSORY NOTE, *see* BILL OF EXCHANGE.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX. In the £
See also article on p. 491.
The tax is chargeable under five Schedules, A, B, C, D, and E, and the standard rate is 0 6 0
Schedule A: Lands, Tenements, &c.
Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant.
Relief is given in certain cases in respect of Income Tax under Sch. A to the extent of either ⅛ or ¼ part of the assessment.
Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses, for average cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance and management, may be claimed in addition. This special allowance does not apply to houses of annual value exceeding £105 in the Metropolitan Police District, including the City of London; £90 in Scotland; £78 elsewhere. Five years' average taken.
A Clergyman or Minister using part of his house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent, or annual value.
Schedule B: Nurseries & Markt. Gardens In respect of the Occupation of Farms, &c., on twice the Annual Value; *or* (by special request, if made before 5th June (5th August in Scotland) in the current income-tax year) on *profits* of husbandry, as in case of Trades, under Schedule D.
Schedule C: Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks, &c.) .....
Schedule D: Trades, Professions, Remittances from Abroad, Interest, &c.
Schedule E: Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c.....

LIFE INSURANCE.—Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in approved Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding one sixth of the net personal income, but the amount allowable in respect of any premium for securing a capital sum on death not to exceed 7 per cent of the actual sum assured nor in respect of any premium for securing any other benefits more than £100 in all

RESIDENTS ABROAD.—No exemption or other relief is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom *Exceptions* British subjects, present or former servants of the Crown widows whose late husbands were in the service of the Crown missionaries, servants of native States under British protection residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man and persons previously resident in the United Kingdom residing abroad for the sake of their health or the health of a member of their family

DOMINION INCOME TAX.—Relief is granted under certain conditions in the case of a taxpayer who has paid, or is liable to pay United Kingdom Income Tax on any part of his income, and who proves that he has paid Dominion Income Tax for the same year in respect of the same part of his income

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Income from a scholarship held by a person receiving full time instruction at a university college school or other educational establishment is exempted from Income Tax (including Super Tax)

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX.—The Income Tax year is from April 6 to the following April 5 The following were the standard rates for the years mentioned —

	£ s d
1907 8 and 1908 9	
1909 10 to 1913 14	
1914 15	
1915 1916	0 3
1916 17 and 1917 18	0 5
1918 19 and 1919–20	0 6

EXCESS PROFITS *see* EXCESS PROFITS

SUPER TAX, *see* Super Tax

PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—
Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed £5 the same duty as the Bill or Note
In any other case 0 1

RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards 0 0 2
Penalty for not stamping *10 0 0*

REVOCATION of any Trust of Property, not being a Will 0 10 0

SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP 0 0 2

SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum or stock or security is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner for every £100 or part of £100 0 5 0

SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer [sects. 4 (2) and 6 of Fin Act, 1899], on first negotiation in U K, for every £25, or fraction of £25 0 0 3

SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer —	£ s d
1 Of any Company, Corporation, or body of persons in the U K, *on issue* per cent on nominal value	3 0 0
2 Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U K, for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0 4 0

STOCK CERTIFICATE to Bearer, *see* SHARE WARRANT

SUCCESSION DUTIES *see* LEGACY DUTIES.

SUPER TAX.—An additional duty of Income Tax imposed at the following rates on persons whose total incomes exceed £2 000 —	£ s d
In respect of the first £2 000	
In respect of the excess over £2,000—	
For every £ of the first £500 of the excess	0 1 6
For every £ of the next £500 of the excess	0 2 0
For every £ of the next £1 000 of the excess	0 2 6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 3 0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 3 6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 4 0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 4 6
For every £ of the next £10,000 of the excess	0 5 0
For every £ of the next £10,000 of the excess	0 5 6
For every £ of the remainder of the excess	0 6 0

TRANSFER OF STOCK, *see* CONVEYANCE
Transfer of Share in Cost Book Mines 0 0 6

VALUATION, *see* APPRAISEMENT

VOTING PAPER or PROXY 0 0 1

WARRANT FOR GOODS 0 0 3

Spoiled Stamps

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 12 to 3 Saturday, 10 to 1 At Telegraph Street, E C (sea policy and general spoiled stamps) from 12 to 3 on 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 DUTY ONLY
Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6*d* — Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year —Appraisements —Attested copies,—within 14 days of *first* execution
Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U K
Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of *first* execution
NOTE.—Where the deed or instrument has been wholly executed *abroad*, the period within which it may be stamped begins to reckon from the date of its arrival here

WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO 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.
Letters of Allotment and Renunciation. Scrip certificates.
Share warrants. Warrants for goods.
Policies of insurance, other than Marine policies.

INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT LEGALLY BE STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION:—
Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned). —Bills of lading.
Marine policies executed in the United Kingdom. Proxies and Voting Papers (except those first executed abroad, which may now be stamped within 30 days after first receipt in U.K.).

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING:—

	£	s.	d.
Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts: after 14 days from their first execution	10	0	0
Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution	0	4	6
Charter-parties after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given	5	0	0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases)	10	0	0

COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908.

FEES TO BE PAID BY STAMPS.

On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £2; exceeding £2,000:—

	£	s.	d.
For every £1,000 or part of £1,000, up to £5,000	1	0	0
Do., after first £5,000 up to £100,000	0	5	0
Do., after first £100,000	0	1	0
Maximum Fee	50	0	0
For registering any document required or authorised by the Act	0	5	0
For making a record of any fact required or authorised to be recorded by the Registrar	0	5	0

Deed stamp 10*s.* to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Fees on Registration of Mortgage 10*s.* up to £200, £1 above £200.

Hours at Somerset House.

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 1).

POST OFFICE TELEPHONES.

London Telephone Area.—The office of the Controller of the London Telephone Service is at 144A Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4; *Tel.* City 2000.

The *Rates* are under revision and may be altered. On Nov. 30, 1919, they were: *Annual Subscription* for an *unlimited* number of calls (unlimited or flat rate), £20; £17 for second and subsequent connexions for same subscriber, premises more than 2 miles from exchange charged £1 15*s.* every additional furlong (220 yards). Extension lines connecting parts of same premises, from £1 10*s.*; connecting separate premises, from £4 10*s.* (special rate for measured services), with surcharge of £1 where it is necessary to fit a new switchboard.

Message Rate, within the County of London, £5 annual subscription and for each call to a subscriber on an exchange within the County of London 1*d.* (outside the County 2*d.*). For connexion to an exchange outside the County of London the annual subscription is £4, and for each call to a subscriber on the same exchange 1*d.* (to a subscriber on another exchange within the London Telephone area 2*d.*). A *minimum* amount is payable annually in advance *on account of calls* (both inside and outside the County of London) of £1 10*s.*

Trunk Calls, Telegrams, etc.—Private subscribers may use their lines for trunk messages, or for sending telegrams, on paying a deposit to cover the credit given; also for receiving telegrams addressed to their exchange and number; and letters arriving at G.P.O., London, early Sunday Morning can be delivered on Sunday by telephone to subscribers (3*d.* every 20 words, exclusive of postage). *Call Office Fee*, for subscribers or others, 3*d.* each 3 (night, 6) minutes. The public may dictate telegrams from many call offices by paying usual fee besides telegram charges.

New Subscribers.—A surcharge of £4 (in addition to the above rates) is made for each new subscriber, and *also* where existing lines are taken over by other parties.

Outside London Telephone Area.—Tariff rates on application to the District Manager.

Telephone Trunk Lines.—These connect Exchanges in different towns. Rates in day-time: —4*d.* for every 25 miles up to 100; 8*d.* for every further 40 miles. Special rates are charged over submarine lines. 3 minutes are allowed; on their expiry the option of another 3 minutes is given. At Call Offices, double fee should be previously deposited; or the line may be engaged outright for the *maximum* of 6 minutes. The charge for a 6 minutes' conversation during the night period from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. is the same as for a 3 minutes' conversation during the day. During the night period also a 3 minutes' conversation may be had for half the day fee when that amounts to 1*s.* 4*d.* or more. When the day fee is 1*s.* the night fee is 8*d.*

STOCK EXCHANGE COMMISSIONS.

COMMISSIONS for buying and selling stocks and shares have risen since 1914. The new rates are three-sixteenths per cent. for Consols and Annuities, and one-quarter per cent. for all other Government Stocks. Railway stocks are charged at the rate of 10*s.* per cent. on the actual money. For bargains involving sums up to £100 the minimum charge is 10*s.*, and those above £100 the minimum is £1. These are Stock Exchange charges. For stock in the register of the Post Office Savings Bank, the brokerage varies from 9*d.* for amounts up to £25 to 2*s.* 3*d.* per £100 of stock. For Stock Exchange transactions there are also stamping fees as well as those charged by companies for registering transfers.

Legal Notes.

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 therefore rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register, the Registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided, but the registration of a birth will be free 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 may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees, amounting to five shillings, to him and the Registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of further fees, amounting to ten shillings. In *Scotland*, after the lapse of three months, it can only be registered on the authority of the Sheriff of the County. No birth occurring in *England and Wales* can be registered after the lapse of seven years from the date thereof. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts where the Notification of Births Act, 1907, has been adopted by the local authority, notice of every birth must (subject to a penalty in case of default) be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health. The notice must be sent by post within 36 hours of the birth, and is to be in addition to, and not in substitution for the notices above mentioned.

BRITISH NATIONALITY,

The following is an abstract of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, which consolidated and amended the common law and the statute law previously existing on the subject of British Nationality and Naturalization:—

BRITISH NATIONALITY.—The following are British subjects:—

1. Every person born, of whatever parentage, within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance.

2. Every person born out of His Majesty's Dominions whose *father* was born within His Majesty's Dominions, and had not, at the time of the child's birth, lost the British nationality so acquired. As to the children of naturalized British subjects, *see* below at (7).

3. Every person born out of His Majesty's Dominions, *before Jan.* 1, 1915, whose *father's father* was born within His Majesty's Dominions, provided that the grandfather was, at the time of the father's birth, a British subject.

4. Every person born on board a British ship.

5.* Every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization under the Naturalization Act, 1870, or the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, or of Re-Admission to British Nationality has been granted, or who has acquired British nationality by special Act of Parliament or by conquest or annexation.

6. The wives (whatever their nationality of origin) of British subjects, save in certain cases where the man changes his nationality after marriage.

7. The children of naturalized British subjects born out of His Majesty's Dominions, provided that they comply with one of the following conditions:—

(*a*) in the case of a child born *before* January 1st, 1915,

(i) if a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) before January 1, 1915, and he has become resident with such father or mother (being a widow) in the United Kingdom before that date while under age, or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

(*b*) in the case of a child born *after* January 1, 1915,

(i) if before his birth a Certificate of Naturalization had been granted to his father or his mother, or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

LOSS OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—A British subject loses his British nationality:—

(*a*) if by any voluntary or formal act he becomes naturalized in a foreign country;

(*b*) if, in certain cases, he makes a declaration of alienage. These cases are:—

(i) where a person is a British subject by reason of birth in His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship *and* is also by birth or becomes during minority a subject of any foreign State,

(ii) where a person is a British subject, but was born out of His Majesty's Dominions, and

(iii) where a Convention has been made between this country and any foreign State, to the effect that any subject of that State who has been naturalized as a British subject may divest himself of that status;

(*c*) if during his minority his father loses British nationality in circumstances which involve the acquisition by the child of a new nationality;

* See "Acquisition of British Nationality" below.

(*d*) in the case of a woman, if she marries an alien;

(N.B. A woman who was originally a British subject and loses British nationality by marriage with an alien does not regain British nationality on the death of husband or the dissolution of her marriage. If in such a case she desires to resume British nationality she must apply for a Certificate of Naturalization.)

(*e*) in the case of a person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted after January 1, 1915, if the Secretary of State revokes the Certificate;

(*f*) if the territory of which he is an inhabitant is severed from the Crown; *cf.*, *e.g.*, the cases of the inhabitants of Hanover and Heligoland.

ACQUISITION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—An alien may acquire British nationality:—

(*a*) by special Act of Parliament;

(*b*) by the conquest, annexation, or cession of the territory of which he is an inhabitant;

(*c*) in the case of a woman, by marriage with a British subject, and

(*d*) by naturalization.

Naturalization.—All Certificates of Naturalization granted in the United Kingdom between May 13, 1870, and December 31, 1914, were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Naturalization Act, 1870. And this Act did not secure that a Certificate granted in any part of the Empire should be valid throughout the Empire.

Under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted in accordance with its provisions after Jan. 1, 1915, is a British subject, not only in that part of the British Empire where the Certificate is granted, but also in the United Kingdom and in any Dominion which has adopted the Act, and in any other British Possession.

Persons naturalized prior to January 1, 1915, may, after that date, apply for a fresh Certificate of Naturalization under the new conditions.

In order to be eligible for the grant of such a Certificate in the United Kingdom, an alien must:—

(*a*) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years in His Majesty's Dominions (of which not less than one year *immediately preceding* the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) or have been for not less than five years in the service of the Crown;

(*b*) be of good character and have an adequate knowledge of the English language; and

(*c*) intend to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization may be obtained free on application to the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

The fee payable to the Home Office in respect of the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization is fixed by the Government of the day, and is at present £3, of which £1 is payable on submission of the application and the remainder on the grant of the Certificate. The £1 payable on submission of the application is *not returnable*, whether or not a Certificate is granted.

N.B.—In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the above requirements, both as to residence and as to fee, are relaxed.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the 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 franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.—An undesirable alien —*e.g.*, one who is without means, or who is a lunatic, or an idiot, or who has been guilty in another country of an extraditable offence—may be prevented landing in the United Kingdom. An alien may also be expelled from this country if he prove to be "undesirable" within the meaning of the Aliens Act, 1905. His Majesty may by Order in Council impose further restrictions on aliens (*see* Aliens Restriction Act, 1914 as extended and amended 1919)

BUSINESS NAMES REGISTRATION.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT, 1916.

This Act received the Royal Assent on 22 Dec., 1916. Section 1 requires registration, irrespective of nationality, by—

(*a*) Every firm in the United Kingdom carrying on business under a business name entirely different from the names of the partners, or one which contains *any addition* to the surnames of the partners other than their Christian names or the initials thereof;

(*b*) Every individual in the United Kingdom carrying on business under a business name entirely different from the name of the individual, or one which contains *any addition* to his surname other than his Christian names or the initials thereof;

(*c*) Every individual or firm who, or a member of which, has changed his name, except in the case of a woman in consequence of marriage.

The exception in (*c*) is inserted in order to exempt from registration a married woman trading in her *married* surname. A married woman trading in her *maiden* surname is required to register under Section 1 (*b*).

Section 2 requires registration by a firm, individual, or corporation carrying on business wholly or mainly as nominee or trustee for other persons, or acting as general agent for a foreign firm.

Provisos to these sections make registration unnecessary (1) where the addition to the surname indicates succession to a former owner; (2) where an "s" is added to the surname in a case where the partners bear the same surname; and (3) where the business is carried on by an official appointed by any court.

Addresses of Registrars.

England and Wales—39, Russell Square, W.C. 1.
Scotland—Exchequer Chambers, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Ireland—Coleraine House, Dublin.

Forms of application for registration can be obtained at these addresses. The fee for regis-

tration is 5*s*, which is paid by affixing a 5*s* stamp (to be obtained at a post office) to the form of application.

Section 18 states that any individual or firm required to register by the Act must show, on trade catalogues, trade circulars, show cards, and business letters,

(*a*) in the case of an individual, his present Christian name or the initials thereof and present surname, any former Christian name or surname his nationality if not British, and if his nationality is not his nationality of origin, his nationality of origin, and

(*b*) in the case of a firm the present Christian name or the initials thereof and present surnames, any former Christian names and surnames and the nationality if not British and, if the nationality is not the nationality of origin, the nationality of origin of all the partners in the firm, or in the case of a corporation being a partner the corporate name

In order to keep the Register up to date Section 6 requires that any change that may occur in the particulars registered shall be notified to the Registrar within 14 days of the occurrence of such change The Board of Trade have power, however, to extend the period in which the notification should be made

Section 13 provides that if any registered individual or firm ceases to carry on business, the individual (or if he is dead his personal representative) or the remaining partners, must notify the Registrar of such cessation within three months

After an application for registration, or a notification of change has been registered, a certificate is issued which by Section 11 must be exhibited in a conspicuous position at the principal place of business

The forms registered are filed and can be inspected or certified copies thereof can be obtained on payment of the prescribed fees

The fees payable under the Act are—

(*a*) on registration 5*s*
(*b*) on statement of change 2*s* 6*d*
(*c*) for inspection of a registered form 6*d*
(*d*) for certificate of registration other than the first, 2*s*
(*e*) for a certified copy of a registered form 6*d* for a folio of 72 words

The Act imposes severe penalties for failure to comply with its provisions, and puts defaulters under serious disabilities as regards enforcing their rights under any contracts made during the default

Among other matters in the Interpretation Clause (Section 22) the following are important —

"Business includes profession

Reference to a change of name does not apply in the case of a British born subject if the change was made before the attainment of the age of 18

A "foreign firm" is one whose principal place of business is situated outside His Majesty's Dominions

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS

England and Wales—Certificates of Births, Deaths or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 3*s* 7*d*, viz, 1*s* for search 2*s* 6*d* for the certificate, and 1*d* for the stamp affixed thereto They can also be obtained from the registration officer having the legal custody of the register book containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages in churches of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament Friendly Societies Act, 1896, Birth or Death, 1*s*, Factory and Workshop Act 1901, and for purposes of Elementary Education, Birth, 6*d*, Savings Banks Act, 1887, Birth, Death, or Marriage, 1*s* National Insurance Acts, 1911 and 1913, Birth, 6*d*, Marriage 1*s*, Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1896, and Trade Unions Amendment Act, 1876, death of child under 10 years of age, 1*s* but only from the local Registrar

Scottish Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Parish registers were instituted for these in 1551 but until the Registration of Births &c (Scotland) Act 1854, they were not properly kept in many cases Extracts may, however be obtained from them on payment of 2*s* 1*d* for each entry, but to be valid evidence it must be shown that the registers from which the entries are taken were regularly kept Lists of the old parish registers may be consulted in the offices of the Registrar-General H M General Register House, Edinburgh, or of local Registrars These old registers are in the charge of the Registrar General and since 1854 local registers have been transmitted to him at stated periods Registers up to the end of 1919 are now in his possession There is a general index to the registers which may be searched on payment of 2*s* A search of the index of a particular parish is 1*s* A fee of 20*s* is payable for a search of all the Scottish registers, and 1*s* is payable for a search of a particular parish An extract of an entry may be obtained on payment of 2*s* 1*d* The office of the Registrar General is open on weekdays between 10 a.m and 4 p m

COPYRIGHT

Preliminary—The law of copyright is contained in the Copyright Act, 1911, which repeals all the earlier acts It should be stated that no registration of copyright at Stationers Hall is now necessary, copyright arises from mere authorship

Copyright defined—"Copyright means the sole right to produce or reproduce the work or any substantial part thereof in any material form whatsoever, to perform a drama or deliver a lecture in public, if the work is unpublished, to publish it or in any substantial part It includes the right to produce, publish, etc, translations, to dramatise a novel, or turn a drama into a novel to make any record or film by means of which the work may be mechanically performed or delivered

For the purposes of the Act, publication means the issue of copies of the work to the public, and does not include the public performance of a drama, or delivery of a lecture or exhibition of an artistic work, or the construction of an architectural work of art. The issue of a photo or engraving of a work of sculpture is not a publication of such work

Who owns the copyright—The author of a work is the first owner of the copyright, but in the

case of a ... consideration, the person by whom the work was ordered *primâ facie* owns the copyright. In the case of a servant employed to draw or write, his employer owns the copyright.

Extent and duration of copyright.—The right exists throughout those of his Majesty's Dominions to which the Act extends if the work was published within them, or if, the work not being published, the author was at the date of the making of the work a British subject resident in those dominions. It may be stated, broadly, that the act extends to all the Dominions of the Crown, but subject to this—that the Legislature of any self-governing dominion may repeal it so far as it relates to them. The right subsists for the life of the author and for 50 years after his death; but after he has been dead 25 years, anyone else may reproduce the work on certain terms, which are prescribed in S. 3 of the Act. Special provision is made (by S. 16) for the duration of copyright in the case of joint authorship.

In the case of a work published for or under the control of his Majesty, or any Government department, copyright vests in the Crown, and endures for 50 years from date of publication. In the case of a photograph copyright subsists for 50 years from the making of the negative. He who owns the negative *primâ facie* owns the copyright.

Assignment of Copyright.—The owner of a copyright may assign it either wholly or partially, and either generally or subject to territorial ... for all or any part of the period ... h it subsists. Such an assignment ... writing signed by the owner. But ... ct to the proviso that no assignment ... by an author who is part owner (otherwise by will) operates to give the assignee any rights beyond the expiration of 25 years after the author's death. The remaining rights then vest in the legal personal representative, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary. This proviso, however, does not apply to "collective" works, *i.e.*, an encyclopedia.

Deliveries of Books to certain Libraries.—A copy of every book must be sent by the publisher at his own expense to the British Museum within a month of publication. The publisher may also be required, by demand made in writing within twelve months, to send copies of any book he publishes to each of the following libraries: the Bodleian, Oxford, the University Libraries at Cambridge and Dublin, and that of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh. With certain exceptions copies of all books must also be sent (if required) to the National Library of Wales.

Posthumous Works.—If an author dies before publication of his work (*i.e.*, in the case of a drama, performance, and in the case of a lecture delivery, in public), copyright exists until publication and for a term of 50 years thereafter. The owner of an author's manuscript, where such ownership has been acquired under the will, *primâ facie* owns the copyright. If the person who owns the copyright of a deceased author refuses to publish or republish the work, which is consequently withheld from the public, the Privy Council may order him to grant licences on certain terms.

International Copyright.—The Act ... der in Council be applied to works pu... a foreign country, or to works whose authors were subjects of any of the countries to which the order relates. Generally speaking, no country is included in such an order, unless its government concedes similar privileges to British subjects.

Infringement.—Anyone who does anything the sole right to do which is conferred on the owner of a copyright is an infringer. The following acts, however, do *not* constitute infringement:—(i) Any fair dealing with a work by way of criticism, private study, or newspaper summary; (ii) where an author of an artistic work does not own copyright, his own use of models, sketches, etc.; (iii) making drawings or photographs of (*a*) a work of sculpture or artistic craftsmanship, if permanently situated in a public place or building, or (*b*) of an architectural work of art; (iv) the publication of passages from works in school books (subject to certain limitations); (v) the publication of a lecture in a newspaper, unless the author has taken the proper steps to make it known that the lecture is copyright. Copyright is infringed by anyone who (*a*) sells or lets for hire or by way of trade exposes for sale or hire; (*b*) distributes for the purposes of trade; (*c*) exhibits in public by way of trade; or (*d*) imports any work which to his knowledge infringes copyright. To permit a theatre to be used, knowingly and without consent, for the performance of a copyright drama is also an infringement, unless the person so permitting it was not aware and had no reasonable ground to suspect that the performance would be an infringement.

Remedies for infringement.—The owner of a copyright may bring a suit for damages for and/or obtain an injunction to restrain infringement. If a defendant to such proceedings can show that he was not aware of and had no reasonable ground to suspect that there was any copyright, he will not have to pay damages. Proceedings must be commenced within three years next after the infringement. Articles which infringe copyright are the property of the owner of the copyright, and he may sue to recover them. The Act also imposes penalties recoverable in a Court of Summary Jurisdiction on persons who sell or deal in infringing articles (*see* s. 11)

Importation of infringing copies.—An author may take steps in accordance with the Act to prevent infringing copies of his work being imported from abroad; and the Commissioners of Customs may make regulations as to the forfeiture and detention of such infringing copies.

DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have *three days of grace* allowed; thus, a bill dated 1 Jan. at two months' date is not due until March 4. There is, however, no such extension in the case of bills drawn at sight, or on demand, and these must be paid on presentation. In the United Kingdom, bills falling due on Sunday are payable the previous Saturday, and in England and Wales and in Ireland bills falling due on Good Friday or Christmas Day are similarly payable on the previous day. Bills falling due on Bank Holidays are payable the day after.

DEATHS.

In England and Wales.—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. A 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 default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death, or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened If all the above named fail, 4 An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration One of them must, within five days of the death, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register, or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased during his last illness 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 Failure to obtain this certificate need not however, delay the funeral, as it is the duty of the clergyman, if the certificate is not produced to him at the burial, to notify the Registrar thereof within seven days If at the end of fourteen days one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the Registrar may by written application require any one of them to come to him and do so at a stated time and place Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings Whenever the deceased has been attended during his last illness 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 amounting to ten shillings

In *Scotland*, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births etc (Scotland) Act 1854 within 7 days (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered This is given to the undertaker who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Sudden deaths are supposed by the law to demand inquiry, and Coroners' inquests are held in cases of violent and unnatural deaths such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. 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 summoned as a *witness* is bound to attend, or renders himself liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding 40*s*, the fine for defaulting *jurymen* being £5.

In *Scotland* there is no Coroner In ordinary cases of sudden death a private inquiry is held by the Procurator Fiscal (a Crown official who is the Public Prosecutor in criminal cases in every County, *see* p 530) The result of such inquiry is reported to the Lord Advocate In the case of a death occuring in the course of an industrial employment, and in every case in which the Lord Advocate may so order, a public enquiry is held before the Sheriff and a jury

DIVORCE.

Preliminary.—Matrimonial suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz (1) those in which a declaration against marriage is sought, (2) those in which the marriage is sought to be upheld, and (3) those in which, the marriage being admitted, partial or complete divorce is sought

(1) *Nullity of Marriage*.—Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no consent, or if one of the parties was insane, but it is only voidable if one of the parties was under the age of consent (14 in the case of males and 12 in the case of females) Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for avoiding it In such a case a decree of nullity may be obtained

(2) *Restitution of Conjugal Rights*.—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, although two years have not elapsed, at once constitutes desertion (as to the significance of which see paragraph (6) *infra*) and such desertion, if coupled with the husband's adultery, whether committed before or after the decree of restitution, is a ground for granting to the wife a decree of dissolution of marriage

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce*.—The third class of suit mentioned in paragraph (1) *supra* includes the suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage), and the suit for divorce proper (which, if successful, dissolves the marriage contract altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again) Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion without cause for two years or upwards In such a petition a husband may claim damages from the co-respondent A

decree of judicial separation is often made the ground of a petition for divorce. A petitioner who has committed adultery which has not been condoned cannot obtain a judicial separation or a decree of restitution of conjugal rights unless there has been condonation. The fact that a petitioner has been guilty of cruelty or desertion does not, however, debar him from a decree of judicial separation on the ground of adultery unless his conduct has conduced to the adultery.

Divorce.—Where partial or complete divorce is sought, relief can only be obtained upon proof of certain offences which fall under two heads, namely (1) those which are offences under ecclesiastical law, *e.g.*, cruelty, adultery, and unnatural offences; (2) those which are offences by statute, *e.g.*, incestuous adultery, bigamy with adultery, rape, and desertion.

If a husband seeks divorce, it is sufficient for him to prove the wife's adultery, in which case he may obtain damages from the adulterer. If a wife seeks divorce it is not sufficient that she prove mere adultery. It must be coupled with desertion or cruelty. But a wife can obtain divorce if the husband has been guilty merely of incestuous adultery, or bigamy with adultery, or of rape or certain other criminal offences. "Cruelty" is conduct of such a character as to have caused damage to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental), or as to give rise to a reasonable apprehension of such danger. It is cruelty to wilfully and recklessly communicate a venereal disease; and a course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer (generally the wife), continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, is also a ground for relief. To prove a charge of adultery the evidence of the wife or husband must be corroborated either by a witness or at least by strong surrounding circumstances, especially where a respondent has made admissions. Even if the co-respondent has confessed, the Court will have to be satisfied that there is no ground for suspicion.

If a wife gives birth to a child of which her husband could not possibly be the father, that is sufficient proof of adultery.

It is desertion in the legal sense if one party to a marriage, without the consent or against the will of the other, wilfully without cause or reasonable excuse makes the other live apart for two years or more. Formerly the only remedy for desertion was a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights; but now desertion without cause may enable the deserted spouse to obtain a degree of judicial separation. If coupled with adultery, it enables a wife to obtain a divorce.

When the decree will be refused.—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment by default. Other absolute bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent; (ii) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by pact or bargain (but this does not prevent a suit being brought free from collusion); condonation, i.e. complete forgiveness restores the *status quo*. There are also discretionary bars, as, *e.g.* where the petitioner has been guilty of unreasonable delay, or has been guilty of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

Intervention by King's Proctor.—At any time during the progress of a suit for dissolution or nullity of marriage, and before the decree *nisi* is made absolute, the King's Proctor may intervene to show cause against making a decree absolute.

Decree Absolute.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree *nisi*, and is not made absolute until the expiration of six calendar months. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute. After that date either spouse may marry again; but a man may not marry the sister of his divorced wife whilst the divorced wife is alive. A divorced wife may call herself by her late husband's name. Persons who have been divorced may re-marry.

Children.—When a suit has been commenced, the children should not be removed from the person in whose custody they are *de facto*. Until a suit for judicial separation, nullity, or dissolution of marriage has been dismissed, the Court may make orders for the custody, maintenance, and education of children. Either spouse may make applications for access to the children.

Alimony.—A wife may in any cause file a petition for alimony (i.e., means of support) pending suit, provided *prima facie* evidence of the marriage is adduced. The right to alimony continues until there is a decision against the wife in the court of first instance. The amount may be agreed between the parties, otherwise one-fifth of the joint incomes is generally allowed. An order for *permanent* alimony may be obtained by a wife who has obtained a final decree of judicial separation.

Protection Orders.—A deserted wife may apply to a court of petty sessions or to the Divorce Division for an order to protect any money which has come to her after such desertion against her husband and his creditors. Disobedience to the order renders a party retaining the property liable to restore it and to pay twice the value thereof.

Costs.—Where a suit is about to be set down for hearing, the wife, if she has not sufficient separate estate, may obtain payment from her husband of a sum sufficient to cover her costs to date; and where a decree has been obtained against her for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, she may defend herself at his expense should he afterwards bring a suit for dissolution of marriage. If a suit be decided against a wife who has separate estate, she may be condemned in costs. A co-respondent may be ordered to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT.

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. Although usually made by deed, a mere oral agreement is binding. If made, however, with a view to facilitating divorce proceedings it is void. A wife is not bound by a separation agreement if she was forced to make it by threats of violence. A clause which binds the husband to give up the custody of the children will be enforced, unless the Court is of opinion that it is not for their benefit. The agreement usually contains mutual covenants not to sue for the restitution of conjugal rights—a covenant by the husband not to molest the wife, and a covenant by the wife or her trustee to indemnify

the husband against debts contracted by her during the separation. The remedy for a breach of the agreement is specific performance.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

When a husband has been guilty of assault or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or her infant children, and by such cruelty or neglect has caused her to leave him, or where he is an habitual drunkard, the wife may obtain relief from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. Relief may also be obtained by a husband whose wife is an habitual drunkard. The Court may declare that the applicant is no longer bound to cohabit with the other spouse. Where a wife is the applicant, the legal custody of children under sixteen may be given to her, and the husband may be ordered to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £2. Where the husband applies, the custody of all the children of the marriage may be given to him, and the wife may be committed to an inebriates home. If the wife has been guilty of adultery, no order will be made on her application unless there was condonation; and if, having obtained an order, she commits adultery, the order may be discharged. An order may be altered, varied or discharged at any time on cause being shown. All applications for relief must be made within six months of the ground of complaint.

DIVORCE STATISTICS.

England and Wales.

The number of petitions for dissolution of marriage, etc., filed during the five years 1914-8 is shown below:—

Year	Dissolution	Separation	Nullity	Restitution
1914	1,075	86	29	158
1915	1,143	68	25	136
1916	1,163	73	35	140
1917	1,423	87	36	159
1918	2,323	90	39	236
Average 1914 8	1,425	81	33	166

In the occupation groups of husbands professional employments account for 826 cases, manufactures 744, trade 591, inland transport 204, mining 95, navigation and fishing 63, agriculture 62, and domestic service 34. Among the professions are included:—

Navy and Army Officers	159	Legal profession	28
Soldiers and Naval Seamen	308	Civil Servants	22
Actors, musicians, &c.	77	Accountants	20
Engineers, Architects, &c.	63	Police	18
Physicians, surgeons, &c.	44	Schoolmasters	17
		Painters	8
		Clergymen	4

Particulars of applications by parties to matrimonial suits for orders under the Rules of the Supreme Court (Poor Persons), 1914, are set out below:—

	To take proceedings		To defend.	
	Husbands.	Wives.	Husbands.	Wives.
1914	747	653	2	19
1915	471	319	15	26
1916	769		29	33
1917	2,072		28	43
1918	3,394	713	49	

DIVORCE FOR THE POOR.

England and Wales.—A special department in the High Court of Justice for the assistance of poor persons in litigation, including divorce, was established in 1914. The official name of the department is "London Prescribed Officers (Poor Persons)."

Under the procedure of this department, Solicitor and Counsel are provided for a litigant who is not possessed of the means to employ legal assistance.

Although no fees are payable for the help given by the department, the applicants must find the solicitor's out-of-pocket expenses, and those incidental to witnesses—a point which has been criticised by the adherents of divorce law reform. However, if witnesses are not brought from a long distance, the whole proceedings need not cost more than £10, and can in some cases be completed for less, compared with from £30 to £60 necessitated by the normal procedure. Before a case is taken up, the applicant has to satisfy the department that he or she is really poor—not possessed of more than £50, exclusive of wearing apparel and trade tools. If this condition is fulfilled, and if he has reasonable grounds for bringing or defending a suit in the Divorce Court, he may apply to the Court for leave to do so. An application for leave is submitted to and is reported on by counsel and solicitor, who give their services voluntarily. If the report is favourable the Court may give the necessary leave, and thereupon another solicitor and counsel are assigned to the poor person to act for him. Such a litigant is not liable for Court fees, nor (generally) is he liable to pay costs to any other party. Counsel acting for him must charge him no fee, while the solicitor assigned to him generally gets nothing but his out-of-pocket expenses. Where, however, property of value is recovered for such litigant, the solicitor may (under the rules) get his usual costs. Numbers of persons take advantage of this procedure *in forma pauperis*. This explains the very large number of cases in the Divorce Court.

Scotland.—In every town there are Solicitors for the Poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel for the Poor, all of whom act gratuitously. Any class of litigation may be undertaken for poor persons, but the operation of the "Poor's Roll" is chiefly important in matrimonial and bastardy cases. Legal services are rendered free of charge, and no Court dues are payable. In cases of divorce application must be made to the Court of Session. In cases of separation simply, application may be made to the Sheriff Court. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poor's Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances. The Poor's Roll was established in 1424.

ILLEGITIMACY.

England and Wales.—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 5s. a week. By the Act which came into force on Jan. 1, 1919, the putative father may be ordered to pay 10s. a

week, instead of 5s as hitherto 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 the 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 domestic servant found to be *enceinte* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice, but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the employer liable to an action

Scotland —The mother of an illegitimate child may obtain a decree of affiliation and aliment against the father The process may be raised either in the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court, but usually is in the Sheriff Court The father pays half of the inlying expenses, the amount usually decreed being £2 2s The rate of aliment varies, but in 1919 it was settled by a decision of the Court of Session that £11 14s per annum was a proper amount The mother has the custody of the child until the age of 7 if a male and 10 if a female

An illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child Such legitimation is recognised by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it It is valid in England except that such a child cannot succeed to real estate in England on intestacy After the marriage of the parents such a child may be registered as legitimate by warrant of the Sheriff

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED — By the Public Health Act, 1875 (as amended by the Public Health Act, 1907), 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 causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed, or, (3) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty of £5 A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance is liable to a fine of 40s, and if he so enters without notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance Every owner or driver of a public conveyance 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, &c., in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having the same disinfected to the satisfaction of a medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him—penalty not exceeding £20, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month By the Public Health Act, 1907, the Local Government Board (*i e* the *Ministry of Health*, since the passage of the Ministry of Health Act, 1919 has power to declare that this Act shall be in force in any specified district Under this Act, a person suffering from an infectious disease must not engage in any trade unless he can do so without spreading the disease, nor may he take any book from a public or circulating library, or allow any such book to be returned after it has been exposed to infection Clothes exposed to infection must not be sent to a public laundry unless they have been disinfected A child who has been suffering from an infectious disease must not attend school without a medical certificate Dairymen must notify infectious diseases existing among their servants and the owner or driver of a public vehicle which has conveyed an infectious person must notify the same to the district medical officer No wake may be held over the body of a person who died of an infectious disease Where the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 is in force, where any suitable hospital 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, or cannot be effectually isolated may, on a certificate signed by a medical practitioner, and with the consent of the hospital, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital Similar provisions apply to the Metropolis The occupier of a house in which there has been infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it, must have the premises disinfected and inform the owner of the disease Where it appears to any District Council that any house is in such a condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that whitewashing, &c, would tend to prevent or check infectious disease they may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house to whitewash, &c, the same

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

By the Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1899, the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889 were extended to the whole of England and Wales on the January 1, 1899 Every case of infectious disease, as 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, 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 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 a 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 following fevers: typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal. Plague must also be notified, in consequence of an Order issued in 1900. The local authority may 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. In some districts the following have been declared infectious: measles, rotheln or German measles, whooping cough, chickenpox, mumps, and yellow fever. 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.

MARRIAGES.

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. The Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony, after the Second 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 (see also 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, and 1 Vict. c. 22). 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 parish church. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, in whatever church the parties are married. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage, because it would still stand as an irregular marriage carried out by consent before witnesses (see sub-tit., "Marriages in Scotland," *post*). The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage may be null and void (*Midgeley* 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 license a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages; but where a district has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage, or "ecclesiastical parish," the option ceases, and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the "mother church" or that of the civil parish.

If three months be permitted to elapse, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar's certificate without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the *Ecclesiastical* parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops, through their Surrogates, 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. 353). 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 or more witnesses present, and that two 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 Section 57 of this Act, refuse to marry a divorced person whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery, but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister—including a sister of half blood—was legalised in 1907. No clergyman, however, can be compelled to solemnize such a marriage, but he can allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is 2*s.* 6*d.*, and a stamp duty of 1*d.* Searches in the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1*s.* for a single year, and 6*d.* 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 5*s.* 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, Doctors' Commons, E.C., are available for London and all England and Wales; those procured at the Vicar-General's Office, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. (hours in both offices 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1), are available for London and all England and Wales, except the Province of York. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of

fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, 10*s.* 6*d.* *No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued.* The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15*s.* to £2 12*s.* 6*d.* By the 4th George IV. c. 76, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and *collusion* in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of *such parties hath had* his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized.

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry, the surrogate delivering the same personally to the applicant.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, 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 meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to The Faculty Office, 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C. 1 (*tel.*, 6834 Central). Fees for licence stamp, &c., £25.

BEFORE A REGISTRAR AND IN NON-CONFORMIST BUILDINGS.

Marriages can take place in a District Register Office or in a Nonconformist building registered for marriages, (1) by Certificate, (2) by Licence. Notice of such marriages must be given personally to the Superintendent Registrar, a Registrar of Births and Deaths, a Registrar of Marriages, or the deputy of such officer. A marriage at a register office takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages and the Superintendent Registrar; a marriage at a registered building takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages, unless it is had under the provisions of the Marriage Act, 1898, respecting which see below. In each case the presence of at least two witnesses is necessary.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY CERTIFICATE.

If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party.

If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to a registration officer in the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.

One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts, and either party may give the notice.

If both live in the same district, one of them must have lived there for fifteen days before the notice can be given.

If they live in different districts, and both have fulfilled the necessary residential qualification, notice may be given in either district. If one only has fulfilled the qualification, the notice must be given in the district in which the residence has been fulfilled, and the other party must be resident in England or Wales when the notice is given.

The notice contains particulars as to names, ages, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. It also contains a declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, has been duly given. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE (WITHOUT LICENCE) FOR MARRIAGE.

After the lapse of twenty-one clear days from the date of the entry of the notice in the notice-book, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three calendar months from the date of the entry of the notice.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE AND LICENCE FOR MARRIAGE.

After the lapse of one week-day (not Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three calendar months from the date of entry of the notice.

DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE MARRIAGE.

(1) *Marriage by Certificate:*—
- *a.* If both parties live in the same district:—The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of that district.
- *b.* If they live in different districts:—A certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of *each* district.

(2) *Marriage by Licence:*—The certificate and licence of the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the notice is given.

PLACE OF MARRIAGE.

The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but there are exceptions, as follows:—

a. Section 14 of 19 & 20 Vict. cap. 119, provides that, if the usual place of worship of either of the parties is outside the district of his or her residence, the marriage may take place in such usual place of worship, provided that it is not more than two miles distant from the boundary of the district in which the notice is given.

b. The Act 3 and 4 Vict. cap. 72, provides that, if there is not within the district of residence of either party a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the religious denomination to which the parties belong, the marriage may take place in a registered building of the required denomination in the nearest district.

A marriage which has been duly celebrated in a register office in Ireland may be proved by the certificate of such marriage (*Guillet* v. *Guillet*, 27 T.L.R. 426).

Marriage Ceremony.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m, with open doors. Each of the parties must 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 must 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 may be, and is generally, used at a marriage at a register office

Marriage Act, 1898.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of this Act. The Act (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, or to marriages according to the usages of the Jews or of the Society of Friends) provides for the appointment of an "authorised person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorised for the purpose) who must be present at and must register the marriage If the presence of a Registrar is required at a marriage at a building at which the provisions of the Act have been adopted, the fact must be stated when notice of the marriage is given, and the consent of the minister or trustees to the Registrar's attendance must be obtained

The parties must at some time during 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*"

Also each of the parties must 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] "

Rules and Regulations relating to this Act were published in October, 1909. (See *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1909, No 1332)

Naval Marriages Act, 1908

This Act, which came into force on January 1, 1909, was framed with the object of relieving sailors of the Royal Navy of the difficulties under which they laboured as regards fulfilling the necessary residential qualification for the purpose of marriage

It provides that any officer, seaman, or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships who wishes to marry may, if the marriage is to take place at a register office or a Nonconformist registered building, give notice to his commanding officer, who, after the lapse of twenty one clear days, can issue a certificate for the marriage The other party must give notice in the usual way to a registration officer in the district in which she resides.

If the marriage is to take place at a church of the Church of England, the chaplain or commanding officer must publish the banns on board the ship on three successive Sundays. he can then issue a certificate of publication of banns. The banns must also be published in the church in which the marriage is to take place.

No marriage by licence can take place under this Act

	s.	d.
For entering notice of a marriage by certificate in the marriage notice-book	1	0
For entering notice of a marriage by licence in the marriage notice-book.....	1	0
For a certificate for marriage without licence	1	
For a certificate for marriage by licence	1	0
For a licence for marriage	30	0
Stamp duty on a licence for marriage.....	10	0
For a marriage by certificate in the presence of a Registrar	5	0
For a marriage by licence in the presence of a Registrar	10	0

Exclusive of the fee for a certificate of the marriage (marriage lines), the total fees for a marriage by certificate, when the parties live in the same district, amount to 7*s.*; if they live in different districts, to 9*s.*

For a marriage by licence the total fees are £2 12*s.* 0*d.*

Miscellaneous Information Respecting Marriages

Parties should be married in the name in which they are generally known.

A marriage may take place at a registered building before a Registrar without religious ceremony if the consent of the trustees is obtained.

If parties who have been married at a register office desire to go through a religious ceremony at a church, they may do so on production to the incumbent of a certificate of the register office marriage, but this ceremony is not recorded as a marriage in the register books.

A divorced person desiring to marry again in a register office or registered building must give notice to the Superintendent Registrar, to whom a copy of the divorce decree must be produced.

In Wales, and in places where the Welsh tongue is used, the declaration and contracting words may be said in Welsh as provided by Section 23 of the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837.

If both parties are Jews, they must give notice to a registration officer in the usual way, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling house at any hour, the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member.

If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to a registration officer, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house; the marriage must be registered 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 necessary at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rendered legal by the Deceased Wife's Sister Act, 1907. The marriage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother is still illegal, and the Act forbids the marriage of a man with the sister of his *divorced* wife during the wife's lifetime.

MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR IRELAND.

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent 's certificate in a register office or ding may be given in the usual arty resident in England. As and, the party there, after a of fifteen days, should apply to the session clerk to publish banns; as regards Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by the licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

Act passed June 27, 1892; came into force Jan. 1, 1893. Order in Council dated Nov. 22, 1913, whereby previous Orders are repealed and regulations for marriages under the Act are laid

British subjects may contract a valid marriage in a foreign country provided they conform to the provisions of the Foreign Marriages Act, 1892. One of the parties to the marriage only need be a British subject.

Where a marriage according to the local law of a foreign country is valid by English law, then, before the marriage is solemnized in that country under the Act, the marriage officer as defined by the Act must be satisfied—

(*a*) That both the parties are British subjects; or,

(*b*) If only one of the parties is a British subject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country; or,

(*c*) If only one of the parties is a British subject and the other a subject or citizen of the country, that sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the marriage in the foreign country in accordance with the law of that country; or,

(*d*) If the man is a British subject and the woman a subject or citizen of the country, that no objection will be taken by the authorities of the country to the solemnization of the marriage under the Act.

In the case of any marriage under the Act, where the woman is a British subject and the man a foreigner, the marriage officer must be satisfied—

(*a*) That the marriage will be recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,

(*b*) That some other marriage ceremony in addition to that under this Act has taken place, or is about to take place, between the parties, and that such other ceremony is recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,

(*c*) That the leave of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

The marriage must be solemnized by or before a marriage officer as defined by the above-named Act.

It is necessary for one of the parties to the intending marriage to sign a notice stating the name, surname, profession, condition, and residence of each of the parties, and whether each of the parties is or is not a minor, and to give the notice to the marriage officer within whose district both of the parties have had their residence not less than one week then next preceding, and the notice must state that they have so resided.

If the parties reside in different districts, such notice must be given to the marriage officer of the district before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, by the party who has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of such marriage officer.

If one of the parties resides (*a*) in the United Kingdom, or (*b*) in a Colony or India (*a*) notice must be given in like manner as if the party so resident were about to be married in that part of the United Kingdom in which he or she resides, and in England or Ireland must be given to the superintendent registrar or registrars, and in Scotland must be given by proclamation of banns, and (*b*) such notice must be given by the party dwelling in such Colony or in India as may be provided by any law of that Colony or of the Governor-General of India in Council, or in like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place.

If the non-resident party has dwelt in the district of a marriage officer in a foreign country notice must be given by that party in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnized by or before such marriage officer, or if the place in a foreign country at which the non-resident party has dwelt is not within the district of a marriage officer the notice may be given to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices. Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, and (*a*) the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnized at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode, or (*b*) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained, notice must be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual place of abode for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the prescribed manner, and a certificate of the giving of such notice obtained.

If the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good reason the party has not been able to give the required notice and that the marriage is not clandestine and that adequate notice has been given he may permit the marriage to be solemnized.

Before the marriage is solemnized each of the parties must make on oath

(*a*) That he or she believes that there is no impediment

(*b*) that both the parties have had their usual place of residence in the district of the consular marriage officer for three weeks immediately preceding, or if they have not both resided there during three weeks then that one of them has so resided, and stating the place where the party who has not so resided has within three months immediately preceding had for three consecutive weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notice that has been given in that place, or, if neither party has resided there, stating the place or places where each party has within three months immediately preceding had for three weeks

his or her usual place of abode, and the notices that have been given in those places

After the expiration of 14 days after the notice of an intended marriage has been entered then if no lawful impediment to the marriage is shown and the marriage has not been forbidden in manner provided by the Act, the marriage may be solemnized A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house 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

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of August 18 1892 and are payable to His Majesty's Government

	£	s	d
For receiving notice of an intended marriage	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 outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place	0	5	0
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

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

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 His Majesty's dominions In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place or of a third country the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs so far as it may be possible to do so in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband

In Germany and Switzerland marriages by any foreign consular officer are in the absence of any treaty stipulations strictly prohibited

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy legation or consulate abroad For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Braid* v *Braid* 1909, 25 T L R 646)

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriages Act, 1892," before the commanding officer of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station provided he be of such rank and of such vessel as is for the time being authorised for that purpose by Admiralty instructions

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW.

ACT OF 1906.—Under the *Marriage with Foreigners Act*, 1906, any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage In order to obtain the certificate the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar General

A marriage by repute which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be recognised as valid by the English courts (*re Green Noyes* v *Putkin*, 1909 25 T L R 222)

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND

According to the law of Scotland marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties No formalities are required and no consent of parents or guardians is necessary It can be contracted by a male over 14 years of age and a female over 12. Marriages may be "regular" or "irregular"

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion after due notice by the publication of banns or publication by the Registrar Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must have resided in Scotland for at least 15 days before the ceremony Public proclamation is made by (*a*) banns or (*b*) notice by the Registrar Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties In the case of one of the parties residing in England or Ireland a certificate of the proclamation of banns in the parish church of the residence of that party is accepted It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made three times, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation The fee for proclamation may not exceed 2*s* 6*d* A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act 1878 a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns Exhibition is made for seven consecutive days Objection may be made within other seven days. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate fee, 2*s* 6*d* Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months Under the Naval Marriages Act 1908 banns may be published on board one of His Majesty's ships where an officer, seaman or Marine on the ship's books wishes to contract a marriage in Scotland A declaration under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act already referred to may also be filled up and the officer commanding the ship may grant a certificate

Irregular Marriages are survivals of modes of marriage which were general throughout Europe in mediæval times, Scotland having disregarded

the decrees of the Council of Trent invalidating irregular marriages, Scotland following the ancient Canon law These marriages may be contracted in three ways (1) by exchange of consent before two witnesses (called in legal language *per verba de presenti*); (2) by promise of marriage followed by intercourse on the faith of the promise (called marriage by promise, *subsequente copula*), the promise, however, can only be proved by the writing or the oath of the party when action is brought (3) by constant living together as husband and wife (called marriage by *habit and repute*), i e, the general repute of the neighbourhood supported by consistent conduct Marriage by the first mode is only valid if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days before the contract is entered into. (This is the result of legislation and not part of the common law of Scotland) 'Gretna Green marriages were abolished in 1856 by the Act 19 and 20 Victoria, Chap 96 Marriages thus contracted may be registered if the parties appear before the Sheriff with their witnesses and petition for registration within three months. On the Sheriff granting warrant the Registrar registers the marriage for a fee of 5s 3d The other two forms of marriage before they are held to be valid must be declared by a decree in the Court of Session

Marriage with a foreigner may be solemnized regularly if one of the parties has a residential qualification and provided that if one party has resided in Scotland for 21 days and the minister agrees to dispense with the proclamation of banns in the case of the foreigner Marriage of a Scottish person with a foreigner, or marriage of two foreigners, may be contracted irregularly if one or other of the parties has resided in Scotland for 21 days

PASSPORTS

Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application) and must be accompanied by two copies of a photograph of the applicant, one copy being duly certified Applications should be handed in personally at The Passport Office, 1, Lake Buildings St James's Park, London, S W 1 but if the applicant does not reside in London the Passport may be sent by post and a Postal Order for 7s 6d. *made payable to the Passport Office* should in that case accompany the application *Postage stamps will not be received in payment* Applications should, if possible, reach the Passport Office not less than *seven* days before that on which the Passport is to be issued The charge for a Passport is 7s 6d Passports are issued between the hours of 10 and 4 (Saturdays 10 to 1), except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Office is closed

Foreign Office Passports are granted (1) to natural born British subjects, *viz*, persons born within His Majesty's dominions, and to persons born abroad who derive British nationality from a father or paternal grandfather born within His 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 Dominions or 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 (1) in the case of natural born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of the Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any *Banking Firm* established in the United Kingdom or by any *Mayor Magistrate, Provost Justice of the Peace Minister of Religion, Barrister-at law, Physician Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary Public*, resident in the United Kingdom the applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their declarations verified by their Commanding Officers (2) in the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B) to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self governing Dominions, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the High Commissioner or Agent General in London of the State concerned, and in the case of natives of British India, and persons naturalised therein upon production of a letter of recommendation from the India Office Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies must obtain a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office

If the applicant for a Passport be a Naturalised British subject, his certificate of naturalisation must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the Declaration or letter of 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 verified the declaration for delivery to the applicant 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 available beyond two years from the date of issue They may be renewed for four further periods of two years each, after which fresh Passports must be obtained The fee for each renewal is 2s

A Passport cannot be issued on behalf of a person already abroad such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate Passports must not be sent out of the United Kingdom by post

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS

For the TICKET on goods pledged for 10s or less 1 d

On goods pledged for more than 10s 1d

For INTEREST on pledges not exceeding 40s, for every 2s or part of 2s, per month ½d

And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month

On pledges exceeding 40s, for every half crown or part of half a crown, per month ½d

FORFEITURE.—Pledges for 10s and under must be redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the date of pledging After that they become the property of the pawnbroker.

Pledges above 10s, if not redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the day of pledging, may be sold by auction by the

pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time before the day of sale

Within three years after sale the pawner may inspect the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's books on payment of one penny, and receive any surplus produced by the sale Should there be a deficit, the pawner, or the person producing the ticket, is liable to pay the deficiency Any deficit on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawnbroker against surplus on another

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of the pledge after deducting the amount of the loan and profit—*i.e.*, the loan and profit and 25 per cent on the amount of the loan

If any ticket is lost, mislaid or stolen the pawner should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same

When the loan is 5s or under the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny, when the loan is above 5s, one penny

SPECIAL CONTRACTS —A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawner in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above 40s, provided always that—

(1) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawner a special contract pawn ticket, signed by the pawnbroker

(2) The duplicate of the special contract pawn ticket shall be signed by the pawner

The pawnbroker may also charge —For ticket, profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge, and payment to inspect account of sale, such sums and rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the contract

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a month and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month as one month

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a month in addition to the charges above mentioned

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction inspection of account of sale payment of surplus produced by sale and loss of ticket, as are set forth above in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 10s

RECEIPTS

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

RENT RESTRICTION

AND OTHER MODIFICATIONS OF THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT

(1) *Preliminary* —The Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, very materially affects the relationship of landlord and tenant As regards dwelling houses, it is to remain in force until June 24, 1923, and as regards business premises, until June 24, 1921 It came into force on July 2, 1920 To remove certain prevalent misconceptions let it be stated at once that this Act does *not* prevent the sale of houses, or affect (i.) any house which was not let on August 3, 1914, and has not since that date been let, but as soon as such a house is let then the Act begins to apply to it; (ii.) any house anywhere which was let at £105 or more on August 3, 1914, (iii.) any house which was being erected on, or has been erected since, April 2, 1919 But note that (subject as afore said) it affects every house below a certain rental in the country Speaking generally, it overrides all agreements It would seem to be impossible for parties, even now, to contract out of the Act

(2) *Meaning of "Dwelling House"*—This means a house or part of a house let as a separate dwelling where the standard rent or rateable value does not exceed in London, £105, in Scotland, £90, elsewhere, £78, but it does *not* include a house *bonâ fide* let at a rent which includes board, attendance, or use of furniture Part of the house may be let for business purposes

(3) *"Standard Rent* —This means the rent on August 3, 1914, or if the house was then unlet, the rent at which last let before then, or if after that date, the rent at which it was first let

(4) *Restriction on increase of rent* —If rent has been increased since March 25, 1920, or is there after increased, then if the increase exceeds what is allowed by the Act, the excess cannot be recovered, in spite of an agreement to the contrary

(5) *Permitted Increases* —If a landlord since August 4, 1920, has improved or made structural alterations (not including decorations or repairs), he may add 6 per cent of the cost to the rent if the expense was incurred before July 2 1920, and 8 per cent if after that date. He may also add any increased rates, and (generally) 15 per cent of the net rent He may also, if responsible for the whole of the repairs, add 25 per cent to the rent, or if responsible only for part of the repairs, such amount as a county court judge shall think reasonable Provision is also made for preventing a landlord putting extra burdens on the tenant Before making any increase in rent four weeks' notice must be given to the tenant

(6) *Restriction on Right to Possession* —A landlord cannot obtain possession whether by notice, judgment or otherwise unless (*a*) the tenant is in arrear with his rent or has broken some covenant, or (*b*) the tenant or some one living with him has been guilty of nuisance or waste or (*c*) *the tenant* has given notice to quit as result of which the landlord has sold the premises or taken other steps which would be prejudiced if he did not have possession, or (*d*) the landlord wants possession for himself, *and the court is satisfied that reasonable alternative accommodation suitable in all respects is available* In all these cases (*a*) to (*d*) possession may be obtained, if the Court considers it reasonable to make an order to that effect Alternative accommodation need not, however, be provided if (i.) the tenant held the dwelling house as an employee of the landlord, or (ii.) the dwelling house is required by the landlord for the occupation of a person engaged in agricultural work or (iii.) the landlord gave up occupation to join the colours or (iv.) the landlord became landlord a considerable time ago, and greater hardship would be caused by refusing an order for possession than by granting it There are certain other cases in which possession may possibly be obtained—the rigour of the Act being to some extent mitigated for the benefit of discharged soldiers (see s 5(2))

(7) *Furnished Houses.*—If a furnished house is let at a rent which will yield to the landlord 25 per cent. in excess of the normal profit, such excess may be declared irrecoverable. "Normal profit" means the profit which might reasonably have been expected from a similar letting on August 3, 1914. To let any furnished dwelling-house or part of it at an excessive rent is made an offence punishable by fine on summary conviction.

(8) *Business Premises.* — The Act generally applies to business premises; but in the case of such premises, instead of the increase of 15 per cent. referred to in paragraph (5) *supra* 35 per cent. is to be allowed.

(9) *Conditions of Statutory Tenancy.* — The tenant, who is entitled to remain in possession by virtue of this Act, becomes a statutory tenant. As such he must observe and is entitled to the benefit of all the terms and conditions of the original contract of tenancy in so far as they are applicable. Thus, he can only give up possession on giving proper notice, or, if no notice was required, then not less than three months' notice.

(10) *Prohibition of Premiums.*—It is not illegal for a tenant to demand and receive from his landlord, nor is it illegal for a landlord to give his tenant, a premium for giving up possession of a house, but it is illegal for a tenant to ask or receive a premium from any other person.

(11) *Procedure.*—All claims, etc., arising under the Act should be dealt with in the County Court. If proceedings are taken in the High Court, the plaintiff can recover no costs.

(12) *Power to convert a House into several Tenements.*—By the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, *s.* 27, where, owing to changes in the character of a neighbourhood, a house cannot be let as a whole, but could be let in separate tenements, the local authority or any person interested may apply to the County Court for an order allowing such conversion, notwithstanding any restrictive covenant in any lease. The County Court may make an order upon such terms as shall appear to be just.

(13) *Restriction on Demolition of Houses.*—By the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919, *s.* 6, no person may without the written consent of the local authority demolish, or use otherwise than as a dwelling house, any house which is or can be made reasonably fit for use as a dwelling house. An appeal from the refusal of the local authority to allow such demolition lies to the Minister of Health. Penalties are imposed for infringement of this section.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.

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 [illegible] footway; or to [illegible] in any street, or [illegible] carpet, rug, or mat in any street after the hour of eight in the morning.

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, 1898, 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 he makes a statutory declaration before a commissioner for oaths or one justice of the peace that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers the statutory declaration (which requires no stamp) to the Vaccination Officer for the district. A conscientious objector can thus escape all penalties, but a person who does not obtain a certificate, or make the declaration, will still be liable to penalties for not having a child vaccinated, and by the Vaccination Order, 1898, issued under the Vaccination Act, 1898, 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. [See also Vaccination Order, 1907.]

WILLS.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. Thus a widow may find that the estate, a life policy perhaps, is not all hers, but has to be shared with a distant cousin of her husband's. Negligence, or unreasoning dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called *-e.g.*, the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying-up or postponement of the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a

will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (*i e* the event not provided for) always happens It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again Sounding phrases are entirely out of place Avoid the use of "legal terms" such as "heirs' and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole Before a will is executed that is, *signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses*, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration *of any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills either for themselves or others —

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX —The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will maker be a woman, the testatrix

ESTATE By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal Real property includes tithes and advowsons as well as freehold land and houses while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents money leasehold property, house furniture goods assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like

RESIDUARY LEGATEES —It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects" although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made

TO BEGIN A WILL A form in which a will may be commenced is —'This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street Reading, in the county of Berks'

TO END A WILL —After disposing of the property the will may be ended as follows —"And I hereby appoint the said —— sole (or joint) executor(s) of this my Will, and I revoke all former wills and codicils Dated this —— day of ——, 19—"

EXECUTION OF A WILL —The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid, but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will

ATTESTING EXECUTION —Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause The following form of attestation will be found sufficient —

Signed by the testator [or testatrix, as the case may be], in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his [or her] presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses

THOMAS SMITH [Signature of Testator]

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document The attestation clause should therefore be worded "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith in the joint presence of us who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator who appeared fully to understand the same' If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present then the attestation should be —"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament in the joint presence' &c Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate

CODICIL —When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil A codicil should begin —"This is a codicil to the will of me Thomas Smith of Vine Cottage Silver Street Reading, in the county of Berks the said will bearing date, &c A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will

EXECUTORS —It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows — I appoint John Jones of number twenty one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will' An executor may be a legatee 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, but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees." The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. *See* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post*.

TRUSTS OF THE WILL.—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees:—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood], and after her death [or second marriage, which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will. A married woman (married since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as her separate property as if she were a *feme sole* (Married Women's Property Act, 1882, s. 1 (1)). As to the powers of a woman married before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will: so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1886, 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, 1894, duties are charged on *all* property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a solicitor, and prove the will; to collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, all the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL.

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, where the indices may be examined and any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a *copy* obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about June or July of the following year. 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:—

Registry.	*Registrar.*	*District.*
Bangor.....	G. H. Reid (£350)	Carnarvon and Anglesey.
Birmingham	John Glaisyer (£800)	Warwickshire.
Blandford	H. F. C. de Crespigny (£250)	Dorsetshire.
Bodmin ...	W. H. L. Shadwell (£500)	Cornwall.
Bristol	Arthur Frederick Nepean (£600)	Bristol & Bath, County Court Districts.
Bury St. Edmunds	Ronald Southey (£200)	Suffolk, West.
Canterbury	H. Mapleton Chapman (£350)	Kent, East, and Canterbury.
Carlisle ...	E. L. Hunt (£700)	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
Carmarth'n	H. M. Fraser (£400)	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, with the Deaneries of East and West Gower (including the town of Swansea) in the county of Glamorgan.
Chester ...	H. A. Jenner (£800)	Chester.
Chichester	W. B. B. Freeland (£200)	Sussex, West.
Derby	C.T.E. Wilde (£600)	Derbyshire.
Durham ...	W.J. Maynard (£500)	Durham.
Exeter	O. H. Hardy (£1,000)	Devonshire.
Gloucester	E.S. Hartland (£400)	Gloucestershire (except Bristol County Ct. Dist.).
Hereford...	H. C. M. Nolan (£400)	Herefordshire, Radnor, and Brecknock.
Ipswich ...	G. Pritchard, B.A. (£450)	Suffolk, East, & Essex, North.
Lancaster	Frederic Upton (£700)	Co of Lancs., except the Hundreds of Salford and West Derby, and the City of Manchester.
Leicester...	H. Pickering Clarke (£500)	Leicester and Rutland.
Lewes	J. W. Heisch (£350)	Sussex, East.
Lichfield ...	H. G. Faussett-Osborne (£800)	Staffordshire.
Lincoln ...	Bernard S. Walker (£500)	Lincolnshire.
Liverpool	J.C. Bromfield (£750)	W. Derby Hund.
Llandaff ...	Raymund Allen (£350)	Glamorgan (except Deaneries of E. and W. Gower), Monmouth.
Manchest'r	R. S. O. Mais (£800)	City of Manchester and Hundred of Salford.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	H.E.Edwards (£500)	Northumberland.
N'th'mpton	W. Young (£250)	Northants, S'th, and Beds.
Norwich ...	Charles H. Wilkinson (£700)	Norfolk.
Nottingh'm	Dr. F. Oswald (£400)	N'tinghamshire.
Oxford	John T. Lewis ..... (£500)	Oxon, Berks, and Bucks.
Peterboro'	C. S. Magee (£400)	Northants, N'th, Hunts, & Cambs.
St. Asaph	J. P. Lewis (£350)	Flint, Denbigh, & Merioneth.
Salisbury...	J. F. M. Fawcett (£350)	Wiltshire.
Shrewsb'ry	R. K. A. Green (£500)	Salop and Montgomery.
Taunton ...	E. T. Alms (£350)	Somerset, West.
Wakefield	B. H. H. Thomson (£1,200)	Yorks, West Riding.
Wells	V. F. Engleheart (£300)	Somerset, East, except Bath C. C. District.
Winchester	G. G. Phillimore (£500)	Hampshire.
Worcester	G. F. Adams (£500)	Worcestershire.
York.....	G. L. Simpson (£1,000)	Yorks, N. & E. Riding (including York).

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. Since 1857 this depository has been provided by the State under sect. 91 of the Act 20 & 21 Vic. c. 77; but the provision has been almost a dead-letter. A will may be deposited through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10*s.* for the deposit, of 2*s.* 6*d.* for entering a minute thereof, and 2*s.* 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. (*See also* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post.*)

PROBATE OF WILLS.

OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT THE AID OF A SOLICITOR.

The entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 44. 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 at present in force will be found in detail under "Estate Duty."

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" (*q.v.*) 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 in the suburbs and many principal towns throughout the country.

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.

Scotland.—"Confirmation" is the Scottish equivalent of Probate. That is obtained in the Sheriff Court of the County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (1) in the case of intestacy or (2) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must be given up. If the deceased had personal property in England or Ireland it is shown in the inventory, and then the confirmation is produced in the principal Court of Probate in England or Ireland. It is then sealed in such Courts and has the effect of probate or letters of administration in England or Ireland. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained at reduced fees.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS.

The only formalities required by the Law of Scotland as regards due execution of a will are for purposes of authentication. A will must be that a person may leave a amount of that legacy does ——— ——— ——— ——— (£8 8s. 8d. sterling). A will may be either (1) *holograph*, *i.e.*, written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; (2) *tested*, which means that it is signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered for execution purposes in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, for preservation. The original deed may be inspected in the General Register House on payment of a small fee. A certified official copy may be obtained from either register on payment of stamp duties and writing fees.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

The Act of 1893 enacts that Trustees may invest in any Parliamentary Stocks or Government Securities of the United Kingdom: on real or heritable Securities in Great Britain or Ireland: in Bank of England Stock: Bank of Ireland Stock: India 3½ per cent. and 3 per cent. Stocks; any Stock hereafter issued by authority of Parliament charged on revenues of India: any Securities having interest guaranteed by Parliament: Metropolitan Board of Works or London County Council Stocks: Debenture Stock created by Metropolitan Police District Receiver: Debenture, Rent-charge, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any railway in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 3 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment: any railway or canal Stock in Great Britain or Ireland leased for 200 years or more at a fixed rental to any railway specified above: Indian Railway Debenture Stocks of companies with interest paid or guaranteed by Indian Council: "B" Annuities, Eastern Bengal, East Indian, and Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, "C" and "D" Annuities of the East Indian Railway, and any like annuities of any other railway hereafter created: any Indian railway with fixed or minimum dividend paid or guaranteed by Indian Council: any Debenture, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any incorporated or chartered Water Company in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 5 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment: any Corporation Stock of any borough having 50,000 inhabitants: any County Council Stock authorised by Act of Parliament or Provisional Order: any Water Stocks issued by incorporated Commissioners levying compulsory rates over areas containing 50,000 inhabitants, such rates not having exceeded 80 per cent. of authorised amount for 10 years: and in any Securities authorised by order of the High Courts of Justice of England or Ireland. Provided Stocks redeemable within 15 years are not purchased at a premium over the redemption price, or at more than 15 per cent. premium over such redemption price if redeemable after 15 years.

The Rule of the Supreme Court, 1893, authorises investment in:—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, and in like Stocks if guaranteed by Railway Companies of the same description and in Nominal Debentures or Nominal Debenture Stock under the Local Loans Act, 1875 or under the Isle of Man Loans Act 1880, provided such Stocks are not liable to redemption within fifteen years from the date of investment

The Trusts Amendment Act, 1884 (*Scotland only*), excludes Irish real or heritable Securities or Stocks and British Railway contingent Preference and Waterworks Stocks admits all Railway Debenture Stocks and Guaranteed Stocks of railways that have paid Ordinary Dividends for the past ten years, and all Municipal Loans, and East India Stocks, and registered Colonial Stocks if approved by Court of Session

The Colonial Stock Act, 1900, permits Trustees both English and Scottish to invest in certain Colonial Stocks registered in the United Kingdom which the Treasury publishes a list of in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes but subject to the clause as to Redeemable Stocks in the Trustee Act, 1893

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a Will, or as Trustee under a Settlement whether new or old and in other capacities of a like nature The public demand for the services of the Public Trustee continues unabated. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1920, was £154 011,203

The facts of any trust new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview Upon his assenting to act his appointment is effected in the same simple way as in that of a private trustee or he can be appointed by an Order of the Court He can act solely or jointly with others

In the case of a Will about to be made, all that the testator need say is, 'I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will , or the appointment may be a joint one with friends or relations In the case of a Will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee can be effected by means of a codicil Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court He can also act as Administrator with or without the Will annexed

The Public Trustee being a permanent trustee, the expense of fresh appointments is saved His integrity is guaranteed by the State, while the public demand for his services should ensure a valuable experience and skill in the execution of his office, and a wide knowledge in the work of investment

The Public Trustee is not, as such, limited in his powers of investment to trustee securities, but, like a private trustee he is bound by such powers of investment as may be given him in the Will or trust instrument under which he acts.

The progress of the Department may doubtless be ascribed to the wide public need for such an office secondly, to the State guarantee which accompanies the remedy provided, and thirdly, to the endeavour which is made to keep the administration upon personal lines The Public Trustee makes a point of giving the personal attention of himself or of his senior officials to the personal details of any trust The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department Accounts of every trust, in simple form, are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

The Public Trustee Act provides that the fees to be charged shall be arranged from time to time so as to produce an annual amount sufficient to discharge the salaries and other expenses of the Department A profit is not intended Owing to the increase in general administrative expenses and to the shrinkage of the capital values and the net income upon which the fees are assessed, it has been necessary to revise the scale prevailing since 1912. An important Committee of Investigation, presided over by Sir George Murray G C B was appointed by the Lord Chancellor in April, 1919, to inquire into the organisation of the Office and any alteration which might be required in the scale of fees.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time by letter or telephone

A pamphlet giving full particulars and details of the new fees can be obtained free of cost upon application to the Office of the Public Trustee Kingsway, W C 2 (*tel* Holborn 2 400) or at any Post Office

A branch office has been opened in Northern Assurance Buildings, Albert Square, Manchester

(For list of Officers, see p 259)

THE HEAD MASTERS CONFERENCE (*Secy*, W A Bulkeley Evans, C B E, M A, 12 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C 4).—The object of the Conference is the discussion of educational questions which affect such schools as are in close connexion with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge The annual meetings are as a rule, held in December alternately (*a*) at some school represented on the Conference, (*b*) at London or some University town In considering applications for admission to the Conference, the committee has regard to the scheme or other instrument under which the school is administered and the numbers in the school As a general rule, there should be 100 boys at least in any school represented at the Conference, and about ten resident undergraduates at the Universities who have gone direct from the school, but regard is also paid to the *proportion* of under graduates to the total number of boys in the school

ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN TEACHERS (Founded 1883, Incorporated 1910).—Teachers holding a degree conferred by a University of Great Britain or Ireland or Overseas Dominions, and of some foreign countries, are eligible for membership, amounting to 2 787 *President*, Miss Gray, *Secretary*, Mrs B. Brough, 108 Victoria Street S W 1

THE ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MISTRESSES.—Head mistresses of Public Secondary Schools with at least 50 pupils are eligible for membership. Members are marked § in the lists on pages 325 to 328 A Conference is held annually in June *President* (1919–1921), Miss Major, M A, King Edward's High School, Birmingham *Secretary*, Miss R. Young, 92 Victoria Street, Westminster, S W 1

I.—PERSONAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING LEASEHOLDS.

The person entitled to administer is shown in brackets.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named

By the Intestates Estates Act, 1890, the widow of a man dying in England Wales, or Ireland intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both real and personal if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the real and personal estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act

If the Intestate die, leaving	*His representatives take in the proportions following —*
Widow only	Half to widow Half to the Crown [Widow]
Widow and child or children	One third to widow, two thirds to children in equal shares In case of deceased children who have left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share [Widow]
Widow and father	Half to widow Half to father [Widow]
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow Half to mother [Widow]
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow Half equally amongst brothers and sisters, whether of the whole or half blood, if a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share [Widow]
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow One fourth to mother One fourth to nephews and nieces *per stirpes* [Widow]
Husband, with or without children	All to husband [Husband]
Father, brothers, and sisters	All to father [Father]
Mother, brothers, and sisters	All equally [Mother]
Mother, but no other kin	All to mother [Mother]
Children, and grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren taking amongst them their deceased parent's share [Any number of children not exceeding three]
Brother or sister, and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share [Brother or sister]
Brother or sister, and grandfather	All to brother or sister [Brother or sister]
Brother or sister, and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister [Brother or sister]
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather [Grandfather]
Father's father, and mother's mother	Equally to both [Either or both]
Grandmother, uncles, and aunts	All to grandmother [Grandmother]
Great-grandfather, uncles, and aunts	Equally *per capita* [To either or any number not exceeding three]
Uncles and aunts	All equally [To either or any number not exceeding three]
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle [Uncle]
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	All to uncle [Uncle]
Aunts, nephew, and niece	All equally [Either not exceeding three]
Cousins	Equally *per capita* [Any number not exceeding three]
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half sister	Equally *per capita* [Any number not exceeding three]

NOTE A.—Taking *per capita* is taking by head individually Taking *per stirpes* is taking by descent or representation Thus if A die leaving three brothers or sisters, and no nearer kin, they each take an equal part of his personal estate in his or her own right, *i. e.*, *per capita*. If there are also children of a deceased brother or sister they share in the estate by taking amongst them the share which their deceased parent would have taken had he or she survived, *i. e.*, *per stirpes*.

NOTE B.—By English Law, brothers and sisters of the half blood share equally with the whole blood.

II.—REAL PROPERTY.

(N B.—Leaseholds are Personal Property.)

Table of Descent of Real Property in England & Wales and Ireland on death of an intestate 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 The *Dower* (viz., widow's thirds) of widows married since 1833 is in the majority of cases barred

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named

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.

If Intestate die, leaving	*Real Property would descend to—*
Wife and child or children and children of a deceased child	One third to wife for life in any case 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 If no son rest to daughters equally 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
Wife and mother	One third to wife for life, rest to mother there being no heirs on father's side
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) Sister and children of deceased sister rest equally between sister and nephew (eldest) Sisters and nieces, only, children of deceased sister rest equally between sisters and nieces nieces taking *per stirpes*
Wife mother nephews and nieces	One third to wife for life rest to nephew (eldest) or nieces if brother left no son
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 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
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) Daughters equally
Husband and child or children	Husband for life (provided the wife or the husband in her right was at some time during the coverture solely seized in possession of the legal or equitable estate) afterwards to only child or to eldest son or issue of a deceased eldest son If all daughters to them equally
Mother, but no wife child or issue of a child, father brother, sister nephew, or niece or more distant descendants of father	All to mother in default of lineal ancestors on the father's side or issue of such ancestors
Mother, and brothers and sisters	All to eldest brother
Mother and sisters	All to sisters
Father and brothers and sisters	All to father
Child and grandchild by deceased child	See above Rest to eldest son or his issue,' under head Wife and child &c
Brother and grandfather	All to brother
Brother's grandson and brother or sister's daughter	All to great nephew if eldest brother's grandson All to brother's daughter if child of eldest brother
Brother and two aunts	Brother all
Brother and wife	One third to wife for life, rest to brother
Grandfather (no nearer)	All to grandfather
Father's father & mother's mother	All to father's father
Grandmother & uncle or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt
Uncle and deceased uncle's child	Uncle unless deceased uncle was elder brother when his child takes all
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
Two aunts nephew and niece children of deceased brother	Nephew
Uncle or aunt's children and brother's grandchildren through a son	Eldest brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between them equally
Nephew by brother and nephew by half sister	Nephew by brother
Nephew by deceased brother and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother

NOTE A.—By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, the real estate of a deceased person devolves to the personal representative of the deceased, and probate and letters of administration may be granted in respect of real estate only, although there is no personal estate The ultimate ownership of real estate is not affected by these provisions, which are for the convenience of administration As to the persons entitled to administration of real estate, they are substantially the same as in the case of personal estate, but the Court shall in granting letters of administration, have regard to the rights and interests of persons interested in the real estate and the heir at law, if not one of the next of kin, shall be equally entitled to the grant with the next of kin

I.—MOVABLES.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act, 1911, the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and movable if under £500 in value, if over that amount she takes £500 out of the heritable and movable estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act

If the Intestate die, leaving	*His representatives take in the proportions following —*
Widow only	Half to widow, half to next of kin, or if none, then to the Crown
Widow and child or children	One third to widow Remaining two thirds to child or among children equally
Widow and children and issue of predeceasing children	One third to widow, one third to living children equally, remaining third amongst living children *per capita** and issue of deceased children *per stirpes**
Widow and father	Half to widow, half to father.
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow, one half to mother
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow, half equally amongst brothers and sisters whether of the whole or half blood consanguinean If a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow, one half to mother
Husband, with or without children	Half to husband, half to wife's next of kin
Father and mother	Whole to father
Father, mother, brothers and sisters	Half to father, half to brothers and sisters equally
Father and mother and their grandchildren	Half to father, half to grandchildren equally *per stirpes*
Father, brothers and sisters	One half to father, one half equally amongst brothers and sisters
Mother, brothers and sisters	Mother one half, brothers and sisters one half equally
Mother, but no other kin	Whole to mother
Child, children or grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share
Brothers or sisters and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share
Brother or sister and grandfather	All to brother or sister
Brother or sister and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather
Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father
Grandmother, uncles and aunts	All to uncle and aunts, if paternal
Great grandfather, uncles and aunts	All to uncles and aunts, if paternal if not, then to paternal great grandfather
Uncles and aunts	All equally
Uncle and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle
Uncle by mother's side and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes to exclusion of maternal uncle
Aunts, nephew and niece	Nephew and niece
Cousins	Equally *per capita**
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half sister	All to nephew by brother

NOTE A.—Illegitimate children do not succeed to their father or mother as heirs in intestacy

NOTE B.—In Scotland, a lease on intestacy and in the absence of any destination descends to the heir at law.

NOTE C.—When a person dies intestate leaving heritable estate as well as movables, the heir to the heritage, if he is also one of the next of kin, is not entitled to any of the movables if he takes the heritage He may, however "collate the heritage, i.e., share it with the other next of kin and thus get an equal share of the mixed estate

* *Per Capita* means by the head, *per stirpes* means inheriting through a parent deceased Movables taken *per capita* divide into as many shares as there are children Where representatives of a deceased parent take *per stirpes* they take equally amongst them the share that would have fallen to the deceased had he or she survived.

II.—HERITAGE.

Table of Succession to heritable property in Scotland on intestacy and in the absence of any destination in the property writs, other than "to heirs and successors

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named

If Intestate die leaving	*Heritage would descend to —*
(1) Wife only, no blood relations	One third to wife for life, rest to Crown as *ultimus hæres*
(2) Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child	One third to wife for life Fee to eldest son or his heir male If no son then to daughters equally The eldest son of a deceased daughter taking his mother's place
(3) Wife and father	One third to wife for life, rest to father
(4) Wife and mother	One third to wife for life Fee to nearest heir male
(5) Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One third to wife for life Fee to immediate younger brother and his heir male, if none, then to immediate elder brother
(6) Wife, mother, nephews and nieces	One third to wife for life rest to nephew (eldest) or nieces equally if brother left no son See No 2
(7) Wife, mother brother sisters and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	One third to wife for life, rest to younger brother and his heirs If the only heirs are nieces they will take equally If no younger brother then to immediate elder brother and his heirs in the same way If sisters but no brothers the sisters take equally, and if the sisters have predeceased leaving only daughters they succeed equally
(8) No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	To brother as in (5) whom failing to lineal ancestor paternal and his heirs
(9) Children by one or more wives and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son or his issue If no male issue then to female issue as in (2)
(10) Husband and child or children	Liferent of whole to husband Fee to eldest son
(11) Mother, but no wife, child or issue of a child father, brother, sister nephew or niece or more distant descendants of father	Nearest paternal collateral (uncle or his heirs) If none then to grandfather and his heirs
(12) Mother and brothers and sisters	All to younger brother whom failing to immediate elder brother
(13) Mother and sisters	All to sisters equally
(14) Father and brothers and sisters	Fee as in (5)
(15) Child and grandchild by deceased child	(See No 2) "Rest to eldest son or his issue under head "Wife and child etc
(16) Brother and grandfather	All to brother
(17) Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to great nephew if grandson of brother (conforming to Nos 2 and 7) All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother
(18) Brother and two aunts	Brother all
(19) Brother and wife	One third to wife for life rest to brother
(20) Grandfather (no nearer)	All to grandfather
(21) Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father
(22) Grandmother and uncle or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt
(23) Uncle and deceased uncle's child	If deceased uncle was younger brother then to child If both brothers older than intestate, then to the younger of them or his heir male
(24) Uncle by mother's side and deceased uncle's or aunt's child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side
(25) Two aunts nephew and niece children of deceased brother	Nephew
(26) Uncle or aunt's children and brother's grandchildren through a son	Brother's grandson or if granddaughters between them equally (conforming to Nos 2 and 7)
(27) Nephew by brother, and nephew by half sister	Nephew by brother
(28) Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew son of deceased brother

NOTE.—In Scotland succession to heritage on intestacy NEVER ascends to the mother and her relations Even the mother's own estate after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again

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 *All charges are now subject to an increase of* 33⅓ *per cent*

Scotland — Solicitors' fees for Conveyancing and General business are regulated by a joint table approved by the different societies of Law Agents (Solicitors) Fees for litigation are regulated by the Court of Session The tables of fees are published in The "Parliament House Book' and in 'The Scottish Law Directory When a solicitor sues for payment of a professional account it is remitted to the Auditor of the Court for taxation of his charges

MEDICAL FEES

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 £10 to £25	£25 to £50	£50 to £100
Ordinary Visit	6d 5s to 10s 6d	7s 6d to 15s	
Night Visit	an ordinary visit		
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	2s 6d		
Detention per ½ hour	5s to 7s 6d	5s to 10s 6d	7s 6d to 15s
Letters of Advice	Same charge as for an ordinary visit		
Attendce on servants	5s	5s	5s to 7s 6d
Midwifery	2½ Gs	2½ to 4½ Gs	4½ to 7½ Gs
Administrng Chlfrm	15s	1½ Gs	3 Gs
Consultants			
Advice or Visit alone	2 Gs	2 Gs	2 Gs
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	2½ Gs	2½ to 3 Gs	2½ to 3 Gs
Mileage beyond two miles from Home			

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

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c, if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if *he* send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c, when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year

ACCOUNTANTS CHARGES

For preparing balance sheet, investigating accounts, &c, principal's time, exclusively so employed, per day of seven hours, £1 1s to £2 2s

Chief clerk's time, 10s 6d to £1 11s 6d

Other clerks' time, per day of seven hours, 7s 6d to 16s

These charges to include stationery, except the forms used

ARCHITECTS

Fees on New Works —For taking the Client's instructions preparing sketch design, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement or otherwise, preparing drawings and specifications for the purpose of estimates obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and in preparation of contract, selecting and instructing of consultants, furnishing to the Contractor one copy of the drawings and specification and such other details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, general supervision as above defined, issuing certificates for payment, and passing and certifying accounts, a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows —

(*a*) If the contract or order exceeds £2,000 the percentage is to be 6 per cent

(*b*) If the contract or order does not exceed £2,000 the percentage is to be 10 per cent in the case of works costing £100 graduated to 6 per cent in the case of works costing £2,000 as the special character of such works may render appropriate

Alterations and Additions —A percentage not exceeding twice the amount due for new works of the same cost

Fittings, Decorations, &c —In works in which designs for fittings, appointments, decorations or complex detail or construction are main features, special fees may be charged according to the circumstances, and also for designs for furniture.

Omitted Works —In addition to the per centage on the total cost of executed works, the

Architect is to be paid in respect of all works included in the tender or order, but not executed, two thirds of the charge which would have been due upon them had they been carried out

Partial Service —If the project or part of it be abandoned, or if the services of the Architect cease or are dispensed with before a contract is entered into or order given, the charges in respect of the works abandoned or for which the Architect was employed (as the case may be) are as follows —

(*a*) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, one fourth of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works

(*b*) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable quantities to be prepared or a tender obtained, two thirds of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works

Instalments —On a contract being entered into or order given for the works the Architect shall be entitled to an instalment of two thirds of the charge calculated on the total amount of the contract or order, and no part of such payment shall be reclaimable from the Architect in the event of the subsequent abandonment of the works The remainder of the Architect's remuneration shall be payable by instalments from time to time as the work proceeds

Work Executed with Old Materials, &c —In all cases where work is executed wholly or in part with old materials, or where material, labour or carriage is provided by the Client, the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed throughout by a Contractor and with new material

Services Not Included in Percentage —The foregoing percentages do not cover the following services, for which, and for any other services not covered by any payment herein provided for, additional charges may be made in accordance with the amount of work involved —

Advising as to the selection and suitability of site Negotiations relating to the site or building Surveying the site or building and taking levels, and making surveys, measurements, and plans of existing buildings

The preparation of further sketch designs necessitated by a material alteration in, or addition to the Client's instructions, or altering the working drawings and specification in consequence thereof prior to the commencement of the works Altering drawings, or preparing new drawings, and other services involved in consequence of variations or additions desired by the Client after the commencement of the works Making extra drawings for the Client's or Contractors' use, and making drawings for and negotiations with ground landlords, adjoining owners, public authorities, or others, and making applications for licenses and consents

Making arrangements in respect of party walls and rights of light and other easements, reservations or restrictions Services in connection with litigation or arbitration. Services consequent upon or resulting from the death or bankruptcy of Contractors or the failure or neglect of Contractors from any cause whatever to carry out the works in accordance with the contract or order or consequent upon the fraud or negligence of the Clerk of Works Services in connection with fire, flood, or tempest during the execution of the works, and services in connection with the planning of grounds or

Housing Schemes and Laying Out Estates.— The fees are those approved by the Ministry of Health, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Scottish Board of Health

Approval of Lessee's Plans — For approving plans submitted by a lessee and for inspecting the work during its progress so far as may be necessary to ensure the conditions being fulfilled, and certifying for lease when required, the charge is as follows —

For each £100 or part of £100 of the total cost up to £500, 2½ per cent (minimum fee, £3 3*s*)

For each £100 or part of £100 from £500 to £5 000, 1¼ per cent

For each £100 or part of £100 above £5,000, 1 guinea per cent

Litigation and Arbitration —For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendances in Court or before Arbitrators or other tribunals, and for other services in connection with litigation and arbitration the charges are based upon the time occupied and the professional standing of the Architect

Land Surveying and Levelling —For surveying and making a plan of a town, village street or road, estate or grounds or any part thereof, for taking levels, setting out streets or roads, and for other services in connection with land not otherwise specifically provided for, the charges are by time in accordance with Clause 21

Sanitary Surveys —For inspecting, reporting and advising on the sanitary condition of premises, the charge is by time in accordance with Clause 21 the minimum fee being £3 3*s*, in addition to the cost of assistance and appliances

Expenses —The above mentioned fees are, in all cases exclusive of the cost of copies of documents, lithography, travelling and hotel expenses and all other disbursements, which are to be charged in addition

QUANTITY SURVEYORS

A fee of 2½ per cent upon the amount of the lowest tender received for the contemplated building or upon its estimated cost should the work be abandoned before tenders are received, is charged by Quantity Surveyors for preparing Bills of Quantities

For Measuring and Adjusting Variations the fees are 2½ per cent on the amount of additions, and 1½ per cent on the amount of omissions brought into account

For Services in Connexion with Litigation or Arbitration, a charge per day (dependent upon the Surveyor's professional position) is made

The above charges are exclusive of the cost of printing, lithography and fair copies of accounts, and in all cases travelling and other out of pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

On *Constructional Work* the payment is usually an agreed fee or a commission (which includes the necessary drawings, etc.) of 5 per cent. on the cost of the works where the contract exceeds £5 000 and 7½ to 10 per cent where the amount does not exceed £5,000

For *Quantities and Accounts* (the services which in architectural work would not be covered by the Architect's fee but would be

Quantity Surveyor's work) the usual charge is 1½ to 2 per cent. where the amount exceeds £5,000 and 2 to 2½ per cent. on amounts below £5,000.

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND ESTATE AGENTS.

1. Sales by Auction.

Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Properties, including the preparation of particulars, and advising as to reserves:—On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.

In addition to the above charges:—On amounts by the purchaser *for Chattels, Fixtures, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber*, and *Tenant-right* under the conditions of sale, in addition to the purchase-money of the property:—5 per cent. on £300, and 2½ per cent. on residue, to include inventory and valuation.

Sale before Auction

After issue of advertisements, the same scale as by auction

Non-Sale.

Charge equivalent to one-fourth of the commission which would have been earned on a sale up to £5,000 calculated on the reserve price, to include valuation for reserves; on larger amounts by arrangement.

Sale after Auction.

In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for non-sale would merge into the ordinary commission then payable.

Furniture, Trade Stocks, and Chattels.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Plant and Machinery.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Live and Dead Farming Stock (except Horses and Pedigree Cattle).—2½ per cent. on live stock, and 5 per cent. on dead stock, on the amount realised.

Horses and Pedigree Cattle.—5 per cent. on the amount realised.

On Lots referred to in the last four paragraphs, reserved or bought in by or on behalf of the vendor.—One half the commission on sale, calculated on the amount of reserve or buying-in price.

2. Private Treaty Sales.

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases.—On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.; and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant-right*, of 5 per cent up to £300, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, to include inventory and valuation.

3. Purchases.

Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Property.—One-half of the scale for sale by private treaty, calculated upon the amount of the purchase-money, but including inspection, advising as to value, and negotiating or bidding. If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged: one guinea per cent. on first £1,000; half a guinea on next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

4. Lettings.

Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses, Flats, &c., or on Disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise.—If the annual value be £100 or less 5 per cent. on one year's rent, where the term is for one year or less, and 7½ per cent. on one year's rent where the term is for more than one year. If the annual value be over £100 the above scale shall apply to the first £100 and on the excess rental over that amount, where the term is for three years or less, 5 per cent. on one year's rent; where the term is for more than three years, 7½ per cent. on one year's rent; *in the case of repairing leases* the commission is 10 per cent. on one year's rent. Upon the premium or consideration (in all cases), 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 £300, and 2½ per cent. on the residue. In the case of a progressive rent the commission is based on the average rent receivable. When a property, which an agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let by him, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable.

For negotiating the Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

On Letting Furnished Houses or Flats in Town or Country, or Shootings, including Collection of Rent.—5 per cent. on the first year's rental, and 2½ per cent. for the remainder of the term.

For negotiating the Renting of Furnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

For Making or Checking Inventories of Furniture and Effects.—A minimum fee of two guineas per day, exclusive of expenses.

On Letting Land on Building Lease.—One year's ground rent on first £50; three quarters ditto on next £50; half ditto on next £900; quarter ditto on residue.

5. Collections or Receiverships.

10 per cent. upon gross rental of weekly property; 5 per cent. upon gross rental of other property or tithes; 7½ per cent. upon the gross rental for the management and collection of rents on agricultural estates; 2½ to 5 per cent. on ground rents, according to the amount of the rents and the number of collections.

6. Laying Out or Development of Estates.

For Road Construction, 5 per cent. upon the outlay, exclusive of expenses.

7. Valuations.

1. *Valuation of Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Properties.*—A guinea per cent. on the first £1,000; half a guinea per cent. on the next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property, subject to a minimum fee of five guineas.

2. *Of Property taken under Compulsory Powers.*—The charge is on Ryde's Scale. The fee is exclusive of five guineas per day for attendances. Plans and disbursements extra.

3. *Valuing for Annual Rental.*—(*a*) *Agricultural Property*—7½ guineas per cent. up to £250, 5 guineas per cent. on the next £250, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond. (*b*) *Urban and Residential Property*—5 guineas per cent. up to £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond. Minimum fee 3 guineas.

4 *Valuation of Furniture, Fixtures, and Effects* —5 per cent. up to £300, and 2½ per cent. on the residue

5 *Valuation of Plant, Machinery, and Trade Stocks* —5 per cent on first £100, and 2½ per cent on the residue

6. *Valuation of Live and Dead Farming Stock* —5 guineas per cent on first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent on the residue.

7 *Valuation of Hotel and Public House Fixture, Fittings, and Stock* —5 guineas per cent up to £1,000, and £3 3s per cent. on the residue

8 *Valuation for Probate and Estate Duty Purposes* —(*a*) *Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property.*—One guinea per cent on the first £1,000, half a guinea per cent. on the next £4,000, and one quarter guinea per cent on the remainder Minimum fee, £5 5s on each property.

(*b*) *Of Furniture and Effects* —5 guineas per cent on the first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent on the next £400, and 1½ guineas per cent of the remainder of the amount of valuation, to include inventory Minimum fee, £5 5s

9. *Valuations under the Finance* (1909-10) *Act*, 1910. *For Survey, Completion of Government Returns, Valuation, and Report*

Country Residential Properties, Agricultural Land, and Undeveloped Land —One half-guinea per cent. up to a "total value" of £20,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent on the balance above that amount.

Urban Properties —One quarter-guinea per cent on a "total value" of £20,000, and one-eighth guinea per cent on the balance above that amount. Minimum fee, £3 3s

10. *Preparing Specification of Dilapidations and settling the amount if required* —5 guineas per cent on the amount Minimum fee, £5 5s.

11. *Valuation or Sale of Timber* —5 guineas per cent on amount realised When valuing only, 5 guineas per cent on first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent on the residue

12 *Valuation of Tenant-Right* —5 guineas per cent on the first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the next £900, and 1½ guineas per cent. on the residue

Where one valuer acts between both parties the minimum charge shall be scale and a half, divisible between both parties

Table of Income or Wages.

Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day
£	s d	d	d	£ s	£ s d	s	d	£	£ s d	£ s	d
	0 10	2¼	0¼	8	13 4	3	5¼	18	1 10	6	11¾
	1 8	4½	0¾	8 8	14 0	3 2¼	5½	18 18	1 11	3¼	0¼
	2 6	7	1	8	14 2	3 3¼	5½	19	1 11	3¾	0½
	3 4	9	1¼	9	15 0	3 5½	6	20	1 13	8¼	1¼
	3 6	9½	1½	9	15 9	3 7½	6¼	30	2 10	6½	7¾
	4 2	11½	1¾	10	16 8	3 10¼	6½	40	3 6	4¼	2¾
	5 0	13¾			17 6	4 0½	7	50	4 3	2¾	9
	5 3	2			18 4	4 2¾	7¼	60	5 0		3½
	5 10	4¼	2¼	11 11	19 3	4 5¼	7½	70	5 16		
	6 8	6½				7½	8	80	6 13	9¼	4 4½
	7 0	7½	2¾	12	1 0	4 10¼	8¼	90	7 10	7½	4 11¼
	7 6	8¾	3	13	1 8	5 0	8½	100	8 6	5½	5 5¾
	8 4	11	3¼	13	2 9	5 3	9	200	16 13	11	10 11½
	8 9	0¼	3½	14	3 4	5 4½	9¼	300	25 0	4½	16 5¼
	9 2	1½	3¾	14	4 6	5 7¾	9¾	400	33 6	10¼	1 11
	10 0	3¾	4	15	5 0	5 9¼	9¾	500	41 13	3¾	7 4¾
	10 6	5	4¼	15	6 3	6 0¾	10¼	600	50 0	9½	12 10½
	10 10	6	4¼	16	6 8	6 1¾	10½	700	58 6	2¾	18 4¼
	11 8	8¼	4½		8 0	6 5½	11	800	66 13	8¼	3 10
7 7	12 3	10	4¾		8 4	6 6½	11¼	900	75 0	1¾	9 3¾
7 10	12 6	10½			9 9	6 10½	11¼		83 6 8	19 4 7¼	14 9½

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept		Nov	Dec
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306		365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April . .	275	300	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September . .	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365		61	92
October... . .	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335			61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334		30
December .	31			121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

Monetary Units of the World.

IMPERIAL COINS ISSUED IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Year	GOLD			Silver	Bronze	Total
	London Mint	Australian and Ottawa Mints	Total			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	27 638 789	9 211,209	36 849 998	1 934,404	314 525	39 098 927
1914	15 286 170	8 772 102	23 898 272	6 250,569	261 134	30 409,975
1915	21,301,000	7 934 389	29 235,389	7 598 977	248 415	37 082,781
1916	1,554 000	6 847 449	8 401 449	8 192 428	452 800	17 046 677
1917	1 014 000	6 770 624	7 784 624	4 137,085	588 365	12 470 074
1918	—	13 925 178	13 925 178	8 885 384	418 845	23 229 407
1919	—	5 589 305	5 589 305	3 318 737	548 273	9 356 315

Mint Marks—The designs adopted for gold coins are identically the same in the Mints of London Sydney Melbourne and Perth with minute Mint Marks Immediately above the date on the reverse side—the letter S (Sydney) M (Melbourne), P (Perth) C (Ottawa, Canada) and I (Bombay India), otherwise, all Imperial gold coins are of identical design

The authorised Coinage of the United Kingdom consists of the following pieces those marked* being issued on special occasions only the issue of crowns and double florins has been discontinued for several years —

Denomination	Standard Weight	Least Current Weight	Remedy† of Weight
GOLD	Grains	Grains	Grains
*Five Pound	616 37239	612 500	1 00
*Two Pound	246 54895	245 000	0 40
Sovereign	123 27447	122 500	0 20
Half Sovereign	61 63723	61 125	0 15
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 4*d*	29 09090		0 262
Threepence	21 81818		0 212
*Twopence	14 54545		0 144
*Penny	7 27272		0 087
BRONZE			
Penny	145 83333		2 916
Halfpenny	87 50000	—	1 750
Farthing	43 75000		0 875

STANDARD GOLD contains twenty two twenty fourths (carats) of fine gold and two twenty fourths of alloy, fineness 916 66 or 22 carats Twenty troy pounds of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half sovereign one troy ounce is therefore worth £3 17s 10½*d*, and one ounce of pure gold on the same basis £4 4s 11½*d* During 1920 the market price of gold has been above these figures

STANDARD SILVER formerly consisted of thirty seven-fortieths of fine silver and three fortieths of alloy fineness 925 Silver for coinage, by an Amending Act (10 Geo V ch 3) consists of one half silver, one half alloy, or in millesimal fineness, 500 One troy pound of silver is coined into 66 shillings [Another Standard called the "New Sterling or Britannia of the fineness 11 oz 10 dwt (958 33), is practically obsolete It is occasionally used, however, for high class plate]

On account of the high price of precious metals the melting of British gold and silver coin is prohibited as well as their export

†BRONZE is an alloy of copper 95 parts tin 4 parts and zinc 1 part

THE REMEDY is the amount of variation permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint

TOKENS No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for or as representing bronze or other money under a penalty of £20

LIGHT GOLD—Any person to whom it is tendered may break cut or deface any gold coin below the least current weight, but under the provisions of the Coinage Act 1891 and an Order in Council of 16 March 1892 light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES are issued for sums of £5 £10 £20, £50 also for £100, £200 £500, and £1 000

TREASURY NOTES of the value of £1 and 10s are issued, and are legal tender to any amount

BANK POST BILLS can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £10 and over at seven days sight They are issued for the full sum named thereon without allowance for discount No charge is made for bills so drawn they may be obtained at the Chief Office of the Bank of England 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 and Treasury notes are 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

BRITISH COINAGE STATISTICS—During 1919 the number of coins struck at the Royal Mint was 222,401,551 of which 217,741,551 were Imperial and 4,660,000 Colonial

† It may be noted that the legal weight of a penny is one third of the halfpenny one fifth and of the farthing one tenth of an ounce avoirdupois Further the halfpenny is one inch in diameter

THE PRICE OF SILVER 1910–1920 —*The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows* —1910, 24 11/16*d* 1911, 24 7/16*d* 1912, 28 1/16*d* 1913, 27 7/16*d* 1914, 25 1/16*d*, 1915 23 11/16*d*, 1916, 31 5/16*d*, 1917, 40 3/16*d*, 1918, 47 7/16*d*, 1919, 37 1/16*d* On Oct 27, 1920, the price of silver was 52 1/16*d* per oz

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 4861

CURRENCY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE ABROAD

Imperial Sterling Coins are the *sole legal metallic currency* in —

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND SOUTH AFRICA GENERALLY
FALKLAND ISLANDS
FIJI
GIBRALTAR
NEW ZEALAND
ST HELENA

Special Coins are current in addition to the Imperial series in —

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH — Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and three pences in silver, and pence and half pence in bronze of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations but of special designs
BRITISH GUIANA —A special groat or four pence
GUERNSEY —Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4 2 and 1 double
JAMAICA —Nickel bronze pence halfpence, and farthings
JERSEY — Special pence, halfpence, and farthings
MALTA —One third of a farthing
NIGERIA NORTH AND SOUTH —Silver and also mixed metal, 2*s*, 1*s*, 6*d*, and 3*d* One penny one halfpenny and one tenth penny (nickel bronze)

SPECIAL METALLIC CURRENCIES OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS

DOMINION	MONETARY UNIT (Standard Coin)	VALUE In British Currency	VALUE Pieces to the Pound Sterling	GOLD COINS	SILVER AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY COINS
		s *d*			
BRITISH HONDURAS	Gold Dollar	4 1½	4 867	British and United States	*Silver*—50, 25 10, and 5 cents *Nickel*—5 cents *Bronze*—cents
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	S S dollar at fixed rating		8 57		*Nickel*—5, 2½, and 1 cent *Bronze*—1 and ½ cent
CANADA	Silver Dollar on gold basis		4 867	Canadian 10 & 5 dollars also British gold & United States 10 and 5 dollars	*Silver*—1 dollar 50 25, 10 and 5 cents *Bronze*— cents
	Indian Rupee fixed rating			British	*Silver*—50 25 and 10 cents *Nickel*—5 cents *Copper*—5 1, ½, and ¼ cent
CEYLON	Piastre		180	British	*Silver* 18, 9, 4, and 3 piastres *Bronze*—1, ½, and ¼ piastre
EAST AFRICA	Florin				*Silver*—50 and 25 cents *Nickel* (perforated)—10, 5, 1, and ½ cent
EGYPT†	Gold *Pound* of 100 *Piastres*			£E1 50 *Piastres*	*Silver*—2 5,10 20 *Piastres*
HONG KONG (and LABUAN)	Dollar Mexican or British		5 76*		*Silver*—50 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—1 and 1/10 cent
INDIA	Rupee (fixed rating) = 16 annas = 64 pice			British and 15 rupee piece	*Nickel* (square)—¼, ¼, and ⅛ rupee (2 annas), (scolloped)—1/16 rupee 1 anna *Copper*—2, 1, ½ and ⅓ pice or pie
MAURITIUS (and SEYCHELLES)	Indian Rupee, fixed rating				*Silver*—20 and 10 cents *Bronze* — 5, 2, and 1 cents
NEWFOUNDLAND	Dollar on gold basis		4 867		*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents *Bronze*—cents
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	S S dollar at fixed rating		8 57	British	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50 20, 10, and 5 cents *Bronze* —1, ½, and 1/2 cent.
UGANDA	Same as East Africa				

* Variable with the price of silver—(Oct 27 1920) 52½ pence per standard ounce
† The only gold coin in general use in Egypt is the British sovereign which is current at 97½ piastres.

MONEYS OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

The currency systems of many nations are dislocated as a consequence of the war. In many cases silver coins are reduced in fineness; in others coins in low value metals are substituted.

* Values thus marked are subject to fluctuation.

Country.	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency £ s. d	Gold Coins	Silver Coins
Albania	(*No metallic currency*)	...	...	...
Argentina	*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20 and 50 *Centavos*
	Actual, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 *1 8¾	...	...
Austria	*Krone* of 100 *Heller*	0 0 10	10, 20 and 100 *Kronen*	1, 2 and 5 *Kronen*
Belgium	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	20 *Francs*	1, 2 and 5 *Francs*
Congo	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	...	50 *Centimes*
Bolivia	*Nominal*, Gold *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	1, 2½ and 5 *Bolivianos*	1 *Bol*; 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
	Actual, Silver *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	0 *3 5	...	50 and 20 *Centavos*
Brazil	*Nominal*, Gold *Milreis*	0 2 3	10 & 20 *Milreis*	1, 2 *Milreis*
	Actual, Paper *Milreis*	0 *1 3½	...	500 *Reis*
Bulgaria	*Lev* of 100 *Stotinki*	0 0 9·513	10, 20, 100 *Leva*	1, 2, 5 *Leva*; 50 *Stotinki*
Chile	*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 1 6	5, 10, 20 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20 *Centavos*
	Actual, Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0* 8½	...	...
China	*Yuan* (dollar) of 100 *Cents*	0 *2 6	...	1 *Yuan*; 10, 25, 50 *Cents*
Colombia	*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	½ and 1 *Peso*; 1 *Peseta*, ½ *Peseta*
	Actual, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 *3¼	...	...
Costa Rica	Gold *Colon* of 100 *Centesimos*	0 1 10·9	2, 5, 10, 20 *Colones*	5, 10, 25, 50 *Centesimos*
Cuba	Silver *Piastre* of 100 *Centavos*	...	No coinage	No coinage
	Spanish Gold *Dollar*	0 3 9½	...	...
	U.S. Gold *Dollar*	0 4 1·32	...	...
Czecho-Slovakia	(*Franc currency proposed*)	...	...	...
Denmark	Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	0 1 1½	10 & 20 *Kroner*	1, 2 *Kroner*; 10 & 25 *Ore*
Ecuador	Silver *Sucré* of 100 *Centavos*	0 2 0	10 & 20 *Sucrés*	1 *Sucré*; 5, 10, 40, 50 *Centavos*
Finland	Gold *Markka* of 100 *Penni*	0 0 9·513	10, 20 *Markkaa*	1, 2, *Markka*; 25, 50 *Penni*
France	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	10 & 20 *Francs*	1, 2, 5 *Francs*; 20 and 50 *Centimes*
Algeria	Same as France	...	...	...
Indo-China	*Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 *3 4½	...	1 *Piastre*
Madagascar	Same as France	...	...	...
Tunis	Same as France	...	...	...
German States	*Mark* of 100 *Pfennige*	0 0 11·7483	10 and 20 *Mark*	1, 2, 3, 5 *Mark*; 50 *Pfennige*
Greece	*Nominal*, *Drachma* of 100 *Lepta*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20 *Drachmae*	1, 2, 5 *Drachmas*; 20, 50 *Lepta*
	Actual, Paper *Drachma*	0 0 9½	...	...
Guatemala	*Nominal*, Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	5 and 10 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; ¼, ½, 1, 2, 4 *Reales*
	Actual, Paper *Peso*	0 0 3	...	...
Haiti	*Nominal*, Gold *Gourde* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	1, 2, 5, 10 *Gourdes*	1 *Gourde*; 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 *Centavos*
	Actual, Paper *Gourde*	0 0 *8½	...	...
Honduras	Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	...	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 25, 50 *Centavos*
Hungary	*Krone* of 100 *Heller*	0 0 10	10, 20 and 100 *Kronen*	1, 2 and 5 *Kronen*
Italy	*Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 *Lire*	1, 2, 5 *Lire*; 50 *Centesimi*
Tripoli	Same as Italy	...	...	...
Japan	Gold *Yen* of 100 *Sen*	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 *Yen*	10, 20, 50 *Sen*
Korea	Gold *Won* of 100 *Chon*	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 *Won*	10, 20, 50 *Chon*

Country	Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit in British Currency £ s d	Gold Coins	Silver Coins
Liberia	U S *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 4 1 32		10 25 50 *Cents*
Luxemburg	*Franc* = 80 *Pfennige*	0 0 9 513		
Mexico	*Nominal* Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Centavos*	0 2 0[1]6	5, 10 *Dollars*	1 *Dollar*, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
	Actual Silver *Dollar*	0 3 5½*		
Monaco	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9 513	20 & 100 *Francs*	
Montenegro	*Perper* = Austrian *Krone*	0 0 10	10 20 100 *Perpera*	1, 2, 5 *Perpera*
Morocco	Silver *Piastre* = 5 *Francs*	0 3 0		1 *Piastre* 1[2] ¼ *Piastre*
Netherlands	Gold *Florin* or *Gulden* of 100 *Cents*	0 1 7 824	5, 10 *Florins*	1[2] 1 2[1] *Florins*, 10, 25 *Cents*
Java	Gold *Ducat*	0 9 4[1]2		
Curaçao	Same as Netherlands			
Nicaragua	Gold *Cordoba* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 1 32		5 10 20 50 *Centavos*
	Actual Paper *Peso*	0 0 4*		
Norway	Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	0 1 1[1]	5 10 20 *Kroner*	1 2 *Kroner*, 10 25 50 *Ore*
Oman	*Muhamádi* of 20 *Gad*	1 0 1		Maria Theresa Dollar and Indian Rupees
Panama	Gold *Balboa* of 2 *Pesos*	0 4 2	1 2[1] 5 10 20 *Balboas*	1 *Peso*, 5 10 20, 50 *Cents*
Paraguay	*Nominal Peso* of 100 *Centavo*	0 3 11[1]	...	1 *Peso* 5 10 20 50 *Centavos*
	Paper *Peso*	0 0 3*		
Persia	Silver *Kran* of 20 *Shahis*	0 0 7*	½ 1 *Toman* (20 *Kran*) 2 *Kran*	¼ 1 2 *Kran*
Peru	*Libra* of 10 *Soles* (= 100 *Dineros* = 1000 *Centavos*)	1 0 0	1 1 1 *Libra*	1 1 1 *Sol* 1 1 *Dinero*, 5 10 20 *Centavos*
Poland	*Marka Polska* of 100 *pfennige* (No metallic currency)			
Portugal	*Nominal*, Gold *escudo*	0 4 5[1]4	1 1 1 *Escudo*	1 *Milreis* 1, 1 2 5 *Pestos*
	Actual, Paper *escudo*	0 3 4		
Portuguese India	Indian *Rupee* = 400 *Reis*	0 1 4		1 *Rupee*
Rumania	Gold *Leu* of 100 *Bani*	0 0 9 513	10, 12[1] 20 25 50 100 *Lei*	1 2 5 *Lei* 50 *Bani*
Russia	*Nominal* Gold *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks*	0 2 1	5 7[1] 10, 15 *Roubles*	1 *Rouble* 5, 10 15, 20, 25 50 *Kopecks*
	Actual, Paper *Rouble*			
	Northern *Rouble*	0 0 6		
Salvador	Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11[1]	1 2, 5 10 20 *Pesos*	1 *Peso* 5 10, 20 50 *Centavos*
	Paper *Peso*	0 1 3[1] *		
Serbia	*Dinar* of 100 *Paras*	0 0 9 513	10 20 *Dinar*	1 2 5 *Dinars* 50 *Paras*
Siam	Gold *Tical* of 100 *Satangs*	0 1 6[1]	*Dos* of 10 *Ticals*	¼ ½ 1 *Tical*
Spain	*Nominal* Silver *Peseta*	0 0 9 513	5 10 20 50 100 *Pesetas*	1 2 5 *Pesetas* 20 50 *Centimos*
	Actual Paper *Peseta*	0 0 9		
Sweden	Gold *Krona* of 100 *Ore*	0 1 1[1]	5 10 20 *Kronor*	1 2 *Kronor* 10 25, 50 *Ore*
Switzerland	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9 513	10 20 *Francs*	1 2 5 *Francs* 50 *Centimes*
Turkey	Turkish *Lira* of 100 *Piastres*	0 18 0	25 50 100 250 500 *Piastres*	1, 1 2 5 10 20 *Piastres*
	Gold *Piastre* of 40 *Paras*	0 0 2 165		
United States	Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 4 1 32	1 2½ 5 10 20 *Dollars*	¼ 1 1 *Dollar* 1 *Dime*
Philippines	*Filipino* = 50 U S *Cents*	0 2 0 66		
Uruguay	*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centesimos*	0 4 3		1 *Peso* 10 20 50 *Centesimos*
	Actual Silver *Peso*	0 4 2*		
Venezuela	Gold *Bolivar* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 9[1]	5 10, 20 50 *Bolivares*	1 2 5 *Bolivares*, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Yugo Slavia	(No *metallic currency*, 1 *dinar* = 1 *franc*)	..		

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for the United Kingdom, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The Yard and the Pound are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The Gallon, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight.

For the use of Apothecaries and for selling drugs retail.

Measures of Weight.

20 grains..... = 1 scruple (℈).
3 scruples..... = 1 drachm (ʒi).
8 drachms..... = 1 Apothecaries' ounce (*oz. Apoth.*).

Measures of Capacity.

60 minims (*min.*) = 1 fluid drachm (*fl. dr.*).
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce (*fl. oz*)

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' *drachm* is not the same as the Avoirdupois *dram*, and is spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437·5 grains). A fluid *drachm* (54·6875 grains) is equal in weight to TWO Avoirdupois *drams*.

Approximate Equivalents are as follows:—
1 sovereign = 2 drams; 1 half-crown = 3½ drams; 1 florin = 3 drams; 1 shilling = 1½ drams; 1 3*d*. piece = ½ dram; 1 "table-spoon" = ½ fluid oz.; 1 "dessert-spoon" = ¼ fluid oz.; 1 "tea-spoon" = ⅛ fluid oz.

Avoirdupois Weight.

(*a*) *For minute weighments—*
7000 grains (*gr.*) ... = 1 pound (*lb.*).
(*b*) *Retail—*
16 drams (*dr.*)... = 1 ounce (*oz.*).
16 ounces ..... = 1 pound.
28 pounds..... = 1 quarter (of a *cwt.*).
The quarter is halved into stones.*
(*c*) *Wholesale—*
1 cental ..... = 100 lbs.
4 quarters ..... = 1 hundredweight (*cwt.*)
20 hundredweight = 1 ton (2,240 lb.).

Miscellaneous Weights.—Ballast (pig = 56 lb.); beef (barrel = 200 lb.); blacklead (cask = 11½ cwt.); butter (barrel = 4 firkins = 224 lb.); coal (sack = 224 lb., ton = 20 sacks, bushel = 80 lb., chaldron = 36 bushels); cocoa (bag = 112 lb.); coffee (bag = 140 lb. to 168 lb., bale of Mocha = 224 lb. to 280 lb., barrel = 112 lb. to 168 lb., tierce = 5 cwt. to 7 cwt.); cotton (bale, U.S.A. = 400 lb. to 400 lb., Egypt = 700 lb. to 740 lb., India = 500 lb. to 600 lb.); glass (seam = 24 stones of 5 lb. = 120 lb.); gunpowder (barrel = 100 lb.); hides (last = 20 doz.); hops (bag = 280 lb., pocket = 1½ cwt. to 2 cwt.); lead (a fodder, London and Hull = 19½ cwt., Derby = 22½ cwt., Newcastle = 21½ cwt.); pepper (bag of black = 326 lb., of white = 168 lb.); pork (barrel = 224 lb.); potatoes (sack = 168 lb.); raisins (barrel = 112 lb.); saltpetre (bag = 168 lb.); soft soap (barrel or pack = 256 lb., firkin = 64 lb.); steel (faggot = 120 lb.); sugar (bag = 112 lb. to 196 lb., hogshead = 13 cwt. to 16 cwt., tierce = 7 cwt. to 9 cwt.); tar (barrel = 26¼ gallons); tea (chest = 84 lb.); tobacco (hogshead = 12 cwt. to 18 cwt.); turpentine (barrel = 224 lb. to 280 lb.); wool (sack = 364 lb.).

* The *Smithfield stone* (for dead meat) is 8 lb. only.

Troy Weight.

For gold and silver. The ounce, divided decimally, and *not* into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce, = 480 Avoirdupois grains in weight. There is *no* Troy *pound*.

Jewellers' Weight.

The metric carat of 200 *millegrammes* is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

Measures of Capacity.

(*a*) *Retail and Liquid—*
4 gills . ... = 1 pint.
2 pints . . = 1 quart.
4 quarts = 1 gallon.
(*b*) *Wholesale—*
8 gallons .. . = 1 bushel.
8 bushels . . = 1 quarter.
A measure of 2 gallons is called a peck.
A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

Wheat, Corn, and Flour.

Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned:—
Wheat, English, 60 lb. Foreign, 62 lb.
Barley, English, 50 lb. French, 52½ lb. Mediterranean, 50 lb.
Oats, English, 39 lb. Foreign, 38 and 40 lb.
Rye and Maize, 60 lb. Buckwheat, 52 lb.
A sack of flour = 280 lb.: U.S. barrel of flour is 196 lb; a peck of flour = 2 gallons = 14 lb.
100 lb. wheat produces 70 lb. flour.
100 lb. flour produces 130 lb. bread.
A quartern loaf = 4 lb.
A barrel of oats = 14 stone.
A bag of rice = 168 lb., of sago 112 lb.
A bag of biscuits = 102 lb.
A last of grain = 80 bushels.
NOTE.—A *Quarter* is a heaped measure of 8 *bushels*. A bushel of English wheat is reckoned as 60 lb. weight, and a Quarter as 480 lb.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.
Load of hay or straw = 36 trusses.
Ton of hay = 36 trusses.
An acre of grass should yield 1 to 2 tons of hay.

Liquid Measure.

Size of Barrels.	Gals.
Firkin or Quarter Barrel.....	9 = 9 × 1
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel	18 = 9 × 2
Barrel	36 = 9 × 4
Hogshead (1½ barrels)	54 = 9 × 6
Puncheon (2 barrels).....	72 = 9 × 8
Butt of Ale (3 barrels).....	108 = 9 × 12

An *Anker* = 10 gallons; a *Tierce* = 42 gallons; a *Pipe* of Port or Madew = 115 gals.; Teneriffe = 100 gals.; Marsala = 93 gals.; Madeira and Cape = 92 gals.; Sherry and Tent = 108 gals.; *Butt* of Lisbon and Bucellas = 117 gals.; *Aum* of Hock and Rhenish = 30 gals.; *Hogshead* of Brandy, 60 gals.: Claret, 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54; Madeira, 46 gallons; *Puncheon* of Brandy or Rum = 120 gals.

Bottle Measure.

The customary glass bottle of wine or spirits should contain one-sixth of a gallon = 26⅔ fluid ounces.

In the drug trade two large bottles are used:—
Corbyn... ..... = 40 fluid oz. (quart).
Winchester quart = 80 ,, (½ gallon).

Water.

The British Ton is the weight of a cubic British Metre of pure water at the temperature of melting ice, very nearly. At present, the following relations hold good :—

Cubic inch .... = 252·458 grains.
Gallon (277·274 cub. in.) = 10 lb. (distilled).
Cubic foot ..... = 62·321 lb.
35·943 cubic ft. (224 gals.) = 1 ton.

Water for Ships : Tun, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

Cisterns : A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 286·963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21·6 lb. in addition to its own weight.

Measures of Length.

(*a*) *Trade* and *Manufacture*—
12 inches (*in.*) = 1 foot (*ft.*).
3 feet = 1 yard (*yd.*).

Any of the above units may be used singly, and as a prime unit, to be divided fractionally or decimally, as required, to any necessary extent.

(*b*) *Travellers' Measure*—
220 yards = 1 furlong.
8 furlongs = 1 mile.
3 miles = 1 league (seldom used).

(*c*) *Surveyors' Measure*—
100 links = 1 chain (22 yards).
10 chains = 1 furlong.
8 furlongs = 1 mile.

A *Pole* of 5½ yards is a quarter of a chain.

A *Cricket Pitch* is one chain between the stumps

A *Lawn Tennis Court* is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single).

A *Croquet Lawn* is 175 × 140 feet (full size) or a similar multiple of 5 × 4 feet.

Birmingham Gauge.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878 made standards on and after Nov. 1, 1914, certain new divisions of an inch. The equivalent of an inch is 15/0 B.G. The numbers proceed by units down to 1/0 B.G., which = 0·3964 inch, and from 1 B.G. to ·532 inch) by units to 52 B.G. (·00095 inch).

Square or Surface Measure.

(*a*) *Trade* and *Manufacture*—
144 square inches = 1 square foot.
9 square feet = 1 square yard.

(*b*) *Travellers' Measure*—
Square miles and fractions or decimals are sufficient for all practical purposes.

(*c*) *Surveyors' Measure*—
Either in links and square chains when :—
10 square chains = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 square mile.

Note.—The Anglo-Saxon acre's-length is the furlong, and the acre's-breadth the chain.

Or, for legal and civil purposes :—
30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch.
40 rods = 1 rood.
4 roods = 1 acre.

Surveys being usually made with the chain of 100 links, the only difficulty presented by the above table lies in the reduction of the balances of rods into square yards.

Railway Gauges.

In Great Britain = 4 ft. 8½ in.
,, Ireland = 5 ft. 3 in.
,, U.S.A. = 4 ft. 8½ in.
The 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge is also used in Canada, France, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland Sweden and European Turkey.
,, Australia :—
N.S.W. = 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 8½ in.
Victoria and South Australia = 5 ft. 3 in.
Queensland and Western Australia = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, New Zealand = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, India = 2 ft. 6 in. ; 3 ft. 3⅜ in. and 5 ft. 6 in.
,, South Africa = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, Egypt = 4 ft. 8½ and 3 ft. 6 in.
Ceylon = 5 ft. 6 in.
,, Japan = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, Russia = 5 ft. 0 in.
,, Spain and Portugal = 5 ft. 6 in.
,, Asia Minor = 4 ft. 8½ in. and 3 ft. 5½ in.

A single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge requires 12 ft. of roadway ; a double track requires 23 ft. of roadway.

Circular Measure.

60 seconds (″) = 1 minute (′).
60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
30 degrees = 1 sign.
12 signs = 1 circumference.
Diameter of circle × 3·1416 = circumference.
Diameter squared × ·7854 = area of circle.
Diameter squared × 3·1416 = surface of sphere.
Diameter cubed × ·5236 = solidity of sphere.
One degree of circumference × 57·3 = radius.
Diameter of cylinder × 3·1416 ; product by length or height, gives the surface.
Diameter squared × ·7854 ; product by length or height, gives solid content.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain. This relationship is of great importance in the laying out of railway curves, in range-finding, &c., since the relationship between diameters in multiples of 7 yards, and circumferences in chains, holds good for circles of any size.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary to express electrical measurements in terms of the centimetre, the gramme, and the second (C.G.S. units), and the value of the units has been fixed by international agreement. The principal units are as follow :—

As a unit of resistance, the international *Ohm*, which is based upon the ohm equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C.G.S. system of electromagnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14·4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of a length of 106·3 centimetres.

As a unit of current, the international *Ampère*, which is one-tenth of the unit of current of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with a certain specification, deposits silver at the rate of 0·00118 of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electro motive force, the international *Volt*, which is the E M F that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampère and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by $\frac{1000}{1434}$ of the E M F between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of 15° C, and prepared in the manner described in a certain specification

As a unit of quantity the international *Coulomb*, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampère in one second

As a unit of capacity, the international *Farad*, which is the capacity of a conductor charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity The unit generally used in practice is one millionth part of this, or the microfarad

As the unit of work the *Joule* which is 10^7 units of work in the C G S system and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampère in an international ohm In practice the watt hour is usually employed It represents the work done by such a current in an hour, and equals 3 600 joules

As the unit of power, the *Watt* which is 10^7 units of power in the C G S system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the work done at the rate of one joule per second 746 watts = 1 horse power and the value of a Board of Trade unit (B O T U) is 1 000 watt-hours, or 3 600 000 joules, or 1⅓ horse power hours

As the unit of induction the *Henry*, which is the induction in the circuit when the E M F induced in this circuit is one international volt while the inducing current varies at the rate of one international ampère per second

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	9¼	×	3	× 1½

A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet × 16½ feet × 1½ brick thick = 306 cubic feet or 11⅓ cubic yards, and contains about 4 500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar The rod being 5 British metres a rod of brickwork is 25 square metres 1½ bricks thick = very nearly 10 cubic metres

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb each, a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 11 cwt 1 qr

A *Piece* of Wall Paper is 12 yd long × 22 in wide (English), and 9 yd × 18 in (French).

Timber and Wood

100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring
50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load

42	do	timber	= 1 shipping ton
108	do	do	= 1 stack
128	do	do	= 1 cord

A standard hundred of deals contains 120 pieces The Petersburg standard consists of 165 cubic feet or 120 pieces 2½ in × 11 in × 12 *ft*, or 120 pieces 3 in × 11 in × 6 ft

A Batten is not more than 7 inches wide, a Deal not more than 9 inches Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 inches and up in width

Sizes of Slates

	in	in		in	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	Doubled	13	× 10
Countesses	20	× 10	,,	13	× 7
,, Wide	20	× 12	Smalls	12	× 8
Viscountesses	18	× 10	Ditto	12	× 6
,, Small	18	× 9	Ditto	11	× 5½

Cubic Measure

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard

Specific Gravities

Weight of following substances compared with the weight of a similar quantity of water

Alcohol	0 79	Milk	1 03
Aluminium	2 67	Olive Oil	0 92
Basalt	2 86	Petroleum	0 88
Beer	1 02	Platinum	21 45
Blood	1 06	Portland Stone	2 00
Brandy	0 84	Sand, river	1 90
Brass	8 00	,, pit	1 80
Chalk	1 08	Shingle	1 60
Cider	1 02	Silver	10 51
Clay	1 90	Sodium	0 97
Coal, Welsh	1 60	Steel	7 75
,, Newcastle	1 24	Thames ballast	1 80
Copper	8 94	Tin	7 29
Cork	0 24	Turpentine	0 87
Earth	1 60	Urine	1 01
Glycerine	1 26	WATER	1 00
Gold	19 32	Wine Bordeaux	0 99
Gravel coarse	1 85	Wood —	
Iridium	22 38	Beech	0 85
Iron cast	7 20	Cedar	0 61
,, wrought	7 79	Cherry	0 72
Lead	11 35	Ebony	1 33
Limestone	2 50	Poplar	0 38
Marble	2 70	Walnut	0 67
Marl	1 90	Zinc	7 19
Mercury	13 60		

To find the weight of a cubic foot multiply 62 321 lb by the specific gravity To find the number of cubic feet in one ton divide 35 943 by the specific gravity

Weight of Cubic Foot and Cubic Yard.

A cubic foot of fresh water = 62½ lb salt water 63½ lb Timber—ash 49 lb, beech 43 *lb*, birch 49 lb, cork 15 lb elm 36 lb pine 41 lb oak 59 lb A cubic foot of clay weighs 125 lb of loose earth 95 lb

A cubic yard of *anthracite* coal solid, weighs 2 160 lb, *bituminous* 2,025 lb *cannel* 1 400 lb A cubic yard of coal stacked in usual way = 1 160 lb A cubic yard of compressed hay = 225 lb, of hay in stack, 126 lb, of compressed straw 145 lb of straw in stack, 90 lb, of grain 20 bushels

Yarn Measures

Cotton and Spun Silk Count —
Thread = 1½ yards
Lea or Skein, *skn.* = 120 yards
Hank *hk* = 7 Skeins, or Leas = 840 yards
Spindle, *spdl* = 18 Hanks.
Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb
Bundle Hanks either of 5 lb or 10 lb
Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards they must be marked correctly
Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export

Worsted Count —Wrap, 80 yards; Hank = 560 yards = 7 Wraps; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb.

Linen Count —The Hank or Lea is 300 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb is the count of the yarn A Spindle is 48 hanks, a Bundle is 200 hanks

West of England Count —The Hank is 320 yards, and the number of hanks in 1 lb is the count of the yarn

Temperature Measures.

Variations of temperature are measured by thermometers, which are graduated on three different systems, viz —

The Fahrenheit thermometer,
The Centigrade, or Celsius thermometer
The Réaumur thermometer

In the *Fahrenheit* thermometer the distance from the freezing point of water to the boiling point is divided into 180 degrees The freezing point is marked 32°, and the boiling point 212°

In the *Centigrade* thermometer the freezing point is marked 0°, and the boiling point 100°

In the *Reaumur* thermometer the freezing point is marked 0°, and the boiling point 80°

To convert Centigrade degrees to Fahrenheit, multiply by $\frac{9}{5}$ and add 32°

To convert Réaumur degrees to Fahrenheit, multiply by $\frac{9}{4}$ and add 32°

For example —

20° Centigrade = 20 × $\frac{9}{5}$ + 32 = 68° Fahrenheit
20° Réaumur = 20 × $\frac{9}{4}$ + 32 = 77° Fahrenheit

To convert Fahrenheit degrees to Centigrade subtract 32° and multiply by $\frac{5}{9}$

To convert Fahrenheit degrees to Réaumur, subtract 32° and multiply by $\frac{4}{9}$

For example —

68° Fahrenheit = $\frac{5}{9}$ (68 − 32) = 20° Centigrade
77° Fahrenheit = $\frac{4}{9}$ (77 − 32) = 20° Réaumur

To convert Centigrade degrees to Réaumur degrees, multiply by $\frac{4}{5}$

To convert Reaumur degrees to Centigrade degrees multiply by $\frac{5}{4}$

For example —

20° Centigrade = 20 × $\frac{4}{5}$ = 16° Reaumur
20° Reaumur = 20 × $\frac{5}{4}$ = 25° Centigrade

Time Measures

Measurements of time are based on the time taken by the earth to revolve round its axis by the moon to revolve round the earth, and by the earth to revolve round the sun As these motions are not exactly commensurable with one another, it has been necessary to adopt average or mean intervals of time for ordinary use

Of these the first is the *Day*, which commences at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds

The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon, and again from noon up to 12 at midnight

For the *Astronomical Day see* p 90

With the *Jews* and *Muhammadans* the day begins, not at midnight, but at sunset on the previous day, and the hours between sunset and midnight belong to the *succeeding* day in the Jewish and Muhammadan calendars

The *Week* is a period of 7 days

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the length of the different months varies as follows —

January, March, May, July, August, October, and December have each 31 days
April, June, September, and November have each 30 days
February has 28 days, except in leap year, when it has 29 days

The *Jews* and *Muhammadans* use the lunar month, based on the length of time that the moon takes to revolve round the earth. The month commences, not at true new moon, but at sunset of the day when the new moon is first seen after sunset The length of the lunar month varies, so the Jewish and Muhammadan months have sometimes 30 and sometimes 29 days.

The *Muhammadan* year always consists of twelve lunar months, and is sometimes 354 and sometimes 355 days in length

The *Year* is the length of time that the earth takes to complete one revolution round the sun, which is 365 2422 mean days The ordinary year is taken as 365 days, and every fourth year, called *Leap Year*, has 366 days. Every year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is leap year But the last year of each century that is not divisible by 400 without remainder is not a leap year For example, the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days

Old and New Style —Various expedients have been adopted from time to time to reconcile the period known as the year (365 days) with the period of time occupied by the earth in its journey round the sun (365 2422 days). Julius Cæsar inserted an extra day every fourth year, but four Julian years thus consisted of 1,461 days, an error in 250 years of 3·12 days Certain expedients were adopted in the reign of Augustus, but towards the close of the 16th century there was a difference of 10 days between the civil and astronomical years, and in 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct 5th should be called Oct 15th, and that only every fourth (instead of every) end century year should be a leap year This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582, by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan 1, 1583, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700–1740, the British Dominions (which included the then North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept 3 being reckoned as Sept 14) This "Western" Calendar was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Soviet Russia in 1917, and by Yugo Slavia and Rumania in 1919. It is anticipated that Greece will also adopt it The *difference* between the Old and New Styles since 1900 is 13 days (12 days after 1700, 12 days after 1800 and 13 days after 1900).

New Year's Day —The Civil year in the British Dominions (exclusive of *Scotland*) commenced with March 25, "Lady Day" or "The Feast of the Annunciation," until 1752 But on and from 1752 the civil year has commenced with Jan 1. The Old Style reckoning is still maintained to some extent by the British Treasury, and certain dividends are payable at the Bank of England on the Old Style Quarter Days, while the "Financial Year" is still reckoned as commencing on Old Lady Day, April 5 *Scotland* in 1600 changed New Year's Day from Mar 25 to Jan 1. On the Continent, Jan 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1725, Tuscany 1751

Time and Watch on Board Ship

TIME.—Time is kept by means of a bell, which is struck every half hour In the *morning* 1 bell sounds at 12 30 a m , and every half hour the number increases until 8 bells at 4 a m , then 1 bell again at 4 30 a m to 8 bells at 8 a m , 1 bell at 8 30 a m and 8 bells at noon In the *afternoon* 1 bell sounds at 12 30 p m and 8 bells at 4 p m after which is the *First Dog Watch* (1 bell 4 30, 2 bells 5 0 3 bells 5 30, 4 bells 6 0) and the *Second Dog Watch* (1 bell 6 30 2 bells 7 0 3 bells 7 30 8 bells 8 0) and thence 1 bell at 8 30 to 8 bells at midnight

WATCH For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly the crew is mustered in two divisions the *Starboard* (right side looking forward) and the *Port* (left) The day commences at noon and is thus divided —

Afternoon *Watch*	noon to 4 p m
First Dog ,,	4 p m to 6 p m
Second Dog ,,	6 p m to 8 p m
First ,,	8 p m to midnight
Middle ,,	midnight to 4 a m
Morning ,,	4 a m to 8 a m
Forenoon ,,	8 a m to noon

This makes seven WATCHES which enables the crew to keep them alternately as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day and the men who have only four hours rest one night have eight hours the next This is the reason for having *Dog Watches* which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p m and 8 p m into *two* Watches

For TIME AT SEA *see* p 95

Fish

In Scotland, and at certain places in England and Wales at which the Cran Measures Act, 1908 has been put into operation, fresh herrings must be sold by the *Cran* containing 37½ imperial gallons, or *Quarter Cran* of 9⅜ imperial gallons In the Isle of Man and in Ireland herrings are sold by the *Maze* which contains 5 long hundreds of 126 each On the East Coast of England at places where the above mentioned Act is not in force, they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13 200 fish They are counted by the *Warp* which is 4 fish 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred 132 , 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand 1 320 10 Thousand = 1 Last 13 200 Cured herrings are sold in barrels, the capacity of which, in Scotland, must always be 26 ⅝ imperial gallons, or in half barrels of 13⅓ gallons Herring barrels or half barrels must be of corresponding capacity in England and Wales if they are presented for the Government Brand at any place at which the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act, 1913 is in force

A *Quintal* of fish (Newfoundland &c) is 100 lb a barrel of anchovies — 30 lb a 'box of fish is about 90 lb

Geographical Measures

The *North and South Poles* are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves The *Equator* is a great circle equally distant from the North and South Poles For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles, called the circles of Latitude and Longitude The circles of *Latitude* are small circles parallel to the Equator The circles of *Longitude* are great circles perpendicular to the Equator, and passing through the North and South Poles These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles Degrees of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude, or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical observatory of Greenwich (England)

A *Geographical Mile* is the length of one minute of Latitude If the earth was a sphere every minute of Latitude would be of the same length , but, as it is a spheroid, the length of a minute increases from 6 046 feet at the Equator to 6 108 feet at the Poles The mean length of the geographical mile is 6 076 8 feet The *Nautical Mile* is (strictly speaking) the length of a minute of the meridian, and is thus identical with the geographical mile In practice, however, it is taken as the *Admiralty Knot* of 6 080 feet, divided into 10 cables, which are assumed to be 100 fathoms or 600 feet

The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7 899 English miles The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles The circumference at the Equator is 24 902 miles

Nautical Measures

6 feet = 1 fathom
100 fathoms = 1 cable length

15 feet or 5 yards, is called a chain and 1,000 fathoms make a nautical mile, or knot, in practical navigation

Ship Measurement

The Ton measurement of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogsheads (= a Tun) of wine = 50 cubic feet. It is now 40 cubic feet, which is approximately the bulk of 4 quarters, or a short ton, of wheat

The *Ton register*, the unit of capacity of a ship, was originally the space occupied by a Last of 10 Quarters of wheat = 100 cubic feet This cubic space is the Ton register used by all maritime nations 100 English cubic feet

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of all the various enclosed spaces of a vessel divided by 100

Net tonnage is the gross tonnage *less* certain deductions on account of crew spaces engine room, water ballast and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo

Dead weight tonnage, or carrying capacity is the number of tons (of 2 240 lb) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water line (*q v*)

Displacement tonnage is the number of tons of sea water displaced by a vessel when charged to the load water line (*q v*)

Load water line is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep as the minimum freeboard regulations permit

Draught is the distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating Thus the load water line marks the greatest, or loaded draught of a vessel A vessel without any cargo in her hold or passengers or their luggage aboard is said to be 'light ship or light,' or "in ballast'

Free Board is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load water line of a vessel As a general rule the minimum free board provides an amount of reserve buoyancy that will keep a vessel afloat with two compartments holed

Speed of Ships

The *Knot* is a measure of speed of ships, the expression "15 knots indicates that the vessel in question is capable of steaming or sailing 15 nautical miles in one hour The *Nautical*

Mile = 6,080 feet (the *Statute Mile* being 5,280 feet and the *Geographical Mile* 6,076·8 feet) The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 42 knots in land (statute) miles —

Knots	Miles.	Knots	Miles	Knots	Miles
	1 1515	15	17 2727	29	33 3939
	2 3030	16	18 4	30	34 5454
	3 4545	17	19 5757	31	35 6969
	4 6060	18	20 7272	32	36 8484
	5 7575	19	21 8787	33	37 9999
	6 9090		23 0303	34	39 1515
	8 0606		24 1818	35	40 3030
	9 2121		25 3333	36	41 4545
	10 3636	23	26 4848	37	42 6060
	11 5151	24	27 6363	38	43 7575
	12 6666	25	28 7878	39	44 9090
	13 8180	26	29 9393	40	46 0606
13	14 9696	27	31 0908	41	47 2121
14	16 1212		32 2424	42	48 3636

Paper and Book Measure

Writing Paper

24 sheets = 1 quire
20 quires = 1 ream

Printing Paper.

516 sheets 1 ream
2 reams = 1 bundle
5 bundles = 1 bale

Sizes of Printing Paper

Foolscap		17	× 13½ inches
Crown	=	20	× 15
Post	=	20	× 16
Demy	=	22½	× 17
Medium	=	24	× 19
Royal	=	25	× 20
Super Post	=	25	× 15½
Double Foolscap	=	27	× 17
Super Royal	=	27½	× 20½
Double Crown	=	30	× 20
Imperial	=	30	× 22
Columbia	=	34½	× 23½
Atlas	=	36	× 26
Double Post	=	32	× 40

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers

Emperor		72	× 48 inches
Antiquarian		53	× 31
Double Elephant		40	× 26¾
Atlas		34	× 26
Colombier		34½	× 23½
Imperial		30	× 22
Elephant	=	26	× 23 ,,
Super Royal	=	27	× 19 ,,
Royal	=	24	× 19
Medium	=	22	× 17½
Large Post	=	20¾	× 16 ,,
Copy or Draft	=	20	× 16
Demy	=	20	× 15½
Post	=	19	× 15¼
Foolscap	=	17	× 13½
Brief	=	16½	× 13¼
Pott	=	15	× 12½

Sizes of Brown Papers

Casing	=	46	× 36 inches
Double Imperial	=	45	× 29 ,,
Elephant	=	34	× 24 ,,
Double Four Pound	=	31	× 21 ,,
Imperial Cap	=	29	× 22 ,,
Haven Cap	=	26	× 21 ,,
Bag Cap	=	24	× 19½
Kent Cap			× 18

Sizes of Bound Books

Demy 18mo		5¾	× 3¾ Inches
Foolscap Octavo (8vo)	=	6	× 4¼ ,,
Crown 8vo		7½	× 5 ,,
Large Crown 8vo		8	× 5¼ ,,
Demy 8vo		8	× 5⅝ ,,
Medium 8vo		9½	× 6 ,,
Royal 8vo		10	× 6¼
Super Royal 8vo		10¼	× 6⅞
Imperial 8vo		11	× 7½
Foolscap Quarto (4to)		8½	× 6¾
Crown 4to		10	× 7½
Demy 4to		11¼	× 8¾
Royal 4to		12½	× 10
Imperial 4to		15	× 11
Crown Folio		15	× 10 ,,
Demy Folio		17½	× 11¼ ,,
Royal Folio		20	× 12½ ,,
Music		14	× 10¼

Sizes of Type

All Founders cast their type to one unit in height ("type high") which is ·11 inch though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth

The type chiefly used in this Almanack is named *Nonpareil* (6 point) The column contains 75 lines and is 12 Pica ems wide on an average every column contains about 3 000 letters or 600 words

The Point System — The basic unit in American (and many British) type foundries is the point of 0·013837 inch, and the names of the various types in the point system are added in parentheses

Brilliant (3½ point) 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

Diamond (4½ point) 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

Pearl (5 point) 95 lines, 4 370 letters

Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters

Ruby (5½ point) 87 lines 3 740 letters

Printing is the art of producing impressions from ha

Nonpareil (6 points) 75 lines 3 000 letters

Printing is the art of producing impressions fro

Minion (7 point) 64 lines 2 360 letters

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

Brevier (8 point), 58 lines 1 970 letters

Printing is the art of producing impressi

Bourgeois (9 point) 53 lines 1 590 letters

Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer (10 point) 47 lines 1 360 letters

Printing is the art of producing im

Small Pica (11 point) 43 lines 1 120 letters

Printing is the art of producing i

Pica (12 point) 37 lines 890 letters

Printing is the art of produci

English (14 point) 34 lines 680 letters

Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer (18 point) 27 lines 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

Double Pica (22 point) 22 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Tables for the conversion of British and Metric Weights and Measures will be found on page 454, headed: "Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the French or Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in the United Kingdom in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the Metre, the standard of weight is the Kilogram, and the standard of capacity is the Litre. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

For the sake of comparison, the equivalent value of the nearest British measure is given.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres (*mm.*) = 1 centimetre (*cm.*) = 0·3937079 inch.
10 centimetres = 1 decimetre (*dm.*) = 0·328084 foot.
10 decimetres = 1 METRE (*m*) = 1·093614 yard.
10 metres ... = 1 dekametre (*dam.*) = 1·9884 poles.
10 dekametres = 1 hectometre (*hm.*) = 0·4971 furlong.
10 hectometres = 1 kilometre (*km.*) = 0·6214 mile.

A kilometre is approximately ⅝ mile, so that 8 kilometres may be regarded by pedestrians as 5 miles.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

10 milligrams (*mg.*) = 1 centigram (*cg.*) = 0·1543 grains.
10 centigrams = 1 decigram (*dg.*) = 1·5432 ,,
10 decigrams = 1 gramme (*grm.*) = 15·4323 ,,
10 grammes = 1 dekagram (*dag.*) = 5·6438 drams.
10 dekagrams = 1 hectogram (*hg.*) = 3·5274 oz.
10 hectograms = 1 KILOGRAM (*kg.*) = 2·204622 lb.
10 kilograms = 1 myriagram = 1·5747 stones.
10 myriagrams = 1 quintal (*q.*) = 1·9684 cwt.
10 quintals ... = 1 tonne (*t.*) ... = 0·9842 ton.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

10 millilitres (*mil.*) = 1 centilitre (*cl.*) = 0·0704 gill.
10 centilitres = 1 decilitre (*dl.*) = 0·1759 pint.
10 decilitres = 1 LITRE (*lit.*) = 0·8799 quart.
10 litres ..... = 1 dekalitre ... = 2·1997 gals.
10 dekalitres = 1 hectolitre (*hl.*) = 2·7497 bushels.

4.—MEASURES OF LAND.

100 sq. metres = 1 are (*a.*) ..... = 0·0988 rood.
100 ares ..... = 1 hectare (*ha.*) = 2·4711 acres.
100 hectares = 1 sq. kilometre = 0·386 sq. mile.

NOTES.

1 hectolitre ..... = 2·75 bushels.
1 hectolitre per hectare = 1·12 bushels per acre.
1 quintal ..... = 3·67 bushels.
1 quintal per hectare ... = 1·49 bushels per acre.
1 franc a hectolitre ..... = 3·6 pence a bushel.
1 ,, a quintal ..... = 4·3 ,, a cental; 21·2 ,, a quarter.
7 ,, ,, (duty) ..... = 12*s.* 6*d.* ,,

THE UNITED STATES.

The weights and measures are those of the United Kingdom, with the following differences:—

Weight.—In the short ton of 2,000 lb., the Cental of 100 lb. takes the place of the Cwt. in the long ton. There are TWO tons, therefore, the one of 2,240 lb., the other of 2,000 lb.

Capacity.—For grain, the old bushel of 2,150·42 cubic inches; its gallon = 268·8 cubic inches. This is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different London standard.

For liquids, the old wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches, five-sixths of the Imperial gallon and = 58,317·8 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7,289·7 grains of water = 16·6 Imperial ounces. In medicine the pint is divided into 16 fluid ounces = 455·6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

BRITISH DEPENDENCIES.

Channel Islands.

The weights and measures in use in the Channel Islands are those of the United Kingdom, the *cental* of 100 lb. being used as well as the *cwt.* of 112 lb. The *Old Island Measures* are as follows:—

		Jersey.	Guernsey.
Vergée (Normandy rood)	=	·44 acre	·4 acre.
Bushel	=	8·9 gallons	5·8 gallons.
Pound	=	7,561 grains	7,623 grains.
Cwt. (104 lb.)	=	112·3 lb.	(100 lb.) = 108·9 lb.

Malta.

Piede ..... = 11·166 inches.
Canna ..... = 2·2283 yards.
Libbra ..... = 12 oncia = 4886 Troy gr.
Rotdo ..... = 1·745 lb.

British India.

Ungul ..... = ·75 inch.
Guz, usually 33 inches; also the yard.
Koss ..... = 2,000 yards.
Bigha (Bengal) ..... usually = ·625 acre.
Cawny (Madras) ..... ,, = 1·33 ,,
Tola (rupee-weight) ..... = 180 grains.
Chittak ..... = 2 oz. av.
Seer, 16 chittak, or 80 tolas ..... = 2·204 lb.
Maund, 40 seers ..... = 82·287 lb.
,, (Madras) ..... = 24·68 lb.
Seer (Liquid) ..... = 1·760 pints.
Candy ,, ... = 500 lb.
Visham = 3 lb.; Dangali ..... = 3 pints.
Parah ..... = 15 gallons.
Catty (Singapore) ..... = 1⅓ lb.
Pikul ,, ... 100 catties = 133 lb.

Egypt.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* and the foot and pound and their multiples, is legal in Egypt. The foot and pound are rarely used and the Metric System is little known except in the large towns.

The Weights and Measures in common use, with their English equivalents, are as follows:—

Length—
Dira Baladi (used for piece goods) = 29·83 inches
Dira Mamari, or Pic (used by architects) ..... = 29·53 inches
Qasaba (used for agricultural land) = 11·65 feet

Area—
1 Qirat ..... = 209·3 sq. yards
1 Feddân (=24 qirats) ..... = 1·038 acres

Capacity—
1 Kéla ..... = ·454 bushel
1 Ardeb (=12 kélas) ..... = 5·444 bushels

Weight—

1 Rotl	= 99 lb
1 Oke	= 2 75 lb
1 Qantar (= 100 rotls)	= 99 05 lb

A *Qantar* of unginned cotton = 315 lb, of ginned cotton = 100 lb, an *Ardeb* of wheat = 150 *kilogrammes* of barley = 120 *kilogrammes*, of beans = 155 *kilogrammes*, of maize = 140 *kilogrammes*, of whole lentils = 157 *kilogrammes* of split lentils = 132 *kilogrammes* A *bale* of steam pressed cotton = 7 75 *Qantars* 3 bales of steam pressed cotton = 1 ton 85 lb an *ardeb* of cotton seed = 170 *rotls* = 267 lb 8 5 *arbebs* of cotton seed = 1 ton

South Africa

Money, Weights and Measures—The coins and the standard weights and measures are British but the following old Dutch measures are still used—*Liquid Measure* Leaguer=about 128 imperial gallons half aum = 15½ imperial gallons anker = 7½ imperial gallons *Capacity* Muid = 3 bushels The general surface measure is *Morgen* equal to 2 116540 acres 1 000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1 033 British imperial feet The short ton of 2 000 lb is used Recently a Bill was introduced to provide for the standardisation of the metric system for weights and measures with the optional use of imperial standards except in the case of chemists who are compelled to use the metric system

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The *Metric System* has been adopted by the whole of Europe (except the *United Kingdom* and *Russia*) and is *permissive* in all countries

China

Tael weight		1 33 oz
Catty	—	1 33 lb
Picul	—	133 33 lb
Li un		1 41 inches
Chih		1 175 feet
Chang	—	11 75 feet
Li		2 115 feet

Greece

1 occque	= 2 84 lb	1 livre	= 1 1 lb
1 quintal	= 132 2 lb	1 drachme	= 0 11 oz

Japan and Formosa

Ri	2 4403 miles
Square ri	5 9553 sq miles
Cho	5 443 chains
Square cho	2 4507 acres
Ken	1 9884 yards
Tsubo	3 9538 sq yards
Liquid koku	39 7033 gallons
Dry koku	4 9629 bushels
Koku of capacity	0 1 ton
Liquid sho	1 5881 quarts
Dry sho	0 1985 pecks
Kwan	8 2673 lb
Kin	1 3228 lb

Russia.

The standard of length is the Sajen which is qual to seven British feet, the standard of weight is the Funt = 0 90282 lb

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH

16 vershok	=	1 arshin
3 arshin	=	1 sajen
500 sajen	=	1 verst
1 verst	=	1166 66 yards (0 66288 mile).

2.—SQUARE MEASURES.

1 sq vershok	=	3 0625 sq inches.
1 sq arshin	=	5 4444 sq feet
1 sq sajen	=	5 4444 sq yards.
1 sq verst	=	0 4394 sq miles

3.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT

1 zolotnik	=	65 8306 grains
3 zolotnik	=	1 loth
32 loth	=	1 funt
40 funt	=	1 pood (36 1128 lb)
10 poods	=	1 berkovatz

4.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 tcharka	= 0 2164 pint
1 shtoff (10 tcharkas)	= 1 0822 quarts
1 vedro (10 shtoffs)	= 2 705 imperial gallons
1 chetvert (8 chetveriks)	= 5 771 imperial bushels

Siam

Niu	=	83 inch
Rup	=	10 inches
Sen	=	44 4 yards
Roeneng	=	2 525 miles
Tael	=	936 25 Tr gr
Chang	=	2 675 lbs

Turkey

Oke	400 drams	= 2 8264 lb
Batman	6 okes	= 16 958 lb
Cantar	44 kes	= 124 3616 lb
Cheki	180 okes	= 508 752 lb
Kileh		= 0 9120 bushel
Muscal (Ess of Rose)		1 5 drams = 74 171 grains
Arshin (cloth)		= 26 96 inches
Endaze		= 25 555 inches
Arshin (land)		= 29 830 inches
Donum		= 1098 765 sq yards
Djerib (hectare)		= 2 47 acres

OLD MEASURES.

Old British and Irish Measures

Cubit	18 inches
English Ell	45 inches
Scottish Ell	37 2 inches
Hand (horses)	4 inches
Scottish mile	1,984 yards
Irish mile	2 240 yards
Scottish acre	6 150 4 sq yards
Cunningham acre	6 250 sq yards
Irish acre	7 840 sq yards
Cheshire acre	10 240 sq yards
Hide	120 acres (average)
Yard of land	¼ of a hide

Old French Measures.

Toise of 6 feet Foot = 12 789 in
Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet = 46 77 in
League 3 000 toises = 3 6 miles
Perch 22 feet or 6 aunes = 23 44 feet
Arpent 100 sq perches = 1 26 acres
Pound = 7 554 grains Setier = 34 317 gallons
Boisseau (1/12) = 2 86 gallons Pinte = 1 76 pints.

Old Hebrew Measures

Talmud Cubit = 21 914 in, Egyptian Cubit = 18 24 in
Cubit of Ezekiel = 25 26 in Reed = 151 6 in
Kikkar (Alexandrian talent) = 50 minas of 60 shekels
Shekel = 1 oz of 8 gerah or (Shekel of the Sanctuary) of 2 beka 4 reba, 20 gerah
Bath (fluid), Epha (corn) of 6 hin, 18 cab 72 log = 6 477 U K gallons
Cor or Homer (10 ephas) = 8 351 bushels

Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures.

NOTE.—The central figures in **heavy type** represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples*:—1 centimetre = 0·393 inch and 1 inch = 2·540 centimetres. 1 metre = 1·093 yards and 1 yard = 0·914 metre. 1 kilometre = 0·621 mile and 1 mile = 1·609 kilometres.

Centimetres.		Inches.	Metres		Yards.	Kilometres.		Miles.	Hectares		Acres.	Square Kilometres.		Square Miles.
2·540	1	0·393	0·914	1	1·093	1·609	1	0·621	0·404	1	2·471	2·590	1	0·386
5·080	2	0·787	1·829	2	2·187	3·218	2	1·243	0·809	2	4·942	5·184	2	0·772
7·620	3	1·181	2·743	3	3·280	4·827	3	1·864	1·214	3	7·413	7·776	3	1·158
10·160	4	1·574	3·657	4	4·374	6·437	4	2·486	1·618	4	9·884	10·368	4	1·544
12·700	5	1·968	4·572	5	5·468	8·046	5	3·106	2·023	5	12·355	12·960	5	1·930
15·240	6	2·362	5·486	6	6·561	9·655	6	3·728	2·428	6	14·826	15·552	6	2·316
17·780	7	2·755	6·400	7	7·655	11·265	7	4·349	2·832	7	17·297	18·144	7	2·702
20·320	8	3·149	7·315	8	8·749	12·874	8	4·971	3·237	8	19·769	20·736	8	3·088
22·860	9	3·543	8·229	9	9·842	14·483	9	5·592	3·642	9	22·240	23·328	9	3·474
25·400	10	3·937	9·143	10	10·936	16·093	10	6·213	4·046	10	24·711	25·920	10	3·860
50·800	20	7·874	18·287	20	21·872	32·186	20	12·427	8·093	20	49·422	51·840	20	7·720
76·200	30	11·811	27·431	30	32·808	48·279	30	18·641	12·140	30	74·134	77·760	30	11·580
101·600	40	15·748	36·575	40	43·745	64·372	40	24·855	16·186	40	98·845	103·680	40	15·440
127·000	50	19·685	45·719	50	54·681	80·466	50	31·069	20·233	50	123·557	129·600	50	19·300
152·400	60	23·622	54·862	60	65·617	96·559	60	37·282	24·280	60	148·268	155·520	60	23·160
177·800	70	27·559	64·006	70	76·554	112·652	70	43·496	28·326	70	172·979	181·440	70	27·020
203·200	80	31·496	73·150	80	87·490	128·745	80	49·710	32·373	80	197·691	207·360	80	30·880
228·600	90	35·433	82·294	90	98·426	144·838	90	55·924	36·420	90	222·403	233·280	90	34·740
254·001	100	39·370	91·438	100	109·363	160·932	100	62·138	40·467	100	247·114	259·200	100	38·601

Cubic Metres.		Cubic Yards.	Kilograms.		Av. Pounds	Short Tons.		Long Tons	Metric Tons.		Long Tons	Metric Tons.		Short Tons
0·764	1	1·307	0·453	1	2·204	1·12	1	0·892	1·016	1	0·984	0·907	1	1·102
1·529	2	2·615	0·907	2	4·409	2·24	2	1·784	2·032	2	1·968	1·814	2	2·204
2·293	3	3·923	1·360	3	6·613	3·36	3	2·677	3·048	3	2·952	2·721	3	3·306
3·058	4	5·231	1·814	4	8·818	4·48	4	3·569	4·064	4	3·936	3·628	4	4·409
3·822	5	6·539	2·267	5	11·023	5·60	5	4·462	5·080	5	4·921	4·535	5	5·511
4·587	6	7·847	2·721	6	13·227	6·72	6	5·354	6·096	6	5·905	5·443	6	6·613
5·351	7	9·155	3·175	7	15·432	7·84	7	6·246	7·112	7	6·889	6·350	7	7·716
6·116	8	10·463	3·628	8	17·636	8·96	8	7·139	8·128	8	7·873	7·257	8	8·818
6·881	9	11·771	4·082	9	19·841	10·08	9	8·031	9·144	9	8·857	8·164	9	9·920
7·645	10	13·079	4·535	10	22·046	11·20	10	8·924	10·160	10	9·842	9·071	10	11·023
15·291	20	26·158	9·071	20	44·092	22·40	20	17·848	20·321	20	19·684	18·143	20	22·046
22·936	30	39·238	13·607	30	66·138	33·60	30	26·772	30·481	30	29·526	27·215	30	33·069
30·582	40	52·317	18·143	40	88·184	44·80	40	35·696	40·642	40	39·368	36·287	40	44·092
38·228	50	65·397	22·679	50	110·231	56·00	50	44·620	50·802	50	49·210	45·359	50	55·115
45·873	60	78·476	27·215	60	132·277	67·20	60	53·544	60·963	60	59·052	54·430	60	66·138
53·519	70	91·555	31·751	70	154·323	78·40	70	62·468	71·123	70	68·894	63·502	70	77·161
61·164	80	104·635	36·287	80	176·369	89·60	80	71·392	81·284	80	78·736	72·574	80	88·184
68·810	90	117·714	40·823	90	198·415	100·80	90	80·316	91·444	90	88·578	81·646	90	99·207
76·456	100	130·794	45·359	100	220·462	112·00	100	89·241	101·605	100	98·421	90·718	100	110·231

Litres.		Pints.	Litres.		Gallons	U.S Gallons (Liquid).		English Gallons (Liquid)	U S Bushels.		English Bushels	Hectolitres, per Hectare		English Bushels per Acre
0·568	1	1·760	4·542	1	0·220	1·200	1	0·833	1·031	1	0·969	0·898	1	1·113
1·136	2	3·520	9·085	2	0·441	2·400	2	1·666	2·063	2	1·938	1·796	2	2·226
1·704	3	5·281	13·627	3	0·661	3·601	3	2·499	3·094	3	2·908	2·694	3	3·339
2·272	4	7·041	18·170	4	0·882	4·801	4	3·332	4·126	4	3·877	3·592	4	4·452
2·840	5	8·801	22·712	5	1·102	6·001	5	4·165	5·157	5	4·847	4·491	5	5·566
3·408	6	10·562	27·255	6	1·323	7·201	6	4·998	6·189	6	5·816	5·389	6	6·679
3·976	7	12·322	31·797	7	1·543	8·403	7	5·831	7·220	7	6·786	6·287	7	7·792
4·544	8	14·083	36·340	8	1·764	9·603	8	6·664	8·252	8	7·755	7·185	8	8·905
5·112	9	15·843	40·882	9	1·984	10·803	9	7·497	9·283	9	8·724	8·083	9	9·919
5·680	10	17·604	45·425	10	2·205	12·004	10	8·330	10·315	10	9·694	8·982	10	11·132
11·360	20	35·208	90·850	20	4·410	24·008	20	16·660	20·630	20	19·388	17·964	20	22·264
17·041	30	52·812	136·275	30	6·615	36·012	30	24·990	30·945	30	29·083	26·946	30	33·397
22·721	40	70·416	181·700	40	8·821	48·017	40	33·321	41·260	40	38·777	35·928	40	44·529
28·401	50	88·021	227·125	50	11·026	60·021	50	41·651	51·575	50	48·472	44·910	50	55·662
34·082	60	105·625	272·550	60	13·231	72·025	60	49·981	61·890	60	58·166	53·892	60	66·794
39·762	70	123·229	317·975	70	15·437	84·030	70	58·312	72·205	70	67·860	62·874	70	77·926
45·443	80	140·833	363·400	80	17·642	96·034	80	66·642	82·520	80	77·555	71·856	80	89·059
51·123	90	158·438	408·825	90	19·848	108·038	90	74·972	92·835	90	87·249	80·838	90	99·191
56·804	100	176·042	454·251	100	22·053	120·043	100	83·303	103·151	100	96·944	89·820	100	111·324

No	¼d.	½d.	¾d.	1d	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2
3	0 0¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4
5	0 1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10
11	0 2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12
13	0 3¼	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13
14	0 3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14
15	0 3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9	15
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8	16
17	0 4¼	0 8½	1 0¾	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7	17
18	0 4½	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18
19	0 4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5	19
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20
21	0 5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3	21
22	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2	22
23	0 5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1	23
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24
25	0 6¼	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	25
26	0 6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8	23 10	26
27	0 6¾	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6	24 9	27
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28
29	0 7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	12 1	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2	26 7	29
30	0 7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30
31	0 7¾	1 3½	1 11¼	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 4	12 11	15 6	18 1	20 8	23 3	25 10	28 5	31
32	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	5 4	8 0	10 8	13 4	16 0	18 8	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 4	32
33	0 8¼	1 4½	2 0¾	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	13 9	16 6	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3	33
34	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	5 8	8 6	11 4	14 2	17 0	19 10	22 8	25 6	28 4	31 2	34
35	0 8¾	1 5½	2 2¼	2 11	5 10	8 9	11 8	14 7	17 6	20 5	23 4	26 3	29 2	32 1	35
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36
37	0 9¼	1 6½	2 3¾	3 1	6 2	9 3	12 4	15 5	18 6	21 7	24 8	27 9	30 10	33 11	37
38	0 9½	1 7	2 4½	3 2	6 4	9 6	12 8	15 10	19 0	22 2	25 4	28 6	31 8	34 10	38
39	0 9¾	1 7½	2 5¼	3 3	6 6	9 9	13 0	16 3	19 6	22 9	26 0	29 3	32 6	35 9	39
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	16 8	20 0	23 4	26 8	30 0	33 4	36 8	40
41	0 10¼	1 8½	2 6¾	3 5	6 10	10 3	13 8	17 1	20 6	23 11	27 4	30 9	34 2	37 7	41
42	0 10½	1 9	2 7½	3 6	7 0	10 6	14 0	17 6	21 0	24 6	28 0	31 6	35 0	38 6	42
43	0 10¾	1 9½	2 8¼	3 7	7 2	10 9	14 4	17 11	21 6	25 1	28 8	32 3	35 10	39 5	43
44	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	7 4	11 0	14 8	18 4	22 0	25 8	29 4	33 0	36 8	40 4	44
45	0 11¼	1 10½	2 9¾	3 9	7 6	11 3	15 0	18 9	22 6	26 3	30 0	33 9	37 6	41 3	45
46	0 11½	1 11	2 10½	3 10	7 8	11 6	15 4	19 2	23 0	26 10	30 8	34 6	38 4	42 2	46
47	0 11¾	1 11½	2 11¼	3 11	7 10	11 9	15 8	19 7	23 6	27 5	31 4	35 3	39 2	43 1	47
48	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0	48
49	1 0¼	2 0½	3 0¾	4 1	8 2	12 3	16 4	20 5	24 6	28 7	32 8	36 9	40 10	44 11	49
50	1 0½	2 1	3 1½	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	20 10	25 0	29 2	33 4	37 6	41 8	45 10	50
51	1 0¾	2 1½	3 2¼	4 3	8 6	12 9	17 0	21 3	25 6	29 9	34 0	38 3	42 6	46 9	51
52	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	8 8	13 0	17 4	21 8	26 0	30 4	34 8	39 0	43 4	47 8	52
53	1 1¼	2 2½	3 3¾	4 5	8 10	13 3	17 8	22 1	26 6	30 11	35 4	39 9	44 2	48 7	53
54	1 1½	2 3	3 4½	4 6	9 0	13 6	18 0	22 6	27 0	31 6	36 0	40 6	45 0	49 6	54
56	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	9 4	14 0	18 8	23 4	28 0	32 8	37 4	42 0	46 8	51 4	56
58	1 2½	2 5	3 7½	4 10	9 8	14 6	19 4	24 2	29 0	33 10	38 8	43 6	48 4	53 2	58
60	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	55 0	60
63	1 3¼	2 7½	3 11¼	5 3	10 6	15 9	21 0	26 3	31 6	36 9	42 0	47 3	52 6	57 9	63
66	1 4½	2 9	4 1½	5 6	11 0	16 6	22 0	27 6	33 0	38 6	44 0	49 6	55 0	60 6	66
69	1 5¼	2 10½	4 3¼	5 9	11 6	17 3	23 0	28 9	34 6	40 3	46 0	51 9	57 6	63 3	69
70	1 5½	2 11	4 4½	5 10	11 8	17 6	23 4	29 2	35 0	40 10	46 8	52 6	58 4	64 2	70
72	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	48 0	54 0	60 0	66 0	72
78	1 7½	3 3	4 10½	6 6	13 0	19 6	26 0	32 6	39 0	45 6	52 0	58 6	65 0	71 6	78
80	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	13 4	20 0	26 8	33 4	40 0	46 8	53 4	60 0	66 8	73 4	80
84	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	42 0	49 0	56 0	63 0	70 0	77 0	84
90	1 10½	3 9	5 7½	7 6	15 0	22 6	30 0	37 6	45 0	52 6	60 0	67 6	75 0	82 6	90
100	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	16 8	25 0	33 4	41 8	50 0	58 4	66 8	75 0	83 4	91 8	100

A Table showing the Profits upon Investments in the Funds or in Stocks and Shares at the Undermentioned Prices.

Examples —To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £73 15*s* 0*d* look in the column headed 2½ Pr Ct. for 73¾, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent) is £3 7*s*. 10*d* Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent, if purchased at £98, will yield £6 2*s*. 5*d* per cent

Return Per Cent	2½ Pr Ct	2¾ Pr Ct	3 Pr Ct.	3¼ Pr Ct	3½ Pr Ct	4 Pr Ct	4½ Pr Ct	5 Pr Ct	5½ Pr Ct	6 Pr Ct	7 Pr Ct	7½ Pr Ct	8 Pr Ct	9 Pr Ct	10 Pr Ct
£2 10 0	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300	320	360	400
2 12 6	95¼	104¾	114⅔	123⅔	133¼	152⅓	171½	190½	209½	228½	266⅔	285¾	304⅔	342⅔	381
2 13 9	93	102⅓	111⅔	121	130½	149	167½	186	204⅔	223⅓	260⅔	279⅓	298	335	372
2 15 0	90⅘	100	109	118	127⅙	145⅓	163½	182⅔	200	218	254⅓	272⅔	290⅔	327	363⅓
2 17 6	87	95⅝	104½	113	121⅔	139	156½	174	191¼	208⅔	243⅓	260⅔	278	313	347½
3 0 0	83⅓	91⅔	100	108¼	116⅔	133⅓	150	166⅔	183⅓	200	233⅓	250	266⅔	300	333⅓
3 0 7	82½	90¾	99	107¼	115½	132	148½	165	181½	198	231	247½	264	297	330
3 1 6	81¼	89⅜	97½	105¾	113¾	130	146¼	162½	178¾	195	227½	243¾	260	292¾	325
3 2 6	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240	256	288	320
3 3 6	78¾	86⅞	94½	102¼	110¼	126	141¾	157½	173¼	189	220½	236¼	252	283½	315
3 4 6	77½	85¼	93	100¾	108½	124	139½	155	170½	186	217	232¼	248	279	310
3 5 7	76¼	83⅞	91½	99¼	106¾	122	137¼	152½	167¾	183	213½	228¾	244	274½	305
3 6 8	75	82½	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225	240	270	300
3 7 10	73¾	81⅛	88½	95¾	103¼	118	132¾	147½	162¼	177	206½	221¼	236	265½	295
3 9 0	72½	79¾	87	94¼	101½	116	130½	145	159½	174	203	217½	232	261	290
3 10 2	71¼	78⅜	85½	92¾	99¼	114	128¼	142½	156¾	171	199½	213¾	228	256½	285
3 11 5	70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210	224	252	280
3 12 9	68¾	75⅞	82½	89⅓	96¼	110	123¾	137½	151¼	165	192½	206¼	220	247½	275
3 14 1	67¼	74¼	81	87¾	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	189	202½	216	243	270
3 15 6	66¼	72⅞	79½	86¼	92¾	106	119⅓	132½	145⅔	159	185½	198¾	212	238½	265
3 16 11	65	71½	78	84½	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195	208	234	260
3 18 5	63¼	70⅜	76½	82¾	89¼	102	114¾	127½	140¼	153	178½	191¼	204	229½	255
4 0 0	62½	68¾	75	81¼	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	175	187½	200	225	250
4 1 7	61¼	67⅜	73½	79⅔	85¾	98	110¾	122½	134¾	147	171½	183¾	196	220⅔	245
4 3 4	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180	192	216	240
4 5 1	58¾	64⅝	70½	76¼	82¼	94	105¾	117½	129¼	141	164½	176¼	188	211½	235
4 6 11	57½	63¼	69	74¾	80½	92	103½	115	126½	138	161	172½	184	207	230
4 8 11	56¼	61⅞	67½	73¼	78¾	90	101¼	112½	123¾	135	157½	168¾	180	202½	225
4 10 11	55	60½	66	71½	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165	176	198	220
4 13 0	53¾	59⅛	64½	69¾	75¼	86	96¾	107½	118½	129	150½	161¼	172	193½	215
4 15 3	52½	57¾	63	68¼	73½	84	94½	105	115½	126	147	157½	168	189	210
4 17 7	51¼	56⅜	61½	66¾	71¾	82	92¼	102½	112¾	123	143½	153¾	164	184½	205
5 0 0	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150	160	180	200
5 2 7	48¾	53⅞	58¼	63⅓	68¼	78	87¾	97½	107¼	117	136½	146¼	156	175½	195
5 5 2	47½	52¼	57	61¾	66½	76	85½	95	104½	114	133	142½	152	171	190
5 8 1	46¼	50⅞	55½	60¼	64¾	74	83¼	92½	101¾	111	129½	138¼	148	166½	185
5 11 1	45	49½	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135	144	162	180
5 14 3	43¾	48⅛	52½	56¾	61¼	70	78¾	87½	96¼	105	122½	131¼	140	157½	175
5 17 8	42½	46¾	51	55¼	59½	68	76½	85	93½	102	119	127½	136	153	170
6 0 0	41⅔	45⅞	50	54¼	58⅓	66⅔	75	83⅓	91⅔	100	116⅔	125	133⅓	150	166⅔
6 2 5	40½	44⅞	49	53	57⅙	65⅓	73½	81⅔	89⅘	98	114⅓	122½	130⅔	147	163⅓
6 5 0	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120	128	144	160
6 7 8	39⅙	43⅞	47	50¾	54⅘	62⅔	70½	78⅓	86⅙	94	109⅔	117½	125⅓	141	156⅓
6 10 5	38½	42¼	46	49¼	53⅔	61⅓	69	76⅔	84⅓	92	107⅓	115	122⅔	138	153½
6 13 4	37½	41¼	45	48¾	52½	60	67½	75	82½	90	105	112½	120	135	150
6 16 4	36⅔	40⅓	44	47¼	51⅓	58⅓	66	73⅓	80⅔	88	102⅔	110	117⅓	132	146⅔
6 19 6	35⅝	39⅜	43	46¼	50⅙	57⅓	64½	71⅔	78⅝	86	100⅓	107½	114	129	143⅓
7 2 10	35	38½	42	45½	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105	112	126	140
7 6 4	34⅙	37½	41	44½	47	54⅘	61½	68⅓	75⅙	82	95⅘	102½	109⅓	123	136⅔
7 10 0	33⅓	36⅔	40	43⅓	46	53⅓	60	66⅔	73⅓	80	93⅓	100	106⅔	120	133⅓
7 13 10	32½	35¾	39	42¼	45½	52	58½	65	71½	78	91	97½	104	117	130
7 17 11	31⅔	34⅞	38	41	44⅓	50⅔	57	63⅓	69⅔	76	88⅔	95	101⅓	114	126⅔
8 2 2	30⅘	33⅞	37	40	43⅙	49⅓	55½	61⅔	67⅘	74	86⅓	92½	98⅔	111	123⅓
8 6 8	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90	96	108	120
8 11 5	29⅙	32⅛	35	37	40⅔	46⅔	52½	58⅓	64⅙	70	81⅔	87½	93⅓	105	116⅔
8 16 6	28⅞	31½	34	36¼	39⅔	45⅓	51	56⅔	62½	68	79⅓	85	90⅔	102	113⅓
9 1 10	27½	30¼	33	35¼	38½	44	49½	55	60½	66	77	82½	88	99	110
9 7 6	26⅔	29⅓	32	34¼	37⅓	42⅔	48	53⅓	58⅔	64	74⅔	80	85⅓	96	106⅔
9 13 7	25¾	28¼	31	33⅛	36⅙	41⅓	46½	51⅔	56¾	62	72⅓	77½	82⅔	93	103⅓
10 0 0	25	27½	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75	80	90	100

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY.

In the following Table, compound interest at the rates of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 per cent is reckoned.

Years	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
½	49	48	48	48	47
1	97	96	95	94	93
2	1 91	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81
3	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10
6	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77
7	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51
10	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02
11	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36
14	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84
22	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65
26	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83
27	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95
36	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45
43	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51
44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 62
46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
			IN PERPETUITY		
	33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28

EXAMPLE 1. What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100 interest being reckoned at 4 per cent? ANSWER.—19 14 years purchase or £1 914.

EXAMPLE 2. A man aged 54 in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER. Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (*q. v.*) it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years and from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years interest at 5 per cent is worth 11 27 years purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1 127 *approximately*.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES

	English Mile	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst	Austrn. Mile	Dutch Ure	Norweg. Mile	Swedish Mile	Danish Mile	Swiss Stunde
English Statute Mile	1 000	0·868	1 609	0 217	1 508	0 212	0 289	0 142	0 151	0 213	0 335
English Geog. Mile	1 153	1 000	1 855	0 250	1 738	0 245	0 333	0 164	0 169	0 246	0 386
Kilometer	0 621	0 540	1 000	0 135	0 937	0 132	0 180	0 088	0 094	0 133	0 208
German Geog. Mile	4 610	4 000	7 420	1 000	6 953	0 978	1 333	0 657	0 694	0 985	1 543
Russian Verst	0 663	0 575	1 067	0 144	1 000	0 141	0 192	0 094	0 100	0 142	0 222
Austrian Mile	4 714	4 089	7 586	1 022	7 112	1 000	1 363	0 672	0 710	1 006	1 578
Dutch Ure	3 458	3 000	5 565	0 750	5 215	0 734	1 000	0 493	0 520	0 738	1 157
Norwegian Mile	7 021	6 091	11 299	1 523	10 589	1 489	2 035	1 000	1 057	1 499	2 350
Swedish Mile	6 644	5 764	10 692	1 441	10 029	1 409	1 921	0 948	1 000	1 419	2 224
Danish Mile	4 682	4 062	7 536	1 016	7 078	0 994	1 354	0 667	0 705	1 000	1 567
Swiss Stunde	2 987	2 592	4 808	0·648	4 505	0 634	0·864	0 425	0 449	0·638	1 000

THE following table is compiled from a supplement to the Registrar-General's Annual Return, which refers to England and Wales only. The figures are based upon the mortality in the ten years 1891-1900.

AGE	Of 1 000 000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life		Mean After Lifetime (Expectation of Life)		AGE	Of 1 000 000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life		Mean After Lifetime (Expectation of Life)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	44 13	47 77	53	498,987	553,208	17 01	18 58
1	828,136	859,342	52 22	54 53	54	487,621	543,384	16 40	17 91
2	784,090	816,810	54 12	56 34	55	475,849	533,105	15 79	17 24
3	767,754	800,357	54 26	56 49	56	463,629	522,319	15 19	16 59
4	757,631	789,683	53 98	56 25	57	450,898	510,950	14 61	15 95
5	750,281	782,144	53 50	55 79	58	437,623	498,950	14 04	15 32
6	744,936	776,618	52 88	55 18	59	423,814	486,304	13 48	14 71
7	741,061	772,562	52 16	54 47	60	409,518	473,037	12 93	14 10
8	738,215	769,537	51 36	53 68	61	394,793	459,185	12 39	13 51
9	736,053	767,198	50 51	52 84	62	379,695	444,782	11 87	12 94
10	734,299	765,267	49 63	51 97	63	364,255	429,844	11 35	12 37
11	732,728	763,498	48 73	51 09	64	348,478	414,361	10 84	11 81
12	731,064	761,652	47 84	50 21	65	332,344	398,299	10 34	11 27
13	729,260	759,671	46 96	49 34	66	315,830	381,624	9 86	10 74
14	727,364	757,618	46 08	48 48	67	298,956	364,339	9 38	10 22
15	725,373	755,499	45 21	47 61	68	281,760	346,471	8 93	9 72
16	723,159	753,185	44 34	46 75	69	264,295	328,062	8 48	9 24
17	720,621	750,574	43 50	45 92	70	246,630	309,168	8 05	8 78
18	717,800	747,721	42 67	45 09	71	228,844	289,866	7 64	8 33
19	714,811	744,762	41 84	44 27	72	211,034	270,247	7 24	7 90
20	711,714	741,766	41 02	43 44	73	193 310	250,424	6 86	7 48
21	708,463	738,692	40 21	42 62	74	175,792	230,523	6 50	7 08
22	705,036	735,530	39 40	41 80	75	158,608	210,688	6 15	6 70
23	701,445	732,272	38 60	40 99	76	141,891	191,071	5 81	6 34
24	697,724	728,896	37 80	40 17	77	125,775	171,836	5 49	5 99
25	693,894	725,386	37 01	39 37	78	110,392	153,148	5 19	5 67
26	689,951	721,745	36 22	38 56	79	95,863	135,173	4 90	5 35
27	685,909	717,973	35 43	37 76	80	82,298	118,068	4 62	5 05
28	681,778	714,066	34 64	36 97	81	69,789	101,980	4 36	4 77
29	677,551	710,018	33 85	36 17	82	58,405	87,034	4 11	4 51
30	673,200	705,819	33 07	35 39	83	48,192	73,333	3 88	4 26
31	668,682	701,456	32 29	34 60	84	39,168	60,949	3 66	4 02
32	663,952	696,917	31 51	33 83	85	31,323	49,925	3 45	3 80
33	658,969	692,191	30 75	33 05	86	24,621	40,267	3 25	3 59
34	653,708	687,269	29 99	32 29	87	19,000	31,949	3 07	3 39
35	648,169	682,147	29 24	31 52	88	14,377	24,915	2 89	3 21
36	642,353	676,814	28 50	30 77	89	10,655	19,078	2 73	3 04
37	636,235	671,242	27 77	30 02	90	7,724	14,330	2 58	2 87
38	629,793	665 410	27 05	29 28	91	5,470	10,550	2 43	2 73
39	623,028	659,324	26 34	28 54	92	3,779	7,606	2 30	2 59
40	615,964	653,014	25 64	27 82	93	2 543	5,365	2 17	2 46
41	608,632	646,518	24 94	27 09	94	1,665	3,700	2 06	2 34
42	601,063	639,878	24 25	26 37	95	1 059	2 494	1 95	2 23
43	593,276	633 115	23 56	25 64	96	654	1,641	1'85	2.13
44	585,266	626,227	22 88	24 92	97	391	1 054	1 75	2 04
45	577,010	619,184	22 20	24 20	98	226	661	1 67	1 96
46	568,465	611,938	21 52	23 48	99	127	404	1 58	1 88
47	559,598	604,453	20 86	22 76	100	68	241	1 51	1 81
48	550,384	596,704	20 20	22 05	101	36	141	1 44	1 74
49	540,815	588,666	19 54	21 35	102	18	80	1 36	1 68
50	530,888	580,320	18 90	20 64	103	9	45	1 28	1'62
51	520,608	571,644	18 26	19 95	104	4	24	1'18	1'56
52	509,977	562,616	17 63	19 26	105	2	13	1'01	1 48

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM 2½ TO 5 PER CENT

Yr	2½ Per Ct	3 Per Ct	3½ Per Ct	4 Per Ct	4½ Per Ct	5 Per Ct
1	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000
2	2 025	2 030	2 035	2 040	2 045	2 050
3	3 076	3 091	3 106	3 122	3 137	3 153
4	4 153	4 184	4 215	4 246	4 278	4 310
5	5 256	5 309	5 362	5 416	5 471	5 526
6	6 388	6 468	6 550	6 633	6 717	6 802
7	7 547	7 662	7 779	7 898	8 019	8 142
8	8 736	8 892	9 052	9 214	9 380	9 549
9	9 955	10 159	10 368	10 583	10 802	11 027
10	11 203	11 464	11 731	12 006	12 288	12 578
11	12 483	12 808	13 142	13 486	13 841	14 207
12	13 796	14 192	14 602	15 026	15 464	15 917
13	15 140	15 618	16 113	16 627	17 160	17 713
14	16 519	17 086	17 677	18 292	18 932	19 599
15	17 932	18 599	19 296	20 024	20 784	21 579
16	19 380	20 157	20 971	21 825	22 719	23 657
17	20 865	21 762	22 705	23 698	24 742	25 840
18	22 386	23 414	24 500	25 645	26 855	28 132
19	23 946	25 117	26 357	27 671	29 064	30 539
20	25 545	26 870	28 280	29 778	31 371	33 066
21	27 183	28 676	30 269	31 969	33 783	35 719
22	28 863	30 537	32 329	34 248	36 303	38 505
23	30 584	32 453	34 460	36 618	38 937	41 430
24	32 349	34 426	36 667	39 083	41 689	44 502
25	34 158	36 459	38 950	41 646	44 565	47 727
26	36 012	38 553	41 313	44 312	47 571	51 113
27	37 912	40 710	43 759	47 084	50 711	54 669
28	39 860	42 931	46 291	49 968	53 993	58 403
29	41 856	45 219	48 911	52 966	57 423	62 323
30	43 903	47 575	51 623	56 085	61 007	66 439
31	46 000	50 003	54 429	59 328	64 752	70 761
32	48 150	52 503	57 335	62 701	68 666	75 299
33	50 354	55 078	60 341	66 210	72 756	80 064
34	52 613	57 730	63 453	69 858	77 030	85 067
35	54 928	60 462	66 674	73 652	81 497	90 320
36	57 301	63 276	70 008	77 598	86 164	95 836
37	59 734	66 174	73 458	81 702	91 041	101 628
38	62 227	69 159	77 029	85 970	96 138	107 710
39	64 783	72 234	80 725	90 409	101 464	114 095
40	67 403	75 401	84 550	95 026	107 030	120 800
41	70 088	78 663	88 510	99 827	112 847	127 840
42	72 840	82 023	92 607	104 820	118 925	135 232
43	75 661	85 484	96 849	110 012	125 276	142 993
44	78 552	89 048	101 238	115 413	131 914	151 143
45	81 516	92 720	105 782	121 029	138 850	159 700
46	84 554	96 501	110 484	126 871	146 098	168 685
47	87 668	100 397	115 351	132 945	153 673	178 119
48	90 860	104 408	120 388	139 263	161 588	188 025
49	94 131	108 541	125 602	145 834	169 859	198 427
50	97 484	112 797	130 998	152 667	178 503	209 348

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year the amount for the following year less £1 must be taken. Thus for £1 at 2½ per cent for 25 years take 26 years £36 012 and deduct £1—£35 012

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM 2½ TO 5 PER CENT

Yr	2½ Per Ct	3 Per Ct	3½ Per Ct	4 Per Ct	4½ Per Ct	5 Per Ct
1	1 0250	1 0300	1 0350	1 0400	1 0450	1 0500
2	1 0506	1 0609	1 0712	1 0816	1 0920	1 1025
3	1 0769	1 0927	1 1087	1 1249	1 1412	1 1576
4	1 1038	1 1256	1 1475	1 1699	1 1925	1 2155
5	1 1314	1 1593	1 1877	1 2167	1 2462	1 2763
6	1 1597	1 1941	1 2293	1 2653	1 3023	1 3401
7	1 1887	1 2299	1 2723	1 3159	1 3609	1 4071
8	1 2184	1 2668	1 3168	1 3686	1 4221	1 4775
9	1 2489	1 3048	1 3629	1 4233	1 4861	1 5513
10	1 2801	1 3439	1 4106	1 4802	1 5530	1 6289
11	1 3121	1 3842	1 4510	1 5395	1 6229	1 7103
12	1 3449	1 4258	1 5111	1 6010	1 6959	1 7959
13	1 3785	1 4685	1 5640	1 6651	1 7722	1 8856
14	1 4130	1 5126	1 6187	1 7317	1 8519	1 9799
15	1 4483	1 5580	1 6753	1 8009	1 9353	2 0789
16	1 4845	1 6047	1 7340	1 8730	2 0224	2 1829
17	1 5216	1 6528	1 7947	1 9479	2 1134	2 2920
18	1 5597	1 7024	1 8575	2 0258	2 2085	2 4066
19	1 5987	1 7535	1 9225	2 1068	2 3079	2 5270
20	1 6386	1 8061	1 9898	2 1911	2 4117	2 6533
21	1 6796	1 8603	2 0594	2 2788	2 5202	2 7860
22	1 7216	1 9161	2 1315	2 3699	2 6337	2 9253
23	1 7646	1 9736	2 2061	2 4647	2 7522	3 0715
24	1 8087	2 0328	2 2833	2 5633	2 8760	3 2251
25	1 8539	2 0038	2 3632	2 6658	3 0054	3 3864
26	1 9003	2 1566	2 4460	2 7725	3 1407	3 5557
27	1 9478	2 2213	2 5316	2 8834	3 2820	3 7335
28	1 9965	2 2879	2 6202	2 9987	3 4297	3 9201
29	2 0464	2 3566	2 7119	3 1187	3 5840	4 1161
30	2 0976	2 4273	2 8068	3 2434	3 7453	4 3219
31	2 1500	2 5001	2 9050	3 3731	3 9139	4 5380
32	2 2038	2 5751	3 0067	3 5081	4 0900	4 7649
33	2 2589	2 6523	3 1119	3 6484	4 2740	5 0032
34	2 3153	2 7319	3 2209	3 7943	4 3664	5 2533
35	2 3732	2 8139	3 3336	3 9461	4 5673	5 5160
36	2 4325	2 8983	3 4503	4 1039	4 8774	5 7918
37	2 4933	2 9852	3 5710	4 2681	5 0969	6 0814
38	2 5557	3 0748	3 6960	4 4388	5 3262	6 3855
39	2 6196	3 1670	3 8254	4 6164	5 5659	6 7048
40	2 6851	3 2620	3 9593	4 8010	5 8164	7 0400
41	2 7522	3 3599	4 0978	4 9931	6 0781	7 3920
42	2 8210	3 4607	4 2413	5 1928	6 3516	7 7616
43	2 8915	3 5645	4 3897	5 4005	6 6374	8 1497
44	2 9638	3 6715	4 5433	5 6165	6 9361	8 5572
45	3 0379	3 7816	4 7024	5 8412	7 2482	8 9850
46	3 1139	3 8950	4 8669	6 0748	7 5744	9 4343
47	3 1917	4 0110	5 0373	6 3178	7 9153	9 9060
48	3 2715	4 1323	5 2136	6 5705	8 2715	10 4013
49	3 3533	4 2562	5 3961	6 8333	8 6437	10 9213
50	3 4371	4 3839	5 5849	7 1067	9 0326	11 4674

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS

LARGE sums of money are every year advanced to County or District Councils and other public bodies for improvements building of workhouses schools, harbours, bridges &c., to be repaid in a given number of years including interest. The following scheme of tables for the repayments of Loans was compiled under the Local Government Act, 1848, and examined by the actuary of the National Debt Office. It gives the sums needed as the annual amount of principal combined with interest required for the liquidation of a debt of £100 at the stated percentage, in 10, 20 30 40 and 50 years —

Years	3 per Ct	3½ per Ct	4 per Ct	4½ per Ct	5 per Ct
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
10	11 14 5½	11 10 6	11 7 3	11 4 1	10 15 0
20	6 14 5½	7 0 8½	7 7 2	7 13 9	8 0 2½
30	5 2 0	5 8 9	5 15 8	6 2 9½	6 10 2½
40	4 6 6½	4 13 7	5 1 0½	5 9 8½	5 16 6½
50	3 17 8	4 5 3½	4 12 11½	5 1 0½	5 9 6½

If the loan be for £1 000 each annual instalment as shown above must be multiplied by 10 if for £2 000 then by 20 and so on

Obituary, Nov. 1, 1919—Oct. 31, 1920.

Abrahams, Sir Lionel, K.C.B., Assistant Under-Secretary, India Office, aged 49.—*Nov* 30, 1919.
Adams, Major Sir Hamilton J Goold, Governor of Queensland, aged 61 —*April* 13
Alcock, Sir John, K B E, pilot of first Atlantic flight, aged 27 —*Dec* 19, 1919
Alexander, King of the Hellenes, aged 27 —*Oct* 25.
Alexander, Charles McCallon, American evangelist, aged 52 —*Oct* 13
Amherst of Hackney, Mary Cecil, Baroness, ornithologist and traveller, aged 62 —*Dec* 21, 1919.
Babtie, Lieut Gen Sir William, *VC*, K C B, K C M G, A M S, aged 61 —*Sept* 12
Baird, Sir Alexander, Bart, late Lord Lieut Kincardineshire, aged 71 —*June* 21
Bartholomew, Dr John George, geographer and cartographer to the King, aged 60 —*April* 15
Barton, Sir Edmund, G C M G, first Premier of Australian Commonwealth, aged 70 —*Jan* 7
Baxter, Wynne Edwin, a London coroner for 33 years, aged 76 —*Oct* 1
Bedford, Adeline, Duchess of, G B E, social worker, aged 67 —*April* 12
Boraston, Sir John, principal agent of the Unionist Party, aged 69 —*April* 18
Boyne, Leonard, actor, aged 67 —*April* 17
Brassey, Thomas Allnutt, second and last Earl, aged 56 —*Nov* 12, 1919
Brex, Fwells, journalist, aged 45.—*Jan* 7
Bright, Rev James Franck, D D, historian and former Master of Univ College, Oxford, aged 88 —*Oct* 23
Broughton, Rhoda, the novelist, aged 79 —*June* 5
Bullen, Arthur Henry, Elizabethan scholar and critic, aged 63.—*Feb* 29
Burdett, Sir Henry, hospital authority, aged 73 —*April* 29
Burrows, Dr Ronald Montagu, Principal of King's College, aged 53 —*May* 14
Castle, Egerton, novelist and swordsman, aged 62 —*Sept* 16
Cobbett, Professor William Pitt, exponent of international law, aged 65.—*Nov* 15, 1919.
Coleridge, Ernest Hartley, grandson and biographer of S T Coleridge, aged 73 —*Feb* 19
Croker, Mrs B M, Anglo Indian novelist —*Oct* 20.
Crozier, Most Rev John Baptist, D D, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, aged 67 —*April* 11
Cunliffe, Walter, 1st Baron, eminent London banker, aged 64.—*Jan* 6.
Dalton, Sir Cornelius Neale, K C M G, late Comptroller General of Patents, aged 78 *Oct* 19
de Blaquiere, William, 6th and last Baron, aged 63 —*July* 28
Deutsch de la Meurthe, M Henry, pioneer of motoring and aviation in France, aged 73 —*Nov* 23, 1919
Digby, Edward Henry, 10th Baron, former Colonel Coldstream Guards, aged 73 —*May* 11
—s, Rt Rev. John William, Bishop of Lisle, aged 73.—*March* 24.
Downham, William Hayes Fisher, 1st Baron, former Unionist Minister, aged 67 —*July* 2
Edinburgh and Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Marie Alexandrovna, Duchess of, aged 67 —*Oct* 25.
Edwards, Sir Owen Morgan, Chief Inspector of Education for Wales, aged 61 —*May* 17
Egerton of Tatton, Alan de Tatton, 3rd Baron, aged 75 —*Sept* 9
Eugenie, ex-Empress of the French, aged 94 —*July* 11
Faber, Edmund Beckett, 1st and last Baron, banker and newspaper director, aged 73.—*Sept* 17
Fisher, Admiral of the Fleet John Arbuthnot, 1st Baron, the creator of the modern battle fleet, aged 79 —*July* 10
Fraser, Sir Thomas Richard eminent physician and authority on drugs, aged 78 —*Jan* 4
Frick Henry Clay, American steel magnate and art collector, aged 70 —*Dec* 2 1919
Fysh Sir Philip Oakley K C M G, former Premier of Tasmania aged 84 —*Dec* 20 1919
Galloway, Randolph Henry Stewart, 11th Earl, aged 83 —*Feb* 7
Garvice, Charles, the novelist and journalist, aged 69 —*March* 1
Gilmour, Sir John Bart, breeder of Clydesdales, aged 75 —*July* 20
Gladstone, Rev Stephen Edward second son of the statesman aged 76 —*April* 23
Glasier, John Bruce, socialist pioneer aged 60 —*June* 4
Gorgas Surgeon General William Crawford, K C M G, sanitary officer of Panama Canal, aged 65 —*July* 3
Gow, Andrew, R A, Keeper of the Royal Academy, aged 71 —*Feb* 1
Gulland, Rt Hon John William, former Chief Liberal Whip, aged 55 —*Jan* 26
Guthrie, Charles John, Scottish Lord of Session, aged 71 —*April* 28
Hacker, A R A and R I, aged 61 —*Nov* 12 1919.
Hardy, Herbert Hardy Cozens, 1st Baron, Master of the Rolls 1907–1918, aged 81 —*June* 18
Harris Dr Frederick Rutherfoord, friend of Cecil Rhodes, aged 64 —*Sept* 2
Hartmann, Felix von Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne, aged 67 —*Nov* 11 1919
Heinemann, William, the publisher, aged 57 —*Oct* 5
Henry, Sir Charles Bart, M P and merchant, aged 59 *Dec* 27, 1919
Herkless, the Very Rev Sir John, D D, LL D Principal and Vice Chancellor of St Andrews University aged 64 —*June* 11
Howells, William Dean, American man of letters, aged 83 —*May* 10
Hughes, Spencer Leigh, M I and journalist, aged 61 —*Feb* 22
Huntington, Professor Alfred Kirby metallurgist and pioneer in aeronautics —*April* 17
Jackson Sir John, engineer and Admiralty contractor, aged 68 —*Dec* 14, 1919
Jacob, Rt Rev Edgar, former Bishop of St Albans, aged 75 —*March* 25
Laking, Sir Guy Francis Keeper of the King's Armoury and the London Museum, aged 44. *Nov* 22, 1919
Lascelles, Rt Hon Sir Frank, G C B, G C M G, G C V O, diplomat, aged 78 —*Jan* 2
Leeke, John Cox, D D, former Bishop Suffragan of Woolwich, aged 76 —*Nov* 28, 1919.
Leman, General Gerart Mathieu, defender of Liège, aged 69 —*Oct* 17
Lockyer, Sir Joseph Norman, the astronomer, aged 84 —*Aug* 16
Londesborough, George Francis William Henry, 3rd Earl, aged 28 —*Sept* 12
Loudoun, Charles Edward Hastings, 12th Earl of, aged 65.—*May* 17

Lowry Admiral Sir Robert Swinburne, K C B, aged 66 —*May* 29
Lyall, Sir Charles James, K C S I, C I E Oriental scholar and civil servant aged 75 —*Sept* 8
McCallum Sir Henry, K C M G Colonial Governor and engineer aged 67 —*Nov* 24 1919
McCallum, Sir John, Liberal M P for Paisley aged 72 —*Jan* 10
Macdonald of Earnscliffe Susan Agnes Baroness widow of Canadian Premier, aged 84 —*Sept* 5
Maclean Kaid Sir Harry K C M G, General in Moorish Army, aged 71 *Feb* 4
McSwiney Terence Sinn Fein Lord Mayor of Cork aged 40 —*Oct* 25
Mather Rt Hon Sir William former M P and textile merchant aged 82 —*Sept* 18
Mathers Helen (Mrs Henry Reeves) author of Comin Thro the Rye aged 66 *May* 11
Mathew Dr Arnold Harris self styled Archbishop of the Old Catholics in England aged 67 —*Dec* 19 1919
Mathews Sir Charles Director of Public Prosecutions aged 69 —*June* 6
Mercer Sir David K C B Adjutant General of Royal Marine Force aged 56 *July* 1
Morant Sir Robert Chief Secretary to Ministry of Health aged 56 —*March* 13
Morrison Dr George Ernest journalist and political adviser to China aged 58 *May* 30
Moule Dr Handley Carr Glyn Bishop of Durham aged 78 *May* 8
Mowatt Sir Francis P C G C B F S A formerly Permanent Secretary to Treasury aged 82 —*Nov* 20 1919
Murray of Elibank Alexander William Charles Oliphant 1st Baron former Chief Liberal Whip aged 50 *Sept* 13
Osler Sir William, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford aged 70 —*Dec* 29 1919
Pallis Rt Hon Christopher the last Lord Chief Baron of Ireland aged 88 *Feb* 14
Palmer Charles, journalist and M P for the Wrekin aged 49 *Oct* 25
Parsons Alfred P R A President of Royal Water Colour Society aged 72 *Jan* 16
Peake Hon Archibald Henry Premier of South Australia aged 60 – *April* 6
Pears Sir Edwin European lawyer author and archaeologist aged 84 —*Nov* 27 1919
Peary Admiral Robt Edwin American explorer who discovered North Pole aged 63 —*Feb* 19
Plowden Sir Henry Meredyth former Indian judge aged 79 —*Jan* 8
Plunket William Lee 5th Baron former New Zealand Governor aged 55 —*Jan* 24
Queensbury Percy Sholto Douglas 9th Marquess aged 51 —*Aug* 1
Raleigh Sir Thomas K C S I Deputy Steward of Oxford University aged 69 *Feb* 8
Ravensworth Arthur Thomas Liddell 5th Baron aged 82 – *Nov* 12 1919
Rawnsley Canon Hardwick Drummond the poet of the Lake District aged 69 *May* 28
Rejane Madame Gabrielle Charlotte the great French actress aged 63 —*June* 14
Riviere Briton R A, aged 79 —*April* 20
Roberts John, former billiard champion aged 72 —*Dec* 23 1919
Rowlands, James, M P and land reformer aged 69 —*March* 1
Rore, Raymond, musical conductor and composer, aged 45 —*March* 31
Russell of Liverpool, Edward, 1st Baron, notable journalist and editor, aged 85 —*Feb* 20
Russell, Sir Thomas Wallace, former Irish agricultural administrator aged 79 —*May* 2
Sanday, Dr William, scholar and theologian, aged 77 —*Sept* 16
Schiff Jacob American philanthropist and banker aged 73 —*Sept* 25
Seymour, Admiral Sir Michael Culme Bart, G C B aged 84 —*Oct* 11
Sherborne Canon Frederick George Dutton 5th Baron aged 79 —*Jan* 3
Shuter John Surrey Cricket Club captain and secretary aged 65 —*July* 5
Sidgwick Arthur scholar and naturalist aged 80 —*Sept* 25
Smith Dr George C I E Anglo Indian publicist and biographer aged 86 —*Dec* 24 1919
Smith Rev Dr Isaac Gregory poet and divine, aged 93 —*Jan* 17
Stephenson Admiral Sir Henry G C V O K C B, gentleman Usher of the Black Rod aged 77 —*Dec* 16 1919
Stone Rt Hon Sir Thomas Vezey K C M G P R B I former Lord Mayor of London aged 63 —*Oct* 3
Sutton Sir Henry formerly Lord Chief Baron of King's Bench Division aged 75 —*May* 30
Sweden Crown Princess of (Princess Margaret of Connaught) aged 38 —*May* 1
Swinfen Charles Swinfen Eady 1st Baron former Master of the Rolls aged 68 —*Nov* 15 1919
Vibart Sir Robert Collett K C M G Deputy Marshal of Ceremonies aged 66 —*Jan* 21
Thomson Hugh Black and white artist aged 59 *May* 7
Tilak Lokmanyadhar Indian reformist agitator aged 64 *Aug* 1
Tolstoy Countess Sofia Andreievna widow of Russian novelist —*Nov* 4 1919
Tyrrell Sir Arthur Charles K C S I Indian administrator aged 79 *Oct* 23
Tytler Maj Gen Sir Alexander Bruce K C B Commander-in-Chief aged 81 —*May* 25
Twining Major General Sir Philip Geoffrey Twining K C M G Director of Fortifications and Works aged 57 —*Jan* 15
Valentine Sydney Character Actor aged 54 —*Dec* 23 1919
Vanderbilt William Kissam American railway magnate aged 71 —*July* 22
Walsingham Thomas de Grey 6th Baron sportsman and yachtsman aged 75 —*Dec* 3 1919
Ward Rt Rev Bernard Roman Catholic Bishop of Brentwood aged 62 *July* 21
Ward Mrs Humphry the novelist aged 68 —*March* 24
Warneford Rev Edmund Lee former Head Master of Eton aged 82 *Jan* 22
Watt Mr Charles Scott Lade aged 66 —*July* 22
Watts-Dunton Sir Theodore Walter temperance reformer aged 69 —*Nov* 9 1919
Williamson Charles Norris the author aged 63 —*Oct* 3
Wilman Walter horse breeder sculptor and rowing shot aged 68 —*July* 12
Wolseley Field Marshal Sir Evelyn G C B O M G Crimean and Mutiny veteran aged 81 —*Dec* 2 1919
Woodfall Robert former County Court judge aged 64 —*Feb* 6
Wyndham Rev Francis Merrik Canon of Westminster Cathedral, aged 81 —*Nov* 26, 1919

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE KING AND COURT.—**(1919) Nov. 10.** The King and Queen welcomed President and Mme. Poincaré on their arrival in London, and gave a banquet in their honour at the Palace. **11.** At the call of the King the Empire rendered homage to the Glorious Dead on the anniversary of Armistice Day by suspending all business for two minutes at 11 a.m. Their Majesties, with Princess Mary and Prince Albert, attended a banquet given by M. Poincaré at the French Embassy. The Prince of Wales arrived in Washington. **12.** M. and Mme. Poincaré left London for Scotland. **13.** Prince of Wales had interview with Mr. Wilson at White House. **18.** At New York he was presented with freedom of city. **22.** His Royal Highness received ovation on his departure. **25.** He left Halifax for home on *Renown*. **27.** Princess Mary made her first public speech to Women's Land Army in the City. **Dec. 1.** Prince of Wales greeted with great enthusiasm on his arrival home. Their Majesties gave a dinner in his honour at the Palace. **2.** Prince Albert became a Freemason, joining the Navy Lodge. **18.** The Prince was presented with address of welcome by the City Corporation. **(1920) Jan. 13.** Prince Henry, at Manchester, held his first investiture. **21.** The Prince of Wales dined with the Pilgrims, and expressed his intention to visit the United States again. **22.** The Prince of Wales was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society. **Feb. 3.** His Royal Highness visited Eton College, and was admitted to office of High Steward of Windsor. **6.** The Prince visited Colchester and presented decorations to 2nd Leinsters. **10.** The King, accompanied by the Queen, opened Parliament. **23.** Their Majesties were present at the Chapel Royal when the infant son of Lady Patricia Ramsay was christened. **March 16.** A hearty God-speed was given to the Prince of Wales in London and at Portsmouth on his departure for Australia. **17.** Queen Alexandra unveiled the statue of Nurse Edith Cavell in London. **22.** His Majesty held a levée at St. James's Palace, the first since 1914. **27.** The King visited Manchester. Prince Albert opened St. Marylebone's new Town Hall. **April 1.** The Court left London for Windsor. **16.** Prince Albert visited Newcastle and inspected the Tyne shipyards and engineering works. **21.** The King saw the City and Suburban at Epsom. **May 1.** The Crown Princess of Sweden, the Duke of Connaught's daughter, died at Stockholm. **6.** Their Majesties returned to Buckingham Palace. **8.** The King and Queen of the Belgians flew to England on visit to Earl Curzon. Announced that Queen Alexandra had been suffering from bronchitis. **15.** The King, speaking at Buckingham Palace, called on Lord Lieutenants and Lord Mayors to assist in creating an efficient Territorial Army. **18.** In the King's presence an installation of Knights Grand Cross of the Bath took place at Westminster Abbey. **21.** His Majesty reviewed troops of Aldershot Command at Farnborough. **24.** Queen Alexandra stated to be progressing, apart from clouding of vision due to rupture of small vessel of eye during recent bronchial cough. **28.** The King, accompanied by the Queen, laid foundation stone of new building of London School of Economics. **June 2.** Their Majesties saw the Derby. **4.** The Birthday Honours were headed by Prince Albert, who was created Duke of York. **5.** Their Majesties attended ceremony of Trooping the Colour in Hyde Park. **10.** The King opened the Imperial War Museum at the Crystal Palace. Their Majesties held their first Court since 1914 at Buckingham Palace. **15.** The Royal Family attended Ascot in State. **23.** Alexandra Day was celebrated, but the Queen-Mother was unable to take her customary drive. **24.** The King and Queen held their second Court. **26.** Their Majesties gave garden-party to all living V.C.'s and their relatives at Buckingham Palace. **30.** Duke of York visited Royal Agricultural Show at Darlington. **July 3.** King and Queen arrived in Edinburgh. **4.** Their Majesties attended service in St. Giles's Cathedral, the King also taking part in special service in Chapel of Order of the Thistle. **5.** The King held investiture at Holyrood Palace. **6.** His Majesty laid foundation stone of new building of Edinburgh University, and Queen was given honorary degree. **10.** Their Majesties and the Princess boarded Royal yacht at Gourock. **14.** King and Queen and their daughter visited the Isle of Man. **16.** The Royal party landed in Wales, and King opened sanatorium near Denbigh. **19.** Royal tour ended at Swansea, where the King laid foundation stone of University College. **20.** The King and Queen and the King and Queen of Spain attended funeral of ex-Empress Eugénie at Farnborough. **24.** His Majesty received archbishops and bishops attending Lambeth Conference. **27.** The King attended Goodwood Meeting, being guest of Duke of Richmond and Gordon. **31.** Their Majesties, Princess Mary, Duke of York and Duke of Connaught, arrived at Cowes. **Aug. 2.** The King's yacht *Britannia* won principal race at Cowes. **17.** Their Majesties, with Princess Mary, arrived at Balmoral Castle. **23.** Mrs. Lloyd George created Dame Grand Cross of Order of British Empire. **Sept. 9.** Their Majesties attended the Braemar Gathering. **17.** At Inverness Duke of York presented colours to two battalions of Cameron Highlanders and distributed decorations. **Oct. 9.** King and Queen and Princess Mary reached Buckingham Palace from Balmoral. **11.** Prince of Wales was enthusiastically greeted on arriving in London by dense crowd. **17.** King unveiled stone cross as memorial to Sandringham men killed in the War. **19.** Prince of Wales and Duke of York entertained at informal luncheon by High Commissioners of Australia and New Zealand. **25.** Death of Duchess of Edinburgh.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

(For Parliament *see* pp. 231-4.)

(1919) Nov. 17. Final report of Dardanelles Commission found that sufficient consideration was not given by Government to measures necessary to succeed, and that operations were hampered by insufficient artillery and munitions. Government decided to discontinue unemployment donation to civilians. **Dec. 1.** Viscountess Astor, M.P., took her seat in House of Commons, being first woman to do so. **6.** Prime Minister, at Manchester Reform Club, defended Coalition and appealed for unity among Liberals. **11.** M. Clemenceau arrived in London and commenced series of conferences with Mr. Lloyd George on European situation. **14.** M. Clemenceau returned to Paris. **23.** Parliament prorogued. **(1920) Jan. 6.** Signor Nitti, the Italian Premier, conferred with Mr. Lloyd George and Earl Curzon in London on Adriatic question. **23.** Mr. Asquith agreed to contest

vacancy at Paisley **27.** Mr George Barnes, the Labour member of the Cabinet, resigned **Feb. 5** Mr G H Roberts, the Food Controller, resigned **10** The King opened the new Session **12** The Supreme Allied Council met in Downing Street **25** Mr Asquith was elected for Paisley **March 1** Sir Auckland Geddes left the Board of Trade to become British Ambassador to the United States **18** Addressing Liberal M P s, Prime Minister urged the need of closer co operation between the Coalition Party **19** Dr Macnamara was appointed Minister of Labour, Sir Robert Horne President of Board of Trade Mr McCurdy Food Controller, and Mr J A Clyde Lord President of Court of Session **22** Mr Morison appointed Lord Advocate and Col C D Murray Solicitor General for Scotland **24** Mr Asquith declared that rank and file of Liberal Party were not going to be harnessed to the wheels of the Tory chariot Royal Commission on Decimal Coinage reported against any change in existing system **April 5** Sir L Worthington Evans appointed Minister without portfolio Mr Macpherson Minister of Pensions and Sir Hamar Greenwood Irish Secretary **May 14** British and French Premiers met at Hythe and decided on Spa Conference with Germans, and that Peace Treaty should be enforced in all its details **June 29** White Paper gave National Debt on March 31 as £7 881 893,000, and National Assets £2,976 943 000 **July 9** Select Committee on National Expenditure criticised un businesslike way in which negotiations for sale of Slough Depôt and St Omer dump were conducted **29** Replying to deputation Prime Minister agreed that there was world wide conspiracy against British Empire with which Bolshevism and Sinn Fein were associated **Aug 11** Government decided to end the bread subsidy before close of financial year involving increase in price. **21** Mr W C Bridgeman appointed Secretary of Mines and Major Sir P Lloyd Graeme Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade **Sept. 9** Board of Trade announced adoption of clearing office scheme for settlement of pre war debts between Britain and Austria. **22** Lord Lytton appointed Under Secretary for India **Oct. 8** Mr Lloyd George spoke at Llandudno and declared the Coalition was still essential, and would carry Home Rule

BYE ELECTIONS — **(1919) Nov. 15** Polling took place in the Thanet division and the Sutton division of Plymouth Viscountess Astor (Coalition) was elected for the latter constituency thus becoming the first woman M P for England In Thanet Mr Esmond Harmsworth (Coalition) was returned **(1920) Jan 3** Result of Spen Valley election was declared, Sir John Simon (Liberal) being defeated by Labour candidate Mr Tom Myers **Feb 20** The Coalition Liberal and Labour candidates were beaten in The Wrekin division by Mr Charles Palmer (Independent) **25** Paisley result was declared Mr Asquith 14,736, Biggar (Labour) 11,902, McKean (Coalition Unionist) 3,795 **April 10.** In Dartford division Labour candidate Mr Mills, polled more than the other four candidates combined **June 16** Mr T Wintringham (Independent Liberal) won bye election at Louth by majority of 2,505 over Coalition Unionist **Aug 9** Mr G Edwards (Labour) won South Norfolk from the Coalition.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES —**(1919) Nov 1** The Shah of Persia was presented with an address by the City of London **11** President Poincaré visited the City and received an address of welcome **13** M Poincaré was installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University and received the freedom of the city **(1920) Jan 29** Dr Vaida Voevod, Rumanian Premier, was welcomed at luncheon at the Carlton Hotel by Mr Lloyd George **March 15** The Government gave luncheon in honour of Senor Tornquist on special mission from the Argentine Government **May 30** Memorial service to United States soldiers who fell in the war and were buried in British Isles held at St Margaret s, Westminster **July 9** Memorial service for Major-General William C Gorgas, of Panama Canal fame, who died in London, took place at St Paul s Cathedral with imposing military display **27** The St Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln, America s gift, was unveiled at Westminster by Duke of Connaught **Oct. 12.** Princess Clementine of Belgium unveiled memorial erected on Thames Embankment by Belgian refugees

ACCIDENTS AT SEA —**(1919) Nov. 1** During heavy gale three vessels were wrecked on the Goodwins, about 12 lives being lost **(1920) Jan. 10** Steamer *Treveal* (5,200 tons) wrecked off Dorset coast, and 36 of crew perished **12** French liner *L Afrique* with 465 passengers on board, went down 50 miles from La Rochelle, many lives being lost **Feb. 1** P & O steamer *Berrima*, with 300 passengers, stranded on Shingle Sand near Margate **June 5** Bursting of some lock gates, due to steamer colliding with them caused great outrush of water in the Mersey and 16 small craft were sunk. **Oct. 27** P & O steamer *Delta* collided with another steamer during fog off Southend, and was beached Passengers all landed

ACCIDENTS, GENERAL —**(1919) Dec. 2.** Sudden gale attaining a force of 70 miles an hour in places caused widespread damage in and near London **(1920) Feb. 24** Five lives were lost in a fire at Aston, Birmingham **April 16** St George s Hall, Wolverhampton, used as billiard saloon, collapsed without warning, two men being killed **May 29** Terrible disaster occurred in Lincolnshire, a sudden flood, caused by heavy rain, sweeping down upon Louth Bridges and buildings were carried away, and enormous damage was done, while over 25 lives were lost **July 15** Tent in which Sanger s Circus was performing at Taunton caught fire, many people being burnt or injured in the stampede, three children and a woman fatally **17** Collision between two passenger trains occurred on Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway near Bolton, three persons being killed and number seriously injured **Aug. 13** By flooding of small brook following storm, two children were drowned and much damage done in Birmingham **Sept. 17** Passenger train ran into stationary goods train at Ramsgate, and several persons were injured **24** By explosion on oil barge on Thames seven lives were lost **27** Tramcar ran away down hill at Lancaster, a pedestrian being killed and several passengers injured **Oct. 9** By collapse of bridge at Pathead near Stoke, one miner was killed and 30 injured **14** Train ran into buffers at Wimbledon and mounted platform,

one woman being killed and three others injured **20.** Fire occurred at Hop Exchange, and continued for some days, causing enormous damage and dislocating S E & C R traffic from Charing Cross. **27** Nine men entombed by collapse of wall supporting railway embankment at Wemyss Bay, two being fatally injured **31** Three firemen killed and several injured by explosion which followed fire at wharf at Wapping

AVIATION —**(1919) Nov 11** Major General Seely resigned office of Under Secretary for Air **12** Capt. Ross M Smith and his brother left Hounslow in Vickers Vimy on attempt to fly to Australia **13** Lieut Roger Douglas and Lieut J S L Ross crashed at Surbiton, just after starting for Australia and were killed **Dec 4** Demobilisation of Women's Royal Air Force completed **10** Capt Ross Smith and his brother, Lieut Keith Smith, with two sergeants arrived at Port Darwin Australia and won the Australian Government's prize of £10 000 having covered 11,294 miles in just under 28 days in their Vickers Vimy They both received the K B E from the King **18** Sir John Alcock pilot of Transatlantic flight, died after his aeroplane crashed 25 miles from Rouen **20** French airman, Lieut Roget with two passengers, reached record altitude of 6 000 metres **(1920) Jan 19** Appeal was made by Prince Albert and others for Royal Air Force Memorial Fund to commemorate war work of flying services **24** Capt Broome and Capt Cantill left Brooklands in Vickers Vimy aeroplane to fly to Cape Town **Feb 3** They arrived at Cairo Dr. Chalmers Mitchell commissioned by *The Times*, joined aeroplane as passenger **4** In another Vickers Vimy aeroplane the "Silver Queen" Lieut Col Van Ryneveld and Flight Lieut Brand South Africans left Brooklands for the Cape **7** Aero Club of New York announced plans for aerial circuit of Atlantic **10** Silver Queen arrived at Cairo **11** It crashed at Korosko **22** Ryneveld and Brand left Cairo in Silver Queen II **26** Three R A F machines lost on journey from Chester to Dublin **27** *The Times* machine crashed at Taboia in starting, owing to failure of one of engines none of crew seriously hurt **Mar 6** The "Silver Queen II" crashed at Puluwayo after covering 3 880 miles from Cairo airmen unhurt **17** Van Ryneveld and Brand left Buluwayo in another aeroplane supplied by Union Government **20** They reached Cape Town and were awarded £5,000 by Union Government to mark their achievement King appointed each a K B E **April 29** Four airmen drowned as result of flying boat accident off Felixstowe **May 31** Lieut Masiero arrived at Tokio, after flying from Rome **June 24** Pilot and two passengers killed in aeroplane accident near Peterborough **July 1** German airship L 72 arrived at Pulham, having been handed over to Great Britain **9** Lord Londonderry opened 6th International Aero Exhibition at Olympia **19** New British airship R 80, built by Vickers made successful trial trip off Barrow **24** Mr F T Courtney won Aerial Derby on Martinsyde 'Semi-Quaver' **Aug 2** Lieuts Parer and MacIntosh arrived at Port Darwin after flying to Australia by easy stages **Sept 25.** In aeroplane accident near Hayes, Middlesex, six persons were killed. **27** Sadi Lecointe won Gordon Bennett air race near Etampes, covering 188 miles in 66 mins 8 secs

CRIMES —**(1919) Nov 23** Near Great Missenden an ex soldier named Channer killed his sweetheart and committed suicide, and the former's sister drowned herself on discovering the crime **Dec 10** The manager of a Leeds branch of Yorkshire Penny Bank was shot dead by Albert Edward Redfern, who attempted a "hold up" Redfern was arrested a few days later, and sentenced to death on March 17, but reprieved owing to his mental condition **24** THE SANDHILLS MURDER —Body of Mrs Kathleen Elsie Breaks was found, shot by revolver, on sandhills at St Annes on Sea. A former Army officer, Frederick Rothwell Holt was arrested on charge of murder and after protracted proceedings and an unsuccessful plea of insanity, was on February 27 sentenced to death and executed **(1920) Jan 18** The body of a Chelsea public house landlady was found murdered in a cellar no arrest was made **March 3** A verdict of Murder against some person or persons unknown was returned at inquest on Nurse Florence Nightingale Shore, who was found fatally injured in train from London to Hastings and whose assailant was never traced GREEN BICYCLE MYSTERY —On July 5 1919 Annie Bella Wright aged twenty two was found shot dead on roadside near Little Stretton Leicestershire It was stated she had been cycling with man on green bicycle but nothing was discovered until following March when a green machine was taken from canal at Leicester As a sequel, Ronald Vivian Light a master at a Cheltenham school was charged with the girl's murder At Leicester Assizes he strenuously denied the charge, and the jury found him not guilty on June 11 and he was discharged THE ANDOVER MURDER — On **April 25** motor car driver named Spicer was found murdered and robbed at Thruxton Down near Andover His car was missing and was next day found abandoned at Swansea Suspicion fell upon deserter from the Army named Percy Joplis and search was instituted throughout the country Some six weeks later Joplis was shot dead at Penrith by Cumberland police while attempting to evade capture and after he had fired at pursuers **29** A man afterwards identified as W Fairlie shot his wife dead with revolver and killed himself in crowded street of Cheapside during luncheon period GOLDERS GREEN MURDER – Dead body of woman identified as Mrs Evelyn Goslett, was found in River Brent at Golders Green on **May 2** Her husband Arthur Andrew Goslett, was arrested and was found guilty of wilful murder and hanged after unsuccessful appeal IONEN COTTAGE CRIME —On **June 11** Mrs Sarah Ann White was found dead from severe injuries to the head, in her cottage at Llanvetherine Wales Her fifteen year old niece, Primrose Kathleen Alice Whitstance, who confessed that she had struck the woman with a stake "beetle" because she had grumbled at her, was on Nov 6 found guilty and ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure EASTBOURNE BEACH MYSTERY — Irene Munro, seventeen year old London typist found murdered in shingle on the Crumbles, at Eastbourne, on **Aug 20** WELSH POISON MYSTERY As result of coroner's enquiry which followed exhumation, by Home Office order of body of Mrs Mabel Greenwood (who died June 16, 1919), her husband, Harold Greenwood, solicitor, of Kidwelly and Llanelly was arrested and committed for trial on July 3

after evidence of presence of arsenic in remains of dead woman At Carmarthen Assizes Greenwood gave evidence refuting the suggestion and contradicting much of police testimony, and after sensational trial he was, on Nov 9, found not guilty and was discharged

ECCLESIASTICAL **(1919) Nov 7** Cardinal Mercier paid a visit to London **20** The Bishop of Pretoria (Dr M B Furse) appointed Bishop of St Albans **Dec 10** The Ven Arthur Perowne, Archdeacon of Plymouth, became first Bishop of Bradford **22** Death announced of Dr Arnold Mathew, "Archbishop of the Old Catholics in England" **(1920) April 7** The Welsh bishops elected the Bishop of St Asaph as the first Archbishop of Wales **May 8** Death of Dr Moule, Bishop of Durham **June 1** Bishop of St Asaph enthroned as first Archbishop of Wales **12** Bishop of Hereford translated to Durham and succeeded by Dr Linton Smith, Bishop Suffragan of Warrington Dr J B Strong appointed Bishop of Ripon, and Rev H H Williams Bishop of Carlisle **17** Dr D'Arcy, Archbishop of Dublin, elected Primate of All Ireland **24** The 700th anniversary of laying of foundation of Salisbury Cathedral celebrated **28** Dean of Westminster issued appeal for £250 000 for preservation of Westminster Abbey **30** First meeting of National Assembly of Church of England opened in London **July 5** At first session of Lambeth Conference 242 Bishops of Anglican Communion were present **Aug 11** Appeal to all Christian people for reunion of the Churches issued by the Lambeth Conference **Oct 2** Bishop of Manchester decided to resign at end of year **19.** Church Congress opened at Southend under presidency of Bishop of Chelmsford

EDUCATIONAL —**(1919) Nov 19** Sir Cooper Perry was appointed Principal Officer of London University **27** Mr Balfour was installed as Chancellor of Cambridge University **Dec 18** Two women were among successful candidates for Beit Fellowships **29** Sir William Osler died **(1920) Jan 23** Death of Dr Warre, former Headmaster of Eton **Feb 28** Sir A E Garrod appointed Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University **Mar 2** Convocation at Oxford passed a statute making Greek no longer compulsory subject for the Responsions examination **May 11** Statute providing that women may be admitted to degrees at Oxford passed by Convocation **19** Announced that University of London had been offered by Government site behind British Museum for new headquarters of University **June 11** Details of offer of £1,205,000 by Rockefeller Foundation to University College Hospital, London, for medical research and education, announced **July 12** Mr Ernest Barker appointed Principal of King's College, London **Oct 7** The first 110 women under graduates were admitted to Oxford University **8.** Mr Chamberlain announced Government would grant extra £500,000 a year to the Universities for a term **20** Senate of London University decided to accept the Bloomsbury site offered by Government **30** Mr Lloyd George elected Rector of Glasgow University

IRELAND —**(1919) Dec. 19** Gang of men made a daring attempt to assassinate Viscount French as he motored from Ashtown Station to the Viceregal Lodge Volleys of shots were fired, but the Lord Lieutenant was uninjured, though his car was hit One of the assailants was killed **(1920) Jan 17.** The Irish municipal elections gave Sinn Fein a majority in the southern provinces **21** Deputy Assistant Commissioner of Police Redmond was shot dead in Dublin street **Feb 21** Mr Robert Barton, Sinn Fein M P., sentenced to three years penal servitude by court-martial **March 4** Mr Frank Shawe Taylor, a Galway landowner, was shot dead while proceeding to Galway Fair **20** Lord Mayor of Cork, Alderman MacCurtain, a Sinn Fein leader, was shot dead in his house **26** Mr Alan Bell, resident magistrate enquiring into Sinn Fein movement, was dragged from tramcar in Dublin and shot dead **29** Sir Nevil Macready was appointed to the Irish Command **April 12** Irish Labour Party called for general strike as protest against treatment of Mountjoy prisoners **14** Hunger strikers in Mountjoy Prison released and general strike was cancelled **June 1.** Office of Registrar of Deeds Dublin, was raided, and guns and ammunition taken from soldiers. **23** In street fighting in Londonderry 17 men were killed **26** Brig Gen Lucas kidnapped by Sinn Feiners while on fishing trip in County Cork. **July 15.** Raiders entered Dublin postal sorting office and robbed the Castle mail bag **17** Party of men invaded smoking room of County Club, Cork, and shot dead Colonel Smyth, Divisional Commissioner of R I C **21** Rioting in Belfast shipyards between Unionists and Sinn Feiners, 18 persons being killed and about 200 injured during week-end **30** Mr Frank Brooke, railway chairman and Privy Councillor, murdered in his office in Dublin Brigadier General Lucas escaped from Sinn Feiners, who, in attempting to recapture him, killed two soldiers **Aug 17.** Lord Mayor of Cork, Terence McSwiney, M P, convicted by court martial of having seditious documents in his possession, was deported and taken to Brixton Prison, where he continued his hunger strike **22** District Inspector O R. Swanzy shot dead at Lisburn **24** Irish Peace Conference in Dublin passed resolution that grant of full national self government within the Empire could alone bring peace to Ireland **25** Rioting occurred in Belfast between Unionists and Sinn Feiners Major Johnstone, J P, was killed by shot fired through window of his house at Eden, Co Donegal **Sept. 20.** After murder of police-inspector at Balbriggan, armed men in uniform set fire to various buildings, two civilians being killed **24.** Attempt made to assassinate Major General Sir E P. Strickland, commanding troops at Cork **27.** Irim, near Dublin, partially wrecked and burned by armed raiders alleged to be police auxiliaries. **30** Sir Hamar Greenwood expressed Government's view that reprisals could not be countenanced **Oct 12** Two officers killed at Drumcondra, Dublin, during raid on house of Professor Carolan, who was fatally injured **25** Alderman McSwiney, Sinn Fein Lord Mayor of Cork, died in Brixton Prison after 73 days' hunger strike.

LABOUR —**(1919) Nov 1** Labour gained strong position on borough councils **Dec. 5.** Settlement reached of dispute between Army and Navy Stores and their employees, who obtained improved conditions after short strike. **30** Transport Workers Federation accepted employers' proposal that dockers' claim to

minimum wage of 16s a day should be submitted to Industrial Court **(1920) Jan 15** The National Union of Railwaymen after declining original proposals accepted Government's revised offer of immediate increase of 5s weekly till September 30 when at least double War rate would be paid with a minimum of £2 **22** The moulders decided to resume work under revised conditions, including increase of 5s weekly and immediate enquiry into working conditions Strike had lasted 18 weeks Dispute between Pearl Assurance Company and its agents was settled after strike union being recognised and minimum of £3 a week given **March 9** Both parties in dispute in road transport industry agreed to refer workers' claim to 10s advance to arbitration **29** Government met miners' demand with offer of 2s for adults and 1s for youths extra per shift **30** Cotton spinners asked for a 60 per cent increase of earnings **April 3** The Dockers' Court of Enquiry in a majority report recommended the 16s a day minimum asked for by the men, and measures to counteract evils of casual employment Industrial Court awarded advance of 5s a day to road transport workers **6** Independent Labour Party decided to withdraw from Geneva International but refused to affiliate to Moscow International **13** Wage increases granted to railway engineers to meet rise in cost of living Cotton workers declined employers' wage offer **15** Miners' ballot gave majority of 65,135 for accepting Government's offer **19** Majority report of Dockers' Enquiry accepted by employers and men **26** Northern Counties Textile Workers' Federation accepted arbitration for settlement of weavers' wage demand **May 1** May Day widely celebrated by labour organisations **3** Central Wage Board referred railwaymen's claim for flat rate increase of £1 a week to National Wages Board **6** Settlement was reached of demands for increased wages by cotton spinners and weavers **June 4** National Wages Board awarded increases of pay to railwaymen varying from 7 6d to 2s a week which Cabinet accepted **15** Association of Wireless Telegraphists declared a strike of marine wireless operators to secure minimum wage **23** Labour Party Conference at Scarborough heavily defeated motion favouring direct action **25** Proposal to affiliate to Third (Moscow) International beaten at Labour Conference **July 6** National Union of Railwaymen decided to accept recent wage award **8** Miners' Federation demanded reduction of 14s 2d per ton in price of domestic coal and advance in wages of 2s a day **13** Agricultural Wages Board decided to raise labourers' minimum wages from 42s to 46s a week **Aug 9** Labour organisations appointed Council of Action to arrange general strike if war with Russia should occur **27** Wireless operators' strike settled **28** Engineering Employers' Federation issued lock out notices against members of Electrical Trades Union as result of latter's objection to employment of a non-union foreman at Sheffield **31** Miners' ballot on question of strike to secure their demands for cheaper coal and higher wages resulted 606,782 for strike, 238,865 against **Sept 2** Miners' delegate conference decided to tender notices to terminate September 25 **4.** Electricians' lock out began Labour Ministry decided to appoint Court of Enquiry into the dispute. **6** Trades Union Congress opened at Portsmouth, and during the week decided on formation of a Labour General Council in place of the Parliamentary Committee **16** Miners' placed their revised demands before Sir Robert Horne Electrical engineering dispute settled **17** Sir Robert Horne and miners' failed to reach agreement **24** Following conference with Prime Minister, miners suspended strike notices for a week to enable owners and men to consider output in relation to wages **Oct 1** Miners' delegates decided to suspend strike notices for another fortnight and to take ballot on owners' offer for increases in wages based on larger output **14** Owners' offer was rejected by 635,098 against 181,428 **16** Work ceased in all mines **18** Riots in Downing Street followed unemployed demonstration Prime Minister told London Mayor's elaborate schemes were in preparation for winter Government to pay half cost **21** National Union of Railwaymen decided upon strike unless miners' claims were granted or negotiations resumed **28** As result of negotiations between owners, miners' executive and Government, settlement reached the 2s advance being granted immediately until January 3 when wages would be regulated by sliding scale to be succeeded by scheme for permanent regulation of wages Ballot gave small majority against acceptance, but delegate meeting called the strike off

LEAGUE OF NATIONS—**(1919) Nov 18.** Switzerland decided to join the League of Nations **Dec 8** Persia notified its adhesion to the League **(1920) Jan 16** The first meeting of the Council was held in Paris at the Quai d'Orsay, M Léon Bourgeois presiding Earl Curzon was the chief British representative **Feb 11** The Council met in London at St James's Palace Mr Balfour being elected chairman **March 5** Council of League adopted resolutions urging that Constantinople and the Straits should be placed under the League **10** United States Senate adopted a reservation directed against the six votes of the British Empire under the League **April 27** Council gave their reasons to Supreme Allied Council for refusing Armenian mandate **June 25** At meeting of Council in London reports were read of Persia's communications with Soviet Government, proposed mission of enquiry to Russia and plans for repatriation of prisoners The Hague selected as seat of Permanent Court of International Justice to be created under the League **Oct 27** Headquarters of League removed from London to Geneva The Council met at Brussels and condemned poison gas

LEGAL **(1919) Nov 18** Libel actions were settled in which Mr Chamberlain, Mr Walter Long Sir Eric Geddes and Sir Auckland Geddes sued the *Daily News* for suggesting that they had increased their holdings of Russian stocks during the war The defendants apologised and paid 250 guineas **Dec 5** Mr E Tindal Atkinson, K C, appointed Railway and Canal Commissioner **(1920) Jan 6** Sir Alfred Mond was awarded £5,000 damages in libel action against Harry Macleod Fraser and Henry Hamilton Beamish **16** Judicial Committee of Privy Council upheld appeal of officers and crew of a British submarine against Prize Court's refusal to award them £31,000 for sinking a Turkish transport **25** The 70th anniversary of Lord Halsbury's call to the Bar. **Feb 14**

Death of Mr Christopher Palles, last Lord Chief Baron of Court of Exchequer in Ireland **18** Libel actions brought by Sir Eric Geddes and Sir Auckland Geddes against Mr James Winstone and proprietors of *Merthyr Pioneer* were settled, defendants consenting to judgment and apologising **March 9** House of Lords restored verdict of murder in a case on ground that defence of drunkenness was good only when accused could show that he was so intoxicated when the act was performed that he was incapable of *malice prepense* **16** Settlement announced of slander action brought by Messrs Henry R Morton & Co against Mr Hughes the Australian Premier **23** The Duchess of Marlborough was granted a decree of restitution of conjugal rights against her husband Sir Henry Duke allowed intervention of Mrs Procter and rescinded decree nisi granted to Mrs Bamberger, who was subsequently convicted of perjury and sentenced to nine months imprisonment **April 13** Four women were successful in Easter Bar examination **21** Mr H C Biron appointed Chief Metropolitan Magistrate **May 10** House of Lords dismissed Crown's appeal against decision that De Keyser's Royal Hotel Ltd were entitled to compensation for use of its premises by Government during War **June 21** Mr Rigby Swift, KC and County Court Judge Acton appointed King's Bench Judges **July 30** Sir Archibald Bodkin appointed Director of Public Prosecutions

MILITARY —**(1919) Nov 4** Major Sherwood Kelly V C was ordered by court martial to be severely reprimanded for sending letter to the Press concerning the North Russian campaign **Dec 2** Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood V C, died **17** Announced that reconstituted Territorial Force would be recruited on basis of liability for foreign service **(1920) Jan 13** King approved wearing of emblem on riband of Victory Medal to denote mention in despatches **20** General Sir J A L Haldane appointed to command in Mesopotamia **27** The Government approved scheme for reorganisation of Territorial Force **31** G H Q Home Forces ceased to exist duties being transferred to War Office **Feb 1** Major General G D Jeffreys succeeded Sir Geoffrey Feilding in command of London District **2** Army Order expressed the nation's debt to Earl Haig **4** Announced that since August 1914 239 126 honours were awarded for services in the field **9** Recruiting opened for Territorial Army **March 3** Lieut Gen Sir R H Napier Morland succeeded Sir William Robertson in command on the Rhine **April 5** Sir William Robertson promoted to rank of Field Marshal **June 8** Mr Churchill announced Foot Guards would immediately be supplied with full dress, and extension to other units would be spread over some years khaki remaining working service dress of whole Army **17** Royal Warrant issued authorising formation of Army Educational Corps **18** Members of nursing services made eligible for Victoria Cross **25** Duke of Connaught unveiled memorial to Lord Wolseley on Horse Guards Parade **July 7** Army Council decided Brig Gen Dyer committed error of judgment at Jallianwala Bagh, and that no further employment should be offered him **Sept 25** Lord Cavan appointed to Aldershot Command, Sir Charles Harington to command of Army of the Black Sea and Sir Philip Chetwode Deputy Chief of Imperial General Staff **Oct 19** Sir Charles Townshend announced his retirement from the Service

MUNICIPAL **(1919) Nov 8** The Lord Mayor's Show formed League of Nations pageant Sir Edward Cooper was sworn in as Lord Mayor **Dec 4** The old City wardmotes were revived after an interval of several years **(1920) Feb 14** A deputation from local authorities the Prime Minister urged them to raise money for housing by appealing to local patriotism **March 16** Mr J W Gilbert was appointed chairman and Mrs Wilton Phipps Vice Chairman of the London County Council **May 3** Issue of Housing Funds inaugurated by meeting at Guildhall **5** Manchester Council decided to adopt scheme for municipal distribution of milk **17** Lord Jellicoe and Lord French received freedom of the City at Guildhall and were presented with sword of honour **18** The L C C approved estimate of £5 000 000 for partial development of Dagenham site, on which over 20 000 houses are to be erected **Sept 23** King conferred baronetcy on Lord Mayor of London and knighthoods on Sheriffs **29** Mr James Roll elected Lord Mayor of London for ensuing year **Oct 26** L C C rejected Government's arterial road proposals for the municipal fleet for City of London from 500 people to the ton

NAVAL —**(1919) Nov 19** Prince Arthur of Connaught laid foundation stone of obelisk near Dover in memory of the Dover Patrol **Dec 18** In its trials new destroyer *Impavid* attained record speed of over 45 miles an hour in deep water **(1920) Feb 3** Lord Jellicoe arrived at Portsmouth after last tour of the Empire **June 8** Chilean Government purchased famous destroyer *Broke* **July 10** Death of Lord Fisher **20** Battleship *Indefatigable* sunk in Zeebrugge Harbour during the raid was raised **28** Prize Court awarded £22 685 as bounty to officers and men of Grand Fleet for destruction of German vessels in Battle of Jutland **Aug 5** Two German Dreadnought and 12 destroyers surrendered at Kiel brought to Rosyth **20** *Indefatigable* was refloated at Ostend **Oct 27** Announced that it was not proposed to publish official account of Battle of Jutland

TRANSPORT —**(1919) Nov 20** At Roads and Transport Conference Sir Eric Geddes said £33 000 000 was being spent on roads **Dec 27** Announced that shipbuilding output on Clyde was largest since 1913 **(1920) Jan 24** Announced that Richborough Port Kent constructed by Government during the war would be sold **March 5** Announced that net estimated profit of £2 400 000 realised on sale of ships built for Government **April 5** Shipping companies announced increase in Atlantic freight rates **9** The Motor Transport Repair Depôt at Cippenham Slough sold for £3 350,000 **27** Accounts of Ministry of Shipping for 1918 19 showed a deficit of £100 403 706 **June 15** Select Committee on National Expenditure described Ministry of Transport as grandiose structure and recommended saving of £70,000 on salary list **29** Ministry of Transport's plan for future organisation of railways in groups issued **July 8** Officially estimated that deficit on working of British railways for year beginning April 1 1920 would be £54 500,000

Deficit in 1919–20 was £41,349,530. **28.** Railway Rates Advisory Committee recommended further increase in passenger fares of one farthing a mile. **August 6.** New railway fares came into operation. Difficulties over sale of Chepstow shipyard adjusted. **12.** Government accepted recommendations for increase of goods rates on railways to 100 per cent. over pre-war rates, and graduated scale of workmen's fares.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

(1919) Nov. 18. Officially announced that the Milner Commission was to draw up a Constitution for Egypt, giving Egyptians increasing share in Government, but preserving the autonomy. **28.** Several cases of shooting at British troops reported in Cairo. **Dec. 1.** Governor-General of Australia formally inaugurated great scheme of constructing dam across the Upper Murray. **9.** Announced that attack had been made by Waziris on train near Thal, 36 persons being killed and injured. **15.** Attempt made to assassinate Egyptian Prime Minister, assailant being arrested. **20.** New Zealand elections resulted in defeat of Liberal Party, Sir Joseph Ward being rejected. **22.** Attempt at general strike in Egypt failed. **23.** British column suffered heavy casualties in operations against Mahsuds and Waziris on Indian frontier. The King-Emperor announced that Prince of Wales would visit India to inaugurate the Chamber of Princes and the new constitution. **27.** One of Winnipeg strike leaders, R. B. Russell, sentenced to two years for seditious conspiracy. **29.** The Mahsuds submitted and accepted all terms. **1920. Jan. 7.** Sir Edmund Barton died. **26.** Colonel Weigall, M.P., appointed Governor of South Australia. **Feb. 6.** Canadian Parliament reassembled in its new buildings. **March 2.** Indian Budget showed anticipated deficit of £14,300,000 against estimated surplus of £600,000. **17.** New South African House of Assembly consisted of 43 Nationalists, 40 South African Party, 25 Unionists, 21 Labour, and 3 Independents. **26.** Prince of Wales reached Barbados. **April 20.** Viscount Jellicoe appointed Governor-General of New Zealand. **24.** Prince of Wales was welcomed with enthusiasm on landing at Auckland. **May 7.** Acknowledging his welcome at Wellington, the Prince declared New Zealand to be more British than the British. **15.** The Prince was thrown from his horse, but not hurt, at race meeting at Christchurch. **26.** The Prince landed at Melbourne, and on subsequent days was received with enthusiasm on every appearance. The Hunter Committee on the Punjab rebellion censured General Dyer for shootings at Amritsar, and he was retired by the Government. **June 2.** Under medical advice, the Prince agreed to take a week's rest. **7.** Mr. H. A. Watt, the Australian Treasurer, resigned owing to differences with his Cabinet colleagues. **13.** Tewfik Nessim Pasha, Egyptian Premier, narrowly escaped death from bomb thrown at him. **14.** Lord Forster was appointed Governor-General of Australia. **15.** Canada accepted from the Imperial Government a modern cruiser, two destroyers and two submarines. **16.** Prince of Wales enthusiastically greeted at Sydney. **22.** His Royal Highness laid foundation stone of the Capitol at Canberra. **23.** Prince Arthur of Connaught appointed Governor-General of South Africa. **July 1.** Prince of Wales was warmly welcomed at Perth. **3.** Company of Connaught Rangers mutinied on Irish question in the Punjab, and were disarmed. **5.** The Prince's railway carriage was derailed and overturned near Bridgetown. He escaped unhurt and showed great coolness. **8.** Annexation of East Africa Protectorate under name of Kenya Colony announced. **10.** Mr. Arthur Meighen became Canadian Prime Minister, succeeding Sir Robert Borden. **12.** Prince of Wales arrived at Adelaide. **19.** His Royal Highness opened visit to Tasmania. **27.** The Prince reached Brisbane, suffering from temporary throat trouble. **Aug. 17.** Announced that Prince of Wales's visit to India was deferred until next year, to enable him to rest, Duke of Connaught taking his place. **20.** His Royal Highness left Sydney on *Renown*. **22.** Lord Rawlinson appointed Commander-in-Chief in India. Terms of agreement reached between Milner Commission and Egyptian Nationalists included recognition of Egypt's independence. **27.** Prince of Wales was warmly welcomed at Samoa. Mr. R. W. Willoughby, Deputy Commissioner of Kheri district, murdered by three Mahommedans. **Sept. 27.** Lord Jellicoe arrived at Wellington to take up his duties as Governor-General of New Zealand. **Oct. 4.** Owners accepted arbitrator's award in dispute between employers and men in Broken Hill mining district, thus ending 18-month strike. **19.** Renewed raiding reported on North-West Frontier of India. **21.** Four commands established in India, each under an army commander. **27.** General Smuts' appeal to all patriotic parties to join in expanded South African Party carried unanimously. **29.** Prince Arthur of Connaught left London for South Africa to take up office as Governor-General.

UNITED STATES.

(1919) Nov. 4. State elections went in favour of Republicans. **8.** Judge of Indianapolis Court made permanent injunction against miners' leaders, and ordered them to cancel strike. **11.** Miners' leaders obeyed order and instructed unions to end the strike. At Centralia, Washington, veterans parading on Armistice Day were shot and killed by members of Industrial Workers of the World, whose secretary was killed by the crowd. **14.** Senate passed Reservation to Article X. of League of Nations Covenant, amounting to rejection of Peace Treaty. **23.** The International Labour Conference at Washington recognised in principle the eight-hour day and 48-hour week. **Dec. 10.** Coal strike ended, miners' representatives accepting Mr. Wilson's offer of immediate increase in wages of 14 per cent., and appointment of commission to consider further increases. **23.** Admiral Sims refused American Distinguished Service Medal. **(1920) Jan. 3.** By sudden raids throughout Republic, 4,000 Communists were arrested and pamphlets found proving that attempt to overthrow Government was in preparation. **17.** Prohibition came into legal effect. **Feb. 15.** Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, resigned. **26.** Cardinal Logue disavowed Sinn Fein. **March 1.** Sir Auckland Geddes appointed British Ambassador at Washington. American railways returned to private ownership. **2.** Senate readopted Lodge reservation to Peace Treaty regarding jurisdiction of League of Nations. **19.** Senate again declined to ratify the Peace Treaty, two-thirds majority not being obtained. **28.** Severe tornado swept

over the Middle West, including Chicago, and over 20 lives were lost and serious damage done **April 2** New York State Legislature voted for expulsion of five Socialist members suspended for disloyalty **3** Prince of Wales was enthusiastically greeted at San Diego **9** House of Representatives by 242 to 130, passed peace resolution terminating state of war with Germany **11.** An Englishman named Stephens was killed in attempting to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel **17** The State of Nevada brought suit against Mary Pickford alleging collusion with her former husband in obtaining divorce **18** Dr James Markoo was shot dead by lunatic while taking collection in a New York Church **19** Sir Auckland Geddes arrived at New York **May 15** Senate passed resolution declaring war with Germany and Austria at an end. **27** The President vetoed resolution declaring peace with Central Empires Senate Foreign Affairs Committee disapproved Armenian mandate proposal **28** House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee approved resolution of sympathy for Irish people's aspirations for their own government **June 7** Supreme Court declared Federal Prohibition Amendment and Volstead Enforcement Bill constitutional **12** Republican National Convention at Chicago selected Senator Warren G Harding of Ohio as Presidential candidate **July 6** Governor Cox, of Ohio chosen as Democratic candidate at San Francisco Convention **22** Mr W K Vanderbilt died in Paris **27** America Cup races ended *Resolute* winning three to *Shamrock III*'s two **Aug 13** Woman suffrage became law **Sept. 14** Maine elected Republican Governor **16** Explosion apparently due to bomb occurred near the Morgan building in New York, about 30 people being killed and 300 injured **18** Edwin Fischer believed to be insane arrested in Canada in connexion with outrage **25** Mr Jacob Schiff American banker died **Nov 2** Mr Harding elected President by record plurality

FRANCE

(1919) Nov. 4 Two express trains collided on the P L M line 25 lives being lost **8** Capt Sadoul condemned *in contumacion* to death by Paris court martial for desertion and intelligence with the enemy **27** M Clemenceau presided at ceremony of signing Bulgarian Peace Treaty at Neuilly **Dec 5** Secret session of Supreme Council was attended by Marshal Foch Sir Henry Wilson arrived to consult **(1920) Jan 10** The protocol relating to reparation was signed in Paris and the Treaty of Versailles came into force peace between the Allies and Germany being restored **12** Elections for Senate resulted in victory for National *bloc* **17** M Paul Deschanel elected President of French Republic by 734 votes out of 888 recorded **18.** M Clemenceau resigned and M Millerand became Prime Minister **Feb 5** Marshal Foch welcomed as member of French Academy by M Poincaré **6** The Lyons express ran into goods train near Dijon, and 28 persons were killed and over 50 injured **19** In his first message to Parliament M Deschanel appealed for national unity, and insisted that the Germans must be held to the Peace Treaty **26** Paris Lyons Mediterranean railway system paralysed by strike **28** General strike proclaimed on railways, but many men remained at work and service carried on on main lines **March 1** After negotiations with Government, railwaymen's union decided to end strike **April 8** France and Britain exchanged notes regarding former's occupation of German towns **22** M Caillaux was found guilty of correspondence with the enemy and was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment (which he had served) 10 years deprivation of civil rights and 5 years interdiction from residing in specified places **30** General strike called on French railways **May 3** Near Dijon Rome express to Paris met with an accident, one person being killed and 17 injured **6** Railway strike began to collapse and several leaders were arrested **21** Strike leaders ordered work to be resumed **24** President Deschanel fell through window of sleeping compartment while journeying to Montbrison **June 13** Essad Pasha former ruler of Albania shot dead in Paris street by young Albanian **July 11** The Isabella entered in Spain of ex Empress Eugénie **Aug 25** French Socialism definitely rejected Bolshevism **29** Cardinal Amette Archbishop of Paris died suddenly **Sept 8** Lord Hardinge of Penshurst appointed to succeed Lord Derby as British Ambassador in Paris **11.** M Jean Coutry well known Parisian actor, killed in motor accident near Deauville **15** M Deschanel the French President decided to resign owing to ill health **23** M Millerand was elected President at the National Assembly by 695 votes out of 892 recorded **24** M Georges Leygues accepted position of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister **Oct 2** Confederation General de Travail at Orleans decided against Third Internationale **9** In railway accident just outside Paris 45 people were killed

GERMANY

(1919) Nov 7 Germans attacked Libau and bombarded Riga Herr Haase Independent Socialist leader died of wounds when shot outside Berlin Reichstag **29** German Government informed Allies that in scuttling German fleet, Von Reuter acted in accordance with seamen's usage **(1920) Jan 14** Germans commenced evacuation of Slesvig towns. **31** British troops moved into Flensburg owing to German attempts to intimidate the Danes **Feb 13** German Chargé d'Affaires Herr Sthamer arrived in London **16** The Allies conceded Germany's request to try war criminals before the Leipzig High Court **25** Herr Erzberger German Finance Minister resigned **March 6** Two German officers assaulted in Berlin hotel by mob headed by Prince Joachim Albrecht **9** German Foreign Minister Admiral Hintze for attack on French officers **12** Herr Helfferich was fined 300 marks for libelling Herr Erzberger **13** Revolution broke out and Ebert Government fled from Berlin Dr Kapp assumed office of Imperial Chancellor **15** Dr Kapp abandoned attempts to form Government and revolution ended **18** Ebert Government returned to Berlin **April 1** Berlin Government and the Ruhr delegates reached agreement **6** French troops occupied Frankfurt Darmstadt and Hanau pending withdrawal of German troops from Ruhr district **24** Allied Council at San Remo agreed to issue Franco British manifesto insisting on the Treaty and disarmament of Germany **May 17** The French evacuated Frankfurt and other occupied towns **June 9** Elections for new Reichstag gave 110 seats to Majority Socialists 88 to Centre, and 80 to Independent Socialists **25** Herr Fehrenbach formed a

ministry. **30.** Lord d'Abernon was appointed British Ambassador at Berlin. **July 5.** The Spa Conference between Allies and Germany opened. **8.** Mr. Lloyd George at Spa told German delegates their country would be allowed to keep force of 150,000 men until October, and reduce this to 100,000 by January 1. **9.** Germans signed document containing Allies' disarmament conditions. **16.** Realising Allies were ready to occupy German territory, German delegates at Spa undertook to deliver 2,000,000 tons of coal monthly. **18.** Prince Joachim, youngest son of ex-Kaiser, committed suicide.

RUSSIA AND BORDER STATES

(1919) Nov. 15. Omsk, seat of Admiral Koltchak's Government, captured by Bolshevists. **25.** Soviet envoy Litvinoff held his first conference with Mr. O'Grady, M.P., at Copenhagen concerning exchange of prisoners. **Dec. 13.** Reds captured Kharkoff and Poltava from Denikin. **17.** The Reds captured Kieff. **(1920) Jan. 5.** Dvinsk captured by Poles and Letts. **9.** Bolshevists reported that remnants of Koltchak's armies had surrendered. **27.** General Yudenitch arrested. **Feb. 2.** New peace offer made to Poland by Soviet Government. **7.** Admiral Koltchak and his Prime Minister murdered at Irkutsk by Revolutionary Committee. **8.** Bolshevist troops captured Odessa. **12.** Red armies opened offensive against Whites on Archangel front. **24.** After sitting of Peace Conference in London it was announced that border states of Russia would be supported in war against the Soviet only if they were attacked in their own territory, that the Moscow Government would not be recognised until it conformed with civilisation, but that trade with Russia would be encouraged. **26.** Soviet Russia sent new peace offers to Allies. **March 28.** Bolshevists captured Novorossisk on Black Sea, and resistance of Denikin's army completely collapsed. **April 5.** Japanese troops entered Vladivostock. **May 12.** The Ukrainians occupied Odessa. **19.** On northern front Polish army fell back under enemy pressure. **27.** M. Krassin, Soviet Government delegate, arrived in London, and later conferred with Mr. Lloyd George. **July 7.** The Reds' advance in Poland made considerable progress, and Rovno was captured. Polish army retired on whole front. **10.** Allied Premiers at Spa considered Polish situation. Mr. Lloyd George called on Soviet Government to conclude armistice at once. **Aug. 8.** Soviet Government rejected British proposal for ten-day truce between Russia and Poland. **11.** French recognition of General Wrangel's administration in South Russia announced. **16.** Poles took the offensive and defeated Bolshevists on Warsaw front. **28.** Polish delegates at Minsk rejected Soviet peace terms. **Sept. 7.** Polish Government appealed to League of Nations for mediation in dispute with Lithuania concerning territory. **10.** Political negotiations between Britain and Russia were suspended owing to attempt by Soviet Government to subsidise London *Daily Herald*, whose directors declined offer of £75,000 in gold. **11.** M. Kameneff left London for Moscow. **15.** Poles captured Kovel and 3,000 prisoners. **21.** Riga Peace Conference opened. Poles advanced beyond line assigned by Supreme Council. **27.** Grodno taken by Poles. **Oct. 2.** In operations against Red armies Poles captured 42,000 prisoners and 160 guns. **6.** Bolshevists accepted all Polish peace proposals. **9.** Vilna occupied by Poles, but Government disavowed this step.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

(1919) Nov 1. In railway accident near Copenhagen 22 persons were killed and 30 injured. **17.** Holland and Belgium reached agreement on the Scheldt question. **24.** Coalition Cabinet formed in Hungary by M. Huszar **Dec. 1.** King of Italy opened Parliament, Socialists walking out before he read his speech. **27.** Avalanche struck sanatorium and hotel at Davos, Switzerland, six persons being killed. **(1920) Jan. 23.** Netherlands Government declined to give up the ex-Kaiser. **Feb. 16.** The Allies exhorted Holland to reconsider advisability of allowing the ex-Kaiser to remain near German frontier. **27.** Number of Armenians massacred by Turks in one district of Cilicia estimated at nearly 20,000. **March 2.** Admiral Horthy elected Provisional Chief of Hungary. **5.** The Netherlands Government again refused the ex-Kaiser's extradition. **11.** The Emir Feisal proclaimed King of Syria. **16.** Constantinople was occupied by Allied troops under General Milne. **18.** Allies informed Turks that Constantinople would be left to Turkey on condition of good behaviour. **May 8.** President Carranza of Mexico fled, and revolutionaries occupied capital. **16.** Canonisation of Joan of Arc took place at Rome in presence of the Pope. **24.** News arrived that Carranza had been shot. Señor Adolfo de la Huerta elected President. **June 4.** The Hungarian Peace Treaty was signed. **7.** British garrison was withdrawn from Resht, Persia, which the Bolshevists occupied. **15.** Turkish Nationalists attacked British troops at Ismid. **21.** Passengers and crew of Russian ice-breaker *Solovei*, shut in ice in Kara Sea since January, were rescued. **24.** The Greeks commenced their authorised offensive against Turkish Nationalists. **26.** Greeks completely defeated Turkish Army Corps. **July 15.** Greeks concluded their campaign in Asia Minor, having destroyed or put to flight all opposing Turkish force. **16.** French troops opened hostilities on the Emir Feisal owing to his refusal to recognise French mandate for Syria. **21.** Emir Feisal accepted French terms. **24.** French troops occupied Damascus. Adrianople occupied by Greeks. **27.** Greek army in Thrace in five days completely defeated Nationalists under Jafer Tayar who was captured. **Aug. 3.** War Office announced number of disturbances in Mesopotamia by tribesmen. **10.** Peace with Turkey signed at Sèvres. **12.** Attempt to assassinate M. Venizelos made in Paris by two supporters of ex-King Constantine. The Greek Premier was wounded, but not seriously. **19.** Further risings announced in Mesopotamia north and south of Baghdad. **Sept. 1.** King and Queen of the Belgians left Zeebrugge for Brazil. **7.** Considerable damage done by severe earthquake shocks in Tuscany, over 300 lives being lost. **17.** Italian Government intervened in dispute between workers and masters in metal trades, and imposed syndicalist control upon owners. **24.** International Finance Conference opened at Brussels. **Oct. 14.** Garrison of Samawa in Mesopotamia, invested since September 2, relieved. **17.** General Leman, defender of Liège, died. **25.** King Alexander of Greece died from effects of monkey bite. **30.** Prince Paul, his younger brother, declined the throne.

THE DERBY, 1780–1920.

The *Distance* of the Derby is 1 mile 4 furlongs 10 yards. (See Notes below.) 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. Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby.

	Name and Owner of Winner.		Jockey.
1780	Sir C. Bunbury's Diomed ...		S. Arnull.
1781	Mr. O'Kelly's Young Eclipse		Hindley.
1782	Lord Egremont's Assassin...		S. Arnull.
1783	Mr. Parker's Saltram.....		Hindley.
1784	Mr. O'Kelly's Serjeant		[illegible]. Arnull.
1785	Lord Claremont's Aimwell		Hindley.
1786	Mr. Panton's Noble		[illegible]. White.
	Ld. Derby's Sir Peter Teazle		S. Arnull.
	Pr. of Wales's Sir Thomas...		W. Smith.
1789	D. of Bedford's Skyscraper		Chifuey, sen.
1790	Lord Grosvenor's Rhadamanthus		J. Arnull.
1791	Duke of Bedford's Eager		Stephenson.
1792	Lord Grosvenor's John Bull		Buckle.
1793	Sir F. Poole's Waxy		Cliff.
1794	Lord Grovesnor's Dædalus		Buckle.
1795	Sir F. Standish's Spread Eagle		A. Wheatley
1796	Sir F. Standish's Didelot ...		J. Arnull.
1797	Duke of Bedford c. by Fidget		J. Singleton
1798	Mr. Cookson's Sir Harry...		S. Arnull.
	Sir F. Standish's Archduke		J. Arnull.
	Mr. Wilson's Champion ...	13	[illegible]lift.
1801	Sir C. Bunbury's Eleanor ...		Saunders.
1802	Duke of Grafton's Tyrant...		Buckle.
1803	Sir H. Williamson's Ditto		[illegible]lift.
1804	Lord Egremont's Hannibal		W. Arnull.
1805	,, Cardinal Beaufort		Fitzpatrick.
1806	Lord Foley's Paris		Shepherd.
1807	Lord Egremont's Election		J. Arnull.
1808	Sir H. Williamson's Pan ...		Collinson.
1809	Duke of Grafton's Pope.....		Goodison.
1810	,, Whalebone		Clift.
1811	Sir J. Shelley's Phantom ...	16	Buckle.
1812	Mr. Ladbroke's Octavius ...		W. Arnull.
1813	Sir C. Bunbury's Smolensko		Godison.
1814	Lord Stawell's Blucher.....		W. Arnull.
1815	Duke of Grafton's Whisker		Goodison.
1816	D. of York's Prince Leopold		Wheatley.
	Mr. Payne's Azor.....		Robinson.
	Mr. Thornhill's Sam		S. Chifney.
	[illegible]ke of Portland's Tiresias		Clift.
	[illegible]. Thornhill's Sailor		S. Chifney.
	Mr. Hunter's Gustavus.....		S. Day.
1822	Duke of York's Moses		Godison
	[illegible]r. Udny's Emilius .		Buckle.
1824	Sir J. Shelly's Cedric		Robinson.
	Lord Jersey's Middleton ...		Robinson.
	Lord Egremont's Lapdog ...		Dockeray.
	Lord Jersey's Mameluke ...		Robinson.
	Duke of Rutland's Cadland		Robinson.
1829	Mr. Gratwicke's Frederick		Fork.
	Mr. Chifney's Priam		S. Day.
	Mr. Lowther's Spaniel		Wheatley.
1832	Mr. Ridsdale's St. Giles ...		Scott.
	Mr. Sadler's Dangerous.....		Chapple.
1834	Mr. Batson's Plenipotentiary.....		Conolly.
1835	Mr. Bowes's Mundig		Scott.
1836	Ld. Jersey's Bay Middleton		Robinson.
1837	Lord Berner's Phosphorus...		G. Edwards.
1838	Sir G. Heathcote's Amato		Chapple.
1839	Mr. Ridsdale's Bloomsbury		Templeman.
1840	Mr. Robertson's Little Wonder		Macdonald.
1841	Mr. Rawlinson's Coronation		Conolly.
1842	Col. Anson's Attilla		Scott.
1843	Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone ...		Scott.
1844	Col. Peel's Orlando		Flatman.
1845	Mr. Gratwicke's Merry Monarch.....		F. Bell.
1846	Mr. Gully's Pyrrhus I.		S. Day.
1847	Mr. Pedley's Cossack		Templeman.
1848	Lord Clifden's Surplice.....		Templeman.
1849	Lord Eglington's The Flying Dutchman ...		Marlow.

Fuller details, 1850 1920.

Year.	Name and Owner of Winner.	Betting.	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of R'n'rs.
1850	Lord Zetland's ‡Voltigeur	16 to	J. Marson.....	R. Hill	24
1851	Sir J. Hawley's Teddinton	3 to	J. Marson.....	T. Taylor	33
1852	Mr. Bowes's Daniel O'Rourke.....	25 to	F. Butler	J. Scott.....	27
1853	Mr. Bowes's *‡West Australia	6 to	F. Butler	J. Scott.....	28
1854	Mr. Gully's Andover	7 to	A. Day	J. Day	27
1855	Mr. F. Popham's Wild Dayrell	Evens	R. Sherwood	Rickaby	12
1856	Admiral Harcourt's Ellington	20 to	Aldcroft	T. Dawson ..	24
1857	Mr. W. I'Anson's †Blink Bonny.....	20 to	Charlton	W. I'Anson ..	30
1858	Sir J. Hawley's Beadsman	10 to	Wells	G. Manning..	23
1859	Sir J. Hawley's Musjid	9 to	Wells	G. Manning..	30
1860	Mr. Merry's Thormanby	4 to	Custance	M. Dawson ..	30
1861	Colonel Towneley's Kettledrum	16 to	Bullock.....	W. Oates	18
1862	Mr. Snewing's Caractacus	40 to	J. Parsons ...	W. Smith	34
1863	Mr. R. C. Naylor's Macaroni	10 to	T. Chaloner...	J. Godding ..	31
1864	Mr. W. I'Anson's *Blair Athol	14 to	J. Snowden ...	W. I'Anson ..	30
	Count F. de Lagrange's *†Gladiateur ...	5 to	H. Grimshaw	T. Jennings ..	29
	Mr. R. Sutton's *‡Lord Lyon	5 to 6	Custance	J. Dover	26
	Mr. Chaplin's Hermit	1000 to 15	Daley.....	G. Bloss.....	30
	Sir J. Hawley's Blue Gown	7 to 2	Wells.....	J. Porter	18
1869	Mr. J. Johnstone's *Pretender	11 to 8	J. Osborne ...	T. Dawson ..	22
1870	Lord Falmouth's Kingcraft.....	20 to 1	T. French.....	M. Dawson ..	15

Year	Name and Owner of Winner	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No of Rnrs
1871	Baron Rothschild's Favonius	9 to 1	T French	J Hayhoe	17
1872	Mr H Savile's Cremorne	3 to 1	Maidment	W Gilbert	23
1873	Mr Merry's Doncaster	45 to 1	F Webb	R Peck	12
1874	Mr W S Cartwright's George Frederick	9 to 1	Custance	L Leader	20
1875	Prince Batthyany's Galopin	2 to 1	Morris	J Dawson	18
1876	Mr A Baltazzi's Kisber	4 to 1	Maidment	J Hayhoe	15
1877	Lord Falmouth's Silvio	100 to 9	I Archer	M Dawson	17
1878	Mr W S Crawford's Sefton	100 to 12	Constable	A. Taylor	22
1879	Mr Acton's Sir Levys	20 to 1	G Fordham	J Hayhoe	23
1880	Duke of Westminster's Bend Or	2 to 1	F Archer	R Peck	19
1881	Mr P Lorillard's Iroquois	11 to 2	F Archer	J Pineus	15
1882	Duke of Westminster's *Shotover	11 to 2	L Cannon	J Porter	14
1883	Sir F Johnstone's St Blaise	5 to 1	C Wood	J Porter	11
1884	(Mr J Hammond's St Gatien) dead (Sir J Willoughby's Harvester) heat	100 to 8	C Wood	R Sherwood	15
1885	Lord Hastings's Melton	100 to 7	S Loates ..	Jewitt	
1886	Duke of Westminster's *Ormonde	75 to 40	F Archer	M Dawson	12
1887	Mr Abington's Merry Hampton	4 to 9	F Archer	J Porter	9
1888	Duke of Portland's *Ayrshire	100 to 9	J Watts	Gurry	11
1889	Duke of Portland's Donovan	5 to 6	F Barrett	G Dawson	9
1890	Sir J Miller's Sainfoin	8 to 11	L Loates	G Dawson	13
1891	Sir J Johnstone's *Common	100 to 15	J Watts	J Porter	8
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	10 to 11	G Barrett	J Porter	11
1893	Mr McCalmont's Isinglass	40 to 1	F Allsopp	L Wadlow	12
1894	Lord Rosebery's *Ladas	4 to 9	L Loates	Jewitt	13
1895	Lord Rosebery's Sir Visto	2 to 9	J Watts	M Dawson	11
1896	Prince of Wales's Persimmon	9 to 1	S Loates	M Dawson	7
1897	Mr Gubbins's *Galtee More	5 to 1	J Watts	R Marsh	15
1898	Mr J Larnach's Jeddah	1 to 4	C Wood	S Darling	11
1899	Duke of Westminster's *Flying Fox	100 to 1	O Madden	R. Marsh	18
1900	Prince of Wales's *Diamond Jubilee	2 to 5	M Cannon	J Porter	12
1901	Mr W C Whitney's Volodyovski	6 to 4	H Jones	R Marsh	14
1902	Mr J Gubbins's Ard Patrick	100 to 14	J H Martin	J Huggins	25
1903	Sir J Miller's *Rock Sand	4 to 6	D Maher	Darling	18
1904	Mr L de Rothschild's *St Amant	5 to 1	K Cannon	G Blackwell	7
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	4 to 11	D Maher	A Hayhoe	8
1906	Major E Loder's Spearmint	6 to 1	D Maher	P Peck	9
1907	Mr R Cicker's Orby	100 to 9	P P Gilpin	P P Gilpin	22
1908	Chev Ginistrelli's Signorinetta	100 to 1	J Reiff	J Allen	9
1909	King Edward VII's *Minoru	7 to 2	W Bullock	Owner	18
1910	Mr Fairie's Lemberg	7 to 4	H Jones	R Marsh	15
1911	Mr J B Joel's *Sunstar	13 to 8	B Dillon	A Taylor	15
1912	Mr W Raphael's §Tagalie	100 to 8	G Stern	C Morton	26
1913	Mr A P Cunliffe's Aboyeur	100 to 1	J Peiff	D Waugh	20
1914	Mr H P Durycas Durbar II	20 to 1	E Piper	J Lewis	15
1915	Mr S Joel's *Pommern	11 to 10	M MacGee	T Murphy	30
1916	Mr E Hulton's †Fifinella	11 to 2	S Donoghue	C Peck	17
1917	Mr Fairie's *Gay Crusader	7 to 4	T Childs	R Dawson	10
1918	Lady J Douglas's *Gay Crusader	8 to 13	Donoghue	Taylor	12
1919	Lord Glanely's Grand Parade	33 to 1	J Childs	Taylor	13
1920	Capt G Loder's Spion Kop	100 to 6	F Templeman	F Darling	13
			F O Neill	P P Gilpin	19

Marked * has won the Two Thousand Guineas the Oaks the One Thousand and the St Leger Notes.—1865—Gladiateur first French bred horse that won 1867 snow fell during the day 1872—start altered to Newmarket last 1876—Kisber first Hungarian bred horse that won 1913—Mr C Bower Ismay's Craganour (J Peiff) finished first but was disqualified for running 1903 The Derby was made a stake of £6,500 with at least £400 to the second and £200 to the third according to the subscriptions 1915 Owing to the War the race was decided over the Suffolk Stakes Course 1½ miles at Newmarket also in 1916 1917 and 1918

1844 Running Rein fraud Record time 2 mins 34 secs by Bay Middleton in 1920 previous best 2 mins 5½ secs by Lemberg in 1910

	ECLIPSE STAKES	OAKS	ST LEGER	2,000GUINS	1,000GUINS
1912	Mr T Pilkington's Prince Palatine	4 yrs 10 st 7 lbs	Tracery	Sweeper II	Tagalie
1913	Mr A Belmont's Tracery 4 yrs 10 st	Jest	Night Hawk	Louvois	Jest
1914	Sir E Cassel's Hapsburg 3 yrs 8st 13lb	Princess Dorrie	Black Jester	Kennymore	Princess Dorrie
1915	No race War	Snow Marten*	No race War	Pommern	Vaucluse
1916	No race War	Fifinella*	No race War	Clarissimus	Canyon
1917	No race War	Short Line	No race War	Gay Crusader	Diadem
1918	No race War	My Dear*	No race War	Gainsborough	Kerry
1919	Major Astor's Buchan 3 yrs 8st 6lb	Bayuda	Keys II	Panther	Roseway
1920	Lord Astor's Buchan 4 yrs 9st 10lb	Charlebelle	Caligula	Tetratema	Cinna

* Suffolk Stakes Course at Newmarket

	ASCOT CUP 2½ miles	GOODWOOD CUP 2½ miles.	DONCASTER CUP. 2 miles	GOLD VASE, ASCOT 2 miles.
	Aleppo 5y 9st 4lb	Son in Law 3y 7-7 (car 7-8)	Willbrook 3	Glorvina 3y 7st 3lb
1915-8	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War
1919	By Jingo 5y 9st 4lb	Queen Square 4y 9st	Haki 7y 9st 5lb	Silonyx 3y 7st 8lb
1920	Tangiers 4y 9st	Mount Royal 3y 7st 7lb	Buchan 4y 9st 11lb	Kentish Cob 4y 9st 4lb

	ALEXANDRA PLATE (ASCOT) Now 2 miles 6 fur 85 yds	NEW STAKES (ASCOT 5 furlongs 144 yards	HUNT CUP (ASCOT) New mile (7 fur 166 yds)	STEWARDS' CUP (GOODWOOD) T Y C 6 furlongs
	Kir Kama 5y 9st 2lb	Let Fly 8st 10lb (15)	Ic a Bed 3y 6st	Golden Sun 4y 8st 12lb
1915-8	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War
	St Flol 7y 9st 7lb	Orpheus 8st 10lb (7)	Irish Elegance 4y 9st 11lb	King Sol
	Haki a 9st 12lb	Alan Breck 8st 10lb (16)	Square Measure 5y 8st	Western Wave 4y 8st 7lb

	CESAREWITCH Now 2 miles 2 fur	CAMBRIDGESH Now last m 220 yds A F	GRAND PRIX DE PARIS 1 mile 7 furlongs	POSS OF WALES ST. Newmarket 21st July 1 mile 6 fur
1914	Troubadour 3y 6st 9lb	Honey wood 3 7st 8lb	Bn Rothschild s Sardanaples	The Curragh 4y 9st 9lb
1915	Son in Law 4y 8st 5lb	Silver Tag 3y 8st 3lb	No race—War	Rossendale 3y 8st 12lb
1916	Sanctum 4y 7st 9lb	F s 3y 7st 6lb	No race—War	Nassovian 3y 7st 10lb
1917	Furore 4y 8st 6lb	Brown Prince 3y 7st 7lb	No race—War	No race—War
1918	Air Raid 3y 8st 1lb	Zinovia 3y 8st 12lb	No race—War (Light	Blink 3y 8st
1919	Ivanhoe 6y 7st 12lb	Brigand 5y 6st 10lb	Mr A de Rothschild s Galloping	Buchan 3y 8st 9lb
1920	Bracket 3y 7st 7lb (32)	N race Coal Strike	M F de St Alary s Comrade	Attilius 3y 7st 7lb

	GRAND NATIONAL 4 miles 856 yds	CITY & SUBURBAN 1½ miles	KEMPTON JUBILEE From 1900 1½ miles	LINCOLNSH HDCP. 1 mile
1914	Sunloch 8y 9st 7lb	Maiden Erlegh 5y 8st 9lb	The Curragh 4y 6st 12lb	Outram 5y 7st 1lb
1915	Ally Sloper 6y 10st 6lb	Black Jester 4y 9st	Diadumenos 5y 7st 12lb	View Law 4y 6st 1lb
1916-8	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War
1919	Poethlyn 9y 11st 7lb	Royal Bucks 6y 7st 9lb	Arion 4y 6st 3lb (HurstP)	Royal Bucks 6y 7 st 9lb
1920	Troytown 7y 11st 9lb	Cornsack 4y 7st 5lb	Tangiers 4y 7st 9lb	Furious 4y 7st 4lb

	CHAMPION STAKES (NEWMARKET) 2nd October Now 1 mile 2 f 1r	N'MARKET STAKES Newmarket and Spring 1 mile 2 fur	MIDDLE PK PLATE (NEWMARKET) 6 furlongs	DEWHURST PLATE (NEWMARKET) Last 7 fur of R M
1914	Hapsburg 3y 8st 7lb 2	Corcyra 9st	Friar Marcus 9st 3lb (7)	Let Fly 9st 9lb (7)
1915	Let Fly 3y 8st 7lb 5	Danger Rock 9st	Argos 8st 9lb (10)	Atheling 8st 13lb (10)
----	Clarissimus 3y 8st 7lb (3)	Figaro 9st	North Star (7)	Telephus 8st 9lb (6)
1917	Gay Crusader 3y 8st 7lb 4)	No race—War	Benevente (6)	My Dear 8st 7lb (6)
1918	My Dear 3y 8st 4lb 4	Thermogene 9st	Stefan the Great 8st 10lb(9)	Knight of Rlyth 8st 9lb (6)
1919	Buchan 3y 8st 7lb 5	Dominion 9st	Tetratema 9st 3lb (5)	Prince Galahad 8st 13lb (7)
1920	Orpheus 3y 7st 7lb (6) ..	Allenby 9st	Monarch 9st 3lb (8)	No race—Coal Strike

THE TURF IN 1920

(At the close of the Newmarket Second October Meeting)

THE five classic races of last year were won by five different horses as follows —

Two Thousand Guineas, Tetratema, One Thousand Guineas Cinna The Derby, Spion Kop, The Oaks, Charlebelle, St Leger Caligula

Tetratema the best 2 year old of 1919, proved to be a non stayer This was conclusively proved in the Derby, the fastest on record Spion Kop after winning the chief classic at Epsom, was sent over to France for the Grand Prix, and the race was won by his stable companion, Comrade In the St Leger Spion Kop gave an unaccountable display, finishing last but one Caligula, the winner, though a son of Tetrarch, inherits staying power through his dam, Snoot, who has the Musket blood

Record prices were paid for bloodstock at the Doncaster sales Lord Glanely purchased the yearling colt by the Tetrarch—Blue Tit—for the world s record price of 14,500 guineas This was bred at the Sledmere Stud and the thirteen yearlings from this stud realised 54,630 guineas an average of 4 203 guineas each The huge total of 276 000 guineas was realised by the four days sales

Trotting —Fastest m, in America, 1 min 54¼ secs, by Uhlan, 1913 Fastest pacing m, 1 min 55 secs, Dan Patch, at St Paul, U S A, Sept 8, 1906

WINNING JOCKEYS

	Mounts	Wins
S Donoghue	554	127
E Bullock	429	85
J Childs	329	66
B Carslake	280	66
V Smyth	428	55
A Whalley	299	47

WINNING OWNERS

	No of Horses	Races Won.	Total Value
Sir R. B Jardine	15	27	£18,630
Lord Derby	13	24	14,503
Sir W Nelson	5	8	12,008
Mr W Raphael	6	11	10,529
Mr J White	16	30	10,116
Capt G Loder	4	5	10,036

A Taylor headed the trainers with 45 races won of the value of £34,417 Polymelus headed the list of winning sires when the coal strike caused a suspension of racing

BOXING IN 1920

World s Professional Champions (Oct 21, 1920) —
Fly Weight—Jimmy Wilde
Bantam—Pete Herman
Feathers—Johnny Kilbane
Welter—Jack Britton
Middle—Mike O Dowd
Light Heavy—Georges Carpentier
Heavy—Jack Dempsey

CRICKET IN 1920.

MIDDLESEX won the County Championship for the third time Previous victories were in 1878 and 1903. Last year's success was gained by a sensational finish to their match with Surrey at Lord's, Middlesex winning by 55 runs P F Warner, the Middlesex captain, had a great personal triumph on his retirement from the game

CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE

County	Played	Won	Won on 1st Innings	Lost on 1st Innings	Lost	Points Obtained	Percentage	Position	Percentage
Middlesex (13)	20	15	1	2	2	77	100		77 00
Lancashire (5)	26	19	1	1	5	97	130		74 61
Surrey 4)	23	15	2	0	6	79	115		68 69
Yorkshire (1)	24	15	3	0	6	81	120		67 50
Kent (8)	25	16	1	2	6	82	125		65 60
Sussex (11)	28	18	0	2	8	90	140		64 28
Notts (3)	18	10	2	0	6	54	90		60 00
Gloucester (8)	27	8	0	0	9	40	85		47 05
Essex (14)	22	9	0	4	9	45	110		41 90
Somerset (5)	20	7	2	1	10	39	100		39 00
Hampshire (7)	25	7	3	1	14	41	125		32 80
Warwick (15	24	7	2	2	13	39	120		32 50
Leicester 9)	22	7	0	1	14	35	110		31 81
Northants (12)	20	3	0	1	16	15	100		16 00
Worcester —)	17	1	0	0	16	5	85		5 88
Derbyshire (9)	17	0	0	0	17	0	85		—

The figures within brackets after the name of the county indicate its final position in the County Championship

Somerset and Lancashire were bracketed fifth and Leicester and Derbyshire ninth

Eleven matches in which a result in the first innings was not obtained are ignored The method adopted last year was—percentage of points obtained to maximum win reckoning 6 points win on first innings 3 if no result on first innings the match is ignored Three day matches were reverted to with starts for the most part on Saturdays and Wednesdays

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKET RECORDS

Highest score A F Stoddart 485 Hampstead St Luke's 1886 A E J Collins 628 in house match at Clifton College 1899. English largest gross score Orleans Club v Hickling Green 920 Aug 3rd 1882 In a first class match Yorkshire 887 v Warwickshire May 8 1896 Also in first class cricket high st individual score A C Maclaren 424 for Lancashire v Somerset at Taunton July 1895 Lowe the score in an innings 22 by Oxford University (one man absent) v M C C and Ground at Oxford May 1877 Most runs made in a year in England 3518 by T Hayward in 1906 in 61 innings (8 times not out) average 66 37 previous best 3300 by Abel 1901 in 68 innings (8 not outs) aver 55 15 Also T Hayward in 1906 equalled C J Eyre's record of 13 centuries in one season England v Australia matches 52 in Australia 42 in England England has won 40 Australia 35 drawn 19 Tied 94 In 1912 a Triangular Tournament was held in England England won 4 and drew 2 matches Australia won 2 drew 3 and lost 1, and South Africa drew 1 and lost 5 games

ETON AND HARROW

	Winner
1908	Harrow won by 10 wickets
	Drawn
	Eton won by 9 runs
1911	Eton won by 3 wickets
1912	Eton won by 6 wickets
1913	Eton won by 9 wickets
1914	Eton won by 4 wickets
	1915 18 no match War
1919	Eton won by 208 runs
1920	Eton won by 9 wickets

Totals Eton 38, Harrow 35 drawn 28.

LEADING AVERAGES

BATTING (ALL MATCHES)

Batsman		Number of Innings	Times Not Out	Total Runs	Most in an Innings	Average
Hendren E H	(61 29)	47	6	2290	232	61 46
Hobbs "	(60 32)	50	2	2827	215	58 89
Ashton H		14	2	690	236*	57 50
Hearne J W	(49 28)	46	7	2148	215*	55 07
Gillingham Rev F H	(29 05)	15	4	672	152	51 61
Holmes	(43 88)	52	6	2354	302	50 08
Mead C P	(55 48)	44	6	1887	276*	49 65
Russell A C	(44 74)	56	2	2432	197	44 21
Brown G	(34 92)	46	2	1889	232*	43 93
Stephens G W	(14 47)	15	1	612	111	43 71
Lee H W	(40 76)	39	4	1518	221*	43 37
Gunn J	(47 52)	35	5	1299	132	43 30
Makepeace	(44 24)	45	3	1762	152	41 95
Tyldesley E	(44 18)	43	4	1604	244	41 12
Woolley F E	(41 61)	50	3	1924	258	40 93
Burrows Capt M		10	1	366	97	40 66

The figures in brackets are those of 1919 In that year C Gunn was on top with 63 68 Hendren being second The number of centuries made in first class cricket was 167 of which Holmes made 11 Holmes made the highest score of the season 302 not out and Hobbs had the highest aggregate 3827

BOWLING (ALL MATCHES)

Bowler		Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
		83		201		11 82
Marriott C S	(27 72)	339 2		627		13 21
Rhodes	(14 42)	1028 4		2123		13 18
Wilson E R	(17 47)	539		886		13 84
Burrows Capt M B		488 5		155		14 09
Woolley F E	17 15	1135 4		2633		14 23
Mills		308 2		748		14 38
C H L	18 56	1069 4		2382		14 88
Parker	24 55	86		1974		15 79
White J C	(14 94	1045		2216		16 05
Dunn R	(30 97	892 4		2004		16 16
Bridges H J	(19 37)	553 4		1400		16 27
Hambling M L		93 5		249		16 60
Waddington	(28 74)	97 2		2358		16 72
Durkin	(16 12	392 1		1111		17 35
Jardine M R		72 3				17 38
Fairservice	(22 19	847 3	211	1973		17 46

Rhodes was the best bowler of the year but Woolley had the largest number of wickets 186 Twenty two bowlers secured 100 wickets or over Figures in brackets are previous years averages

LAWN TENNIS IN 1920

THERE was a great lawn tennis boom in 1920 with enormous attendances Many foreigners took part in our competition, including A H Gobert (France) N Misu (Rumania), J Nissem (India) S F Wu (China), J E Olivares (Spain), G R Sherwell (S Africa). W T Tilden, R N Williams, and S G Garland (U S A), and L Shimidzu (Japan) Most of these met with success, and some carried off the highest honours

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men's Singles Challenge Round—W T Tilden (U S A) beat G L Patterson (holder)

Men's Doubles,—C S Garland and R N Williams beat A R F Kingscote and J C Parke

Ladies Singles—Mdlle Lenglen (holder) beat Mrs Lambert Chambers

Ladies Doubles—Mdlle Lenglen and Miss Ryan (holders) beat Mrs Lambert Chambers and Mrs Larcombe

Mixed Doubles—G L Patterson and Mdlle Lenglen beat R Lycett and Miss Ryan (holders)

All England Plate—F G Lowe beat C P Dixon

DAVIS CUP

Australasia beat British Isles by 4 matches to 1.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS

100 *yards*.—H F V [illegible] secs
200 *yards*.—H F V [illegible] secs
440 *yards*.—[illegible] B D [illegible] secs
880 *yards*.—G B D Rudd. 1 min. 53⅘ secs
1 *mile*.—A Burton 4 min. 23 secs
4 *miles*.—C E Blewitt 20 min. 20⅘ secs
120 *yards Hurdles*.—C A Trowbridge 15⅗ secs
440 *yards Hurdles*.—E H. Wheeler 57⅗ secs
Mile Relay.—Achilles Club 3 min. 39⅘ secs
2 *miles Steeplechase*.—P Hodge 11 min. 22⅘ secs
3½ *miles Walk*.—C S Dowson. 24 min 31 secs
High Jump.*—B H Baker 6 ft. 3½ ins
Long Jump.—D B Lowrie 22 ft. 4 ins
Weight.—R Pnoli 43 ft. 10 ins
Hammer.—T Spears 140 ft. 8½ ins
Pole.—Franquerelle 10 ft. 6 ins
10 *miles*.—C T Clibbon 53 min. 53⅗ secs
7 *miles Walk*.—C S Dowson 53 min. 50 secs

Oxford won the University Sports by 5½ to 4½—their first win since 1909. England easily won the International Sports at Crewe beating Scotland and Ireland.

* English Championship Record

OLYMPIC GAMES 1920

The Olympic Games were held at Antwerp in August. The international placings were:—United States 60 points, Finland 37 points, Great Britain 27 points, Sweden 22 points, France and Italy 8 points, South Africa 6 points, Norway and Canada 3 points, Denmark, Holland and Australia 2 points, Belgium 1. Three points were counted for a win, two for a second place and one for a third.

Individual Stadium Events

100 *metres*.—C W Paddock (U S A.) 10⅘ secs
200 *metres*.—A Woodring (U S A.) 22 secs
400 *metres*.—G B D Rudd (South Africa) 49⅘ secs.
800 *metres*.—W A Hill (Great Britain) 1 min. 53⅘ secs.
1,500 *metres*.—A. G. Hill (Great Britain) 4 mins. 0⅕ secs.
5,000 *metres*.—J. Guillemot (France), 14 mins. 55⅘ secs.
10,000 *metres Walk*.—Frigerio (Italy) 48 min. 6⅕ secs.
3000 *metres Steeplechase*.—P. Hodge (Great Britain) 10 mins. 0⅘ sec.
10,000 *metres*.—P. Nurmi (Finland) 31 mins. 45⅘ secs.
3,000 *metres Walk*.*—Frigerio (Italy) 13 mins. 14⅕ secs.
110 *metres Hurdles*.*—F. Thompson (Canada) 14⅘ secs.
400 *metres Hurdles*.*—F. Loomis (U.S.A.) 54 secs.
High Jump.*—R. W. Lauder (U.S.A.) 6 ft. 4⅓ ins.
Long Jump.—A. Petterson (Sweden) 7.15 metres.
Putting Shot.—Pornola (Finland) 14.81 metres.
Hammer.—P. Ryan (U.S.A.) 52.87 metres.
Pole Jump.*—F. K. Foss (U.S.A.) 13 ft. 5 ins.
Weight (56 lb.).—J. P. J. McDonald (U.S.A.) 36 ft. 11⅓ in.
Marathon Race.*—H. Kohlemainen (Finland) 2 hrs. 32 min. 35⅘ sec.

In addition to the above there were numerous other events including the Decathlon won by Lovland (Norway) and modern Pentathlon won by Lethonen (Finland).

* Olympic record.

CHIEF OLYMPIC RECORDS.

Event.	Name
100 Metres	R. C. Craig, U.S.A. 10⅘/10 sec.s.
	D. F. Lippincott, U.S.A. 10⅘ secs.a
	A. Hahn, U.S.A. 11⅘ secs.b
	C. D. Reidpath, U.S.A. 48⅕ secs.a
	J. F. Meredith, U.S.A. 1 m. 52⅘/10 s.a
1,500	A. N. S. Jackson, Gt. Bn. 3 m. 58⅘ s.c
3,000	H. Kolehmainen, Finland 8 m. 36⅘/10 s.a
5,000	14 m. 36⅕ s.a
10,000	— m. 20⅗ s.a
110 Hurdles	Earl Thompson, Canada 14⅘ secs.d
400	Frank Loomis, U.S.A. 54 secs.d
3,000 Walk	Frigerio, Italy 13 mins. 14⅕ secs.d
10,000	G. H. Goulding, Canada 46 m. 28⅘ s.a
Long Jump	A. L. Gutterson, U.S.A. 7.60 metres.a
High Jump	Landon, U.S.A. 6 ft. 4⅓ ins.d
Pole Jump	F. Foss, U.S.A. 4.09 metres.d
Hammer	M. J. McGrath, U.S.A. 54.13 metres.a
Weight	P. J. McDonald, U.S.A. 15.34 metres.a
Marathon	H. Kohlemainen, 2 hrs. 32 mins. 35⅘ s.d

a Stockholm 1912. *b* St. Louis 1904. *c* London 1908. *d* Antwerp 1920.

AMATEUR GYMNASTICS IN 1920

After being in abeyance six years owing to the war the Amateur Gymnastic Championships were revived in April, 1920. A. G. Cocksedge (Northampton Poly. G.C.) won the Individual Championship, W. C. Whittaker (Bromley G.C.) the Championship of London and Southern Counties; "Solent" G.S. secured the Teams Drill Championship of London and Southern Counties. St. James's Gymnasium the Ladies Team Championship for the same district. Miss Grace Shepard (Tollington Park) the Ladies Individual Championship of London and Southern Counties.

HOCKEY IN 1920

Ireland won the International Championship for the first time, beating Wales 9–3, Scotland 9–0, and England 3–2. Positions —

	Played	Won	Lost	Goals For	Against	Points
Ireland						5
England		2	1	18	3	
Scotland		1	2	3	18	
Wales		0	3	3	19	

[OTHER RESULTS.]

Oxford b. Cambridge 3–1. Army b. Navy 3–2. Army Cup won by Plymouth Garrison Artillery.

At the Olympic Games England went through the tournament undefeated.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS

100 yds. 9 4-5th secs. by A. F. Duffy (U.S.A.) 1901 on grass. W. A. Schick (Harvard) 1904. C. H. Patching 1912 (best Championship performance) and W. R. Applegarth 1914. 220 yds. 21 3-5th secs. R. E. Walker (1909). 220 yds. hurdles) 24⅘ secs. by E. Thompson Queens Club 1920. 250 yds. 25 3-5th secs. by R. E. Walker (1909) and W. R. Applegarth (1912). 300 yds. 29 2-5th secs. by W. R. Applegarth (1912). 220 yds. at 2-5th secs. by W. R. Applegarth 1914 (equals World's record). 250 yds. 24 4-5th secs. by E. H. Pelling 1888. 300 yds. 32 2-5th secs. by W. Halsewelle 1908. 300 yds. (hurdles) 36 3-5th secs. by O. Groenings 1907. 440 yds. 48 2-5th secs. by W. Halsewelle 1908. 440 yds. (hurdles) 53⅘ secs. by J. M. Watt 1920. 500 yds. 58 2-5th secs., by E. O. Bredin 1895. 600 yds. 1 m. 22 secs., by E. H. Montague 1908. 880 yds. 1 m. 54 secs. by M. W. Sheppard 1908. 1,000 yds. 2 m. 24 4-5th secs. by W. E. Lutyens, 1898. 1 320 yds., 3 m. 9 3-5 secs., by E. W. Hutson 1904. 1 mile 4 m. 16 4-5th secs. by J. Binks, 1902. High Jump 6 ft. 5 in. by T. J. Carroll, 1913. Throwing the Hammer 150 ft. 10 in. by J. J. Flanagan 1908. Putting the Weight (56 lb., 7 ft. sq.), 40 ft. 3½ in. by R. W. Rose, in Ireland, 1908.

OTHER RECORDS.—Putting the Weight 26 lb. 7 ft. sq.) 51 ft. 1½ Ralph Rose *a* 1909 (56 lb. 7 ft. sq.) 43 ft. 2½ in. by Matt McGrath America 1917 (world's record). Throwing the Hammer (16 lb. 9 ft. circle) P. J. Ryan 189 ft. 6½ in. 1913 in New York. J. Flanagan 184 ft. 4 in. 1920 in Canada from 7 ft. circle. A.A.U. rules were handle with loops. The British record is 170 ft. 4½ in. by Flanagan 1908. A. R. Tanjale holds the Discus Throwing record 158 ft. 4½ in. Copenhagen 1913. His British record is 144 ft. 6½ in. London 1914. Free Style 136 ft. 4½ in. J. Niklander Tampere Finland 1913. Javelin Throwing 216 ft. 10⅘ in. by F. V. Lemming Sweden 1920. British record 196 ft. 10 in. by J. Lincoln Queen's Club 1910. Javelin throwing (held in the middle) 65 metres 55. J. Myrra at Stockholm 1919.

The pole jumping record is held by an American amateur Frank Foss 13 ft. 5 in. (1920).

London to Brighton Walk.—Record by H. V. L. Ross 8 hrs. 11 mins. 14 secs. Sept. 4, 1909. London Brighton and back record T. E. Hammond 28 hrs. 13 mins. 37 secs., 1907.

Record in a six days professional contest 619 miles 1,320 yds., by G. Littlewood, New York, Dec. 8, 1888.

Yds	Name	Year	Time
100	A F Duffy *g*	1908	10⅘ secs
	D J Kelly *g*	1906	10 secs
	HowardP Drew *a*	1914	
120	R. E Walker *e*	1909	12 secs
	HowardP Drew *e*	1914	
120 H	E J Thomson *a*	1910	0 0 14
150	R. E. Walker *e*	1909	0 0 14⅘
200	W Applegarth *e*	1912	0 0 19
	W Applegarth *e*	1914	
220	H P Drew *a*	1914	0 0 21⅘
	G Parker *a*	1914	
	R C Craig	1916	
	D F Lippincott	1917	
	W Applegarth	1912	
	A C Kraenzlein	1898	
220 H	J I Wendell	1913	
	R A Simpson *a*	1916	
25	W Macpherson *d*	1891	0 0 24⅘
	J J Wefers *a*	1896	0 0 30
300	W Halswelle	1908	0 0 31
300 H	O Groenings *e*	1907	0 0 36
	M W Long *a o*	1900	0 0 47
440	W Halswelle	1908	0 0 48
	J F Meredith *a*	1916	0 0 47⅘
440 H	J M Watt *a*	1920	0 0 55
500	M W Sheppard *a*	1910	0 0 57
600	M W Sheppard *a*	1910	0 1 10
	F H Montague *e*	1908	1 22⅘
880	J F Meredith *a*	1916	0 1 52⅕
1000	M W Sheppard *a*	1910	0 2 12⅘
	W F Lutyens *e*	1898	0 2 14⅕
1320	J E Meredith *a*	1913	0 3 8
	G W Hutson *e*	1914	0 3 9⅘
Mls 1	N Taber *a*	1915	0 4 12
1	J Binks *e*	1902	0 4 16⅘
1	W Murray *d*	1912	0 6 22⅘
2	A Shrubb *e*	1904	0 9 9
3	A Shrubb *e*	1903	0 14 17⅘
4	A Shrubb *e*	1904	0 19 23⅘
5	A Shrubb *e*	1904	0 24 33⅘
10	A Shrubb *e*	1904	0 50 40
20	G Crossland *e*	1894	1 51 54
30	J A Squires *e*	1885	3 17 36
40	G A Dunning *e*	1879	4 50 12
50	F W Lloyd *e*	1913	6 13 58
100	J Saunders *a*	1882	17 36 14

Yds	Name	Year	Time
	E Donovan *a*	1895	0 [illegible]
100	J Donaldson *d*	1911	0 0 9⅘
	J Donaldson (British Rec)	1912	0 0 9⅘
120	J Donaldson *g*	1909	0 0 12⅘
120	H. Gent	1887	0 0 12⅘
130	J Donaldson *d*	1911	0 0 13
150	H Hutchens *d*	1887	0 0 14⅘
200	G Seward	1847	0 0 19⅘
	J Appleett *d*	1876	
220	H Hutchens *e*	1885	0 0 21⅕
	L McLachlan *k*	1902	0 0 21⅘
250	H Hutchens *d*	1888	0 0 25⅘
300	H. Hutchens	1884	0 0 30
440	B R Day *d*	1907	0 0 47⅘
500	E C Bredin	1898	0 0 59
	J Powers *i*	1881	
600	J Nuttall	1864	0 1 13
	E C Bredin	1897	
880	F Hewitt *c*	1871	0 1 53⅘
1000	W Cummings	1881	0 2 17
1320	J Connefl *a*	1895	0 3 2⅘
1M	W G George	1886	0 4 12⅘
2	W Lang	1863	0 9 11⅘
3	G McCrae	1918	0 14 18⅕
4	P Cannon	1888	0 19 25⅕
5	J White	1863	0 24 40
10	G McCrae	1918	0 50 55
20	H Holmer	1911	1 49 20
30	G Mason	1882	3 15 9
40	J Bailey	1881	4 34 27
50	G Cartwright	1887	5 55 4
100	C Rowell *a*	1882	13 26 30

* On July 26 1913 J Donaldson was credited with running 220 yds in 21 1 10th secs but it was in a handicap and he finished second

Professional Records—Greatest distance run in 1 hour 11 m 1 296 yd by H Watkins Sept 16 1899 at Rochdale 2 hours H Holmer 21 m 1 000 yds (about) at Edinburgh Jan 3, 1911. His 21 miles time w s 1 hr 55 mins 30 secs and he covered 22 miles in 2 hrs 2 mins 4 secs J Bailey (1881) ran 35¼ m. in 4 hours (Rowell 89 m 1 540 yds. in 12 hours and 150 m 395 yds in 23 hours Feb 1882

Amateur Records—Jean Bouin ran 11 m 1421 yds in 1 hr July 6 1913 at Stockholm, H Green May 12 1913 ran 20 m 952 yds in 2 hrs at Stamford Bdge A Bolin ran 1 000 metres at Stockholm Sept 22 1912 in 2min 29 1/10 secs J Zander ran 1 500 metres at Stockholm Aug 5 1917 in 3 mins 34 7 10 secs , Zander ran 3 000 metres Stockholm Aug 28 1918 in 8 mins 35 7 10 secs on Aug 1 1917 Zander ran 5 000 metres in 5 mins 31 secs

FENCING IN 1920.

P G Doyne won the Amateur Foils Championship In the "Service" Tournament in which the Royal Navy, Army, Royal Marines, R.A.F, and Sabre Club participated, the foil, épée and sabre were won by the Sabre Club by one point from the Royal Navy

GOLF

AMATEUR CHAMPION

1908	E A Lassen
1909	Robt Maxwell
1910	John Ball
1911	H H Hilton
1912	John Ball
1913	H H Hilton
1914	J L C Jenkins
1915 19	No competition
1920	C J H Tolley

OPEN CHAMPION

1908	Jas Braid
1909	J H Taylor
1910	Jas Braid
1911	H Vardon
1912	E Ray
1913	J H Taylor
1914	J H Vardon
1915 19	No competition
1920	George Duncan

WALKING (AMATEURS)

Mls	Name	Year	H.	M	S
1	G E Larner *e*	1904	0	6	26
	G Goulding *j*	1910	0	m6	25⅘
2	G E Larner	1904	0	13	11⅘
3	G E Larner	1905	0	20	25⅘
4	G E Larner	1905	0	27	14
5	G E Larner	1905	0	36	0⅕
7	G H Goulding *a*	1915	0	50	40⅘
10	G E. Larner *e*	1908	1	15	57⅖
15	H V L Ross	1911	1	59	12⅗
15	R Bridge	1914	1	52	26⅘
20	J Butler	1897	2	49	26
25	H V L Ross *h*	1913			
25	b G A Schofield	1911	3	37	6⅘
50	J Butler	1905	7	52	27
100	T E Hammond	1908	18	4	10⅕

WALKING (PROFESSIONALS)

Mls	Name	Year	H	M	S
1	G Cummings	1913	0	6	22
2	J W Raby	1883	0	13	14
3	J W Raby	1883	0	20	21⅘
4	J W Raby	1883	0	27	38
5	J W Raby	1883	0	35	10
7	J W Raby	1883	0	51	4
8	J Meagher	1882	0	58	37
10	J W Raby	1883	1	14	45
20	W Perkins	1877	2	39	57
50	J Hibberd	1888	7	54	16
100	A Hoagland *a*	1886	18	4	0
100	W Howes	1880	18	8	15

At Stamford Bridge in May 1914 L O Horton Surrey Walking Club broke all amateur walking records from 51 miles 678 yds to 73 miles 245 yds upwards in a twelve hours walk His total distance was 73 miles 245 yds

SWIMMING

CAPTAIN MATTHEW WEBB swam from Dover to Calais in 21 hrs 45 mins August 24 and 25 1875.

THOS WILLIAM BURGESS swam from Dover to Calais on Sept 5 and 6 1911 in 22 hrs 35 mins

Longest time under water Georges Pouljuen 6 mins 29⅘ secs. Piscine de la Garc Paris Nov 2 1912

At Stamford Bridge in May 1914 R Bridge Lancashire Walking Club broke amateur walking records from 21 miles (1 hr 24 mins 9 4 5 secs) up to 26 miles (3 hrs 4 mins 39 4 5 secs)

JUMPING (AMATEURS)

Event	Name	ft	in.	Year
Running Long Jump	P J O Connor *e*	24	11⅘	1901
Standing Long Jump	C Triclitiras *k*	11	6	1912
Running High Jump	J Carroll	6	5	1913
	E Beeson *a*	6	7⅕	1914
Standing High Jump	Leo Goehring *a*	5	5⅘	1913
Pole Jump	C Harleman *e*	12	6⅘	1913
	M. N. Wright *a*	13	2⅘	1912

(PROFESSIONALS) *f*

Name	ft	in.	Year
B W Scott	22	7	1910
W. Barker	12	6⅘	1904
E. A Johnson	6	0⅘	1882
J Darby *g*	6	0	1882

a Notes on opposite page.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL.

	ENGLAND v SCOTLAND	COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
1913-9	No match—War	No match—War
1920	England 11 z—2dg	Gloucestershire

* One dropped

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

	ENGLAND v SCOTLAND	ASSOCIATION CUP
	Scotland 3 to 1	Burnley b Liverpool 1—0
	No match—War	Sheffield United b Chelsea 3—0
1915-9	No match—War	No match—War
1920	England 5 to 4	Aston Villa b Huddersfield T 1—0

1916 1917 1918, and 1919—No League Championship—War

The record attendance for a football match is 127,307 at the International between Scotland and England at Hampden Park on Mar 23, 1928. The largest amount taken was £69,752 at the English Cup Final between Aston Villa and Huddersfield Town at Stamford Bridge Chelsea on April 24, 1920. The England record attendance is 120,081 at Cup Final between Aston Villa and Sunderland at Crystal Palace April 19 1913.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL IN 1919-20

In the season of 1919-20 there was a great revival of "Soccer." Attendances were very large. The King was present at two matches in a cup tie at Chelsea and a league match at Manchester.

The Internationals

Wales won for the second time, taking 4 points for one win and 2 drawn games.

Oct 25, at Belfast: Ireland, 1; drew England 1.
Feb 14, at Belfast: Ireland 2; drew Wales 2.
Feb 20 at Cardiff: Wales 2; drew Scotland 2.
Mar 13 at Glasgow: Scotland 3, beat Ireland 0.
Mar 15, at Highbury: Wales 2, beat England 1.
April 10 at Sheffield: England 5, beat Scotland 1.

Amateur Internationals

Nov 15, at Derby: England 5, beat Ireland 0.
Jan 14 at Merthyr: England 9 beat Wales 0.
Feb 17 at Brussels: Belgium 3 beat England 1.
April 5 at Rouen: England 5 beat France 0.

Principal Cups

English.—Aston Villa beat Huddersfield Town 1 0 at Chelsea. Attendance 50,000, record receipts £69,752.
Amateur.—Dulwich Hamlet beat Tufnell Park 3 0 at New Cross. Attendance 29,000, receipts £2,650, an amateur record.
Scottish.—Kilmarnock beat Albion Rovers 3 2 at Hampden Park. Attendance 95,000, receipts £3,391.
Welsh.—Cardiff City beat Wrexham 2 1 at Wrexham.
Irish.—No final. Cup awarded to Shelbourne.
Army.—R A M C (Aldershot) beat 1st Hants, 2 0.
Navy.—R M L I (Chatham) beat R N Barracks (Devonport) 3-0.
London.—Chelsea beat Crystal Palace 2 0.
London Amateur.—Leytonstone beat Barking 5 1.

Irregular Competitions

English Football League were first in the International League matches by beating the Scottish and drawing with the Irish League. Southern League took no part. The following are winners of the various competitions:—

League 1st.—West Bromwich Albion.
League 2nd.—Tottenham Hotspur.
Southern League.—Portsmouth.
Scottish.—Glasgow Rangers.
Irish.—Belfast Celtic.
Central.—Blackpool.
Midland.—Chesterfield Municipal.
London League.—Custom House.
London Combination.—Tottenham Hotspur.
Welsh.—Mid Rhondda.
Southern Amateur.—Merton.
Isthmian.—Dulwich Hamlet.
Athenian.—Luton Clarence.
Birmingham.—West Bromwich Albion.

POLO IN 1920

Champion Cup.—Old Cantabs.
Open Cup (Roehampton).—Old Cantabs.
(Ranelagh).—Freebooters.
Coronation Cup.—Freebooters.
Inter Regimental Cup.—XVII Lancers.
Ranelagh War Cup.—Northamptonshire Yeomanry.
Public Schools Cup.—Old Wellingtonians.
University.—Oxford beat Cambridge 4 3. H R H Prince Henry played for Cambridge.
Olympic Tournament (Belgium).—England won from America, Belgium and Spain.

RUGBY UNION IN 1919-20

In the first time in the history of International matches England, Scotland and Wales were equal each having 4 matches won, France with 1 win and 3 losses was 1, and Ireland with 4 defeats last. Results:—

Jan 1 Scotland beat France at Paris by 1 goal to nil.
Jan 17 Wales beat England at Swansea by 4 goals (1 dropped and 1 penalty) and a try to 1 goal.
Jan 31 England beat France at Twickenham by 2 goals (1 penalty) to a try.
Feb 7 Scotland beat Wales at Edinburgh by 2 penalty goals and a try to 1 goal.
Feb 14 England beat Ireland at Dublin by 1 goal and 3 tries to 2 goals (1 penalty) and 1 try.
Feb 17 Wales beat France at Paris by 2 tries to 1 goal.
Feb 28 Scotland beat Ireland at Edinburgh by 3 goals (1 penalty) and 2 tries to nil.
Mar 6 Wales beat Ireland at Cardiff by 4 goals 1 (1 dropped) and 3 tries to 1 dropped goal.
Mar 20 England beat Scotland at Twickenham by 2 goals and 1 try to 1 dropped goal.
April 3 France beat Ireland at Dublin by 5 tries to 1 dropped goal and 1 try.

On a frosted ground at Queen's Club Cambridge University beat Oxford by 2 goals (1 dropped) 1 penalty to 1 goal.

The County Championship was won by Gloucestershire who beat Yorkshire by 3 goals 4 tries to 1 try.

NORTHERN UNION IN 1919-20

In the Northern Union League Huddersfield took premier honours. Huddersfield also won the Challenge Cup. Hull won the Club Championship.

AERIAL DERBY (1912-20)

1912	T O M Sopwith	Bleriot 70 h.p.		59 m.p.h.
1913	G Hamel	Morane 70 h.p.		76
1914	W L Brock	Morane 80 h.p.		72
1919	C Gathergood	Airco 450 h.p.		129 5
1920	J T Courtney	Martinsyde		153 5

GORDON-BENNETT AERIAL CUP (1909-20)

	Place	Won by	Pilot	Machine	Miles
1909	Reims	America	Curtiss	Curtiss	47
1910	New York	Gt Britain	White	Bleriot	60
1911	Eastchurch	America	Wayman	Nieuport	79½
1912	Chicago	France	Vedrines	Deperdussin	204
1913	Reims	France	Prevost	Deperdussin	124
1920	Etampes	France	Le Mite	Nieuport	172

The Cup won outright by France.

POLO IN 1920

Champion Cup.—Old Cantabs.
Open Cup (Roehampton).—Old Cantabs.
(Ranelagh).—Freebooters.
Coronation Cup.—Freebooters.
Inter Regimental Cup.—XVII Lancers.
Ranelagh War Cup.—Northamptonshire Yeomanry.
Public Schools Cup.—Old Wellingtonians.
University Matches.—Oxford won the Doubles (J C Simpson and V G Cazalet) and Singles (J C Simpson).

RACKETS IN 1920

Amateur Championship.—F M Buchelm (A E Leitham forfeited).
Open Singles Championship.—A J H Sloggett, D S O, Rifle Brigade.
Public Schools Championship.—Malvern (C G Robson and J A Dead).
University Matches.—Oxford won the Doubles (J C Simpson and V G Cazalet) and Singles (J C Simpson).

a Made in America. b On grass. c In New Zealand. d Made in Australia. e British amateur records. f Not Middle Hall exhibitions but all doubtful. g With ankles tied. h On the same day Ross walked 22 m. in 2 hours, 58 mins 26 secs., and 22 m. 327½ yds. in 3 hours. i A.W. Kinsley walked 100 miles in 23hrs. 41 mins. 30 secs. in 1884, in a match against time. The A.A.A. have no 100 miles record on their books. j Made in Canada. k Made in Athens. m This record was not passed until late in 1924, when previous figures to Goulding were disallowed. n In London in 1870 Tom Griffith walked 60 miles in 9 hrs. 47 mins. 52 secs. in a match against time. Late in 1924 the International Athletic passed the record. o Straight track. q

HENLEY REGATTA, 1920.

Grand Challenge Cup.—Magd. Coll Oxford 7 m 24 s
Ladies—Christ Church Oxford 7m 30s
Stewards—Magd College Oxford 6 m 3s
Visitors—Merton Oxford, 8 m 26s
Goblets.—Magd College, Oxford, 8m 53s
Wyfold—Thames R C 8m 10s
Diamond Sculls.—J Beresford, junior

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS, 1920

Wingfield Sculls—J Beresford junior 22m 55s
Thames Senior Sculls—J Beresford
Doggett's Coat and Badge—H Hayes Deptford

BILLIARDS IN 1919 20

A new Professional Champion appeared in 1920 in William Smith of Darlington The Amateur Champion ship Mr S H Fry who also won in 1893, 1899 1900 1916 and 1919 During the past year all matches were played under the rules of the amalgamated bodies now called the Billiards Association and Control Council.

Professional Championship —W Smith left C Falkiner b 1 500 in 16 000 Smith's top break of 785 is the highest ever made in championship match h Inman who had held the championship for nine years took no part

Amateur Championship —Mr S H Fry beat Mr W B Marshall by 512 in 3 000 up

Victory Tournament —T Newman (rec 1 500) won 4 games 1 C Falkiner (rec 2 000) won 3 games 2 M Inman (scratch) T Reece (rec 1 500 and H W Stevenson won 1 game each

Breaks —On Feb 27 1919 Falkiner made 870 with ivory balls Newman's record of 844 made Oct 1919 was passed Best spot 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 John Roberts 1894 and 1 467 by J Taylor 1891 With coloured balls the highest breaks are 2 196 (324 and 1 620 off the red) by George Gray 1911 1 016 by H W Stevenson (under B C C Rules) Oct 1912. Best breaks with ivory balls are 1 034 by George Gray (under B C C Rules 802 by H W Stevenson Feb 1905 recognised by I A and 842 made by John Roberts in Scotland in 1905 By means of the now abolished cradle cannon W Cook in June 1907 scored 42 746 The highest break was 499 135 by T Reece with the unchalked cannon in 1907

CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS 1920

Quarter Mile—A White 32⅘ secs (Manchester)
1 mile—A White 2 mins 42 secs (Coventry)
5 miles—A White 13 min 25⅘ secs (Coventry)
25 miles—A White 1 h 8 min 24⅘ secs (Long Eaton)
50 miles—W R Smith 2 h 47 min 58⅘ secs (Herne Hill)

WORLD'S CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS Antwerp 1920

1 000 metres (Professional)—Spears (Australia) 50 secs
Long Distance Road Race (nominally 165 kilometres actually 158 kilometres 800 metres) Winning Country France Completed total times 19 h 26 min 43⅘ secs First man to finish Steaguist (Sweden 4 h 40 mins 2⅘ secs

OLYMPIC EVENTS

2 000 metres Tandem—H E Ryan and F Lance (England 2 min 49⅘ secs
4 000 metres Team Pursuit—Italy 5 min 14⅘ secs The English team won but was disqualified owing to A White inadvertently fouling an Italian rider
1 000 metres—Peeters (Holland no time
50 kilometres—Henri George (Belgium) 1 h 26 m 43 s
In the Olympic Events the final scoring (three for a first, five for a second one for a third placed England first with ten points and South African Netherlands and Sweden equal second with five points each

Miscellaneous Records—The Land's End to John o' Groats record (about 900 miles) safety (H Green) 2d 19h 50 m 1908 London to Brighton and back safety (S H Grubb) 5h 9m 42s., 1912, tandem safety (G H Briault and A E Ward) 4h 59m. 28s., on Aug 22 1909 York to Edinburgh (J.W. Kirk) 22h. 24m., 1912, tricycle (W B Martin) 23h. 54m., Oct. 22, 1911 London to York (F R. Goodwin) 20h. 26m. Edinburgh to London, unpaced (R. Shirley) 2d 4m., Oct. 24, 1909. Bath to London and back (F W Barns) 21h 48m. 42s.; 1897

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year	Winner
1908	R Arnst *b* W Webb (in New Zealand)
1909	R Arnst *b* W Webb (in New Zealand)
1910	R Arnst *b* F Barry (on the Zambesi)
1912	F Barry *b* R Arnst.
	J Barry *b* F Durnan
1913*a*	F Barry *b* H Pearce
1914*b*	E Barry *b* Jas Paddon
1919	A Fulton *b* E Barry
1920	E Barry *b* A Pelton (in Australia)

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 A second cup was finally won outright by E. Barry when he beat Durnan in 1912 that race carrying with it both World and English Championship finals

a First race for a third cup *b* The title of English Champion was also included

BADMINTON IN 1920.

Men's Singles Championship—G Allen
Ladies Singles—Miss K McKane
Men's Doubles—A Fee and R du Boverie
Ladies Doubles—Miss I C Radcliffe and Miss V Pilton

CROQUET IN 1920

County Championship—Middlesex
Men's Championship—P D Matthews
Ladies Championship—Mrs W H Hope
Mixed Doubles Championship—R C J Beaton and Mrs Pelton
Gold Medal (Men)— Douglas Hey
(Ladies)—Miss D D Steel
Caillon Cup—Capt C I O Callaghan
(Ladies)—Miss D D Steel

COURSING—WATERLOO CUP

Year	Nominator	Winner
1912	Mr J W Fullerton	Tric Tone
1913	Miss Hill Woods	Hung Well
1914	Mr A F Pope	Dilwyn
1915	Sir Thomas Dewar	Winning Number
1916	Mr F Hulton	Harmonicon
	Mr N Dunn	Fighting Force

In 1917 18 and 19 not decided War

*CYCLING RECORDS—KILOMETRES.

Dist Kilo		Place	Year	Time M	M	s
1	P Grimault	Paris	1908	0	0	53⅘
1	W T Hall	Antwerp	1903			
5	A F Wells	Paris	1908	0	3	35
20	P Guignard	Munich	1903	0	6	14⅘
60			1909	0	35	
70			1909	0	41	
80			1909	0	47	
90			1909	0	53	7
1 000	A J Waters	Paris	1900	23	20	30⅘
†1m	W T Hall		1903	0	1	58⅘

* All these records were made with motor pacing and wind shields † Flying starts

INTERNATIONAL SKATING RECORDS.

Dist Metrs	Name	Place	Time H	M	s.	Year
500	O Mathiesen	Norway	0	0	43	
	O Mathiesen	Davos	0	1	32⅘	
	O Mathiesen	Davos	0	1	29⅘	
	O Mathiesen	Davos	0	1	27⅘	
	K St	Tannlheim	0	1	25	
	O Mi	Christiania	0	0	27	20⅘

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

	Winner	m	s	Won by
1901	Oxford	22	32	2½ lengths *f*
1902	Cambridge	19	9	5 lengths *f*
1903	Cambridge	19	35	6 lengths *a*
1904	Cambridge	21	34	4½ lengths
1905	Oxford	20	36	3 lengths
1906	Cambridge	19	24	3½ lengths
1907	Cambridge	20	26	4½ lengths
1908	Cambridge	19	19	2½ lengths
1909	Oxford	19	50	3½ lengths
1910	Oxford	20	14	3½ lengths *a*
1911	Oxford			2½ lengths *g*
1912	Oxford	22	5	6 lengths *h*
1913	Oxford	20	53	¼ of a length
1914	Cambridge	20	23	4½ lengths
1920	Cambridge			4 lengths

1915 19 No Race—War

a Rowed on a Wednesday *f* Oxford used short boat *g* Best on record, *h* Race rowed twice owing to both boats sinking on first occasion—the second race was rowed on Monday In 1829 the crews were matched at Henley which Oxford won easily in 14 min 30 secs but the race was not then an annual event

1900 Putney to Mortlake Cambridge beat Harvard 9m 18 secs 2 lengths

UNIVERSITY CONTESTS

Boat Race—Oxford 38 Cambridge 32 dead heat 1877
Cricket—Cambridge 35 Oxford 35 drawn 9
Rugby Football—Oxford 29 Cambridge 26 drawn 9
Association Football—Cambridge 20 Oxford 18 drawn 4
Sports Cambridge 27 Oxford 26 ties 3

WORLD'S AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS

	M	S
MEN—FREE STYLE		
100 yards—D P Kahanamoku U S A	0	53 *
100 metres—D P Kahanamoku U S A	1	1⅘
150 yards—C M Daniels U S A	1	32⅘
200 metres—C M Daniels U S A	2	26
220 yards—Norman Ross U S A	2	24⅘*
300 yards—Norman Ross U S A	3	24⅘*
300 metres—P L Beaurepaire Australia	3	50⅕
400 metres—J G Hatfield England	5	22⅗
440 yards—P L Beaurepaire Australia	5	23
500 yards—J G Hatfield England	6	25⅘
500 metres—J G Hatfield England	6	56⅘
880 yards—H Taylor England	11	25⅘
1 000 yards—D Billington England	13	34⅘
1 000 metres—C R Hodgson Canada	14	57
1 500 metres—C R Hodgson Canada	22	0
1 760 yards—C R Hodgson Canada	23	34⅗
MEN—BREAST STROKE		
100 metres—W Bathe Germany	1	19⅘
200 yards—B Tolda Hungary	2	39⅕
200 metres—P Courtman England	2	56⅗
400 metres—P Courtman England	6	14⅘
500 metres—P Courtman England	7	51
MEN—BACK STROKE		
100 metres—Otto Fahr Germany	1	15⅘
150 yards—M Weckesser Belgium	1	53⅘
200 metres—Otto Fahr Germany	2	48⅘
400 metres—H Pentz Germany	6	6
WOMEN		
100 yards—Miss F Durack Australia	1	6
100 metres—Miss E Bleibtrey U S A	1	13⅘*
220 yards—Miss C M Jeans Nottingham	3	2⅕*
300 yards—Miss Hilda James Garston	4	20*
300 metres—Miss F Bleibtrey U S A	4	4
440 yards—Miss Hilda James Garston	6	30⅘*
500 yards—Miss Hilda James Garston	7	25⅘*
800 yards Breast Stroke—Miss Lucy Morton Blackpool	3	6*
150 yards Back Stroke—Miss May Spencer Garston	2	15

TENNIS.

Amateur Championship—E M Baerlein
University Matches—Oxford won both Doubles (V. A. Cazalet and G S Hubandy) and Singles (V. A. Cazalet)
M C C. Prizes—(*Gold*) Capt R K Price; (*Silver*) R. A. C. Druce.
Four-Handed Club Championship—Manchester (H M. Baerlein and W Renshaw).

SWIMMING

ENGLISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS 1920

	H	M	S
100 yards—I Stedman Australia	0	1	58
150 yards Back Stroke—G Blitz Antwerp	0	2	39⅘
200 yards Breast Stroke—R G Lassam Ravensbourne S C	0	2	43⅕
220 yards—F E Beaurepaire Australia	0	2	29⅕
440 yards Salt Water—H E Annison Croydon S C	0	5	42
500 yards—H E Annison Croydon S C	0	6	32⅕
Half mile—H E Annison Croydon S C	0	12	22⅘
Mile—H E Annison Croydon S C	0	25	25
Long Distance (5 m 60 yds)—H Taylor Hyde Seal S C	1	4	56
Plunging—H Davidson Smethwick 72 ft 9 ins			
Water Polo—Hyde Seal beat Hammersmith 10 goal to 1			
Diving—H Clarke Wandsworth S C			
Diving (Women)—Miss Armstrong Mermaid S C			
100 yards (Women)—Miss C M Jeans Nottingham Ladies	0	1	14
150 yards (Women) Back Stroke—Miss Lucy Morton Blackpool	0	2	19⅕
200 yards (Women) Breast Stroke—Miss Lucy Morton Blackpool	0	3	6
220 yards (Women)—Miss C M Jeans Nottingham Ladies	0	3	2⅗
Long Distance (5 m 60 yds) (Women)—Miss C M Jeans Nottingham Ladies	1	12	39⅘
International Water Polo—England beat Ireland 11 goals to 0 Wales beat Scotland 6 goals to 5 England beat Scotland 7 goals to 3			
County Water Polo—Lancashire			

BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS

	M	S
MEN		
100 yards—C M Daniels New York S C	0	55⅕
150 yards—C M Daniels New York S C	1	32⅘
220 yards—Norman Ross U S A	2	24⅘*
300 yards—Norman Ross U S A	3	24⅘*
440 yards—J G Hatfield Middlesbrough	5	24⅕
500 yards—J G Hatfield Middlesbrough	6	25⅘
880 yards—H Taylor Chadderton	11	25⅕
1 000 yards—D Billington Bacup	13	34⅘
Mile—T S Battersby Southport	24	1⅗
150 yards Breast Stroke—G H Webster Sowerby Bridge	1	54⅕
200 yards Breast Stroke—Percy Courtman Old Trafford	2	42
Plunging—W Taylor Bootle 82 ft 7 ins		
WOMEN		
140 yards—Miss D Curwen Liverpool	1	22
150 yards—Miss C M Jeans Nottingham	1	56⅕
220 yards—Miss Hilda James Garston	3	59*
300 yards—Miss Hilda James Garston	4	20*
440 yards—Miss Hilda James Garston	6	30⅕*
500 yards—Miss Hilda James Garston	7	25⅘*
880 yards—Miss Vera Neave Enfield	14	32⅘
1 000 yards—Miss Vera Neave Enfield	16	25⅕
Mile—Miss C M Jeans Nottingham	29	42⅘*
150 yards Back Stroke—Miss May Spencer Garston	2	15
200 yards Breast Stroke—Miss Idly Norton Blackpool	3	6
Plunging—Miss Hilda Dand Liverpool 66ft 6 ins		

* Not yet passed by International Board Several claims for records made in America are in abeyance.

OLYMPIC GAMES ANTWERP 1920

	M	S
MEN		
100 metres Free Style—Kahanamoku U.S.A.	1	1
100 metres Back Stroke—Kealoha, U S A	1	15⅕
200 metres Breast Stroke—Malmroth Sweden	3	4
400 metres Free Style—N Ross, U S A	5	26⅘
400 metres Breast Stroke—Malmroth Sweden	6	31⅗
1 500 metres Free Style—N Ross, U S A	22	23⅕
800 metres Team Race—America	10	4⅖
Water Polo—Great Britain beat Belgium 3 goals to 2.		
High Plain Diving—Wallman Sweden		
High Fancy Diving—Pinxton U S A		
Spring Board Diving—Kuehn, U S A		
WOMEN		
100 metres Free Style—E. Bleibtrey, U S A	1	13⅘†
300 metres Free Style—E Bleibtrey, U S A	4	38†
High Plain Diving—Fryland Denmark		
Spring-Board Diving—Aileen Riggin, U S A		

† World's Record

The British Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Distribution.	English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
In Europe	121,512	45,878,500
In Asia	2,187,550	323,158,000
In Africa	4,652,000	60,000,000
In North America ...	3,893,020	7,458,000
In Central America	8,600	50,000
In the West Indies	12,300	1,730,000
In South America ...	97,800	314,000
In Australasia	3,300,000	6,800,000
Total	14,272,782	445,388,500

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.—The British Empire occupies over one-quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one-quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two-thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one-third in the Western Hemisphere. The distribution of the surface over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres causes a complete alternation of the seasons, one half of the Empire enjoying summer while the other half is under winter conditions. In spite, however, of the uneven distribution east and west, daylight and darkness are almost equally divided, on account of the position of Australasia near the limit of east and west.

ETHNOLOGY.—By far the greater portion of the Empire lies within the temperate zones and is suitable for white settlement, the tropical areas being Southern India, West, East and Central Africa, parts of the West Indies, British Guiana and Honduras. Northern Australia, Borneo, and the various settlements in the Malay Peninsula. The estimated white population of the Empire in 1911 was 60,000,000, mainly British and Irish, but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. The remaining 370,000,000 include 315,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 "Red Indians" in Canada.

RELIGIONS.—Of the total population over 320,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Muhammadans, 80,000,000 Christians (67,000,000 Protestants, 13,000,000 Catholics), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 730,000 Jews, and the remainder Polytheists and Idol worshippers.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.—There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the Empire rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration, viz., self-government, self-support, and self-defence. The first of these principles has been applied for years, and is fully developed in the case of Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting, and few requiring aid from the Imperial Government. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the *Imperial Conference* (*post*).

SELF-GOVERNMENT.—(1) *The United Kingdom.*—The Constitution recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people, and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a Ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons, the members of which House are elected on a wide franchise, exercised by electors of both sexes. The component parts of the British Government are the King; the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons); the Executive Ministry, appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament; and the Judicature. (*See also* p. 487).

(2) *The Indian Empire.*—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a Council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. In certain matters the actions of the Secretary of State and Council are not valid unless sanctioned by Parliament. The Governor-General of India in Council (the Council, in this case, being the Council of the Governor-General) acts for executive purposes very much on the lines of the governing body of a Crown colony.

(3) *Imperial Dominions.*—All British dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affects a dominion unless that dominion is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a dominion enacts a law which is repugnant to an Imperial law affecting the dominion, it is to the extent to which it is repugnant absolutely void. Dominion legislatures may be controlled by the refusal of the Governor's assent to any measure passed; by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown, and refusal of the Crown's assent; by a suspension clause and the refusal of the Royal assent. Subject to such control the parliament of a self-governing dominion exercises within its borders all the ordinary powers of a sovereign assembly.

The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes, according to the way in which they are governed —

(*a*) *Those having responsible government* The executive is entrusted to political chiefs who are responsible not merely or mainly to the Crown but to the elected legislature The Dominions thus governed are Canada, Newfoundland Australia New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

(*b*) *Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the Governor representing the Crown* In this class may be placed the Bahamas Barbados Bermuda British Guiana Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mauritius and Malta.

(*c*) *Where there is government by a Governor acting with an executive and a legislative council the majority of whose members being nominated by the Crown or a Governor representing the Crown* Dominions so governed include Ceylon Falkland Islands Fiji Gambia St Vincent Sierra Leone Straits Settlements Trinidad

(*d*) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone* In this class are Gibraltar Labuan and St Helena where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council In South Africa Bechuanaland Basutoland and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way but no power is reserved to the Crown

(*e*) *Protectorates* The protectorates are countries which as regards their foreign relations are under the exclusive control of the King Emperor The protectorates of the British Empire include Egypt British East Africa Somaliland Nyasaland, Uganda, Swaziland and Nigeria

(*f*) *Spheres of Influence* A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation such British spheres exist in the Persian Gulf and in Arabia In addition to the Spheres of Influence are

(*g*) *Mandatory Spheres* where the responsibility for securing good government and a reasonable development of natural resources is confided to an already established government by mandate from the League of Nations Such British spheres are parts of the former German Colonies in West Africa and the former Turkish governments of Palestine and Mesopotamia

SELF SUPPORT —With but few exceptions the Imperial Dominions are self-supporting revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure Occasional grants are made by the Imperial Government to meet exceptional expenditure or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central Authority, *e.g.* the Nigerian purchase the Uganda Railway, &c No taxes are imposed on the subjects of a Dominion or Colony by the Imperial Government as such subjects are not directly represented in the Imperial House of Commons this principle, "No taxation without representation" was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century Since that disastrous attempt to impose taxes without the consent of the taxpayers, the principle, which has for many years been accepted in great Britain, has become an accepted maxim of British Overseas administration.

SELF-DEFENCE —The Dominions, generally, provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Imperial Government Questions affecting the general strategical defence of the Empire are considered and determined by the *Imperial Defence Committee*, which co-ordinates the work of the sea and land forces of the Empire In the War of 1914 1918 all the Dominions provided Armies or Contingents which fought in every area and bore a full share of the sacrifices by which victory was achieved

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE —The origin of the Imperial Conference may be traced to the presence in London (in 1887) of the Premiers of the various self governing Dominions representing their countries at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria Similar gatherings took place in 1897 1902 1907 and 1911 and in 1907 the title of "Colonial Conference was changed to Imperial Conference At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom In 1917 and 1918 the Conference was called the Imperial War Conference and was held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies The constitution of the Conference is as follows —

President The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, *Chairman (in the absence of the President)* The Secretary of State for the Colonies

Members The Prime Ministers and other Ministers of Canada Australia New Zealand Union of South Africa, and Newfoundland the Secretary of State for India and other representatives of India *Secretary* Sir H C M Lambert K C M G C B *Assistant do*, C T Davis C.M.G, E J Harding C M G

THE LEGISLATURE —The Parliament of the United Kingdom is the supreme legislative authority of the Empire. This Parliament has with the consent of the King Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Imperial affairs through the medium of the Colonial Office The Secretary of State for the Colonies is a Cabinet Minister has active participation in the government of the Imperial Dominions varying with the measure of self government accorded to them Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State (*See* also Self Government and "Imperial Conference, *ante*)

THE JUDICATURE —The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice Admiralty and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion The Committee (*see* p 267) consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India and the self governing Dominions. India and the Dominions have each a judicial system with judges appointed by the Crown The Supreme Judicial Authority for the United Kingdom is the House of Lords.

EDUCATION —Educational systems, on a more or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Empire under the control of the respective

governments. Universities and University Colleges have been established and degrees are conferred. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at various colleges of Oxford University. These *Rhodes Scholarships* are tenable for three years, are of the annual value of £300, and are open to scholars of each Province of Canada, of each State of Australia, of New Zealand, Newfoundland, Natal, Cape of Good Hope (4), Jamaica, and Bermuda. Each State of the U.S.A. has a similar nomination, and 15 scholarships, each of £250, were formerly in the nomination of the German Emperor, but this provision has since been rescinded by an Act of Parliament. *Organising Secretary, Rhodes Scholarship Trust*, Sir George Parkin, K.C.M.G., LL.D.

FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. Until the close of the War of 1914-1918 the tariff of the United Kingdom was imposed without distinction on foreign and Imperial merchandise, but recent legislation foreshadows a general change of fiscal policy. The tariffs of the self-governing Dominions are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the central Government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need. In the Civil Service Estimates for 1920-21 the following "Grants in Aid of Local Revenues" were included:—*Weihaiwei*, £7,900 (an increase of £3,900 over 1918-19); *Somaliland*, £103,000, including £20,000 for the investigation of oil deposits (increase of £20,000); *St. Helena*, £3,800 (decrease of £4,200); *Uganda*, an instalment of annuities in repayment of advances under the Railway Act, £319,112; and *Cyprus*, £50,000.

PRODUCTION.—In 1913 the wheat crop of the world was about 452,200,000 quarters, of which 33,750,000 quarters were produced in the British Empire. India, Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, and Egypt are the principal wheat-producing units, and Mesopotamia (with irrigation) has great potentialities. Barley, oats and maize, and tea, coffee and rubber are largely cultivated. Cane sugar is produced in India (for local consumption), West Indies, Australasia, Natal, and Mauritius, and beet sugar in Canada and elsewhere. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool-producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in the United Kingdom exceeds that of every country except the U.S.A. Cotton is extensively grown in India (4,827,000 bales of 400 lb. in 1916-17), Egypt (632,000 bales), and its cultivation is increasing elsewhere—West Africa (11,900 bales in 1917), East Africa (30 700 bales), Sudan (23,000 bales), and West Indies (3,000 bales). Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced; tin is produced mainly within the Empire (particularly in the Malay peninsula), while more than half the world's supply of gold is drawn from South and South-West Africa and Australasia; it is produced also in Borneo, British East Africa, British Guiana, Canada, Ceylon, India, Malay States, Sarawak, Sudan, and West Africa. Precious stones are found in various parts of the Empire, South Africa being the principal supply of diamonds, and India of rubies and emeralds. Petroleum is produced in India (8,500,000 barrels of 42 gallons in 1917), Trinidad (1,600,000 barrels), Egypt (1,000,000 barrels), and Canada (200,000 barrels) and there are vast resources available at Mosul (Mesopotamia) and in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf.

EXTERNAL TRADE.—The Imports of all Nations were valued in 1914 at £3,500,000,000 to £3,750,000,000, and their Exports at £3,000,000,000 to £3,400,000,000, the difference in the totals being made up by the value of services rendered in transport and insurance.. The value of the earnings of British Mercantile Shipping in carrying merchandise exchanged by the various nations is stated to amount to £350,000,000, or even higher, for the year 1919. Before the War the value was generally reckoned at about £150,000,000. The total trade of the British Empire in 1919 was valued at £4,300,000,000 (Imports £2,400,000,000; Exports £1,900,000,000). The United Kingdom (Imports £1,632,000,000, Exports £970,000,000 — Total £2,602,000,000), India (£297,000,000, exclusive of bullion and specie), Canada (£449,000,000), Australia (£200,000,000), New Zealand (£52,000,000), South Africa (£82,000,000, exclusive of bullion and specie), and Egypt (£100,000,000) are the principal trading units of the Empire.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1915, there were 11,353 vessels (over 100 tons) flying the British flag, of which total 9,285 were registered in the United Kingdom and 2,068 in other parts of the Empire. These figures include 10,218 steam vessels of 20,830,918 tons (U.K., 8,675 vessels of 19,235,705 tons; Dominions, 1,543 vessels of 1,595,213 tons) and 1,135 sailing vessels of 443,150 tons (U.K., 610 vessels of 305,663 tons; Dominions, 525 vessels of 137,487 tons). In the War of 1914-1918 there were lost through enemy action 2,774 merchant vessels of 9,538,918 gross tonnage, of this total 2,197 (7,638,020 tons) were *British*, 238 (696,845 tons) *French*, 230 (742,365 tons) *Italian*, 29 (120,176 tons) *Japanese*, and 80 (341,512 tons) *U.S.A.* In 1915-1918 merchant vessels (over 100 tons) of 11,274,000 gross tons were launched by Allied countries and others not at war with them, the British tonnage so launched being 3,703,000 gross tons. On Sept. 30, 1920, the gross tonnage of steamships under construction in all the shipyards of the world was 7,565,000 tons, of which 3,731,000 were building in British and 1,772,000 in American shipyards. On June 30, 1920, the gross tonnage of steamships of the Mercantile Marine of the United Kingdom was 18,111,000 tons. In 1919 20 the number of all steamships under all flags fitted for oil fuel was 426, with a gross tonnage of 1,995,780 tons, an increase of 215 ships (802,630 gross tons) over 1918-19; in addition many ships were built (or under construction) with oil engines as the propelling power.

TOWNS.—*Capital*, London (England). Population (1911), 4,522,961 (with suburbs, 7,252,963).

At the Census of 1911 there were in the British Empire 3 cities with over 1,000,000 inhabitants, 9 with 500,000 to 1,000,000 (*see* p. 103), and 82 others with over 100,000 inhabitants. Of these 94 cities 50 were in the United Kingdom (England 42, Wales 3, Scotland 4, Ireland 2), 29 India, 4 Canada, 4 Australia, 2 Egypt, and 1 each in New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon, Hong

AREA, POPULATION, AND TRADE OF THE IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

Dominions by Continents.	How Acquired.	Date.	Estimated Area (sq. miles).	Estimated Population	Total Imports (1918-9).	Total Exports (1918-9).
Europe.					£	£
United Kingdom	..	..	121,090	45,500,000	1,632,000,000	936,000,000
Isle of Man	..	..	230	52,009	—	—
Channel Islands	Duke of Normandy	1066	70	97,000	—	—
Malta and Gozo	Treaty Cession	1824	120	211,000	3,000,000	200,000
Gibraltar	,, ,,	1713	2	20,000	3,000,000	200,000
Asia.						
Indian Empire	Conquest and Cession	1757-1897	1,900,000	315,000,000	126,000,000	171,000,000
Ceylon	Treaty Cession	1801	25,500	4,100,000	12,000,000	14,000,000
Straits Settlements	,, ,,	1765-1909	1,660	700,000	82,000,000	72,000,000
Federated Malay States	,, ,,	1874-1888	27,500	1,000,000	9,000,000	26,000,000
Other Malay States	,, ,,	1909	24,800	800,000	3,000,000	6,000,000
Hong Kong	,, ,,	1842-1906	390	440,000	60,000,000	70,000,000
Weihaiwei	,, ,,	1898	300	160,000	—	—
North Borneo	Cession	1877	31,100	204,000	} 2,000,000	2,500,000
Brunei	Treaty Cession	1888	4,000	30,000		
Sarawak	Protectorate	1888	50,000	650,000		
Cyprus	Annexation	1914	3,600	275,000	1,000,000	800,000
Mesopotamia	Conquest & Mandate	1914-1918	150,000	2,000,000	—	—
Palestine	,, ,,	1914-1918	—	—	—	—
Africa.						
Cape Province	Treaty Cession	1814	277,000			
Natal	Annexation	1843	35,400	} 5,100,000		
Transvaal	,,	1900	110,400			
Orange Free State	,,	1900	50,400			
South West Province	Conquest	1914	322,350	120,000	} 49,000,000	34,000,000
Basutoland	,,	—	10,300	350,000		
Bechuanaland	,,	1895	275,000	126,000		
Rhodesia	,,	1889	450,000	1,750,000		
Gambia	Treaty Cession	1807	4,000	146,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
Gold Coast	,, ,,	1672	92,000	1,650,000	3,000,000	6,000,000
Sierra Leone	,, ,,	1787	34,000	1,100,000	1,600,000	1,500,000
Nigeria	,, ,,	1891	363,700	17,400,000	9,000 000	10,000,000
Somaliland	Treaty Cession	1884	68,000	300,000	300,000	350,000
Kenya	Cession and Conquest	1888-1918	566,000	12,000,000	3,500,000	3,000,000
Uganda	Treaty Cession	1894	223,500	2,500,000	1,300,000	1,200,000
Zanzibar	,, ,,	1890	1,020	200,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Nyasaland	,, ,,	1891	300,000	1,000,000	600,000	510,000
Egypt	Occupation	1882	400,000	12,000,000	53,000,000	47,000,000
Sudan	Conquest	1898	1,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Mauritius	,, and Cession	1810-1814	720	370,000	3,300,000	3,750,000
Seychelles	Treaty Cession	1814	150	23,000	70,000	50,000
Ascension	Occupation	1815	40	150	—	—
St. Helena	Conquest	1673	47	3,500	50,000	64,000
America.						
Ontario	Conquest and Cession	1759-1763	407,250	} 7,200,000	190,000,000	300,000,000
Quebec	,, ,,	1759-1763	706,850			
Nova Scotia	,, ,,	1627-1713	21,500			
New Brunswick	Treaty Cession	1763	28,200			
Prince Edward Island	Conquest	1745-1763	2,200			
British Columbia	Settlement	1670	355,900			
Manitoba	,,	1813	251,900			
Alberta	,,	1670	255,300			
Saskatchewan	,,	1670	251,700			
North-West Territories	,,	1670	1,250,000			
Newfoundland	Treaty Cession	1583	40,000	240,000	7,000,000	8,000,000
Jamaica	Conquest	1655	4,200	850,000	3,200,000	2,900,000
Bahamas	Settlement	1629	4,400	56,000	375,000	280 000
Leeward Islands	,,	1623-1659	750	140,000	1,000,000	1,000, 00
Windward Islands	Cession	1763-1783	510	200,000	900,000	1,000, 00
Barbados	Settlement	1605	170	196,000	3,000,000	2,000, 00
Trinidad and Tobago	Conquest	1797	1,860	330,000	5,000,000	5,000, 00
British Guiana	,, and Cession	1803-1814	90,300	310,000	4,000,000	3,000,000
British Honduras	,,	1798	8,600	40,500	700,000	710,000
Bermuda	Settlement	1612	20	19,000	735,000	149,000
Falkland Islands	Treaty Cession	1771	6,500	3,240	1,000,000	2,000,000
South Georgia	,, ,,	1771	1,000	—	—	—
Australasia.						
New South Wales	Settlement	1788	310,400	1,650,000	} 95,000,000	107,000,000
Victoria	,,	1832	88,000	1,320,000		
South Australia	,,	1836	904,000	409,000		
Queensland	,,	1824	670,500	606,000		
Tasmania	,,	1803	26,200	191,000		
Western Australia	,,	1828	976,000	282,000		
New Zealand	,, and Conquest	1843	105,000	1,050,000	26,500,000	30,000,000
Fiji	Cession from Natives	1874	7,500	130,000	1,000,000	1,700,000
Papua	Annexation	1884	90,540	360,000	260,000	150,000
Pacific Islands	Cession and Conquest	1899-1914	25,500	200,000	500,000	600,000

Country	Government Representative	Capital
Europe—		
Malta	*Field Marshal* Lord Plumer GCB GCMG GCVO *Governor*	Valletta
Gibraltar	*Gen* Sir Horace L. Smith Dorrien GCB GCMG DSO *Governor*	Gibraltar
Asia—		
Indian Empire	Lord Chelmsford GMSI GMIE GCMG *Viceroy and Governor-General*	Delhi
Madras	Lord Willingdon GCIE *Governor*	Madras
Bombay	Sir G A Lloyd GCIE *Governor*	Bombay
Bengal	Earl of Ronaldshay GCIE *Governor*	Calcutta
United Provinces	Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler KCSI *Governor*	Allahabad
Punjab	Sir E D Maclagan KCIE CSI *Governor*	Lahore
Burma	Sir Reginald Henry Craddock KCSI *Governor*	Rangoon
Bihar and Orissa	Lord Sinha PC KC *Governor*	Patna
Central Provinces	Sir F Sly KCSI *Governor*	Nagpur
Assam	Sir W Marris KCIE *Governor*	Shillong
Baluchistan	Lt Col A B Dew CSI CIE *Chief Commissioner*	Quetta
N W Frontier Province	Sir A H Grant KCIE CSI *Chief Commissioner*	Peshawar
Ajmer Merwara	Lt Col R F Holland CIE *Chief Commr*	Ajmer
Coorg	W P Barton CIE *Chief Commissioner*	Merkara
Andamans and Nicobars	Lt Col M W Douglas, CSI CIE *Chief Commissioner*	Port Blair
Cyprus	Malcolm Stevenson CMG *High Commissioner*	Nicosia
Mesopotamia	*Maj Gen* Sir P Z Cox GCIE KCSI *Administrator*	Baghdad
Palestine	Rt Hon Sir Harry S Samuel GBE *High Commissioner*	Jerusalem
Ceylon	Sir W H Manning KCMG ERE CB *Governor*	Colombo
Straits Settlements	Sir I N Guillemard KCB *Governor*	Singapore
Hong Kong	Sir R E Stubbs KCMG *Governor*	Victoria
Weihaiwei	Sir J H Stewart Lockhart KCMG *Commissioner*	Weihaiwei
Borneo	Aylmer Cavendish Pearson CMG *Governor*	Sandakan
Sarawak	H H Rajah Brooke *Raja*	Kuching
Africa—		
Egypt	*Field Marshal* Viscount Allenby GCB GCMG *High Commr*	Cairo
Sudan	*Maj Gen* Sir L O FitzM Stack KBE CMG *Governor General*	Khartoum
Union of South Africa	H R H Prince Arthur of Connaught KG *Governor General* Rt Hon J C Smuts KC *Premier*	Pretoria
Basutoland	*Lt Col* E C F Garraway CMG *Commissioner*	Maseru
Bechuanaland Protectorate	J C Macgregor *Resident Commissioner*	Mafeking (Cape)
Rhodesia	Sir E D P Chaplin KCMG and Sir L Wallace KBE CMG *Administrators*	Salisbury
	apt Cecil H Armitage CMG DSO *Governor*	Bathurst
Gambia	*Brig Gen* F C Guggisberg CMG DSO *Governor*	Accra
Gold Coast Colony	Richard J Wilkinson CMG *Governor*	Freetown
Sierra Leone	Sir Hugh Clifford KCMG *Governor General*	Lagos
Nigeria	Sir G F Archer KCMG *Governor*	Berbera
Somaliland Protectorate	*Maj Gen* Sir Edward Northey KCMG CB *Governor*	Nairobi
Kenya	Sir Robert T Coryndon KCMG *Governor*	Entebbe
Uganda Protectorate	Sayyed Khalifa bin Harub KCMG *Sultan* *Maj Gen* Sir Edward Northey KCMG CB *High Commr* Wyn F B Pearce CMG *British Resident*	Zanzibar
Zanzibar Protectorate	Sir George Smith KCMG *Governor and Consul General*	Fomba
Nyasaland Protectorate	Sir H S Byatt KCMG *Governor*	Dar es Salaam
Tanganyika	*Maj* Sir Hesketh Bell KCMG *Governor*	Port Louis
Mauritius	*Maj* Hon Sir Eustace Fiennes Bt *Governor*	Victoria
Seychelles	*Major* H G Grant RMLI *Officer in Charge*	Ascension
Ascension	*Lt Col* R F Peel *Governor*	Jamestown
St Helena		
America—		
Dominion of Canada	Duke of Devonshire KG GCMG CVO *Governor-General* Rt Hon Arthur Meighen *Premier*	Ottawa
Newfoundland	Sir Charles Alex Harris, KCMG CB CVO *Governor* Hon Richard Squires *Premier*	St John's
Bermuda	*Gen* Sir James Willcocks GCMG KCB KCSI DSO *Governor*	Hamilton
Jamaica	Sir Leslie Probyn KCMG *Captain General*	Kingston
Bahamas	*Maj* H B S Cordeaux CB CMG *Governor*	Nassau
Leeward Isles	Sir F M Mercwether KCVO CMG *Governor*	St John's
Windward Isles	Sir George Haddon Smith KCMG *Governor*	St George's
Barbados	*Lt Col* Sir C R M O Brien KCMG *Governor*	Bridgetown
Trinidad and Tobago	*Maj* Sir J R Chancellor KCMG DSO *Governor*	Port of Spain
British Guiana	Sir W Collet KCMG *Governor*	Georgetown
British Honduras	Eyre Hutson CMG *Governor*	Belize
Falkland Islands	John Middleton CMG *Governor*	Port Stanley
Oceania—		
Commonwealth of Australia	Rt Hon Lord Forster GCMG *Governor General* Rt Hon. W M Hughes *Premier*	Melbourne
New South Wales	Sir Wm Edward Davidson KCMG *Governor* Hon John Storey *Premier*	Sydney
Victoria	Rt Hon Earl of Stradbroke KCMG CB CVO *Governor* Hon Sir A J Peacock KCMG *Premier*	Melbourne
South Australia	*Lt Col* Sir Archibald Weigall KCMG *Governor* Hon H N Boswell *Premier*	Adelaide.
Queensland	*Lt Col* Rt Hon Sir Matthew Nathan GCMG *Governor* Hon E G Theodore *Premier*	Brisbane
Tasmania	Sir W L Allardyce KCMG *Governor* Hon Sir W H Lee *Premier*	Hobart
Western Australia ..	Sir F A Newdigate Newdegate KCMG *Governor* Hon John Scaddan *Premier*	Perth
Dominion of New Zealand	*Adm of the Fleet* Visc Jellicoe GCB OM GCVO, *Gov Gen* Rt Hon. W F Massey *Premier*	Wellington
Fiji	Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell KCMG *Governor*	Suva
Papua	J H P Murray, CMG *Administrator*	Port Moresby.
Pacific Islands	Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, KCMG *High Commissioner*	Suva, Fiji.

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population. 1901.	Population. 1911.
England and Wales (London)			
England	50,874	30,813,043	34,045,290
Wales	7,466	1,714,800	2,025,202
Scotland (Edinburgh)	30,405	4,472,103	4,760,904
Ireland (Dublin)	32,586	4,458,775	4,390,219
Isle of Man (Douglas)	227	54,752	52,016
Channel Islands	75	95,618	96,899
Navy, Army and Seamen abroad	—	367,736	145,729
Total	121,633	41,976,827	45,516,259

Religion and Languages.

The inhabitants of the United Kingdom are almost entirely Christians, and mainly Protestants, the exceptions being 5 million Roman Catholics (principally in Ireland), 250,000 Jews, and a small number of non-Christian immigrants. In England the Church of England (with an Episcopal form of Government), and in Scotland the Church of Scotland (with a Presbyterian form of Government), are the "Established Religions." The Church was disestablished in Ireland in 1869, and in Wales in 1920. There has been no religious census since 1851, but many of the religious bodies publish estimates of membership. The language of the people is English, with a large proportion of Welsh-speaking people in Wales, many of whom are bi-lingual. Attempts have been made, under *Sinn Fein* auspices, to revive the Gaelic language in Ireland. Gaelic is still spoken in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Year.	Births.	Rate per 1,000	Marriages	Rate per 1 000	Deaths	Rate per 1,000.
1895	1,154,898	29·4	279,746	14·3	735,244	18·7
1900	1,159,922	28·2	311,254	15 1	757,732	18·4
1905	1,163,535	27·1	315,090	14·7	669,638	15·6
1906	1,170,622	26·8	325,842	14·9	681,343	15·6
1907	1,148,624	26·0	332,228	15·1	678.851	15·4
1908	1.173,759	26·3	319,857	14·3	675,186	15·2
1909	1,146,118	25·5	313,120	13·9	667.765	14·8
1910	1,122,984	25·0	320,735	14·3	630,409	14·0
1913	1,101,500	24·1	342,538	15·0	652,738	13·8
1914	1,101,836	23·9	353,124	15 3	†661,644	14·0
1915	1,024,378	21·9	421,311	18·2	†720,035	15·7
1916	986,892	20·9	333.570	14·2	†650,250	14·4
1917	852,192	17·8	309,919	—	†641,160	14·4
1918	898,886	17 7	342,402		†769,035	17·6
1919	887,498	18·5	413,133		658 152	—

† Including only civil deaths

Immigration and Emigration.

Year	Total Immigrants	Total Emigrants *	Destinations of the (British and Irish) Emigrants. To the British Empire Abroad: To North America	To Australasia	To South Africa.	To other Dominions	Total	To other Countries: To U.S.A.	Elsewhere	Total
1909	261,325	288,762	85,887	37,620	22,017	18,070	163,594	109,700	15,467	125,167
1910	298,779	618,859	156,990	45,702	27,297	19,461	249,449	132,192	16,207	148,399
1911	350,429	623,425	184,860	80,770	30,767	19,351	315.748	121,814	16,965	138,779
1912	340,696	656,835	186,147	96,800	28,216	19,900	331,063	117,310	19,293	136,603
1913	372,618	701,691	196,278	77,934	25,855	21,383	331,450	129 169	19,021	148,190
1914	359,892	451,438	94,482	48,013	21,124	22,396	186,015	92,808	14,381	107,189
1915	147,189	126,507	19,434	14,907	11,699	15,768	61.808	37,763	5,348	43,111
1916	95,583	93,889	28,953	7,191	7,905	10,118	44,167	28,684	3,428	32,312
1917	34,042	27,871	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1918	25,970	22,824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919	193,602	201,504	79,109	17.000	4,756	14,504	115,369	23,867	7,699	31,566

* The total of Emigrants from 1904-9 includes only those of British and Irish nationality. The total number of Emigrants of all nationalities to places out of Europe from 1853-1919 is 19,588,045 (17,790,764 of British and Irish and 1,797,281 of foreign nationality). From 1815-1852 the total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom was 3,463,332.

CENSUS POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES

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—

1570	4,160,221	1670	5,773,646
1600	4,811,718	1700	6,045,008
1630	5 600,517	1750	6,517,035

The first general *Census* of the United Kingdom was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:

1801	16,345,646	1861	29,321,288
1811	18,509,116	1871	31,845,279
1821	21,272,187	1881	35,241,482
1831	24,392,485	1891	38.104,975
1841	27,036,450	1901	41 976,827
1851	27,724,056	1911	45,370,530†

*** The population of the United Kingdom a month before the outbreak of the War of 1914-1918 was officially estimated at 46,089,249. The number of persons to the square mile was in 1911 England and Wales, 618 0, Scotland, 256 5, Ireland, 135 6.

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND, 1801 1911, IRELAND, 1821 1911, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, 1851 1911 †

	Population			Increase		Families		Inhabited Houses	
	Males	Females	Total	Decennial	Per Cent ‡	Number	Persons in each	Number	Persons to each
England and Wales									
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 27	**	**	2,943 945	5 41
1851	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12 65	3 712,290	4 83	3 278,039	5 47
1861	9,776 259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11 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 80	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
1901.	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843	3,525,318	12 17	7,036,868	4 62	6,260,852	5 20
1911.	17,445,608	18,624,884	36,070,492	3,542,649	10 89	8,005,290	4 50	7,141 781	5 05
Scotland									
1801	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	—	—	364,079	4 41	294,553	5 46
1811.	826,296	970,568	1,805,864	197,444	12 27	402,068	4 49	304,093	5 93
1821	982,623	1,108,898	2 091,521	285,657	15 82	447,960	4 66	341,474	6 12
1831	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13 04	502,301	4 70	369,393	6 40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10 82	550,428	4 76	502.852	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
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	446,456	11 09	967,200	4 62	926,914	4 82
1911	2,308,839	2 452,065	4,760,904	288,801	6 46	1,040 147	4 58	1,013,369	4 70
Ireland									
1821.	3,341,926	3,459,901	6,801,827	—	—	1,312,032	5 18	1,142,602	5 95
1831	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	14 19	1,385,066	5 61	1,249,816	6 21
1841	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5 25	1,472,739	5 55	1.328,839	6 15
1851	3,190,630	3,361,755	6,552,385	§1,622,739	§19 85	1,204,319	5 44	1 046,223	6 28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	§753,418	§11 50	1,128,300	5 14	995.156	5 83
1871	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	§386,590	§6 67	1,071,494	5 04	961,380	5 63
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	§237,541	§4 39	995,074	5·20	914,108	5·66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	§470,086	§9·08	932,113	5·05	870,578	5 40
1901.	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	§245,975	§5 23	910,256	4·90	858,158	5 20
1911.	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	§68,556	§1·54	910,748	4·82	861,879	5·09
Islands.									
1851.	66,854	76,272	143,126	—	—	—	—	21,845	6 55
1861.	66.140	77,307	143,447	321	0 22	31,530	4 55	23,012	6 23
1871.	66,222	78,416	144,638	1,191	0·83	—	—	23,982	6·02
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	§3,378	§2 34	—	—	24,197	5 84
1891.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6 582	4 66	—	—	25,824	5·72
1901.	70,576	79,794	150,370	2,528	1 71	—	—	27,770	5 41
1911.	70,166	78,749	148,915	§1,455	§0 96	35,664	4 17	29,220	5·26

† Exclusive of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.
‡ These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.
** Incorrectly taken. § Decrease.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215) the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679) the *Act of Settlement* (1701), the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707), the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800) and the *Parliament Act* (1911). The first secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice, the second established the liberty of the person, the third provided for the Protestant succession to the throne the fourth and fifth created the United Kingdom and the last enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the adherence of the other Chamber. The constituent parts of the British Constitution may be thus briefly described.

1. *The Sovereign.*—The throne is hereditary in the English house of Windsor with mixed succession the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters but daughters and their descendants preference over late al lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto Bills passed by both Houses of Parliament but in practice his veto is almost obsolete.

The King can do no wrong is a maxim of the Constitution and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right however will generally enable an injured subject to obtain redress while if in the administration of an Act of Parliament a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney General.

2. *The Legislature.*—Parliament consists of two houses the Lords and the Commons.

(*a*) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right (2) creation by the King (3) official position or election. English bishops (24) Irish peers (28) elected for life and Scottish peers (16) elected for duration of Parliament also sit in the House of Lords.

The powers of the House of Lords were much restricted by the Parliament Act 1911. Thus if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up it become law upon the Royal assent being notified. A Public Bill other than a Money Bill will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons and sent up to the Lords in three successive sessions provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act. Members of the House of Lords are unpaid.

(*b*) *The House of Commons.*—This body consists of 707 members elected by the registered male and female electors in county borough and university constituencies. Roughly speaking about one third of the population are electors. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years. Members of the House of Commons receive annual salaries of £400.

(3) *The Executive.*—The Crown (the King in Council) makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice. The *Cabinet*, under the presidency of the Prime Minister consists of Ministers, drawn from the ranks of the party in power and appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister. Ministers receive salaries of varying amounts (*see* page 207). The Cabinet has no corporate existence. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure, they may be dismissed at any moment.

4. *The Judicature.*—(*a*) *England and Wales.*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from the High Court the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in the United Kingdom being the House of Lords. Civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the High Court in London but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench (Assizes). The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts too have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament *e.g.*, the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court those arising out of London are dealt with in the County Courts.

With regard to criminal law it is a general principle that except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction in England are (1) the judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases out of London, and at the Central Criminal Court ("The Old Bailey," *see* p. 555) for the trial of cases arising in and around London (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county and formed of justices of the peace presided over by a chairman who is unpaid. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. (4) *The Court of Criminal Appeal* has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences.

(*b*) *Scotland.*—Scots civil law is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of the county (*see* p. 530) exercises functions which correspond to those of the English County Court Judges and of the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty

(*c*) *Ireland.*—The higher courts in Ireland are very similar to the English courts, but the County Court Judges are also the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions and there are Resident (stipendiary) Magistrates (*see* p. 539) who have jurisdiction in petty cases.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local Government is carried out under the central control of the Ministry of Health (which superseded the various Local Government Boards in 1919). The subjects which local bodies administer are, *inter alia* the poor law; the laws relating to public health; the maintenance of the police; the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors; the provision of lunatic asylums. Local authorities also have to administer and carry into effect the laws as to elementary and other schools. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested. In England and Wales there are elective Councils for each County (under Chairmen), for each City and County Borough (under Lord Mayors or Mayors), and for Urban and Rural Districts (under Chairmen), every parish being thus included. Scotland has elective County Councils under a Convener, Burgh Councils under a Lord Provost or Provost, and the Parish Councils with Chairmen. Ireland has a more elaborate system of local government than Great Britain with popularly elected Councils for Counties, Boroughs, and Rural Districts, the municipalities having Lord Mayors or Mayors.

POLICE.

The authorized strength of the Police force on Sept. 29, 1916, was 55,657 in England and Wales, 5,953 in Scotland, and 10,887 in Ireland. The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Office, and those of Ireland by the Irish Secretary's Office. The LONDON POLICE consists of the City Police and of the Metropolitan Police. The *City Police* district comprises an area of 675 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the

rateable value is enormous, and there are 19,657 night residents. The Force comprises a Assistant Sergeants, and 1,006 Constables; also 22 Constables on private service duty. The cost of the maintenance of the City Police in 1919-1920 was £370,202 (in 1891 the cost was £120,460).

The *Metropolitan Police* district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of about seven millions. There are within this area fourteen Police Courts, viz., Bow Street, Clerkenwell, North London, Lambeth, Marlborough Street, Marylebone, Old Street, Thames, Tower Bridge, Westminster, West London, Greenwich and Woolwich, South Western, and West Ham (*see* p. 274). The Force on Oct. 16, 1920, consisted of 40 Superintendents, 689 Inspectors, 3,071 Sergeants, and 17,809 Constables, making a total of 21,609, with 301 horses. The strength of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary Reserve and its Auxiliary Force on Sept. 30, 1920, was 12,663. The cost of the maintenance of the Metropolitan Police in 1919-1920 was £6,445,511 (the fines at Metropolitan Police Courts reduced the gross amount by £38,499). On March 31, 1920, there were 10,388 Police pensioners, of whom 530 were over 75 years of age.

For the *Women's Division* of the Metropolitan [illegible] (All Ranks) in 1920, *see* pp. [illegible] of the Board of Admiralty).

The following table shows the number of *Convictions at Courts of Summary Jurisdiction* in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland from 1913 to 1917:—

(*a*) *Indictable Offences.*

	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland	
	Convicted	Committed.	Convicted	Committed	Convicted	Committed.
1913	27,120	12,557	17,628	287	2,185	2,280
1914	24,949	10,193	17,046	277	1,977	2,049
1915	24,862	5,776	16,166	384	1,780	1,622
1916	28,173	5,143	13,769	483	1,604	1,405
1917	31,018	5,737	14,765	371	1,546	1,347

(*b*) *Non-Indictable Offences.*

	England and					
	Convicted	Discharged	Convicted	Discharged	Convicted	Discharged
1913	542,827	144,773	106,942	40,393	150,338	28,336
1914	491,760	152,016	102,119	39,700	136,823	27,882
1915	423,399	185,022	76,313	42,985	127,020	31,595
1916	512,485	164,790	71,624	35,105	110,632	26,730
1917	362,823	145,115	51,350	31,392	87,472	21,599

DEFENCE

The *Royal Navy* (*see* pp. 275-9) is recruited by voluntary enlistment, and is administered by the "Commissioners for executing the office of [illegible]gh Admiral of the United Kingdom."

The *Army* (*see* pp. 280-4) is recruited by voluntary enlistment in normal times, but was raised to the requirements of the War by the [illegible] administered [illegible] bership to

The *Royal Air Force* (*see* pp. 285-6) is recruited by voluntary enlistment, and is administered by the Air Ministry.

EDUCATION.

I.—ELEMENTARY.

Statutes require parents in *England and Wales* to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction or to attend school from 5 to 14 years of age; in *Scotland*, to provide efficient education up to 15 years; in *Ireland*, to cause their children to attend school from 6 to 14 years.

In order to give effect to these requirements *Local Authorities* are empowered to make free provision for school accommodation, attendance of pupils and teaching-staffs, whilst the *State* supplies nearly one-half of the maintenance funds conditionally upon receipt of satisfactory reports from government inspectors appointed by the Board of Education for England and Wales, by the Committee of Council on Education for Scotland, and by the Commissioners for National Education in Ireland. In 1916 attendance was not enforced in 27 per cent. of the Urban Districts and Towns, and in 43 per cent. of the

Rural Districts It may be remarked—(i) that there is *no* definition of "school" in the Acts, (ii) that efficiency of instruction given is not tested except in publicly managed schools, (iii.) that Local Authority schools increase in number though still fewer than voluntary (non provided) schools The latter are maintained by the Authorities whilst the responsibility for the buildings remains with the foundation managers Of such schools there are about 33 000 in all including some designed for particular purposes *e.g.*, Higher Elementary and Central for older pupils special for 'defectives' and the like

Teachers number 200 000 women preponderating Except in cotland there is a considerable proportion of teachers who are not fully qualified The war has lessened the number of male teachers which was already diminishing State grants for pensions on a more liberal scale than formerly are now offered under the Superannuation Act of 1918 by which it is hoped to render the profession more attractive

Twenty per cent of the population are of the pupil age School life is over in the great majority of cases after about seven years of schooling the minority proceeding to some other kind of day school Recent legislation requires Local Authorities in England Wales and Scotland to make schemes for consideration by the Board of Education to provide suitable practical instruction to give advanced instruction to those pupils who stay beyond 14 and to improve the facilities towards preparing pupils for higher education and the teaching profession also nursery schools for children under five

Elementary school education includes teaching in practical matters—needlework drawing gardening handicrafts cookery etc—and the sections upon health medical attendance physical training evening play centres, home study future employment, etc, show that the schools are valuable agencies in child welfare generally

II.—Education Beyond Elementary

The Education Act 1918 has in view powers for compulsory and therefore free education of a continuative kind in part time day schools up to 16 and ultimately 18 years and implies free secondary education of some type hereafter

Secondary

The aims method and instructions are in marked contrast to the comparative simplicity of those in Elementary Education In all the four countries it is now felt that although technical instruction was the first branch to be promoted by statute undifferentiated 4 year secondary (intermediate) courses should be gone through before pupils proceed to specialisation for industrial commercial, etc employments

(i.) *England*.—The number of Secondary schools deemed efficient by the Board is 1 073 containing 243 000 pupils of whom about one fourth come up from elementary schools with 'free places' others with scholarships Nine tenths of these schools receive State grants and nearly one third are controlled by Local Authorities Fees are charged to most of the pupils Most secondary schools are over full Of these 'efficient' schools about 40 per cent receive boarders (about 27,000) in varying proportions and drawn in many cases from distant areas Most of them are endowed or under trusts, and their trust incomes and property form a considerable asset in secondary school finance. The Authorities aim at securing graduate Teachers as far as possible As in Elementary schools there is a shortage of fully qualified teachers, but the recent Act for providing Pensions for School Teachers may be expected to make the posts more attractive.

(ii.) *Wales*.—The system is much the same as in England though the schools are under earlier statutory provisions and are called 'Intermediate' in many cases The number of efficient schools was (in 1914) 122 and of pupils 22 000 girls preponderating Three per cent of the schools do not receive government grants and 81 per cent were provided by the Local Authorities In Wales there is a Central Welsh Board,

(iii.) *Scotland Intermediate and Secondary Schools*.—Three kinds of courses are provided 'Higher Grade and Intermediate with post Intermediate The former are taken in 196 schools by 33 000 pupils and the latter in 56 schools by 20,000 pupils All are under the same Commissioners and Local Authorities as are the Elementary schools

(iv.) *Ireland*.—Intermediate Education is under a Special Board who have recently gained fresh statutory powers and a State grant analogous to those in force elsewhere in the United Kingdom Up to 1917 their operations were chiefly examinational though grants for inspection results had already been authorised and are made Their report (1917) contains reference to schools in so far as their pupils (11 000) were presented for examination It seems that 346 schools were affected with some 12 000 pupils There are also Commissioners of Education in Ireland whose powers are confined to certain endowed schools (800 pupils) mostly in Ulster

Technical

Technical Education in England and Wales is provided in Evening and similar schools (mostly controlled by Local Authorities) 3 143 in number and attended by 417 148 students on whom State grants are paid and of whom about one half are under 17 years of age The average attendance of a student is about 50 hours per annum There are also Teachers Courses (294) Tutorial Classes (100) Technical Institution Courses (24), with 1 169 part time day students Day Technical Classes (127) held in 38 Institutions with 97 295 students on whom State grants are paid and also 151 Schools of Art, 19 Branch Schools of Art and 49 Art Classes

In Scotland Technical Education is provided in like manner but in Ireland by a Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction

Training

Training is provided by the State for Elementary School Teachers of whom 50 per cent have been trained in Colleges having nearly 13 000 places Slight progress has been made lately towards providing for the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools a small annual State grant being made for the purpose

Universities

There are 18 Universities in the United Kingdom of which 10 are in England 4 in Scotland, 1 in Wales and 3 in Ireland (pp 301 6) and 4 independent University Colleges Most of these Universities and University Colleges receive State grants in respect of technical and professional work under the Board of Education Regulations. The Acts of 1918 empower Local Authorities to give aid to University work There are 30,000 full time students at these Universities and Colleges

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom for the six years ended March 31, 1920, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1914–15	£370,328,000	£1,132,654,000
1915–16	336,767,000	1,559,706,000
1916–17	573,428,000	2,198,113,000
1917–18	707,235,000	2,696,221,000
1918–19	889,081,000	2,579,301,000
1919–20	1,330,570,000	1,665,773,000

Gross Expenditure (*i.e.*, the "Grants for Supply" added to "Appropriations in Aid") for the 8 years 1913-14 to 1920-21 (the last two years being Budget estimates and the first two audited expenditure:—

1913–14	£207,817,437	1917–18	£2,983,673,332
1914–15	559,638,585	1918–19	3,146,475,568
1915–16	1,592,276,752	1919–20	2,106,063,145
1916–17	2,302,001,324	1920–21	1,282,274,000

The Budget, 1920–1921.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced, on April 19, his Budget for the financial year April 1, 1920 to March 31, 1921. The final balance-sheet, after allowing for the changes in taxation, summarised below, shows a total estimated Revenue of £1,418,300,000, a total expected Expenditure of £1,184,102,000, and a Balance for Debt Reduction of £234,198,000.

Changes in Taxation.

Excess Profits Duty.—Increased from 40 to 60 per cent. as from Jan. 1, 1920. If a war levy on profits be imposed the increase of 20 per cent. is to be cancelled.

Companies' Profits.—A special tax of 1s. in the £ on profits of limited liability companies after the first £500.

Motors.—The existing tax of 6*d.* a gallon on motor spirit and the present licence duties on motor cars and cycles abolished as from Jan. 1, 1921, and the following system of taxation substituted:—Motor cars and cycles used for town purposes to pay a new scale of duty according to weight; vehicles used as hackney carriages to pay by seating capacity; private motor cars to pay £1 per horse-power unit or part of unit, with a minimum of £6.

Alcoholic Liquors.—Duties on spirits increased from 50s. to 72s. 6*d.* the proof gallon. Beer duty raised from 70s. to 100s. the standard barrel. Wine duties doubled, and sparkling wines to pay 40 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Cigars.—A 50 per cent. surtax *ad valorem* on imported cigars.

Income and Super Taxes. Income tax standard rate of 6s. in the £ unchanged, but proposals by Royal Commission adopted for differentiation and graduation. Super-tax exemption limit lowered from £2,500 to £2,000, and rates increased up to a maximum of 6s. in the £ on a graduated scale. Scheme for permanent relief from payment of double income tax on the same income within the British Empire.

Stamps.—Companies' registration duty increased from 5s. to £1 per cent. Duties on transfer of stocks and shares doubled. Stamps on receipts and scrip certificates increased from 1*d.* to 2*d.* Duty on fire, accident, sickness, and indemnity policies raised from 1*d.* to 6*d.* The scale of *ad. valorem* duties on sea insurances increased.

Land Values.—Duties repealed.

Postage.—On inland letters 2*d.* for 3 ounces and ½*d.* per additional ounce (present rate 1½*d.* for 4 ounces). On newspapers, 1*d.* up to 6 ounces, and ½*d.* on additional 6 ounces.

Telegram:—Twelve words for 1s., additional words 1*d.* each.

Telephones.—Rates to be increased when Select Committee report.

Estimated Revenue, 1920–1921.

Customs	£150,000,000
Excise	198,650,000
Motor Vehicle Duties	4,500,000
Estate, &c., Duties	45,000,000
Stamps	25,200,000
Land Tax and House Duty	2,500,000
Income Tax (including Super-Tax)	385,800,000
Excess Profits Duty, &c.	220,000,000
Corporation Profits Tax	3,000,000
Land Value Duties	500,000
Total from Taxes	£1,035,150,000
Postal Service	37,000,000
Telegraph Service	5,750,000
Telephone Service	10,250,000
Crown Lands	650,000
From Sundry Loans, &c.	9,500,000
Miscellaneous	320,000,000
Total from Non-Tax Revenue	383,150,000
TOTAL	£1,418,300,000
Borrowings to meet Expenditure chargeable against Capital	£10,366,000

Estimated Expenditure, 1920–1921.

National Debt services:	
Inside the Fixed Debt Charge	£24,500,000
Outside the Fixed Debt Charge	320,500,000
	£345,000,000
Road Improvement Fund	6,650,000
Payments to Local Taxation	10,818,000
Land Settlement	12,000,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,730,000
Navy	84,577,000
Army	125,000,000
Air Force	21,057,000
Civil Services	497,318,000
Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue Departments	10,468,000
Post Office Services	49,689,000
Add Supplementary Estimates	30,000,000
	£1,184,102,000
Balance available for Debt Reduction	234,198,000
TOTAL	£1,418,300,000
Expenditure chargeable against Capital	£10,366,000

THE INCOME TAX

Under the Finance Act of 1920 a radical alteration has been made in the method of granting relief in the Income Tax in favour of earned income as compared with investment income, and in the method of graduating the burden of the tax according to the size of a tax payer's income and his family responsibilities The previously existing exemptions abatements and reliefs are replaced by the various reliefs set out below In introducing the new system, the Act employs two terms not previously used in connection with the Income Tax *viz*, "assessable income and taxable income

"*Assessable Income* means, in the case of "earned income, the amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes, after deducting the amount of the "earned income allowance mentioned below and in the case of other income the actual amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes

Taxable Income means that part of the assessable income upon which Income Tax is actually charged that is the 'assessable income less the various deductions referred to below

Deduction in arriving at Assessable Income Earned Income Allowance—The differentiation in favour of earned income is made not as heretofore by reducing the rate of tax charge able upon such income as compared with investment income but by deducting one tenth of the earned income in order to arrive at the assessable income The deduction is given irrespective of the amount of the total income but must not exceed £200 for any one individual The assessable income of a taxpayer is therefore his total income, as computed for Income Tax purposes after making the appropriate deduction in respect of any earned income

Total Exemption—Exemption from tax may be claimed where the total assessable income does not exceed £135 or in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him £225 Where the income is wholly earned these limits are equivalent to £150 and £250 respectively *See* above

Deductions from Assessable Income in order to arrive at Taxable Income—Where the taxpayer is not totally exempt the following deductions may be claimed from the total assessable income in order to arrive at the taxable income *The deductions may be claimed irrespective of the amount of the taxpayer's total income*

Personal allowance may be claimed of £135 or in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him £225

Wife's Earned Income—When a taxpayer's total income includes any earned income of his wife the personal allowance of £225 is increased by a sum equal to nine tenths of the amount of such earned income subject to a maximum additional allowance of £45

Deduction for a Widower's (or Widow's) House keeper taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £45 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by a widower who has living with him a female relative for the purpose of having the charge and care of any child or adopted child of his in respect of whom the deduction for children (*see* below) is given or by a widow who has a female relative resident with her for the like purpose

If the widower or widow proves that he or she has no such female relative who is able or willing to take such charge, the same deduction may be claimed in respect of some other female person employed for that purpose

Deduction in respect of Widowed Mother, &c., taking Charge of Children—A deduction of £45 may be claimed, under certain conditions by an *Unmarried Person* who has living with him and maintains at his own expense either his mother (being a widow or living apart from her husband) or some other female relative for the purpose of having the charge and care of any brother or sister of his in respect of whom the deduction for children or adopted children (*see* below) is given.

Deduction for Children—A deduction may be claimed in respect of each child, step-child, or adopted child under the age of 16 years or who if over that age, is receiving full time instruction at any university college school or other educational establishment The deduction allowable is £36 in respect of one child, and £27 in respect of each additional child for whom the relief is due

No deduction is however allowed in respect of any child or adopted child who is entitled in his or her own right to an income which after excluding any income to which the child is entitled as the holder of a scholarship bursary, or other similar educational endowment, exceeds £40 a year

Deduction in respect of Dependent Relatives—A deduction of £25 may be claimed in respect of (*a*) any person whom the taxpayer maintains at his own expense, and who is a relative of his or of his wife, and incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself or (*b*) his or his wife's widowed mother whether incapacitated or not or (*c*) a daughter who is resident with the taxpayer and upon whose services he is compelled to depend, by reason of old age or infirmity

The deduction under (*a*) or (*b*) is conditional however upon the income of the dependent relative not exceeding £50 a year The deduction applies in the case of a female taxpayer with the substitution of 'husband for 'wife above

Rates of Tax chargeable on the "Taxable Income"—The following provisions as to the rates of tax chargeable on the taxable income (*i.e.* that part of the income on which tax is actually charged) apply *whatever the total amount of the income* The first £225 of the taxable income is chargeable at half the standard rate of tax, *i.e.*, for the year ending April 5 1921 at 3*s* in the £ The remainder of the taxable income is chargeable at the standard rate of tax *i.e.* at 6*s* in the £

Relief in respect of Life Assurance Premiums—Where allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax arrived at under the preceding paragraph, and calculated at following rates —3*s* in the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 22, 1916, irrespective of the claimant's total income and on policies taken out before June 22, 1916, a deduction of 3*s* in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of 4*s* 6*d* in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000, and of 6*s* in the £ where his income exceeds £2,000

U.K. RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1913–14—1919–20.

Year ended March 31	Beer.	Spirits	Patent Medicines.	Licences.		Table Waters.	Entertainments.	Matches and Lighters.
				Liquor Licences	Other Licences			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1914	13,622,972	19,539,777	360,377	4,516,679	1,200,603	.....	.....	.....
1915	15,856,412	20,302,500	333,777	4,325,858	1,175,889	.....	.....	.....
1916	33,747,269	21,515,014	627,454	3,521,371	1,224,256	.....	.....	.....
1917	31,567,940	13,843,085	732,943	3,504,962	1,202,523	1,229 008	3,001,268	654,932
1918	19,108,663	7,111,807	803,816	2,429,217	931,399	1,467,178	4,987,568	1 217,977
1919	25,423,393	18,663,117	1,065,693	1,273,297	1,104,911	1,581,721	7,520,080	1,706,240
1920	71,276,230	42,633,798	1,332,661	1,324,523	1,433,822	1,361,891	10,479,516	2,311,740

U.K. RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1913–14—1919–20.

Year ended March 31	Tea.	Cocoa and Coffee	Sugar.	Tobacco and Snuff	Wine	Spirits	Motor Spirit	Clocks and Watches.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1914	6,498,816	561,841	3,272,044	18 263,479	1,152 291	4,435,500	823.623	...
1915	8,627,858	601,420	3,204,137	19,272,007	1,004,333	4 972,005	944,648	.....
1916	13,962,210	1.052,905	8,848,244	25,743,149	1,077,870	5 323,780	1,760,965	243,572
1917	14,312,186	2,234,698	17,950,507	27,342,339	887,831	4,171,421	1,923,084	456 864
1918	12,519,100	2,896,190	15,072,222	33,285,107	780 914	2,896,190	1.647,354	451,960
1919	16,054,520	3,194,732	27,007,918	46,231,430	1,409,233	5,570,039	2,153,590	663,785
1920	17,750,624	3,099,006	40,887,584	60,944,865	2,238,502	16,168,973	2,992,485	919,385

U.K. RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY AND STAMPS 1913–14—1919–20

Year ended March 31	Estate, &c., Duties.				Stamps		
	Probate Duty	Estate Duty	Legacy and Succession Duty	Total	Deeds, &c	Receipts and other Stamps	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1914	67,046	21,648,595	5,449,482	27,165,123	5,603,578	2,016,830	9,983,363
1915	27,995	22,367,871	6,146,705	28,542,571	3,718,673	1,946,696	7,434,793
1916	23,987	24,363,378	6,550,617	30,937,982	3,016,617	1,994,573	6,779,998
1917	20,369	25,097 630	6,074 147	31,192,146	3,491,802	2,045,360	7,764,416
1918	26,285	25,742,554	5,904,860	31,735,497	3,491,032	2,086,376	8,553,824
1919	18,779	25,143,567	5,587,671	30,800,021	5,227,461	3,806,310	12,417,021
1920	13,210	36,637,709	6,057,701	42,759,977	11,648,601	3,835,234	22,891,467

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1910–11—1917–18.

The following table gives the amount assessed to Property and Income Tax in the eight years 1910–11 to 1917–18. 'Land and Houses' represent Schedules A (Ownership of Lands and Houses) and B (Occupation of Land). "Businesses" represent Schedule D (Businesses, Concerns, Professions and Employments); "Investments" are Schedule C (British Indian, Colonial and Foreign Government Securities); and 'Salaries' are those included under Schedule E (Government, Corporation and Public Company Officials)

Year.	Land and Houses	Businesses	Foreign Investments	Salaries	Total	Rate in £	Produce of 1d
	£	£	£	£	£	d	£
1910–11	164,604,450	425,781,908	43,814,398	68,873,276	697,074,032	14*	2,738,922
1911–12	164,040,579	445,526,736	43,912,643	67,160,629	720,640,587	14*	2,830,830
1912–13	164,854,462	474,823,976	44,718,928	71,180,182	755,577,547	14*	2,969,391
1913–14	165,567,189	504,527,768	45,409,456	76,210,512	791,714,865	14*	3,198,819
1914–15	166,308,262	520,893,490	47,369,539	80,278,013	814,849,304	20*	3,149,614
1915–16	181,786,299	533,048,385	59,800,182	99,206,199	873,841,065	36*	3,399,034
1916–17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1917–18	172,583,580	682,053,924	66,068,602	146,835,142	1,067,982,982	...	...

* The rates of the tax as fixed by the Finance Acts 1920–21 will be found on pp. 420–1 and p. 491.

THE DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The National Debt was raised almost entirely for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum of £664,263 until the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which added nearly £16,000,000 to the Debt. Under Queen Anne the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough added nearly £38,000,000, part of which was paid off in the time of George I. In the reign of George II about £87,000,000 were added, but the first twelve years of George III saw £10,000,000 of this paid off. The American War added £121,000,000, making the total nearly £250,000,000, which was reduced considerably until 1793, when the repayments ceased owing to the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War. In twenty three years, £601,500,343 were added to the debt for the purposes of the war, the following amounts being raised:

Year	£	Year	£	Year	£
1793	4,877,956	1801	27,305,272	1809	12,298,375
1794	6,998,389	1802	14,638,254	1810	7,792,444
1795	30,464,831	1803	8,752,761	1811	19,143,953
1796	22,244,982	1804	14,570,763	1812	24,790,697
1797	30,356,873	1805	16,649,801	1813	39,649,282
1798	16,858,503	1806	13,035,344	1814	34,563,603
1799	21,714,863	1807	10,432,934	1815	20,241,807
1800	23,030,520	1808	12,095,044	1816	514,059

The amount of the Debt in January 1816, was £900,436,000 (Funded, £816,312,000; Unfunded, £44,727,000; Annuities, £39,397,000), the annual charge being nearly £33,000,000, but the following amounts were paid off from 1817–1837:

Year	£	Year	£	Year	£
1817	1,826,814	1824	7,456,559	1831	2,673,858
1818	1,624,606	1825	9,900,725	1832	5,696
1819	3,163,130	1826	1,195,531	1833	1,023,784
1820	1,918,019	1827	2,023,028	1834	1,776,378
1821	4,104,457	1828	4,667,965	1835	1,270,050
1822	2,562,564	1829	2,760,003	1836	1,590,727
1823	5,261,725	1830	1,935,465	1837	1,585,885

At the accession of Queen Victoria the amount stood at nearly £768,000,000, with an annual charge of £29,000,000. Small sums were paid off annually from 1837–1854, when the Russian War added £33,000,000 to the Debt. Repayments were made from 1858 onwards, with slight increases in 1868, 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1886, the following being the actual amounts paid off:—

Year	£	Year	£	Year	£
1858	2,971,727	1872	3,443,023	1886	*Nil*
1859	58,441	1873	6,899,370	1887	5,993,723
1860	2,888,254	1874	15,094,807	1888	30,703,615
1861	381,691	1875	*Nil*	1889	7,426,812
1862	1,038,371	1876	7,094,132	1890	8,636,931
1863	968,099	1877	1,106,831	1891	4,709,880
1864	9,236,915	1878	*Nil*	1892	5,412,351
1865	4,054,429	1879	*Nil.*	1893	6,894,203
1866	8,789,050	1880	4,034,595	1894	4,543,540
1867	1,886,986	1881	5,350,543	1895	8,943,417
1868	*Nil*	1882	15,647,752	1896	7,620,502
1869	1,092,700	1883	6,669,421	1897	7,630,258
1870	4,073,603	1884	9,952,555	1898	6,643,365
1871	5,303,406	1885	6,093,283	1899	6,873,119

On March 31 1899, the "Dead Weight" total was £635,070,635, being a decrease since 1837 of £153,000,000. For the South African and China wars £142,752,190 were raised, but from April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1914 the sum of £115,518,571 was paid off, and the total Debt on March 31, 1914, was £661,473,765.

In the financial year, 1914–15, an increase of £457,546,985, in 1915–16, of £1,031,931,568, in 1916–17, of £1,870,697,264, in 1917–18, of £1,860,404,723 was caused by the War. On March 31, 1920, the total of the Debt was stated at £7,829,476,724, of which the *External Debt* accounted for £1,278,713,405 (a *decrease* of £86,136,000 since March 31, 1919), and the *Internal Debt* accounted for £6,550,763,318 (an *increase* of £408,574,047 since March 31, 1919).

STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM 1893-4 to 1919-20

Financial Year	Dead Weight Debt	Cost of Interest and Management	Gross amount Redeemed	Debt Created in the Year	Net Decrease	Net Increase
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1893–1894	669,337,676	25,273,996	5,437,775	895,000	4,542,775	
1894–1895	664,794,901	25,000,000	8,885,973	*nil*	8,885,973	
1895–1896	655,908,928	25,000,000	7,602,502	*nil*	7,602,502	
1896–1897	648,306,426	25,000,000	7,183,000	*nil*	7,183,000	
1897–1898	641,123,426	25,000,000	6,052,791	*nil*	6,052,791	
1898–1899	635,070,635	25,000,000	7,049,063	*nil*	7,049,063	
1899–1900	628,021,572	23,216,657	7,090,919	8,000,000		909,081
1900–1901	628,930,653	19,835,489	1,460,700	62,000,000		60,539,300
1901–1902	689,469,953	21,685,532	4,454,303	60,000,000		55,545,697
1902–1903	743,015,650	27,282,058	6,236,888	32,000,000		25,763,112
1903–1904	770,778,762	27,000,000	10,148,985	2,000,000	8,148,985	
1904–1905	762,629,777	27,000,000	8,315,100	757,432	7,557,668	
1905–1906	755,072,109	28,025,087	11,852,132	*nil*	11,852,132	
1906–1907	743,219,977	28,500,000	13,714,432	*nil*	13,714,432	
1907–1908	729,505,545	29,500,000	18,029,680	*nil*	18,029,680	
1908–1909	711,475,865	28,000,000	8,787,968	*nil*	8,787,968	
1909–1910	702,687,897	21,757,661	10,442,489	21,000,000		10,557,511
1910–1911	713,245,408	24,554,004	28,012,949	*nil*	28,012,949	
1911–1912	685,232,459	24,500,000	10,487,978	*nil*	10,487,978	
1912–1913	674,744,481	24,500,000	13,270,726	*nil*	13,270,726	
1913–1914	661,473,765	24,500,000	10,203,674	*nil*	10,203,674	
1914–1915	651,270,091	22,668,896	8,953,015	466,500,000		457,546,985
1915–1916	1,108,817,076	60,249,312	599,598,339	1,631,529,907		1,031,931,568
1916–1917	2,140,748,644	127,250,493	1,295,573,616	3,166,270,880		1,870,697,264
1917–1918	4,011,445,908	189,857,068	205,509,133	2,061,913,862		1,860,404,729
1918–1919	5,871,850,637	313,000,000	...	...	...	1,060,404,729
1919–1920	7,829,476,723	332,033,707	...	...		322,458,047

The Internal Debt.

The Internal Debt consists of the *Funded Debt* ("The Funds") of the Capital Liability in respect of *Terminable Annuities* and of the *Unfunded Debt*, part only of the last named being included in the Fixed Annual Charge. On March 31, 1919 and 1920 the Internal Debt amounted to —

	1919	1920
Funded Debt—		
Consols &c	£317 628 565	£314 952 215
Annuities	20 645 412	19 313 709
Unfunded Debt—		
Inside Fixed Charge	454 992 000	204 887 000
Outside do —		
3½% War Stock	62 745 676	62 745 476
4½%	14 347 933	12 804 541
5%	2 011 462 156	1 976 795 369
4%	56 297 453	64 141 643
4% Funding		408 933 375
Exchequer Bonds	383 658 350	318 576 120
National War Bonds	1 636 204 682	1 475 845 110
Victory Bond		359 531 845
Treasury Bills	957 236 000	1 058 696 000
War Savings Certs	226 971 044	273 540 815
	£6 142 189 271	£6 550 763 318

The External Debt

The External Debt consists of loan from British Dominions the United States and other countries and was stated at the following totals on March 31, 1919 and 1920 —

Due to	1919	1920
Canada	£135 488 000	£73 419 000
Fiji	440 000	424 000
Mauritius	535 000	538 000
Straits Settlements	8 280 000	7 656 000
U S A —		
Anglo French Loan	51 369 863	51 369 863
Other U S Loans	985 963 000	995 404 000
Allied Governments	*113 500 000	*113 500 000
Argentina	19 200 000	19 200 000
Japan	19 030 000	7 170 000
Netherlands	3 350 000	Nil
Norway	12 487 000	Nil
Spain	2 500 000	2 500 000
Sweden	4 758 000	826 000
Switzerland	3 349 000	Nil
Uruguay	4 600 000	5 954 000
	£1 364 850 000	£1 278 714 000

* See Estimated Asset below.

Estimated Assets

The estimated value of the Debts owing to the United Kingdom by British Dominions and Foreign Countries and of Investments made by the British Government in various Loans and undertakings is shown below (as on March 31 1920) —

Unexpired Advances	£1 415 262
War Loans—	
British Dominions	119 596 313
Allied Governments	1 724 562 088
Loans for Relief—	
Austria	3 794 375
Rumania	1 606 572
Yugo-Slavia	1 257 950
Poland	942 093
Czecho Slovakia	237 116
Esthonia	200 000
Lithuania	16 812
Latvia	23 488
Danube Commission	5 930
Suez Canal Shares	£23 192 000
Other Assets	82 831,346
Exchequer Balances	9 369,097
	£1,969 040 974

The Sinking Funds

Reductions in the Debt are made by means of (*a*) the *New Sinking Fund* (temporarily suspended) which is the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management (*b*) the *Old Sinking Fund* which is the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt (*c*) *Terminable Annuities* the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable (*d*) *Victory Bonds Sinking Fund* by means of which Victory Bonds drawn for repayment on Sept. 1 of each year are discharged (*e*) *Depreciation Fund* under the Finance Act of 1917 by which sums are issued by the Exchequer and applied for the purchase of various Government Stocks etc (£86 006 000 of 5% Stock and £10 000 of 4% Stock had been so purchased up to March 31 1920) (*f*) *Payment for Death Duties* under Section 3 of the War Loan Act 1919 (£115 300 4% Funding Loan and £2 849 905 4% Victory Bonds were received in 1919–20 in payment of Death Duties).

Other Capital Liabilities

These sums are not included in the Capital on which interest is arranged for in the Permanent Debt. They consist of various Loans contracted for Telegraph and Telephone extension for the purchase of land for Government offices &c. On March 31 1920 these liabilities stood at £46 862,866 an increase of £762 853 over the total for the previous year.

There are also sundry Estimated Nominal Liabilities which the State is not directly to be called upon to pay any material extent but discharge. These liabilities consist of Unclaimed Dividends and unclaimed amounts due to suitors in bankruptcy estates.

Loans Guaranteed by British Government — The Nominal Net Liability of the States in respect of Loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated in March 31 1920 to be as follows: Turkish Loan £3 815 200 Egyptian Loan £6 098 400 Greek Loan £4 234 500 Mauritius Loan £302 790 Transvaal Loan £30 207 624 Sudan Loan £3 500 000 Local Loans £77 058 813 Irish Land Purchase Stock £8 909 867 (do) £57 038 291 (do) £50 588 555 and Temporary Advance £436 000.

Cost of the Debt 1919 1920

Annual Charge	
Interest of Funded Debt	£7 899 901
Terminable Annuities	2 588 332
Interest of Unfunded Debt	12 397 707
Cost of Management	887 112
	£23 773,052
Outside Fixed Charge	
Interest on War Debt	£301 670 467
Victory Bonds Sinking Fund	898,841
Payments for Death Duties	2 500,000
Expenses of Loans	3,192,347
	£308,260 655
Total Cost of the Debt	£332 032 707

OLD AGE PENSIONS

By the Old Age Pensions Act 1908 every man or woman who has attained the age of 70 years who has been a British subject and has had his residence in the United Kingdom for 20 years and whose means do not exceed £31 10*s*, is entitled to receive a pension of an amount which varies according to his or her means of from 1*s* to 5*s* a week. The scale is as follows: Where the yearly means of the Pensioner as calculated under the Act do not exceed £21, the rate of pension per week is 5*s*; exceed £21 but do not exceed £23 12*s* 6*d* the rate is 4*s*; exceed £23 12*s* 6*d*, but do not exceed £26 5*s*, the rate is 3*s*; exceed £26 5*s*, but do not exceed £28 17*s* 6*d*, the rate is 2*s*; exceed £28 17*s* 6*d* but do not exceed £31 10*s* the rate is 1*s*; exceed £31 10*s* no pension is payable. To meet economic conditions arising from the war an additional grant at the uniform rate of 2*s* 6*d* was made to pensioners who proved the necessity. The age has been reduced to 50 years in the case of Blind Persons. The following table shows the number of Claims received, Pensions payable, revoked, lapsed, &c., during the year ended 31st March, 1919:—

	England	Wales (including Monmouth)	Scotland	Ireland	Total
(1) Number of Claims received	98 724	6 417	14 128	22 815	142 084
(2) rejected, revoked and lapsed*	50 792	2 743	6 583	8 835	71 923*
By Pension Committees or on appeal by the Local Government Board on account of—					
(*a*) Age	4 376	299	1 171	4 435	10 281
(*b*) Poor Relief	9 116	258	638	1 232	11 244
(*c*) Means	18 021	1 333	2 257	3 531	25 142
(*d*) Other causes	690	33	170	206	1 099
(3) Pensions in force on 31st March 1919	618 845	39 973	87 681	173,699	920 198†
At 5*s*	571 784	37 283	83 282	162 925	855,274
4	14 930	838	1 345	3 111	20 244
3*s*	16 692	991	1 590	5 209	24 482
	9 355	543	861	1,807	12,566
	6 084	318	603	647	7 652
(4) Number of Pensioners of whose death information has reached the Officer since 31st March 1918	70 173	4 759		19 787	105,746

The number of Old Age Pensions payable on the 31st March in each of the years stated was as follows:—

	1916	1917	1918	1919
England	647,109	629 787	630 909	618 845
Wales	42,001	40 606	40 800	39 973
Scotland	95 277	91 656	90 500	87 681
Ireland	193 725	185 731	180 868	173 699
Total	978 112	947 780	943 077	920 198

* These figures include 15 524 pensions revoked on questions raised during the year.

Of this number 322 934 pensions were payable to men and 597 264 to women.

PAUPERS OVER 70 YEARS OF AGE IN ENGLAND AND WALES

	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
31st March 1906	61,378	168 096	229 474
1st January 1916	45 747	8 792	54 539

PAUPERS AND POOR RELIEF U.K. 1870–1918

The number of persons in receipt of Poor Relief for a series of years with the amount expended out of the Poor Rates (including Receipts in Aid) in Actual Relief of the Poor except that the expenses of management for Scotland and Ireland (but not for England and Wales) are included:—

Year	England and Wales (on 1st January)		Scotland (on 15th January)		Ireland (at close of first week in January)		United Kingdom	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Paupers	Dependent	Indoor	Outdoor	Total Number	Value of Relief
								£
1870	165 324	914 067	79 290	46 897	53 687	19 729	1 278 994	9 363 798
1880	189 394	648,636	63 009	35 599	57 455	42 735	1 036,828	10 087 985
1890	195 048	592,497	61,577	33 463	44 653	62 213	989,451	10 338 442
1900	222,647	508,517	65,929	34 003	43,820	58 534	933 450	13 802 378
1905	265 749	575,613	73,363	37 297	43,911	57 909	1 053,842	16,507 690
1910	299 216	544 450	75,626	40 955	41 866	55 496	1 057 609	17 731 851
1914	271,463	389,314	66 832	38 413	35,355	37 837	839,214	17 820 496
1915	258,968	394,843	67,632	33 194	38,072	38,072	792,703	17 755,179
1916	226,466	354 325	63 723	35,279	35,932	34 932	710 995	18 558,561
1917	215 285	321 813	60 972	31,890	32 975	34 682	697,615	—
1918	198,493	296,104	57,620	29,137	27,513	35,082	643 949	—

N.B.—The figures include casual paupers, and no deductions are made for persons counted twice, such as persons who received indoor and outdoor relief on the days mentioned.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Occupations of the People.

According to the Census Returns of 1911, the occupations of the people of the United Kingdom (aged 10 and upwards) were as shown in the following tables.

England and Wales.

Classes	Men.	Women	
Industrial	7,015,605	2,452,533	9,468,138
Commercial	2,062,710	151,321	2,214,031
Domestic Service	387,677	1,734,040	2,121,717
Agriculture & Fishing	1,165,654	94,822	1,260,476
Professional	367,578	347,043	714,621
Government	248,624	50,975	299,599
Defence	205,817	—	205,817
Unoccupied	2,208,535	10,026,379	12,234,914
Total	13,662,200	14,857,113	28,519,313

Scotland.

Industrial	911,728	314,514	1,226,242
Commercial	245,621	37,844	283,465
Agriculture and Fishing	193,731	33,380	227,111
Domestic	34,488	166,578	201,066
Professional	45,713	35,962	81,675
Government and Defence	42,476	4,932	47,408
Unoccupied	309,024	1,338,410	1,647,434
Total	1,782,781	1,931,620	3,714,401

Ireland.

Agriculture	721,669	59,198	780,867
Industrial	434,699	178,698	613,397
Domestic	25,831	144,918	170,749
Professional	103,603	37,531	141,134
Commercial	101,396	9,747	111,143
Indefinite	804,850	1,768,079	2,572,929
Total	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219

United Kingdom.

	Men.		Total.
Industrial	8,362,033	2,945,745	11,307,778
Commercial	2,409,727	198,912	2,608,639
Domestic	448,096	2,055,536	2,503,632
Agricultural	2,081,054	187,400	2,268,454
Professional	516,894	420,536	937,430
Indefinite	3,322,409	13,132,868	16,454,277
Total	17,140,213	18,940,997	36,080,210

Agriculture.

The total land surface of the United Kingdom is stated at 76,639,125 acres; the total area under cultivation, pasture and grazing, in 1918 was 63,418,000 acres. Of the remainder (13,221,125 acres) over 3,000,000 acres were woods and plantations.

Productive Acreage, 1919.

	Pasture.	Grazing.
England	11,412,000	12,657,000	2,723,000
Wales	897,000	1,782,000	1,398,000
Scotland	3,408,000	1,343,000	9,489,000
Ireland	(a)	(a)	(a)
Isle of Man	70,000	18,000	35,000
Channel Islds.	21,000	10,000	2,000

(a) Figures for Ireland not available.

Acreage under Crops (U.K.)

	1910	1919	
Wheat, barley, oats, etc.	8,371,016	10,105,323	9,351,450
Potatoes, turnips, swedes, etc.	4,077,337	3,476,865	3,542,610
Hops	32,887	16,745	20,770
Small Fruit†	97,721	84,837	88,670
Fallow	354,472	657,885	573,940
Clover and grasses	6,670,398		

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands, and subject to revision.
† Figures for Ireland include orchards.

Numbers of Live Stock (U.K.).

Live Stock.	1910	1919	1920 *
Horses	2,000,415	1,914,933	1,876,000
Cattle	11,455,009	12,491,427	11,731,000
Sheep	31,054,726	25,119,220	23,314,000
Pigs	3,663,716	2,925,093	3,103,000

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands, and subject to revision.

Acreage and Produce (U.K.).

Crop.	1910. Acreage (1,000 Acres)	1910. Produce (1,000 Quart'rs)	1919. Acreage (1,000 Acres.)	1919. Produce. (1,000 Quart'rs.)
Wheat	1,905		2,370	8,665
Barley	1 871		1,870	7,213
Oats	3,878	20,664	5,117	25,495
Beans	301	1,120		
Peas	131	374		
		(1,000 Tons.)	(1 000	(1,000 Tons.)
Potatoes	1,197	7,476	1,219	6,322
Turnips and Swedes	1,790	24,195	1,681	
Mangolds	516	9,523	472	
Hay	9,393	12,403	8,734	

GOOD AND BAD SEASONS AND HARVESTS

With the average price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales, together with the number of cwts of Wheat and of Wheat Flour imported in the United Kingdom to supply Deficiencies, and the Marriage Rate

Year	England and Wales		United Kingdom		
	Wheat Harvest compared with the Average of 31 years 1890-1920	Average Price of Wheat per Qr	Imports of Wheat	Imports of Wheat Flour	Marriage Rate
		s d	cwt	cwt.	
1890	Average	31 11	60 474 180	15,773 336	14 5
1891	Slightly above average	37 0	66 312 962	16 923 003	14 6
1892	Extremely bad	30 3	64 901 799	22 106 009	14 5
1893	Extremely bad	26 4	65 461 988	20 408,168	13 9
1894	Slightly below average	22 10	70 126 232	19 134,605	14 2
1895	Extremely bad	23 1	81 749 955	18 368 410	14 3
1896	Very good	26 2	70 025 980	21 320 200	15 0
1897	Bad	30 2	62 740 180	18 680 669	15 2
1898	Extremely good	34 0	65 227 930	21 017 109	15 4
1899	Good	25 8	66 636 078	22 945 708	15 6
1900	Bad	26 11	68 669 490	21 548 131	15 1
1901	Average	26 9	69 708 530	22 576 430	15 1
1902	Good	28 1	81 002,227	19 386 341	15 1
1903	Deficient	26 9	88 131 030	20 601 448	15 0
1904	Extremely bad	28 4	97 782 500	14 722 893	14 7
1905	Good	29 8	97 682,752	11 954 763	14 7
1906	Very good	28 3	92 967 200	14 190 300	15 0
1907	Very good	30 7	97 168 000	13 297 366	15 2
1908	Decidedly above average	32 0	91 131 205	12 969 855	14 5
1909	Very good	36 11	97 854 425	11,052 540	14 1
1910	Deficient	31 8	105 222 638	9 960 491	14 3
1911	Good	32 8	98 067 787	10 065 132	14 6
1912	Bad	34 9	109 572 539	10,189,476	14 9
1913	Decidedly above average	32 8	105 878 102	11 978 153	15 0
1914	Good	34 11	103 926 743	10 060 223	15 3
1915	Decidedly above average	52 10	88 667 900	10 482 170	18 3
1916	Bad	58 5	100 070 320	9 960 325	14 6
1917	Deficient	75 9	91 435 006	14 339 782	14 2
1918	Good	72 10	57 947 610	26 359 600	14 4
1919	Bad	72 10	71 443 000	17,711 070	16 1
1920	Bad				10 4

NOTE When the yield of wheat per acre differed from the average for the 30 years 1890-1919 by less than one tenth of a bushel the year has been noted as Average. When the difference was between 0·1 and 0·5 bushel, the year has been noted as Slightly above (or below) Average when between 0·5 and 1·5 bushels as Decidedly above Average or "Deficient when between 1·5 and 2·5 bushels as Good or Bad when between 2·5 and 3·5 bushels as Very good or Very bad and when above 3·5 bushels as "Extremely good or "Extremely bad

Production per Acre

The production per acre of cereal crops roots and hay in the year of the outbreak of the War and 1919 is shown in the following table

Crop		England and Wales		Scotland		Ireland	
		1914	1919	1914	1919	1914	1919
Wheat	*Bshls*	32 34	28 7	42 31	38 5	38 34	35 1
Barley	,,	32 82	29 0	38 04	35 2	44 99	41 8
Oats	,,	39 61	35 6	40 18	38 2	50 48	48 7
Beans	,,	30 49	25 0	38 45	39 4	44 97	*
Peas	,,	23 0	26 7	24 27	28 0	31 32	*
Potatoes	*Tons*	6 4	5 7	7 07	5 4	5 91	4 7
Turnips and Swedes	,,	12 9	11 4	14 66	16 8	16 01	16 4
Mangolds	,,	18 36	16 0	21 84	17 0	19 25	19 2
Hay	,,	1 15	0·92	1 54	1 31	1 72	1 92

* Figures not available

Number of Farms (1918)

Size of Farm or Holding (a)	England and Wales.	Scotland	Ireland.
Not above 1 acre	(b)	(b)	112 787
1 to 5 acres	81 193	17,490	47,619
5 to 50 acres	191,375	32,768	321,335
50 to 100 acres	62 309	—	57 476
100 to 200 acres	(b)	(b)	23 159
50 to 300 acres		23 252	—
100 to 300 acres	69 716	—	—
200 to 500 acres	(b)	(b)	8,231
Above 300 acres	13 875	2,562	—
Above 500 acres	(b)	(b)	1,967
Total	416,668	75 982	572,574

(a) Exclusive of Allotments under the *Small Holdings & Allotments* Act 1908 of which there were estimated to be 500,000 (1914 and 1,500 000 (1918) in England and Wales (b) Classification for Ireland only

(c) 1919 figures for England and Wales

U.K. WHEAT (GRAIN) IMPORTS, 1905-1918.

Year.	Total Imports.	From Canada.	From India.	From Australia.	From U.S.	From Russia.	From Argentina.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1905	97,622,752	6,617,630	22,807,622	10,064,700	6,530,100	25,560,800	23,258,900
1906	92,967,200	11,246,200	12,636,200	7,785,100	22,554,400	16,057,500	19,176,500
1907	97,168,000	13,220,500	18,269,600	8,324,200	19,946,100	11,430,100	21,900,600
1908	91,131,205	15,796,695	2,948,900	5,518,200	25,768,900	5,147,110	31,691,400
1909	97,854,425	16,615,745	14,633,200	9,700,100	15,504,100	17,844,840	20,037,800
1910	105,222,638	16,449,200	17,916,738	13,117,500	10,948,900	28,941,600	15,131,800
1911	98,067,787	14,373,700	20,161,518	13,910,720	12,939,229	18,106,100	14,748,600
1912	109,572,539	21,551,100	25,379,400	11,908,505	19,973,994	9,005,000	18,763,700
1913	105,878,102	21,787,900	18,766,100	10,126,658	34,067,944	5,011,100	14,756,200
1914	103,926,743	31,457,090	10,708,900	12,113,400	34,220,166	7,234,827	6,497,760
1915	88,667,900	19,725,300	13,956,500	180,300	41,649,000	796,300	12,156,000
1916	100,070,320	21,551,000	5,611,900	3,699,620	64,544,100	12,500	4,495,700
1917	91,435,006	18,408,300	2,744,700	9,243,700	54,208,300	111,406	6,700,600
1918	57,947,610	15,968 700	621,400	2,013,700	24,757,610	Nil.	14,389,400

BRITISH AND FOREIGN WHEAT, 1905-1918

Year	Wheat Imports—Grain.		Wheat Imports—Meal and Flour.	
	From British Empire.	From Foreign Countries	From British Empire	From Foreign Countries.
	cwt	cwt	cwt.	cwt.
1904	42,703,600	55,078,900	2,174,707	12,548,186
1905	39,830,452	57,792,300	2,029,390	9,925,373
1906	31,747,000	61,220,200	2,009,000	12,181,300
1907	39,853,800	57,314,200	1,570,420	11,726,946
1908	24,270,095	66,861,110	1,760,742	11,209,113
1909	41,690,445	56,203,980	2,585,300	8,467,240
1910	48,126,138	57,106,500	3,204,101	6,756,390
1911	49,176,438	48,891,349	3,762,068	6,303,064
1912	59,123,905	50,448,634	4,710,727	5,478,749
1913	50,736,858	55,141,244	4,519,638	7,458,515
1914	54,288,090	49,638,653	3,477,233	6,582,990
1915	33,884,200	54,783,700	3,371,360	7,110,810
1916	30,900,520	69,169,800	4,737,171	5,223,154
1917	30,404,000	61,031,006	7,705,641	10,763,861
1918	18,688,600	39,259,010	7,326,800	19,032,800

Fisheries.

The quantities and values of the fish landed in the United Kingdom (excluding shellfish and river salmon) were as under in 1914 and 1919. In 1914 shellfish to the value of £401,812 were landed, and in 1919 the value was £691,067. The values of the 1919 catch are still inflated as compared with pre-war figures, but the average value per ton has declined as compared with 1918. The United Kingdom quantities have increased, being practically level with 1914 and nearly double 1918. The quantities for Scotland are still below 1914, but those for England and Wales are slightly above, while those for Ireland have materially improved.

	1914.		1919.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		£		£
England & Wales	506,240	7,846,687	515,423	18,495,216
Scotland	372,016	3,143,307	298,443	6,665,739
Ireland...	29,310	238,635	40,337	716,706
Total:...	907,566	11,228,629	854,203	25,272,661

Forestry.

In 1915 the estimated area of the forests and plantations (land planted with trees within the preceding 10 years) in the United Kingdom was 3,098,000 acres, of which 1,730,000 acres were in England, 188,000 acres in Wales, 880,000 acres in Scotland, and 300,000 acres in Ireland. Grants for the development of forestry are made by the Treasury, under the advice of the "Development Commissioners" appointed in 1910. Before the War of 1914-18 the United Kingdom imported annually about 10,000,000 tons of timber, valued at about £27,000,000. Of this total, over 85 per cent. consisted of light pine and fir from Russia, Sweden, Norway and Canada. There are in the United Kingdom over 10,000,000 acres of waste land, and about 12,000,000 acres of mountain and heath land, used for light grazing. It is estimated that less than one-third of this total of 22,000,000 acres, if put under trees which can be grown in the country, would supply 95 per cent. of the total requirements, leaving only 5 per cent. (timber which cannot be grown in the British Islands) to be imported from abroad.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The quantity and value of the principal minerals won in 1914 and 1918 are shown in the following table. The total value (at the mines and quarries) of *all* minerals won in 1914 was £ 5,163,032 and in 1918 the *value* had increased to £ 5,257,079,792, with a greatly diminished *out*. The total number of persons employed in 1918 at the 3,275 mines in work was 1,029,688, of whom 807,086 (males) were employed underground, and 210,841 males and 11,761 females above ground. In the 4,362 quarries, 43,215 persons were permanently employed; of these, 27,917 (284 females) worked inside the quarries and 15,298 (548 females) outside the quarries.

Mineral.	1914		1918	
	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).
Arsenic	4,988	19,052	2,349	210,101
Barium Compounds	48,930	43,506	66,360	218,592
Clay and Shale	13,124,361	1,731,779	6,003,787	1,696,127
Coal	265,664,393	132,596,853	227,748,654	238,240,760
Gravel and Sand	2,498,872	215,351	2,022,567	291,627
Igneous Rocks	7,130,243	1,369,242	3,961,524	1,139,952
Iron Ore	14,867,582	3,921,683	14,613,032	7,106,696
Lead Ore	26,013	309,813	14,784	273,462
Limestone	12,158,441	1,295,512	10,156,603	1,992,705
Oil Shale	3,265,666	837,249	3,080,857	1,528,584
Salt	2,969,989	560,893	1,976,014	1,647,997
Sandstone	3,464,528	1,057,096	1,553,151	614,612
Slate	318,912	806,196	110,197	429,583
Tin Ore	8,085	661,865	6,378	1,115,926

The World's Coal Output.

Year.	Metric Tons.
1913	1,342,000,000
1914	1,208,000,000
1915	1,190,000,000
1916	1,270,000,000
1917	1,336,000,000
1918	1,132,000,000
1919	1,170,000,000

The United States is the only country to show an increase over the pre-War figures. After dropping from 517 million tons in 1913 to 466 million and 482 million tons in the following years, the production rose to 535 million tons in 1916, 591 million tons in 1917, and 621 million tons in 1918. In 1919 (owing to the great strike) the production of the U.S.A. fell to 494 million tons. In 1919 the coal production of the United Kingdom showed an increase over that of 1918 of 2,030,863 tons. In the first three-quarters of 1920 the production was 62,103,000 tons (1,188,500 persons employed), 58 166,000 tons (1,200,300) and 59,467,000 (1,207,800), a total of 179,736,000 tons for the nine months to Sept. 30, 1920.

Coal Distribution in the U.K.

Coalfields.	Output week ending Oct. 9, 1920. Tons).
South Wales and Monmouth	942,300
Yorkshire	772,100
Durham	645,300
Derby, Notts, Leicester	593,000
Lancs, Cheshire and N. Wales	443,800
Staffs, Salop, Warwick and Worcester	361,400
Northumberland	237,100
Other English Districts	104,200
Scotland	613,900
Total for week	4,713,100

A ton of coal cost £1 13s. 3d. at the pit-head in Oct., 1920; of this cost 24s. 3d. represented *Miners' Wages*, 5s. 11d. *Management expenses*, 8d. *Royalt* ... *ustment*, and 2s. 1d. *Owners' profi*

Coal Production of the U.K.

Year	Tons.	Value.
		£
1913	287,411,869	145,535,669
1914	265,664,393	132,596,853
1915	253,206,081	157,830,670
1916	256,348,351	200,014,626
1917	248,473,119	207,786,894
1918	227,748,654	238,240,760
1919	229,779,517	.....

Coal Exports of the U.K.

The value of coal, coke, and patent fuel exported in various years is shown below. Coal bunkered by ships in the foreign and coastwise trade (21,031,550 tons in 1913 and 12,021,242 tons in 1919) and Admiralty shipments of coal (34,500,000 tons in 1918) are not included in these figures. Before the War of 1914-1918 the value of the coal consumed by the ships of the Royal Navy was about £2,500,000 annually. Oil has taken the place of coal in most of the recently built ships.

Year.		Value.
		£
1913	76,688,446	53,659,660
1914	61,830,485	42,202,128
1915	45,770,344	38,824,223
1916	41,157,746	50,670,604
1917	37,800,705	51,341,487
1918	34,173,847	52,416,983
1919	35,465,593	92,297,685
1919–20*	50,703,953	140,978,352

The F.O.B. value of the coal exported had risen from 38s. 1d. per ton in April, 1919, to 74s. 6d. per ton in March, 1920.

* April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920.

Iron Ore

The production and importation of iron ore are as shown below. Values are not shown as that of iron ore produced in the United Kingdom is taken at the place of production, while the value of imported ore is enhanced by transport and handling to the port of entry. The value of the iron ore produced in the United Kingdom in 1918 is stated at £7 106,656, that of the imported ore at £13 441 225 of which 4 272 905 tons (£8 320 411) came from Spain.

Year	Tons Produced	Tons Imported.
1905	14 590 703	7 344 786
1914	14 867 582	5 704 748
1915	14 325 012	6 197 155
1916	13 494 658	6 933 767
1917	14 845 734	6 189 655
1918	14 613 032	6 581 728

Pig Iron

The quantity of ore smelted and pig iron made is shown below. In 1905 the quantity of coal used in the manufacture of pig iron was 19 255 555 tons, in 1918 the quantity was 2 636 840 tons of coal and 11 286 680 tons of coke. In 1905 there were 345 blast furnaces at work and in 1918 they numbered 318.

Year	Ore Smelted (Tons)	Pig Iron Made (Tons)
1914	22 470 749	8 923 773
1915	21 706 411	8 723 560
1916	21 505 556	8 919 469
1917	22 901 714	9 338 104
1918	22 544 064	9 107 384

World's Production of Wool

	Total Production (lb)
BRITISH EMPIRE—	
United Kingdom	122 000 000
Australia	570 000,000
New Zealand	197 000 000
South Africa	180 000 000
Falkland Islands	4 000 000
Canada	11 000 000
India	60 000 000
	1 144 000 000
OTHER COUNTRIES—	
South America	404 000 000
North America	304 000 000
Russia	380 000 000
France	79 000 000
Spain and Portugal	62 000 000
Austria and Hungary	42 000 000
Germany	25 000 000
Italy	21 000 000
Other Countries	338 000 000
Total (1915)	2 799 000 000

The classes of wool grown are divided into three groups, viz., merino wool for clothing, crossbred for clothing, and low wool (mainly used for carpets, rugs, etc.). The approximate proportion of these classes is 1,074,000,000 lb merino, 2,033,200,000 lb crossbred, and 700,000,000 lb low wool.

The British Empire produced 63 per cent. of all merino wool grown, 40 per cent. of all crossbred, and 9 per cent. of carpet wools, 40 per cent. of the last named being produced by Russia.

Textiles Industries of U.K.

The cotton and woollen industries of Great Britain are centred on the coalfields; the linen industry is centred mainly at Belfast and Dundee. Leicester, Nottingham and Derby are the chief seats of the hosiery manufactures, and Nottingham, Derby and Kilmarnock of the lace industry. The cotton industry depends entirely upon imports and consumed over 750 000 000 lb of imported cotton in 1918; the woollen industry consumed about 330 000 000 lb of wool, of which about one third was produced in the United Kingdom; the linen industry consumed about 80 000 000 lb of flax, of which almost one half was home grown. The total value of the textiles *produced* is not stated, but the value of those *exported* in 1919 is given in the Trade Returns of the United Kingdom at £204 173 178 for cottons, £33 907 909 for cotton yarn, £6 398 051 for jute yarn and manufactures, £82 240 476 for woollens and worsteds, £3 398 024 for silks and

U.K. Cotton Imports 1913–1919.

The total imports of raw cotton in 1919 amounted to 19 582,867 centals of 100 lb., of which 14 536 289 centals were from foreign countries and 5 046 578 centals from British Dominions.

Year	From U.S. (1 000 lb.)	From Egypt (1 000 lb.)	From India (1 000 lb.)	From Peru (1 000 lb.)
1913	1 584 769	402 669	51 304	
1914	1 284 434	336 102	104 890	
1915	2 022 385	448 490	93 962	11 696
1916	1 646 863	356 736	80 061	21 437
1917	1 186 241	277 930	75 962	21 518
1918	976 018	388,473	59 501	49,018
1919	1 254 837	508 405	40 184	50 044

Other Industries.

The *Metal Industries* are next in importance to textiles. Engineering and metal working centres are generally speaking in the neighbourhood of the coalfields, particularly on the N.E. coast at Barrow in Furness and at Sheffield, London, Crewe, Swindon, Derby, Southampton, Birmingham and Coventry in England, on the Clyde in Scotland, and in Belfast, Ireland. The *Leather Industry* is important at Bristol, Leicester, Northampton and Nottingham. *Earthen and China Ware* in the Pottery District on the South Staffordshire coalfields where there are supplies also of coarse clay and no stone, the China Clay (kaolin) being brought from Cornwall or imported from abroad. *Paper making* (which also absorbs China Clay), *Printing*, and *Brewing* are also of general importance and *Distilling* is a considerable industry in Scotland and Ireland.

Trade Union Membership.

At the end of 1918 the 1,220 British trade unions had a membership of 6 624 000 as compared with 5 547 000 at the end of 1917, an increase of 19 per cent. The women membership increased by a third and stood at about 1 250 000 and the membership of agricultural labourers was more than doubled. The recently formed unions include 200,000 teachers in elementary and secondary schools. The principal unions are contained in the List of Societies, pp. 342–6.

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (MERCHANDISE ONLY).

In statistics of Trade, the term GENERAL TRADE refers to the whole volume of Imports (including such as are temporarily detained and afterwards exported), and to the whole volume of Exports. The term SPECIAL TRADE includes only *Imports for consumption* in the country receiving them, and *Exports of home produce or manufacture*. In the first of the following tables the *General Trade* is shown for a period of twenty years and the *Special Trade* for a similar period, showing the 'apparent" balance of Imports over Exports. Subsequent tables show the various quantities and values of the merchandise exchanged during the year 1919.

The balance of Imports over Exports is not the true balance on account of the system of valuation in official returns, the Imports being taken at their CIF value (which includes the *Cost* of the merchandise and the charges for *Insurance* and *Freight*), whereas the Exports are taken at their FOB (free on board) value, which includes only the *Cost* of the merchandise delivered on the exporting ship. Such Exports have an added value by the time they reach their destination, having become loaded *en route* with Insurance and Freight. They leave the country with an FOB value and arrive at their destination with an acquired CIF value.

General Trade, 1901–1920.

Year	General Imports	General Exports.	Total General Trade
	£	£	£
1901	521,990,198	347,864,268	869,854,466
1902	528,391,274	349 238,779	877,630,053
1903	542,600,289	360,373,672	902,973,961
1904	551,038,628	371,015,321	922,053,949
1905	565,019,917	407,596,527	972,616,444
1906	607,688,500	460,677,818	1,068.566,318
1907	645,807,942	517,977,167	1,163,785,109
1908	592,953,487	456,727,521	1,049,681,008
1909	624,704,957	469,525,166	1,094 230,123
1910	678,257,024	534,145,817	1,212,402,841
1911	680,157,527	556,878,432	1,237,035.959
1912	744,640,631	598,561,130	1,343.601,701
1913	768,734,739	634,820,326	1,403,555,065
1914	696,635,113	526,195,523	1,222,830,636
1915	851,893,350	483,930,629	1,335,823,979
1916	948,506,492	603,845,885	1,552,352,377
1917	1,064,164,678	596,757,207	1,660,921,885
1918	1,316,150,903	532,364,078	1,848,514,981
1919	1,626,156,212	963,384,677	2,589.540,889
1920*	1,501,190,564	1,007,278,036	2,508,468,600

Special Trade, 1901–1920.

Year	Special Imports	Special Exports.	Excess of Imports.
	£	£	£
1901	454,148,306	280 022,376	174,125,930
1902	462,576,461	283,423,966	179,152,495
1903	473,026,725	290 800,108	182,226,617
1904	480,734.347	300,711,040	180,023,307
1905	487,240,004	329,816,614	157,423,390
1906	522,786,020	375,575,338	147,210,682
1907	553,865,858	426,035,083	127,830,775
1908	513,329,790	377,103,824	136,225,966
1909	533,360,138	378,180,347	155,179,791
1910	574,495.979	430,384,772	144,111,209
1911	577,398,393	454,119,298	123,279,095
1912	632,902,940	487,223,439	145,679,501
1913	659,159.702	525,245,289	133,914,413
1914	601,160,947	430,721,357	170,439,590
1915	752,831,169	384,868,448	367,962,721
1916	850,940,314	506,279,707	344,660,607
1917	994,487,217	527.079,746	467,407,471
1918	1,285,205,822	501,418,997	783,786,825
1919	1,462,306,911	798,635,376	663,771,535
1920*	1,321,732,082	826,819.554	493,912,528

* Nine months, Jan 1-Sept 30 The *General Imports* show an increase over the same period of 1919 of £334,731,493, the *Special Imports* an increase of £251 524 023, the *Special Exports* of 1920 show an increase of £393,724,518 and the *Total Trade* shows an increase of £800,663 481.

Value of the General Imports into the United Kingdom, 1916-1919

Classification.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£419,166,624	£454.710,955	£569,895,158	£707,251,505
Raw Materials or mainly unmanufactured	336,791,740	384,798,441	458,488.956	646,007,027
Wholly or mainly manufactured	189,194,348	218,564,896	280.113,156	266,629,702
Miscellaneous or unclassified	3.353,780	6,090,386	7,653,633	6,266,918
Total	£948,506,492	£1,064,164,678	£1.316,150,903	£1,626,156,212

Value of Special Exports from the United Kingdom, 1916–1919.

Classification.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£29,495,168	£16,331,853	£12,016,823	£33,304,599
Raw Materials or mainly unmanufactured	64,345,098	67,161,795	60,992,756	121,283,653
Wholly or mainly manufactured	393,397,751	423,614,198	406,562,471	631,954,438
Miscellaneous or unclassified	19,041,690	19,971,900	21.846,947	12,092,686
Total	£506,279,707	£527,079,746	£501,418,997	£798,635,376

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1919. (*Latest Available.*)
NATIONS EXCHANGING.

British Dominions.	Merchandise. Imported from	Exported to.	Other Countries	Merchandise. Imported from.	Exported to.
	£	£		£	£
Europe :—			Abyssinia	—	18,730
Channel Islands	677,778	2,299,449	Afghanistan	—	—
Malta and Gozo	140,078	2,809,373	Argentina	62,967,315	17,735,403
Gibraltar	158,983	3,015,800	Austria	—	—
Asia :—			Belgium	200,928	78,065
Cyprus	237,122	319,085	Congo	1,562,655	1,359,435
Empire of India	88,541,217	49,627,534	Bolivia	3,596,887	884,251
Aden, Perim, &c.	134,515	583,177	Brazil	8,849,431	8,960,161
Ceylon	11,548,791	1,970,679	Bulgaria	—	—
Straits Settlements	10,815,006	6,197,995	Chile	19,330,993	6,426,505
Federated Malay States	2,143,507	725,036	China	9,672,380	11,936,427
Hong Kong	1,450,382	3,795,721	Colombia	41,709	1,169,227
Borneo	351,587	25,341	Costa Rica	344,646	53,630
Sarawak	482	12,214	Cuba	22,519,576	1,985,007
Africa :—			Denmark	4,469,504	3,632,828
Egypt	54,150,929	22,385,038	Colonies	869,372	328,809
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	1,251,019	180,534	Ecuador	142,240	373,318
Cape Province	8,020,139	10,505,129	France	34,972,086	144,450,320
,, ,, Diamonds	7,063,043	—	Algeria	2,260,039	3,884,755
Natal	3,616,428	5,199,469	Colonies	2,200,567	5,471,911
Transvaal	268,793	7,091,892	Morocco	620,180	3,469,859
Orange Free State	2,120	473,656	Tunis	2,987,975	2,476,051
Basutoland	—	42,263	Germany	8,240	—
Bechuanaland	3,780	3,437	Colonies	917,928	497,407
Swaziland	—	3,950	Greece	2,329,088	1,074,147
Rhodesia	948,500	729,517	Crete	—	20,769
Gambia	1,857,197	516,430	Guatemala	—	285,694
Gold Coast	2,246,866	1,490,240	Haiti & San Domingo	370,708	163,690
Sierra Leone	1,385,984	1,195,954	Honduras	—	64,259
Nigeria	13,631,816	4,929,569	Hungary	—	—
Somaliland	3	6,669	Italy	18,364,238	33,454,952
E. Africa Protectorate	1,751,921	1,391,251	Colonies	—	3,042
Uganda	369,771	82,286	Tripoli	375	121,126
Zanzibar	29,761	715,997	Japan	23,872,269	7,400,152
Nyasaland	709,144	261,559	Liberia	161,423	182,834
Mauritius	3,634,197	520,042	Mexico	5,125,844	1,097,296
Seychelles	50,969	6,439	Montenegro	—	—
Ascension	673	3,654	Netherlands	7,670,673	15,360,284
St. Helena	63,799	8,889	Java	5,786,020	5,865,196
North, Central, and South America :—			Other Colonies	3,758,109	1,861,101
			Nicaragua	4,091	140,129
Canada	124,449,829	14,917,394	Norway	23,654,895	5,615,803
Newfoundland	882,887	429,772	Panama	84,731	176,286
West Indies	8,057,391	1,756,302	Paraguay	320	246,026
Bahamas	23,497	13,832	Persia	212,775	1,274,945
Bermuda	2,363	75,347	Peru	8,047,197	1,536,870
British Guiana	2,454,524	709,235	Portugal	9,747,181	4,042,143
British Honduras	1,349	62,801	Colonies	2,377,656	1,575,636
Falkland Islands	2,979,689	178,686	Rumania	—	—
Oceania :—			Russia	6,711,320	307,536
New South Wales	23,585,313	11,404,314	Salvador	12,432	292,225
Victoria	10,724,903	10,539,848	Serbia	—	—
South Australia	3,756,410	1,966,762	Siam	56,074	1,625,860
Queensland	6,159,168	2,445,398	Spain	30,649,519	4,141,371
Tasmania	354,026	408,951	Colonies	643,389	326,662
Western Australia	732,456	1,302,663	Sweden	22,524,531	2,731,432
Papua	933	9,289	Switzerland	13,073,176	9,224,814
New Zealand	24,490,129	8,021,768	Turkey in Europe	29,265	522,066
Fiji	569	75,969	Turkey in Asia	665,450	1,292,037
Pacific Islands	104	17,581	United States	515,351,378	26,829,316
			Philippines, &c.	6,104,278	613,736
			Uruguay	6,541,015	3,195,622
			Venezuela	423,050	1,027,070
Total British Dominions	423,034,971	183,453,454	Total Other Countries	893,115,932	348,900,624

General Imports, 1920

Principal Articles—		Quantity	Value
Aeroplanes etc		—	£4 173 942
Animals Living	*number*	31 279	404 942
Arms and Ammunition		—	14 579 988
Barley	*cwt*	16 643 900	17 836 657
Butter	*cwt*	1 560 204	19 854 427
Cheese	*cwt*	2 118 250	15 170 620
Chemicals and Manufs		—	7 248 780
Cocoa, Raw	*cwt*	2 201 993	8 943 025
Cotton Raw 1918	*centals*	14 890 830	150 285,324
Raw 1919	*centals*	19 582 867	190 771 416
Dye Stuff		—	8 252 235
Eggs	*Great Hundred*	5 644 395	8 613 326
,, Yolk etc		—	7 149 628
Fish	*cwt*	2 947 986	14 347 821
Flax	*tons*	9 996	2 632 419
Fruit Fresh			31 497 987
Hemp	*tons*	116 211	8 43 578
Hides Raw	*cwt*	1 669 432	13 664 560
Lard	*cwt*	2 286 181	19 469 964
Leather	*cwt*	1 971 434	37 352 572
Machinery	*tons*	87 349	15 066 659
Manures	*tons*	420 693	2 255 014
Margarine	*cwt*	459 369	2 229 838
Matches *Wax and*		3 833 167	1 078 572
Meat Bacon	*cwt*	8 281 198	73 591 919
Beef, Fresh	*cwt*	6 492 230	30 633 629
Preserved	*cwt*	4 566 378	20 967 431
Hams	*cwt*	1 813 154	16 089 697
Mutton (frozen)	*cwt*	4 074 956	17 957 556
Metals Copper	*tons*	149 692	14 781 034
Iron Ore	*tons*	5 200 696	11 271 244
Iron and Steel and manufactures	*tons*	506 449	11 309 908
Lead Pig and Sheet	*tons*	217 610	7 036 498
Manganese Ore	*tons*	264 800	2 127 957
Tin Ore	*tons*	35 737	4 608 242
Tin Blocks etc	*tons*	27 901	5,952 580
Zinc Ore and Crude	*tons*	162 778	4 932 257
Milk Condensed	*cwt*	1 202 086	5 278 547
Sweetened	*cwt*	2 145 890	11,811,504
Motor Cars etc			7 489,603
Nuts, Kernels	*tons*	499 856	19 411 342
Oats	*cwt*	6 711 421	6 723 957
Oil Fish	*tuns*	54 775	3 784 162
,, Cocoanut	*cwt*	1,526 440	6,891,449
,, Palm	*cwt*	1 861 600	6 441 257
Petroleum, Lamp	*gal*	153 371,858	6 174 621
Motor	*gallons*	198 767,221	15 643 957
Lubricating	*gallons*	65 832 998	6,854,447
Fuel	*gallons*	265 405 203	6,387 626
Seed Cake	*tons*	278 224	5,820 530
Oleomargarine	*cwt*	1 009 744	6 236 596
Paper	*cwt*	7 620 184	13 014,623
,, Materials for	*tons*	1 015 586	16 549 484
Paraffin Wax	*cwt*	1 263 329	2 977 102
Peas	*cwt*	1 333 391	2 578 935
Rice	*cwt*	2 024 123	2 982,275
Rubber, 1918	*centals*	1 049 269	12,112,698
Raw 1919	*centals*	2 282 377	24,211 886
Seeds, Cotton	*tons*	461 598	9 773 600
Flax etc	*quarters*	2 764 559	20 662 835
Silk, Raw	*lbs*	1 278 748	1,964 910
,, Manufactures (Broad Stuffs)	*yds*	86 516 045	22 168 623
Skins and Furs		—	17 955,434
Spices (Pepper, etc)			4 012,112
Spirits	*gallons*	13 777,137	7,140 899
Starch	*cwt*	2 295,314	4 927,785
Sugar, refined 1918	*cwt*	431,027	813,478
Sugar, refined 1919	*cwt*	9 242,673	19 241,941
,, unrefined 1918	*cwt*	25 681 982	33,597,799
,, unrefined 1919	*cwt*	22 846,454	34,685,927
Tallow	*cwt*	1,742,479	7,538,987
Tea 1918	*lb*	463 628,123	£28,995,970
Tea 1919	*lb*	494,353,466	33,050,853
Tobacco manuf	*lb*	7,886,717	3,436,260
,, unmanufactured	*lb*	348,906,624	38 217,448
Vegetables —			
Onions	*bushels*	6,932,229	3 561,492
Potatoes	*cwt*	988,879	1 547,632
Tomatoes	*cwt*	1,306 368	3 690,836
Watches	*number*	3 895 754	1,707,525
Wheat 1918	*cwt*	57,947,610	53 097,953
Wheat 1919	*cwt*	71,443,000	68 422,509
Wheatmeal 1918	*cwt*	26,359,600	35,682,697
and Flour 1919	*cwt*	17 711 070	25 729 244
Wine	*gallons*	25,252 387	1,816?,077
Wood and Timber Hewn	*loads*	1 705 258	12 963 610
Sawn	*loads*	4,657 997	50 997,071
Wool	*lb*	1,081,141,689	101 822 672
Parcel Post	*parcels*	3 724 643	3 834 465

Special Exports 1919

Apparel (Clothing)		—	11 224 060
Ammunition and Arms		—	6,811,773
Books Printed	*cwt*	230 632	2 633,639
Boots and Shoes	*prs*	761 701	4 296,697
Chemicals		—	17 341 301
Chinaware	*cwt*	1,329 098	3 718 774
Coal 1918	*tons*	31 752 904	48 026,492
Coal 1919	*tons*	35 249 568	83 213,714
Cotton Yarn 1918	*lb*	101 711 400	21 389,149
Yarn 1919	*lb*	162 616 660	33.907,909
Piece 1918	*yds*	3 699,252,400	138 515,962
Goods 1919	*yds*	3 523 660,000	179 073,466
Cotton Other 1918		—	19,507,691
Manufactures 1919		—	25 099,712
Electrical Goods		—	5,812,456
Fish	*cwt*	2,717,243	4,690,034
Jute Manufactures			5 258,680
Linen Piece 1918	*yards*	70 204 200	6,394,206
Goods 1919	*yards*	76,863 600	7,805,639
Linen Other 1918			2,611,766
Manufactures 1919			3 489,706
Machinery 1918	*tons*	183,380	16,120,463
Machinery 1919	*tons*	303 513	32,670,013
Medicines		—	4,389,963
Metals —			
Pig Iron 1918	*tons*	482 161	4,923 794
Pig Iron 1919	*tons*	356 985	4 828 417
Iron and Steel 1918	*tons*	1 608 103	36,843,078
Manufs 1919	*tons*	2,223 965	63 484,265
Unwrought Tin	*tons*	14 629	3 829,805
Motor Cars 1918	*number*	2 893	2,036 635
Motor Cars 1919	*number*	1 514	1,056 720
Oils 1918		—	2,653 231
Oils 1919		—	12,514 549
Oil Cloth	*sq yd*	22 323 100	3,645,974
Paper	*cwt*	937 330	4 230,910
Ships and Machinery		—	2 328,331
Silk Manufactures		—	3 398,024
Skins and Furs		—	3 115 281
Soap	*cwt*	2 425,925	8 907 712
Spirits 1918	*gallons*	2,936 619	3 589,350
Potable 1919	*gallons*	3 301,738	4 473 778
Tobacco and 1918	*lb*	22 249,175	3,487,132
Snuff 1919	*lb*	26,685 914	5,166,962
Wool 1918	*lb*	25 718,500	4 920,719
Wool 1919	*lb*	53 020,900	9,512,695
Woollen and 1918	*lb*	16 358 300	6,390,675
Worsted Yarn 1919	*lb*	32,224 200	12,966,186
Woollens 1918	*yards*	67 383,000	22,710,538
Woollens 1919	*yards*	231,128 900	60,392,548
Worsteds 1918	*yards*	31,080,900	7,757,382
Worsteds 1919	*yards*	33,228,600	11,814,589
Parcel 1918	*numbers*	10,520,858	21,039,716
Post 1919	*numbers*	5,138,871	10,277,742

COMMUNICATIONS

The total mileage of public roads in the United Kingdom is approximately 240,000 miles, of which 190,000 are in England and Wales, 26,000 in Scotland, and 60,000 in Ireland The annual cost of maintenance is about £25,000,000

The maintenance and repair of bridges and main roads is within the jurisdiction of the County Authorities in each Division of the United Kingdom, other roads being maintained by Borough, Urban, Rural, and Parish Councils The increase of motor traction and the consequent use of highways by other than county or district residents has led to a movement in favour of the nationalisation of the highways A *Development Fund* (for which a sum of £1 000 000 was allocated in 1919–20) was formed in 1910 for the creation and improvement of highways, and for the improvement of rural transport (the sum of £8,250,000 was allocated to the *Road Improvement Fund* in 1919–20) Under the Act of 1919 the functions and duties of the Road Board were transferred to the *Ministry of Transport*, which now controls all matters previously dealt with by the Road Board

Railways

On Dec 31, 1918, there were 23 709 miles of railway open for traffic in the United Kingdom, with a total mileage (owing to double, treble and quadruple tracks) of close on 55 000 miles The mileage operated by the various Companies is as under —

Company	Mileage
England and Wales	
Great Western	6,743
London & North Western	5,815
Midland	5,063
North Eastern	4,944
Great Northern	2 767
Great Eastern	2 626
Great Central	2,458
London & South Western	2 282
Lancashire & Yorkshire	2 262
South Eastern and Chatham	1 634
London, Brighton & South Coast	1,262
Scotland	
Caledonian	2 828
North British	2 739
Glasgow and South Western	1 128
Highland	666
Ireland	
Great Southern and Western	1 556
Great Northern	859
Midland and Great Western	795

Canals

There are 4,673 miles of canals and canalized rivers in the United Kingdom (England and Wales 3,641 miles Ireland, 848 miles, Scotland, 184 miles), no additions to the mileage having been made for several years. In 1905 the inland waterways carried 43 161 927 tons of merchandise, the revenue being £2,680 710 and expenditure £1,891,213 Of the total mileage 1,363 miles were owned or controlled by railway companies (the longest systems being the Shropshire Union, 202 miles; Grand Junction, 189 miles, Birmingham, 159 miles; and Leeds and Liverpool, 145 miles). The total paid-up capital of all the canals was £47,350,768. The existing system is at its greatest development in the Midland counties of England, and in Lancashire and Yorkshire A Royal Commission, appointed in 1906, reported, in 1909 in favour of a development scheme under an *Inland Waterway Board*, to improve the existing system Their principal proposal was the formation of four main routes (from a centre in South Staffordshire) to the Thames (London), the Mersey (Liverpool), the Humber (Hull), and the Severn (Gloucester), the proposed routes to accommodate barges up to 200 tons On Jan 1, 1918, there were 1,202 miles of inland waterways in England and Wales, and 304 miles in Ireland, under the *Canal Control Committee*, appointed by the Government on March 1, 1917, there were also 1,025 miles controlled by the *Railway Executive Committee* The *Manchester Ship Canal*, opened in 1894, has a total length of 36 miles, and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool, in 1913 the tonnage carried through the canal was 5,780,161 tons, and in 1919 the tonnage was 3,589,043 tons

Railway Progress

Length of Lines Open on 31st Dec	Total Share Capital Paid up	No of Passengers (exclusive of Season Ticket Holders)
Miles	£	Total.
6,621	240,270,745	72,854,422
10,433	348,130,127	163,435,678
15,537	529,908,673	336,545,397
17,933	728,316,848	603,885,025
20,073	897,472,026	817,744,046
21,855	1 176,001,890	1,142,276,686
22,847	1,272,600,935	1,199,022,102
23,387	1 318,515,417	1,306,728,583
23,691	1,334,011,000	1,454 761,000*
23 701	1,341,222,000	
23,709	1 347,312,000	
23,709	1,349,219,000	
23,709	1 350,134 000	
23 709	1 350,101 000	

Railway Finances

Year	Total of Traffic Receipts †		Working Expenses	Per cent. of Gross Receipts.
	Total	Per Mile		
	£	£		
1850	13 204 668	1 994		
1860	27 766 622	2 661	13,287,368	47
1870	43 417,070	2 794	21,715 525	48
1880	62,961,767	3 511	33 601,124	51
1890	76,548,347	3 813	43,188 556	54
1900	98 854,552	4 523	64 743,520	62
1905	105,131,709	4 601	70 064,663	62
1910	114,237,132	4 885	76 569,676	62
1915	144 860,250‡	6,110	93 378,872	64
1917	168,721,000‡	7,116	115,994 000	68
1918	197 293,000‡	8,321	143 342,000	73

Tramways.

The total mileage of tramways and light railways open in the United Kingdom on Dec 31, 1914, was 2,703. The total receipts were £15,787,877, the working expenses £10,159,556,

* Includes 314 922,000 Passengers holding Workmen's Tickets

† Previous to 1912 these figures were exclusive of Rents Tolls Navigation Steamboats &c

‡ Includes the amount estimated to be receivable by the Companies with (Sept. 15, 1914).

and the net receipts £5,588,128 the total paid up capital being £76,858,930 During 1914 3,426,473 192 passengers were carried. In addition there were 21 miles of "trackless trolley routes a system which obviates the necessity of rails

Mercantile Shipping.

On June 30, 1920, the Mercantile Marine of the United Kingdom consisted of 8,113 steamers (18,110,653 tons) and 448 sailing vessels (219,771 tons) a total of 8 561 vessels (18 330 424 tons) In 1914 there were 295 652 seamen employed in British sailing and steam vessels (exclusive of vessels employed on rivers and inland navigation but inclusive of fishing vessels) of this total 212 640 were British 31 3966 foreigners, an 1 51 616 were Lascars and Asiatics Germans (5 000) Swedes (3 600) Norwegians (2 150) and Russians (2 000) were the most numerous of the foreign nationalities

Shipping (Entered and Cleared)

Net tonnage of British and Foreign sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared (with cargoes and in ballast) at all ports in the U K

Year	British	Foreign	Total
	1000 tons	(1000 tons	1000 tons
1913	93 250	71 560	164 810
1914	78 660	61 425	140 089
1915	58 814	49 684	104 498
1916	48 521	47 258	95 779
1917	43 631	21 915	65 546

Port	Entered	Cleared
England & Wales—	tons	tons
Barrow	191 234	72 513
Blyth	644 355	1 076 372
Bristol	1 148 427	629 743
Cardiff	5 599 251	6 163 304
Folkestone	456 316	441,463
Gloucester	136 144	31 330
Goole	246 824	218 383
Grimsby	517 015	455 428
Hartlepool	623 893	508 297
Hull	1 979 052	1 474 034
Liverpool	7 158 862	6 658 381
London	7 745 371	5 334 544
Manchester	1 240 131	839 606
Maryport	107 563	22 412
Middlesbrough	1 294 567	1 084 183
Newcastle & Shields	4 357 830	5 257 145
Newport	2 047 755	1 888 959
Plymouth	993 924	116 462
Port Talbot	915 892	1 150 005
Southampton	536 636	455 958
Sunderland	840 291	1 163 947
Swansea	1 631 481	1 825 257
Weymouth	480 869	154 649
Scotland—		
Aberdeen	93,031	15 750
Ardrossan	314,762	292,494
Burntisland	145,660	287 700
Dundee	203,840	38,566
Glasgow	1 927 779	2,961,787
Greenock	207,618	130,486
Leith	900,291	880,153
Methil	273,917	538,433
Ireland—		
Belfast	353,487	109,131
Cork	134,674	94,485
Dublin	206,355	67,585

Foreign Tonnage (Entered and Cleared)

Flag	1914.*	1916.*	1917.*
Norway	11,342,000	16,638,000	7,960,000
Germany	10 783 000	*nil*	*nil*
Denmark	6 356 000	5,474,000	1,849,000
Netherlands	7,028 000	5 416,000	1,399,000
Sweden	5 817,000	4,771,000	1,124,000
France	4 759,000	3,723,000	3 863 000
Spain	3 493 000	2 503,000	566,000
Italy	1 797,000	1,995,000	795,000
U S A	1 548,000	1,718,000	1,472,000
Belgium	2 361 000	1,687,000	924 000
Greece	2 480,000	1,669,000	818,000
Austria Hungary	1 077,000	*nil*	*nil*
Russia	1 675,000	787,000	528 000
Japan	682 000	557,000	406 000
Other Flags	231 000	320 000	441,000
Total	61,429 000	47,258,000	21,915,000

Coasting Shipping

The net tonnage of all vessels with cargoes and in ballast engaged in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom in 1917 was 31 644 378 net tons for arrivals and 32 261 585 net tons for departure

Posts Telegraphs and Telephones

The carriage and custody of the mails has been maintained by the State from time immemorial The telegraphs were transferred to the State on Feb 5, 1870, the telephones on Jan 1 1912 The submarine telegraph cables connecting the British Isles with the various Dominions and Foreign Countries are maintained and worked by private companies In 1919 a *Trans Atlantic Aerial Post* was inaugurated by the successful flight of an aeroplane from St John's Newfoundland to Clifden, Ireland and by the voyage of H M Airship R 34 from Scotland to New York and from New York to England

In the year ending March 31, 1915, 3 409 000,000 letters (74 per head of the population) were delivered in the United Kingdom in addition to 880 000 000 post cards and 1,321,000,000 half penny packets There were (March 31 1916) 3 264 822 miles of telegraph and telephone wire (264 480 telegraph 2 843,254 telephone and 157 088 spare wire) with 14 156 telegraph offices. In 1914 15 81 758 000 inland and 14,580 000 foreign telegrams were transmitted On March 31 1916 there were 1 061 trunk telephone exchanges with 363 945 miles of wire, the number of calls being 40 392 719 there were also 263 135 telephones in London and 523 856 elsewhere in the U K the effective London calls numbering 249 millions and the others 527 millions

The number of telephones per 100 of population in the U K U S A, and certain other countries (1919) is shown below —

U S A	13 6	U K.	2 0
Sweden	6 4	France	1 0
Norway (1917)	4 4	Italy (1917)	0 3
Germany (1914)	2 2		

Wireless Telegraphy — In 1909 1910 the wireless telegraphy stations on the coasts of the United Kingdom were acquired by the Government, except the long distance stations at Poldhu (Cornwall) and Clifden (County Galway), which are maintained (and worked under licence), by the Marconi Company

* Exclusive of vessels employed by the Government during the War

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Britain and lies between 55° 46′ and 50° 0″ N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between 1° 46′ E. and 5° 43′ W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean (which washes the Cornish coast), the Principality of Wales and the Irish Sea. The total area of the kingdom is 50,851 square miles, the population numbering 34,047,659 at the Census of 1911 (an increase of 3,236,239 over the figures of the 1901 census).

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division of England into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south east. In the extreme north the *Cheviot Hills* run from east to west and divide England from Scotland, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the *Pennine Chain*, running N. by W. to S. by E., with their highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the *Cumbrian Mountains*, which contain in *Scafell Pike* (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the *Yorkshire Moors*, their highest point being Urra Moor (1,489 feet). South of the Pennines there are heights above 2,000 feet in the *Peak of Derbyshire* (highest point 2,088 feet), and in *Dartmoor* (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated Wrekin (1,335 feet), Long Mynd (1,674 feet), and Brown Clee (1,805 feet); in Herefordshire the Black Mountain reaches 2,310 feet, in Worcestershire the Malvern Hills reach 1,395 feet, in western Monmouthshire are the Sugar Loaf (1,955 feet) and Coity (1,905 feet), and the Cotteswold (or Cotswold) Hills of Gloucestershire contain Cleeve Cloud (1,134 feet).

Hydrography.—The *Thames* is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the Cotteswold Hills to its outflow into the North Sea. The lower river is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge, and small craft reach Lechlade, 160 miles from the mouth. The Thames is tidal to Teddington (60 miles from its mouth), and its upper stream is connected with the Severn by a canal at Lechlade; the Wilts and Bucks canal enters at Abingdon, and the Wye canal at Reading. The principal tributaries are the Cherwell, Lee, Kennet, Wey, Mole and Medway. The Thames forms county boundaries almost throughout its course, and on its banks are situated the capital of the British Empire; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign; Eton College, the first of the public schools; and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The *Severn* is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of Plinlimmon (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the Vyrnwy, Tern, Stour, Teme and Upper (or Warwickshire) Avon. The Severn is tidal below Gloucester; and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as Tewkesbury (13½ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the Severn is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (16¾ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester, other canals connecting with the Thames, Trent, Dee and Mersey. The *Severn Tunnel*, which carries the Great Western Railway under the river, 14 miles below the Sharpness Bridge, was begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, etc. The tunnel is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which 2¼ miles are under the river). Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse and Trent from the Pennine Range, the Great Ouse (160 miles) from the Central Plain, and the Orwell and Stour from the hills of East Anglia. Flowing into the English Channel are the Sussex Ouse from the Weald, the Itchen from the Wiltshire and Hampshire Hills, and the Axe, Exe, Dart, Tamar and Exe from the Devonian Hills; and flowing into the Irish Sea are the Mersey, Ribble and Eden from the western slopes of the Pennines and the Derwent from the Cumbrian Mountains. The *English Lakes* are noteworthy rather from their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than from their size. These lie mainly in Cumberland, but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, the largest being Windermere (10 miles long), Ullswater and Derwentwater.

Islands.—The *Scilly Islands* form part of the county of Cornwall, and are distant 25 miles from Land's End. The group consists of about islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes and Bryher being inhabited, the total population in 1911 being 2,006. The capital is Hugh Town, in St. Mary's. The climate of the Scilly Islands is unusually mild, and vegetation is luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. The *Isle of Wight* forms an administrative county and is separated from Hampshire by the Solent and Spithead. The total area is 147 sq. miles, with a population in 1911 of 88,186. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. The capital is Newport at the head of the estuary of the Medina, Cowes (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor Freshwater, Yarmouth, Totland Bay and Bembridge.

Climate.—The south westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean penetrate to the heart of the country, affecting the temperature of the greater part of the kingdom, and only the coastal regions of the east have a modified continental climate. The mean annual temperature is about 50° Fahrenheit, varying from 52° in the Scilly Islands to 48° at the mouth of the Tweed, and generally the west of England is mild and wet in winter and cool and less wet in summer, while the east is cool and dry in winter and spring and hot and less dry in summer and autumn, the wettest region being the Lake district of Cumberland and the driest in the Thames estuary and the Lincolnshire Wash.

EARLY INHABITANTS.

Prehistoric Man.—A skeleton found at *Galley Hill*, near Northfleet, Kent (in 1895), has been ascribed to a man of Central Asian race of the Early Stone Age, and stone implements of the remote Eolithic, Palæolithic and Neolithic periods are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (presented by Sir C. H. E. Chubb to the Nation in 1908, and now preserved as a national monument). Stonehenge (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height), only 16 remaining in position in the outer circle, while two of the five triple sets are still in position in the inner circle. The use for which the temple or monument was erected is the subject of many conjectures.

The Celtic Invasion.—In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age another Celtic race of *Brythons*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C., and in 43 A.D. the conquest of the country was undertaken by the Roman Emperor Claudius, who sent Aulus Plautius with a well-equipped army of 40,000 men, and himself visited Colchester (Camulodunum) and Londinium. The British leader from 48–51 A.D. was *Caractacus* (strictly Caratācus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By 70 A.D. the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea* (strictly Boudicca), Queen of the Icēni (Norfolk), being crushed in 61 A.D. In 122 A.D. the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway), remains of which are still traceable. The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. A well preserved Roman town of about 100 acres was first uncovered in the 18th century at *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, and since 1890 the whole site has been investigated. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium (St. Albans) to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. *Christianity* reached the Roman Province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), the Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attending the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harrassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties from the Wash to Spithead, while about 350 A.D. incursions in the north of Irish (Scoti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders, and Britain was cut off from Rome; officials were no longer sent to the island, the garrison was left to defend itself, and appears to have been driven inland by the Northern and Saxon invaders, and to have been conquered and absorbed by the Celtic inhabitants, whose language and customs re-emerged.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans.—The Celtic Britons appear to have called in the Saxons to resist the raids of the Picts and Scots, and eventually the *English* (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) drove the Britons into the mountain fastnesses of the West (Strathclyde, Wales and Cornwall), the name of *Welch* (old English *Waelise* = Foreign) being given to the islanders by the invaders from the continent. The area thus conquered was divided into several kingdoms, of which the chief were Northumbria (Bernicia and Deira), Mercia (Middle Angles), and Wessex. The heathen Angli (whose gods Ti, Woden, Thunor and Frigg are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and the whole of England appears to have been converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to the Severn Estuary, as a protection against the Welch. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871–901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (son-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating a Northumbrian revolt under his brother Tostig (aided by an invading army of Harold Hadraada of Norway) at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire (Sept. 25), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* (or Sautlache) on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy. Since the *Norman Conquest* all attempts to invade England have been defeated.

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

For Administrative purposes England is divided into 50 *Administrative Counties* (under the Local Government Act of 1888). The boundaries of these Administrative Counties differ in many cases from those of the older Geographical Counties, while the areas of the 78 *County Boroughs* created under the Act of 1888 are excluded from the County Areas, and the population of the Boroughs is separately enumerated. The area, population and chief officers of the Administrative Counties are shown overleaf.

ACREAGE, POPULATION, LORDS LIEUTENANT, AND HIGH SHERIFFS.

Counties and Capitals.	Acres.	Population Census, 1921.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff.
(1) Bedford (Bedford)	302,942	294,588	Samuel H. Whitbread, C.B.	Herbert Owen Williams.
(2) Berks (Reading)	463,834	280,794	J. H. Benyon	Sir W. G. Watson, Bt.
(3) Bucks (Aylesbury)	479,360	219,551	Marq. of Lincolnshire, K.G.	Sir J. F. Ramsden, Bt.
(4) Cambridge (Cambridge)	315,168	128,322	Charles R. W. Adeane, C.B.	Alfred Jordan.
(5) Isle of Ely (March)	238,073	69,752		
(6) Cheshire (Chester)	611,276	954,779	Col. W. Bromley Davenport, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	Sir Percy Elly Bates, Bt.
(7) Cornwall (Bodmin)	868,167	328,098	John C. Williams	
(8) Cumberland (Carlisle)	973,086	265,746	Earl of Lonsdale	George Dickinson.
(9) Derby (Derby)	645,097	560,013	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	Edwd. S. Wilmot Sitwell.
(10) Devon (Exeter)	1,658,995	699,703	Earl Fortescue	Sir Alfd. Lassam Goodson.
(11) Dorset (Dorchester)	625,612	223,266	Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	Lt.-Col. T. A. Colfox.
(12) Durham (Durham)	649,244	1,370,011	Earl of Durham, K.G.	Arthur F. Pease.
(13) Essex (Chelmsford)	986,975	1,352,158	Lord Lambourne, C.V.O.	M. F. Hughes-Hughes.
(14) Gloucester (Gloucester)	786,016	736,097	Earl Beauchamp, K.G.	Col. Sir A. Austice, K.C.B.
(15) Hants (Winchester)	1,053,092	950,579	Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seeley, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.	Herbert Johnson.
(16) Isle of Wight (Newport)	94,145	88,186		
(17) Hereford (Hereford)	539,230	114,269	Sir John Cotterell, Bt.	Col. G. C. Bourne.
(18) Hertford (Hertford)	404,523	311,284	Viscount Hampden, C.B., C.M.G.	J. R. Drake.
(19) Huntingdon (Huntingdon)	233,985	55,577	Howard Coote	Alfred Jordan.
(20) Kent (Maidstone)	971,991	1,045,591	Marquess Camden	Capt. W. L. H. Roberts.
(21) Lancashire (Lancashire)	1,294,919	4,767,832	Lord Shuttleworth	Edward Deakin.
(22) Leicester (Leicester)	523,779	476,553	Duke of Rutland, K.G.	John Turner
Lincoln:				
(23) Lindsey (Lincoln)				
(24) Kesteven (Sleaford)	1,705,293	563,960	Earl Brownlow	Maj H. D. Marshall.
(25) Holland (Boston)				
(26) London (London)	74,816	4,521,685	Marquess of Crewe, K.G.	Col. L. H. Hanbury, C.M.G., V.D.
(27) Middlesex (Brentford)	148,701	1,126,465	Duke of Bedford, K.G.	J. W. Burton.
(28) Monmouth (Monmouth)	349,552	395,719	Lord Treowen, C.B., C.M.G.	Sir L. W. Llewelyn.
(29) Norfolk (Norwich)	1,303,570	321,733	Earl of Leicester	(Vacant).
(30) Northampton (Northampton)	581,679	218,733	Earl Spencer, K.G.	Stanley Brotherhood.
(31) Peterborough, Soke of	53,404	44,718	..	
(32) Northumberland (Newcastle)	1,291,515	696,893	Duke of Northumberland	Sir H. Swinburne, Bt.
(33) Nottingham (Nottingham)	540,123	604,098	Duke of Portland, K.G.	John P. Houfton.
(34) Oxford (Oxford)	491,421	189,484	Duke of Marlborough, K.G.	Edmund C. Sawyer.
(35) Rutland (Oakham)	97,273	20,347	Lord Ranksborough	Arthur W. Hickling.
(36) Salop (Shrewsbury)	861,800	246,307	Earl of Powis	Henry E. Whitaker.
(37) Somerset (Taunton)	1,032,443	458,025	Marquess of Bath, K.G.	Col. H. M. Ridley.
(38) Stafford (Stafford)	744,985	1,279,649	Earl of Dartmouth, K.C.B.	Albert B. Bantock.
(39) Suffolk, E. (Ipswich)	549,241	203,223	Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bt., M.P.	Sir Gerald Hemmington Ryan, Bt.
(40) ,, W. (Bury St. Edmunds)	390,916	116,905		
(41) Surrey (Guildford)	463,553	845,578	Lord Ashcombe, C.B.	Henry H. G. Clark.
(42) Sussex, E. (Lewes)	938,630	663,378	Lord Leconfield	William Footner Foster.
(43) ,, W. (Chichester)				
(44) Warwick (Warwick)	557,527	300,867	Earl of Craven	James Rollason.
(45) Westmorland (Appleby)	505,330	63,575	Lord Hothfield	A. Millington Sing.
(46) Wilts (Salisbury)	864,087	288,822	Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, M.P.	Hon. L. G. Greville.
(47) Worcester (Worcester)	451,112	287,220	Earl of Coventry	Lt.-Col. C. F. Milward.
(48) Yorks, E.R. (Beverley)	741,172	432,759	Lord Nunburnholme, C.B.	Col. Sir Henry Dennis Readett-Bayley, K.B.E.
(49) ,, N.R. (Northallerton)	1,362,285	419,546	Sir Hugh Bell, Bt., C.B.	
(50) ,, W.R. (Wakefield)	1,773,529	3,045,377	Earl of Harewood	

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows. The weights include *clothing*, which is generally calculated at one-twenty-fourth of the whole.

	Average Height.	Average Weight.
Scotsmen	5 ft. 8¾ in.	11 st. 11 lb.
Irishmen	5 ft. 8 in.	10 st. 13 lb.
Englishmen	5 ft. 7¾ in.	11 st. 1 lb.
Welshmen	5 ft. 6½ in.	11 st. 4 lb.

CHAIRMEN OF Q.S. AND C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES.

Chairman of Q.S.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace	Chief Constable.
(1) H. M. Lindsell, C.B.	Duke of Bedford K.G.	W. W. Marks	Lt.-Col. F. A. D. Stevens.
(2) Sir R. B. D. Acland, K.C.	...	J. T. Morland	Lt.-Col. A. F. Poulton.
(3) Lord Parmoor	Lord Anslow	Wm. Crouch	Maj. O. Mayne.
(4) Prof. C. S. Kenny	Sir D. Newton, K.B.E.	A. Tabram	W. V. Webb.
(5) F. M. Bland	Charles Bidwell	C.E. Copeman, C.M.G.	Maj. W. Hartcup.
(6) Sir H. Lloyd	Col. Sir G. Dixon, Bt.	Reginald Potts	Lt.-Col. P. Malcolm, D.S.O.
(7) Mr. Justice Rowlatt; G. T. Petherick	W. Hawk	C. L. Cowlard	Lt.-Col. H. B. P. Smith.
(8) G. A. Rimington	Rev. Canon Sutton	C. C. Hodgson, O.B.E.	C. de C. Parry, C.B.E.
(9) H. St. J. D. Raikes	J. Oakes	N. J. Hughes-Hallett	Maj. F. R. Auley.
(10) Lord Coleridge; T. H. Kekewich; Sir F. G. Newbolt, K.C.	Sir Henry Lopes, Bt.	Brian S. Miller	Capt. H. R. Vyvyan.
(11) Col. J. R. P. Goodden	Col. J. R. P. Goodden	E. A. Ffooks	Capt. D. Granville, M.V.O., O.B.E.
(12) His Hon. Judge Greenwell	Peter Lee	Harold Jevons	W. G. Morant.
(13) Hon. C. H. Strutt; W. S. Chisenhale-Marsh	W. S. Chisenhale-Marsh	J. H. Goold	Capt. J. A. Unett, D.S.O.
(14) Sir F. A. Hyett	Sir F. A. Hyett	E. T. Gardom, O.B.E.	Maj. F. L. S. Clarke.
(15) Duke of Wellington, K.G.; Sir F. C. Gore, K.C.B.	Earl of Northbrook	H. Barber, LL.B.	Maj. St. A. B. Warde. [nor, M.V.O., D.L.
(16)	Sir G. Baring, Bt.	John Dufton	Capt. H. C Adams-Con-
(17) His Hon Judge Ingham	James Corner	J. R. Symonds	Capt. Hon. E.S. Stanhope.
(18) Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey; Lord Robt. Cecil, K.C., M.P.; Earl of Verulam	Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey	Sir C. E. Longmore, K.C.B.	Lt.-Col. A. L. Law.
(19) G. F. Rowley	G. F. Rowley	J. Percy Maule	Lt.-Col. A.G. Chichester.
(20) Lord Harris; Sir Coles Child, Bt.	Col. F. S. W. Cornwallis, C.B.E.	W. B. Prosser, O.B.E.	Lt.-Col. H. M. A. Warde, C.B.E.
(21) Percy J. Hibbert; J. Openshaw; F. Brocklehurst; Sir W. S. Barrett	Sir W. S. Barrett	Sir H. E. Clare	H. P. P. Lane, M.V.O.
(22) Sir Thomas Cope, Bt.	Sir Thomas Cope, Bt.	W. J. Freer	E. Holmes.
(23) E. C. T. d'Eyncourt	Sir Hickman Bacon, Bt.	Eric W. Scorer	Capt. C. Mitchell-Innes, C.B.E.
(24) Earl of Ancaster	Sir J. H. Thorold	T. H. Holdich	
(25) F. Howard	W. Dennis	W. H. Gane	
(26) Sir R. Wallace, K.C.	(*see* pp. 547–550)	John Dix	(*See also* pp. 547–550.)
(27) Montagu Sharpe, K.C.	C. De Salis	R. S. W. Hart	...
(28) Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt., C.B.E.	Wm. Thomas	F. Lyndon Cooper	Victor Bosanquet.
(29) Wm. Carr; F. K. North; Sir T. B. Lennard; F. M. Bland	(Vacant)	G. C. Davies	Capt. J. H. Mander.
(30) Sir C. Knightley, Bt.	Sir R. Adkins, K.C., M.P.	H. A. Millington	J. D. K. MacCallum.
(31) H. B. D. Woodcock	Marquess of Exeter	(Vacant)	
(32) Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B., M.P.	Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B., M.P.	Charles D. Forster	Capt. F. James.
(33) Col. Sir L. Rolleston, K.C.B., D.S.O.; H. Mellish, Q.B.; F. H. Oates	Viscount Galway, C.B.	H. H. Copnall	Capt. Sir W. H. Thomasson, K.B.E., M.V.O.
(34) Sir Edward O'Malley	W. H. Ashhurst, C.B.E.	James Rose	Maj. Douglas Roberts.
(35) Sir A. J. Fludyer, Bt.	Sir A. J. Fludyer, Bt.	B. A. Adam	W. Wilson.
(36) R. L. Kenyon	Sir J. B. Bowen-Jones, Bt.	F. Crowte	Maj. Jack Becke.
(37) (Vacant)	Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse	G. I. Simey	Lt.-Col. H. C. Metcalfe.
(38) Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.	Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.	R. Eustace-Joy, M.A.	Col. Hon. G. A. Anson, M.V.O.
(39) Hon. John de Grey	Earl of Stradbroke	A. T. Cobbold, O.B.E.	Capt. J. G. Mayne.
(40) A. Maitland-Wilson; C. H. Lomax; R. E. White; T. K. Crossfield	Marquess of Bristol		Maj. E. P. Prest.
(41) Sir Charles Walpole	Clifford B. Edgar, M.P.	T. W. Weeding	Capt. M. L. Sant.
(42) Sir A. Bosanquet, K.C.	John A. Nix	H. J. T. McIlveen	(Vacant.)
(43) W. P. G. Boxall, K.C.	Lord Lecomfield	S. Thornely	A. S. Williams.
(44) J. S. Dugdale, K.C.	Lord Algernon Percy	E. Field	Capt. J. T. Brinkley.
(45) Earl of Lonsdale	J. W. Weston, M.P.	C. de Courcy Parry, C.B.E.	H. B. Greenwood, LL.B.
(46) Mar. of Bath, K.G.; His Hon. Judge Radcliffe	Marquess of Bath, K.G.	W. L. Bown	Lt.-Col. Hôel Llewellyn, D.S.O.
(47) J. W. W. Bund, C.B.E.	J. W. W. Bund, C.B.E.	C. H. Bird	Lt.-Col H. S. Walker C.B.E.
(48) W. H. St. Quintin	Lord Deramore	J. J. Bickersteth	Maj. W. Ha. Dunlop.
(49) E. R. Turton	Sir H. B. Petrie, Bt.	H. G. Thornley	Maj. R. L. Bower, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(50) W. Sheepshanks	Sir J. P. Hinchliffe	F. A. Darwin	Col. Coke.

THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES.

LONDON.

LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Empire, and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 50 miles from its outflow into the North Sea. The various areas of London, with the population of each (according to the Census of 1921), are shown below.

Area	Acreage, 1921	Population, 1921.
County of London	74,826	4,522,685
City of London	675	19,657
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Proposed "London Health Area"	3,045,120	9,201,484

The City of London (*see* pp. 543–4) administers London within its ancient boundaries, where the Saxon Port Reeve became Bailiff in 1066, Mayor in 1191, and Lord Mayor in 1354. The City is the financial and business centre of London, and includes the head offices of the principal English banks, insurance companies, and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall, the Norman Tower and the 14th century Guildhall, to the massive spendour of St. Paul's, and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires (Bow Church, St. Bride's, St. Dunstan's in the East, etc.), for which (and for other City buildings) *see* pp. 551–559.

The *City of Westminster*, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St. Marylebone and Holborn on the north, and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south, was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1899, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct. 19, 1900, the Council consisting of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen and 60 Councillors. Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxford-street to the Thames, it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St. James's, and the principal Government offices, Clubs and Theatres are situated in Westminster, which also includes the fashionable residential districts of Mayfair and Belgravia, the chief buildings being described on pp. 551–562. Westminster is the richest of the London areas, the rateable value of property being £7,087,831 in 1920, the product of each *1d.* in the £ being £28,291.

Metropolitan Boroughs.—Under the London Government Act of 1899 the administrative functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs (*see* p. 542), of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster. The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammersmith.

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Miscellaneous Authorities.—The Poor Law is administered in the Metropolitan area by the *Metropolitan Asylums Board* (*see* p. 250), and by 32 *Boards of Guardians*; for Police purposes the administration is invested in the City Corporation as to the *City Police* (*see* p. 573) and in the Home Office as to the *Metropolitan Police* (*see* p. 573). The authority for the supply of water is the *Metropolitan Water Board* (*see* p. 250), while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the *Port of London Authority* (*see* p. 256) and above Teddington by the *Thames Conservancy* (*see* p. 262), the lighthouse and pilotage authority being *Trinity House* (*see* p. 265). The bridges (*see* p. 555) are maintained in the City of London by the *Bridge House Estates* Committee of the Coporation of the City, and in the remaining area by the London County Council. The lighting of London is carried out by private enterprise, and in some cases by the Borough Councils, while locomotion is provided by the London County Council as the Tramway authority, and by private enterprise as to underground or other railways and motor vehicles.

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Atlantic and 201 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 24,108 acres (which includes 2,883 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 33 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population at the census of 1911 of 746,421 (estimated at 781,948 in 1920). The total net register tonnage of vessels on which dues were paid during 1919 was 13,576,751 tons, while the value of the seaborne trade of the port was stated at £688,942,365 for 1918, and £835,849,867 for 1919. The docks, on both sides of the river, have a linear quayage of about 37 miles, and the Gladstone dock will accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The dock authority is the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board. The chief import is cotton, those next in importance being grain, provisions, sugar, fruit, oil, timber and tobacco.

The principal buildings are St. George's Hall, erected 1838–1854, from the designs of Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, at a cost of £300,000, and regarded as the finest modern example of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Cathedral (in course of erection from the designs of Bodley and Gilbert Scott), which will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England; the Walker Fine Art Gallery; the University; the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices; and the Custom House.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council which comprises 37 Aldermen and 112 Councillors. The City returns 11 members to Parliament. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool of the Slopes."

Principal City Officers.

Lord Mayor (1920–1921), Rt. Hon. E. Russell-Taylor.
Recorder, Edward G. Hemmerde, K.C. (1909)
Police Magistrate, Stuart Deacon (1910).
President, Court of Passage, Sir Wm. F. Kyffin Taylor, K.B.E., K.C.
Coroner, A. G. Inglis
Town Clerk, C. Hammond Etherton, C.B.E. (1914).
Clerk of the Peace, E. D. Crippa.
Medical Officer of Health, E. W. Hope, C.B.E., M.D.

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire), the centre of the world's cotton trade, is 189 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 22,686 acres (about 34 square miles), the population at the census of 1911 being 714,333 (estimated at 786,193 in 1920).

Manchester is the distributing centre of the cotton spinning and weaving of Lancashire for the whole world, and of butter and foodstuffs for the most densely populated part of England. It also contains large engineering and machinery works and factories of hats, clothing, india-rubber goods, chemicals, etc. The city is connected with the Mersey by the *Manchester Ship Canal* (opened in 1894), which has a total length of 35½ miles, a depth of 28 feet, and a minimum width at the bottom of 120 feet. The value of the seaborne trade of the port is stated at £107,082,759 for 1918, and at £146,890,745 for 1919, the net tonnage of ships entered and cleared in 1917 being about 2,000,000 tons.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A.; the Royal Exchange (1869); the Free Trade Hall, erected from the designs of Walters, in 1856, on the site of the "Peterloo Massacres" (Aug. 16, 1819) in St. Peter's Fields; the Art Gallery; the Whitworth Institute; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands Library (1899), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); and the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church). Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Gaiety Theatre (Miss Horniman) and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of dramatic and musical development. The *Manchester Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The Lord Mayor presides over a Corporation of 35 Aldermen and 105 Councillors. Manchester returns 10 members to Parliament. The Celtic name of the city was *Mancunium*.

Principal City Officers.

Lord Mayor (1920–1921), Rt. Hon. William Kay.
Recorder, Arthur Jacob Ashton, K.C. (1914).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Edgar Brierley (1902).
Town Clerk, Thomas Hudson (1920).
Clerk of the Peace, Francis Ogden (1890).

BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire), the chief centre of the hardware trade of the world, is 113 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 43,601 acres (about 68 square miles), with a population at the census of 1911 of 840,202 (estimated at 900,000 in 1920).

The chief industries are brass working, jewellery and precious metals, iron, machinery, small arms and ammunition, railway rolling stock, glass making, electro plating, cycles and chemicals.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832–1850 on the lines of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, with a large hall (where the triennial musical festival is held); the Council House and Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (1878); the University (Aston Webb, 1909); the Central Library; the 13th century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church, built by Archer, a pupil of Wren's), the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Pugin), and the Wesleyan Central Hall. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 30 Aldermen and 90 Councillors. The city returns 12 members to Parliament. The origin of the name is obscure, as Bromwycham, "the home on the hill by the heath," is disputed. The city was a Saxon town, and William de Bermingham was Lord of the Manor in the early part of the 13th century.

Principal City Officers.

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LEEDS.

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is favourably situated in the coal and iron districts of England, 185 miles N.N.W. of London, and is the centre of the woollen industry. The city has also the largest share of the leather trade of the United Kingdom, in addition to large flax, canvas and rope works, and factories of thread, linen, glass and earthenware, with metal casting, machinery and machine tools, steam engines, and other engineering works. Leeds is connected with the Mersey in the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with the Humber in the east by the Aire and Calder Navigation, and is an important railway centre.

The municipal area is 28,090 acres (nearly 44 square miles), the population at the census of 1911 being 445,550 (estimated at 480,297 in 1920).

The principal buildings are the Town Hall (1858), the Royal Exchange (1872), the Philosophical Hall, the Art Gallery, the University and the Leeds Institute of Science, Art and Literature (1865). The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840; the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen; the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1849.

Leeds was made a county borough in 1888, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a corporation of 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors. The city returns 6 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Loidis* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

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SHEFFIELD

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the chief centre of the heavy steel and cutlery trade, is situated in the extreme south of Yorkshire 159 miles N N W of London at the junction of

the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city has an area of 24,969 acres (about 37 square miles), with a population at the census of 1911 of 454,632 (estimated at 479,474 in 1920). The principal industries are the manufacture of heavy steel (armour plates, rails, tyres, axles, engine castings, etc.), cutlery, and instruments, in addition to engines and general machinery, tanning, confectionery, bicycles, iron and brass founding, silver refining, brush making, and many other industries. Sheffield plate (silver rolled on other metals) made during the years 1742–1840, when electro plating superseded the process, is greatly prized by collectors.

The principal buildings are the 14th century Parish Church (St Peter's), the Town Hall (1897), the Cutlers Hall (1832), Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Museum, Mappin Art Gallery, Ruskin Museum and the University.

The Saxon town of *Escafeld* was created a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893; the Chief Magistrate becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. The Corporation includes 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. Sheffield returns 7 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers

Lord Mayor (1920–1921), Rt Hn W F Wardley, J P
Recorder, William James Waugh, K C (1915)
Master Cutler (1920–1921), William Clark, J P
Town Clerk, William E Hart (1913).
Clerk of the Peace, G E Smith

BRISTOL

BRISTOL (Gloucester and Somerset), astride the River Avon and within 8 miles of the estuary of the River Severn (Bristol Channel), is a city and seaport 119 miles W of London, with a municipal area of 18,445 acres (29 square miles) and a population at the census of 1911 of 357,059 (estimated at 380,000 in 1920).

The principal industries are shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco factories, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries, and copper, lead and iron works. The harbour was constructed from the Rivers Avon and Frome in 1809 and extends from the Severn (Avonmouth) to the city. The net tonnage of ships entered in 1919 was 1,845,096 tons, and of those cleared 1,804 325 tons, the value of the seaborne trade being stated at £46,899,222 for 1918. The principal imports are grain, fruit, oils, ore, timber, hides, cattle and general merchandise, and the chief exports are machinery, manufactured oils, cotton goods, tin and salt.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (rebuilt by Street 1868–1888), the 14th century Church of St Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth as "the fairest, goodliest and most famous parish church in England"), and the 15th century Temple Church, are Canynges' House, the Merchant Venturers Almshouses, St. Peter's Hospital, the Council House, Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Colston Hall, the University and Clifton College. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by I K Brunel (the designer of the *Great Eastern*) in 1836, but was not completed until 1864.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest, and in 1899 its Chief Magistrate (Sir Herbert Ashman) became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 23 Aldermen and 69 Councillors. The city returns 5 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Brygstowe* and *Bristou*.

Principal City Officers

Lord Mayor (1920–1921) Rt Hn G B Britton, M P
High Steward His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, T D
Recorder, William Blake Odgers, K C (1913).
Sheriff, Maj Owen Stanley Davies, D S O.
Town Clerk, Edmund J. Taylor.

BRADFORD

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding), 192 miles N N W of London and 8 miles W of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is the centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 22,879 acres (about 36 square miles), with a population at the 1911 census of 288,458 (estimated at 294 504 in 1920).

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works, and quarries of freestone.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church), are the Town Hall (1873), Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904), commemorating the inventor of the power loom, Temperance Hall (1837), Grammar School, Technical College (1882), and the Mechanics' Institute (1832).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a county borough in 1888, and a city in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors. Bradford returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers

Lord Mayor (1920–1921) Rt Hn Lt Col A Gadie
Recorder, Thomas Rowland Drake Wright (1905).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Beaumont Morice (1914)
Town Clerk, N L Fleming (1920)

KINGSTON UPON HULL

HULL (officially "Kingston upon Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 181 miles N of London. The municipal area is 9,359 acres (about 15 square miles), with a population of 278,024 at the census of 1911 (estimated at 291,327 in 1920).

Hull is the principal seaport for shipping the manufactures of Yorkshire and Lancashire to Northern Europe, and among its principal imports are grain from Russia and America and timber from Scandinavia, in addition to iron, fish, butter (from Denmark and Siberia), and fruit. The net tonnage of the shipping entered and cleared in 1919 was upwards of 3,000,000 tons, the value of the seaborne trade of the port being stated as £90,398,722 for 1918 and as £148,023,115 for 1919.

The chief buildings, in addition to the Docks, are the Parish Church (Holy Trinity), 272 feet in length (the largest parish church in England), the Guildhall (1915), Exchange (1866), Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Custom House, Dock Offices, Royal Institution (1854), Wilberforce's House and Trinity House (1753).

The name of *Wyke-upon-Hull* was changed to Kingston-upon-Hull by Edward I. in the 13th century. The town was incorporated in 1576 and made a county borough in 1888. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. Hull returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. T. R. Ferens, P.C.
Lord Mayor (1920–21), Rt. Hon. T. B. Atkinson.
Recorder, Henry Thomas Kemp, K.C. (1917)
Sheriff, John William Locking
Town Clerk, H. A. Learoyd, M.A.
Coroner, Col. Alfred Thorney.

NEWCASTLE UPON-TYNE

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland), on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N. of London, has an area of 8,452 acres (13 square miles) and a population of 278,107 at the census of 1911 (estimated at 300,000 in 1920).

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the neighbourhood of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. Its exports include coal, chemicals, pig iron, iron and steel manufactures and machinery; the chief imports being wheat and grain, fruits, iron, iron ore and steel, petroleum, sulphur ore, timber and wood, and potatoes. The net tonnage of ships entered in 1919 was 3,913,232 tons, and of those cleared was 5,043,375 tons. The chief industries are shipbuilding, metal works and machinery, chemicals, glass, brick, tile and earthenware, and rope making.

The principal buildings are the (11th century) "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St. Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (11th century), St. John's (14th century), St. George Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, the Corporation Buildings, Guildhall (1658), Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Newsroom and Art Gallery (1838), Wood Memorial Hall (1870) and the Custom House. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by four bridges, of which the old High Level Bridge (1849) was designed by Robert Stephenson and carries the railway and road way, the new High Level Bridge (1906) carries the railway only.

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 11th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a county borough, and in 1889 was incorporated. The City Corporation now includes a Lord Mayor (1906), 19 Aldermen and 57 Councillors. Newcastle upon-Tyne returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers

Lord Mayor (1920–1921), Rt. Hon. Thomas William Rowe.
Recorder, Llewellyn Arthur Atherley Jones, K.C., M.P. (1906).
Sheriff, Anthony Oates.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Maule Oliver (1907).

NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire), the principal manufacturing centre of hosiery and lace, stands on the left bank of the Trent, where the tributary stream Leen enters the river, 128 miles N.N.W. of London. The municipal area is 10,935 acres (17 square miles), and includes an open market place of 5½ acres in the centre of the city, with a population at the census of 1911 of 259,904 (estimated at 270,000 in 1920).

The city is connected with the North Sea and the Atlantic by canals and is an important railway centre. The principal industries are cotton, silk and merino hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, and the manufacture of tobacco, etc.

The chief buildings are the 11th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842–4), the Guildhall and Sessions Court (1887), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, Exchange, University College, Hospital and Eye Infirmary.

Snotengaham or *Notingeham* (the "town of the Caves") possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation comprises a Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. The city returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers

Mayor (1920–1921), Herbert Bowles
Recorder (vacant, 1920)
Sheriff, John Henry Breckingham
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, William John Board (1908).
City Coroner, Charles Lambert Rothera.

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

It is uncertain when "Palatine" privileges were first exercised in the County of Durham as no formal creation of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have ever been made. From the founding of the See of Lindisfarne out of which the bishopric and palatinate of Durham arose the Bishops received large grants of lands with extensive immunities, and Guthred king of Northumbria and Alfred the Great appear to have confirmed the grant to the See of the whole of the land between the rivers Tyne and Wear. There is no evidence of the exercise of *palatine* privileges by the Bishops prior to the Norman Conquest but it is probable that these were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror and they were exercised by the Prelates until resumed by the Crown in 1836. Palatine counties are understood to have been erected for the defence of neighbouring kingdoms against the Welsh and Scots and were in reality self contained kingdoms in alliance with their creator. The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in some measure retained; the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.
Attorney General, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C.
Solicitor General, Henry Arthur Colefax, K.C.
Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith.
Steward & Clerk of Halmotes, Stamford E. Downing.
Deputy do., G. Aynsley Smith.
Mining Surveyor (vacant).
Receivers, Smiths, Gore & Co.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS (*Asst. Secy.*, H. Bendall, M.A., 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2).—The qualification for membership is the holding of the head mastership of a Public Secondary school for boys in England or Wales administered under a definite form of public or corporate control (*e.g.*, Board of Education Scheme) by a governing body which has powers both to control the school finances and to appoint and dismiss the head master.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and *Urban Districts*, with a population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*).

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*.	Population, 1920.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1920-21. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk * (or Clerk U.D.C.).
England:						
Abingdon, Berks.	6,809	15·5	13·8	31,840	R. W. Langford	H. G. W. d'Almaine.
Accrington, Lancs.	45,029	12·89	13·88	207,700	D. W. Moffit	Arthur Hy. Aitken.
Acton, Middlesex	67,000	17·0	10·4	439,250	†Miss S. M. Smee	W. Hodson.
Aldeburgh, E. Suffolk	2,374	18·5	14·8	11,870	P. Clark	Henry C. Casley.
Andover, Hants	8,000	...	...	36,655	E. A. Farr	Thos. E. Longman.
Appleby, Westmorland	1,736	10·0	16·0	13,158	John Parkin	W. Hewitson.
Arundel, W. Sussex	2,842	12·9	13·2	13,678	E. T. Herington	Arthur Holmes.
Ashton-und.-Lyne, Lancs	45,179	17·7	16·1	199,144	John J. Broadhurst	Fredk. W. Bromley.
Aylesbury, Bucks.	11,048	...	...	...	J. Robinson	J. F. Auld.
Bacup, Lancs.	22,324	12·64	15·60	91,187	Thomas Thompson	Allen G. Broom.
Banbury, Oxon	13,991	15·11	13·1	71,515	S. J. Mawle	Arthur Stockton.
Barnsley, Yorks (W.R.)	53,835	23·96	16·67	187,145	Samuel Jones	A. D. Mason.
Barnstaple, Devon	14,484	13·4	16·6	58,195	Harry Ashton	S. J. Taylor.
Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs.	73,627	24·2	13·4	418,512	Geo. Basterfield	Leonard Hewlett.
Basingstoke, Hants	11,540	...	12·04	77,710	H. Julian	John A. Kingdon.
BATH, Somerset	68,668	14·3	12·5	418,198	J. H. Colmer	Fredk. D. Wardle.
Batley, Yorks (W.R.)	36,395	16·4	16·1	171,276	Thomas Western	Joseph Hanson Craik.
Beccles, E. Suffolk	8,000	...	...	29,540	A. E. Mickleburgh	W. Bryan Forward.
Bedford (Town & County)	41,443	14·11	11·89	220,038	W. E. Sowter	A. Darlow.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	13,075	21·73	14·31	64,720	Theodore Bolus	Adam Aird (*acting*).
Beverley, Yorks (E.R.)	13,654	18·0	13·1	56,098	John Fox	Cecil Hugh Walker.
Bewdley, Worcestershire	2,745	17·84	13·11	9,178	Joseph Oakes	Stanley Hemingway.
Bexhill, E. Sussex	17,067	12·24	10·64	138,710	J. Gibb	T. E. Rodgers, LL.B.
Bideford, Devon	9,500	18·79	14·99	35,730	J. U. Fulford	Wm. Britton Seldon.
Birkenhead, Cheshire	152,345	22·5	13·7	261,930	L. Lees	James Fearnley.
BIRMINGHAM, Warwick.	910,000	20·9	13·0	5,046,326	* (*See* p. 511)	Ernest Griffiths.
Bishop's Castle, Salop	1,409	14·9	19·1	6,550	E. Lockley	Ernest Griffiths.
Blackburn, Lancs.	131,246	14·0	15·9	577,673	Lawrence Cotton	Sir Lewis Beard.
Blackpool, Lancs.	70,671	11·84	15·46	648,000	C. W. Callis	D.L. Harbottle, LL.B.
Blandford Forum, Dorset	3,477	25·8	19·4	14,678	L. B. Bunce	W. H. Wilson.
Bodmin, Cornwall	5,734	...	...	25,024	Harry Liddell	John Pethybridge.
Bolton, Lancs.	184,863	16·5	14·9	953,947	R. Parkinson	Samuel Parker
Bootle, Lancs.	80,172	23·87	15·0	499,154	J. H. Johnston	J. Spencer Tumilty.
Boston, Lincs. (Holland)	16,679	17·9	15·1	62,153	E. Richardson	Edmund Waite.
Bournemouth, Hants	84,000	11·87	13·66	806,298	Chas. H. Cartwright	Herbert Ashling.
Brackley, Northants	2,633	22·5	17·2	12,642	W. R. J. Law	Charles Eric Barnes.
BRADFORD, Yorks	294,504	13·4	16·3	1,786,986	* (*See* p. 512)	Jas. Hughes Cooksey
Bridgnorth, Salop	5,768	14·37	14·33	22,942	Alfred G. Lloyd	Jas. Hughes Cooksey
Bridgwater, Somerset	16,802	19·7	15·7	66,909	S. Berry	Arthur King.
Bridlington, Yorks (E.R.)	16,300	14·5	15·85	110,997	E. Lambert	George Melvin.
Bridport, Dorset	5,962	10·8	7·2	26,186	F. W. Hallett	Austen Whetham.
Brighouse, Yorks (W.R.)	21,000	11·0	14·6	97,695	D. Hardaker	P. T. Grove, LL.B.
Brighton, E. Sussex	131,237	14·14	17·8	895,867	Wm. G. Wellman	Hugo Talbot.
BRISTOL, Glos. and Som.	360,000	18 4	13·9	1,951,586	* (*See* p. 512)	F. H. Norman.
Bromley, Kent	33,649	14·73	11·7	273,570	W. J. Gibbs	F. H. Norman.
Buckingham	3,282	17·2	16·7	18,455	H. R. Harrison	G.H.M. Barker, LL.B.
Burnley, Lancs.	102,391	15·6	15·2	485,225	Edwin Whitehead	John D. Ritchie.
Burton-upon-Trent	48,266	16·69	13·52	304,744	A. H. Yeomans	J.B. Chapman, O.B.E.
Bury, Lancs.	59,407	13·06	16·88	296,793	Thomas Rothwell	John Haslam.
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk	16,412	15·96	12·66	69,373	J. Ridley Hooper	Arthur P. Wheeler.
Buxton, Derbysh.	16,258	14·33	12·56	107,352	Marq. of Hartington	J. B. Ogden, M.A.
Calne, Wilts.	3,539	13·8	12·7	14,978	John Gale	C. O. Gough.
Cambridge	55,812	14·8	11·1	392,592	Benj. C. Jolley	J. E. L. Whitehead, M.A.
CANTERBURY, Kent	24,108	16·6	16·5	133,038	Wright Hunt	Henry Fielding.
CARLISLE, Cumberland	56,437	18·5	13·8	270,937	H.K. Campbell, M.B.E	A. H. Collingwood.
Chard, Somerset	4,568	13·8	13·9	20,211	F. H. Cornelius	John Adams Forward
Chatham, Kent	47,000	21·8	14·8	182,400	H. F. Whyman	Edward B. Lee.
Chelmsford, Essex	22,500	15·3	10·4	128,428	J. O. Thompson, O.B.E.	R. C. Knight, D.S.O., M.C.
Cheltenham, Gloucester	48,944	14·9	13·29	317,263	John D. Bendall	Robt. Owen Seacome
CHESTER	42,000	17·8	13·4	238,188	Col. J. S. Roberts	J. Husband Dickson.
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	44,917	22·7	20·0	160,314	W. H. Edmunds	Jas. H. Rothwell.
CHICHESTER, W. Sussex	12,591	17·7	15·47	69,000	Joseph R. Hobbs	J. W. Loader Cooper.
Chippenham, Wilts.	8,400	...	...	32,000	A. M. Stevens	Francis Hy. Phillips.
Chipping Norton, Oxon	2,972	16·93	15·2	12,589	John H. Hartwell	Frank W. Morgan.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1920.	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1920–21. * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Chorley, Lancs.	30,305	...	...	124,147	Lewis Wilson	John Mills.
Christchurch, Hants	6,000	...	...	34,570	L. Agate	John Druitt.
Cinque Ports (*see* Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, also Rye and Winchelsea)	...	..	...	...	*Lord Warden*, Earl Beauchamp K.G. (1913)	*Registrar*:—R. E. Knocker, Dover.
Clitheroe, Lancs.	12,500	13·3	17·0	52,960	James Thornber	William Self Weeks.
Colchester, Essex	43,452	16·6	13·4	197,070	Arthur J. Lucking	Hy. Chas. Wanklyn.
Colne, Lancs.	25,846	11·2	12·0	109,016	James White	Alfred Varley.
Congleton, Cheshire	11,310	15·5	13·2	37,369	C. D. Bradwell	Edward A. Plant.
COVENTRY, Warwick	119,023	20·2	10·4	522,405	Joseph T. Bates	George Sutton.
Crewe, Cheshire	44,970	...	...	174,518	H. Bullock	Harold S.K. Feltham
Croydon, Surrey	191,982	15·4	11·7	1,191,431	C. H. Clark	Dr. J. M. Newnham.
Darlington, Durham	68,000	20·5	15·7	333,845	Seaton Leng	Henry Gordon Steavenson.
Dartmouth, Devon	7,005	15 8	13·0	33,484	Charles Peck	Sydney J. Pope.
Darwen, Lancs.	40,344	9·58	21·08	172,000	Thomas E. Holgate	W. P. Halliwell, B.A.
Daventry, Northants	3,517	24·4	22·4	16,742	F. W. Mountain	Fredk. Willoughby.
Deal, Kent	11,888	21·08	17·3	57,926	Arthur W. Lambert	Douglas A. Daniels.
Derby	132,461	19 5	13·1	590,086	Robert Laurie	G. Trevelyan Lee.
Devizes, Wiltshire	6,741	17·9	14·3	27,434	John Farmer King	Joseph T. Jackson.
Dewsbury, Yorks (W.R.)	55,401	19·1	17·5	296,095	W. Naylor	John Hall.
Doncaster, Yorks (W.R.)	53,714	21·6	14·0	287,997	F. W. Cocking	R. A. Hall Tovey.
Dorchester	12,000	16·8	16·9	50,238	J. J. Walne	A. G. Symonds
Dover, Kent	43,643	21·82	15 75	203,100	C. E Beaufoy	R. E. Knocker.
Droitwich, Worcs.	4,146	17·2	15·9	23,372	Edward Evans	Samuel John Tombs.
Dudley, Worcestershire	51,079	24·2	13·44	194,039	H. W. Hughes	A. Holt.
Dukinfield, Cheshire	19,422	17 75	12·95	98,218	H. Bown	Ernest Barlow.
Dunstable, Beds.	8,900	14·60	10·71	33,124	W. E. Seamons	C. C. S. Benning.
DURHAM	17,550	20·24	17·16	71,000	William Thwaites	G. Armitage Carpenter.
Ealing, Middlesex	76,000	13·3	10·8	543,370	F. Hall-Jones	George E. Brydges.
Eastbourne, E. Sussex	52,542	12·1	11·62	477,029	Edward Duke	Hy. West Fovargue.
East Ham, Essex	144,451	16 2	9·8	576,000	A. H. Wiseman	C. Eustace Wilson.
East Retford, Notts	14,000	...	...	65,372	John Peatfield	Wm. Percival Jones.
Eccles, Lancs.	42,700	15·4	11·1	193,327	A. Bethel	Edwin Parkes.
Edmonton, Middlesex	75,744	16 33	9·25	249,437	†W. G. Crouch	F. W. Clarton.
Enfield, Middlesex	56,338	16·98	10·27	329,498	†Joseph Norton	T. W. Scott.
Evesham, Worcestershire	8,341	...	...	40,508	Geoffrey New	Thomas Allard Cox.
EXETER	60,000	14·68	12·28	354,932	A. C. Roper	H. Lloyd Parry, B.A.
Eye, E. Suffolk	2,000	18·5	17·8	8,755	George Culyer	Harold Warnes.
Falmouth, Cornwall	13,500	13·7	15·6	55,704	C. L. Fox	W. H. Lupton.
Faversham, Kent	10,619	18·7	13·3	47,829	Evan Jenkins	Guy Tassell.
Folkestone, Kent	34,000	19 6	12·5	272,000	R. G. Wood	Arthur Fred. Kidson
Fowey, Cornwall	2,276	11·9	13·9	17,721	Robert Vincent	H. S. Graham.
Gateshead, Durham	125,965	26·45	16·76	465,694	W. Clough	William Swinburne.
Gillingham, Kent	60,000	23 7	11·0	196,310	J. J. Knight	F. C. Boucher, LL.B.
Glastonbury, Somerset	3,908	13·59	15·12	25,856	J. C. Morland	R. T. Gould, M.A.
Glossop, Derby	21,688	13·01	16·69	93,180	Sam. Bamforth	George H. Lea.
GLOUCESTER	55,189	18·9	14·21	279,391	J. O. Roberts	G. Sheffield Blakeway
Godalming, Surrey	8,847	12·54	10·04	52,963	W. H. Pitcher	T. Percival Whately.
Godmanchester, Hunts	2,133	...	...	14,787	G J. Herbert	Kenneth Hunnybun.
Grantham, Lincoln	22,065	17·40	10·83	91,124	George Robinson	Aubrey Henry Malim
Gravesend, Kent	28,117	...	...	148,875	W. J. Harrington	Hy. Hampton Brown, B.A.
Grimsby, Lincoln	79,890	22·34	12·90	331,353	F. Thornton	J. W. Jackson O.B.E.
Guildford, Surrey	23,820	16 5	11·6	172,428	G. W. Franks	A. D. Jenkins, M.B.F.
Halifax, Yorks (W.R.)	104,000	13·0	15·4	543,565	Thomas Hey	Percy Saunders.
Harrogate, Yorks (W.R.)	33,706	10·7	13·9	277,655	J. Shepherd	Jos. Turner Taylor.
Hartlepool, Durham	20,628	28·8	18·2	88,954	J. T. Graham	Jos. H. Smith.
Harwich, Essex	13,623	24·7	11·2	45,005	William McLearon	A. J. Hanslip Ward.
Haslingden, Lancs.	18,719	11·8	15·3	91,133	J. H. Anderton	W. Musgrove.
Hastings, E. Sussex	61,145	13·0	16·0	412,322	W. James Fellows	Percy Idle.
Hedon, Yorks (E.R.)	1,171	26·7	14·6	3,299	R. A. Park	J. Watson.
Helston, Cornwall	2,738	16·2	22·3	9,876	W. J. Johns	Jos. Walker Tyacke.
Hemel Hempsted, Herts.	17,888	22·7	11·3	65,552	W. Runham	Alfred E. Usher.
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon	6,456	21·3	13·6	33,904	W. A. Hobbs	Alfred Caldecott.
HEREFORD	24,989	26 8	11·6	135,208	G. A. C. Thynne	Robert Batteraby.
Hertford	10,384	20·4	11·9	56,812	J. Burnett Smith	Alfred Baker.
Heywood, Lancs.	26,798	15·65	13·4	123,063	J. S. Hargreaves	George G. Bouchier.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1921–22. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman, U.D.C.	Town Clerk. (or Clerk U.D.C.).
High Wycombe, Bucks ...	23,000	15·89	11·1	82,244	H. Stratford	C. H. Wood.
Higham Ferrers, N'thants	2,726	20·1	12·2	8,524	Thomas Patenall ...	Wm. H. Simpson, B.A.
Honiton, Devon	3,191	13·6	18·5	17,589	Mrs. J. M Phillips...	Edward Wm. Hellier.
Hornsey, Middlesex	98,283	12·09	10·5	711,664	J. A. Dunmore	F. D. Askey.
Hove, E. Sussex	46,000	11·09	13·2	431,561	F. W. A. Cushman	W. Jernyn Harrison, B.A.
Huddersfield, Yorks	107,821	15·29	13·23	628,408	J. A. Woolven	J. Henry Field, LL.B.
Hull, Yorks (E.R.)	284,357	19·4	15·1	1,438,379	* (*See* p.	512.)
Huntingdon	4,003	15·1	10·9	22,055	Frederick M. Hinde	J. W. Winter.
Hyde, Cheshire	34,000	14·9	13·07	170,123	S. Fawley	Thos. Brownson, B.A.
Hythe, Kent.....	7,000	23·37	11·63	47,851	Charles D. Twopeny	Bernard C. Drake.
Ilford, Essex.....	85,000	14·0	9·9	455,456	†H. G. Odell	A. Partington.
Ilkeston, Derby	53,000	22·6	12·4	92,578	William Smith	Sidney F. James, O.B.E.
Ipswich, E. Suffolk.....	73,934	...	...	365,328	F. J. Mason	William Bantoft, O.B.E.
Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham	33,732	27·0	19·5	142,000	Robert Andison	Geo. Johnson, jun.
Keighley, Yorks (W.R.) .	43,490	14·0	13·9	214,785	John Wm. Midgley .	Smith Terry.
Kendal, Westmorland ...	14,463	12·29	14·08	73,870	H. Hoggarth	John E. Bolton.
Kidderminster, Worcs....	27,544	14·60	15·13	108,569	W. Cooke	J. H. Thursfield.
King's Lynn, Norfolk.....	20,201	19·65	14·52	90,675	H. Ingleby	J. W. Woolstencroft
Kingston-upon-Thames...	37,975	13·5	16·01	236,307	W. E. St. L. Finny M.D	Harold Albt. Winser.
Lancaster	41,414	17 8	14·6	199,747	Thomas Wilkinson .	T. Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A.
Launceston, Cornwall ...	4,117	14·0	16·4	20,050	J. Treleaven	Claude Hurst Peter.
Leamington, Warwick ...	29,458	15·4	13 6	193,843	K. R. England	Leo Rawlinson.
Leeds, Yorks (W.R.).....	480,297	25·0	12·8	2,339,971	* (*See* p.	511.)
Leicester.....	245,000	15·34	13·6	1,180,315	G. E. Hilton	H. A. Pritchard.
Leigh, Lancs.	46,780	21·05	14·74	300,264	G. Holden	T. B. Bamber.
Leominster, Hereford ...	5,737	23·3	15·1	36,224	J. Benj. Dowding	W. T. Sale.
Lewes, E. Sussex	10,972	18·72	13·43	63,885	Charles Patrick	R. T. Baxter, M.A.
Leyton, Essex	130,000	17·0	11·3	540,739	†T. P. Haines	R. Vincent.
Lichfield, Staffs.	8,745	19·6	15·9	47,962	L. R. Deacon	W. Brocksom.
Lincoln	70,700	18·2	11·98	327,828	T. C. Halkes	William Bagshaw, O.B.E.
Liskeard, Cornwall.....	4,371	...	...	20,594	S. Bone	Alfred W. Venning.
Liverpool, Lancs.	761,948	23·9	17·0	5,120,128	* (*See* p.	510.)
Lostwithiel, Cornwall ...	1,373	...	...	4,898	Reginald Santo	J. Percival Heath.
Loughborough, Leics. ...	27,000	16·0	12·6	124,182	W. F. Charles	Harry Perkins.
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey)	9,883	...	...	38,341	William Lacey	Herbert Sharpley.
Lowestoft, E. Suffolk.....	39,131	20·85	20·62	164,242	Maj. S. W. Humphery	R. B. Nicholson, O.B.E
Ludlow, Salop	5,926	19·4	16·8	23,055	Edward Sheldon ...	W. Charles Tyrrell.
Luton, Beds	58,000	26·6	10·3	278,333	Harry Arnold	William Smith.
Lydd, Kent	2,874	...	...	10,100	Charles E. Bass	G. G. H. Witcheil.
Lyme Regis, Dorset	2,294	14·8	15·4	11,891	A. Wiscombe	H. J. Ramsbotham.
Lymington, Hants	4,389	15·17	13·68	22,402	E. A. G. Stone	Herbert E. Tizard.
Macclesfield, Cheshire ...	32,211	13·2	15·3	127,597	Joseph Geo. Frost...	F. Ralph Oldfield.
Maidenhead, Berks.....	17,516	14·8	11.1	97,644	T. W. Stuchbery ...	H. E. Davies.
Maidstone, Kent.....	35,475	17·0	13·7	209,397	William Day	S. Lance Monckton.
Maldon, Essex	6,248	19·4	13·7	24,328	H. W. Sadd	Frederick Hy. Bright
Malmesbury, Wilts.....	2,511	11·0	14·9	8,370	F. W. Weeks	Montagu Hy. Chubb.
Manchester, Lancs.....	778,229	17·6	13·7	4,887,404	* (*See* p.	510.)
Mansfield, Notts	36,888	20·8	10·7	147,521	S. Beazley.....	John Harrop White.
Margate, Kent	30.000	15·9	13·1	240,941	A. B. Pilcher	Edward Brooke.
Marlborough, Wilts	4,401	14·8	11·4	21,559	Joseph Southgate ...	E. Llewellyn Gwillim
Middlesbrough, Yorks ...	132,444	26·66	18·39	537,745	Thomas D. Stewart	Preston Kitchen, O.B.E.
Middleton, Lancs.	28,872	14·0	14·0	148,436	W. B. Scott	J. P. Walmsley.
Monmouth	5,269	22·0	14·2	24,440	Arthur T. Blake.....	A. C. Tweedie.
Morecambe, Lancs.	12,123	14·6	17·8	90,031	J. R. Birkett	J. Entwistle, M.B.E.
Morley, Yorks (W.R.) ...	24,378	15·3	13·9	113,576	H. Hedley Watson	F. Thackray.
Morpeth, Northumb. ...	7,436	20·4	17·1	24,792	George Jackson	James Jardin.
Mossley, Lancs.	13,209	18·7	13·5	63,000	John Platt	Joseph Hyde.
Nelson, Lancs.	42,000	9·0	12·6	198,913	Robert W. Gibson...	J. H. Baldwick.
Newark, Notts.....	17,000	18·3	16·5	83,540	H. E. Branston	H. Talbents, M.A.
Newbury, Berks	12,107	14·1	13·7	56,021	G. Griffin	F. Quekett Lough.
Newcastle-under-Lyme...	20,281	23·5	17·8	63,729	H. W. Whitfield.....	Joseph Griffith, LL.B.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	276,207	23·3	17·6	1,774,017	* (*See* p.	513.)
Newport, I. of Wight ...	11,131	18·6	13·3	49,182	E. Munden	T. Ross Pratt.

Cities, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population 1920	Rate per 1 000 Births	Rate per 1 000 Deaths	Rateable Value £	Mayor 1920-21 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U D C	Town Clerk (or Clerk U D C)
Newport, Mon	98,964	22 12	12 88	501,098	William A. Linton	Albert A Newman
New Romney, Kent	1,333			6,819	A F C C Luxmore, K C	Walter Lamacraft
Northampton	88,944	15 3	13 7	420,391	W Harvey Reeves, O B E	Herbert Hankinson
NORWICH, Norfolk	124,997	16 35	13 8	480 219	*Lt. Col Granville Duff	Arnold Henry Miller
NOTTINGHAM	270 000	26 2	13 1	1,351,415	(See p 513.)	
Nuneaton, Warwick	37,073	22 6	16 5	157,513	J Randle	F S Clay, M B E.
Okehampton, Devon	3,200	17 8	10 4	11,674	B B Newcombe	J J Newcombe
Oldham, Lancs	147,483	15 7	16 0	609,088	W Lees	T J Williams
Ossett, Yorks	14 081			61,723	T J Peace	T W Wilson
Oswestry, Salop	9,991			62,931	J H Hill	A Walter Morris
OXFORD	53 048	17 06	12 83	456 601	E B Lewis	Richard Bacon M A
Penryn, Cornwall	3 092	17 43	11 96	8,405	J M Thomas	Matthew H Truscott
Penzance, Cornwall	13 478	10 29	14 97	62 852	C E Venning	Thomas H Cornish
PETERBOROUGH	33,574	15 02	13 73	161,249	Walter Riselay	W T Mellows, LL.B
Plymouth (Amalgamated Borough)	213,759	19 17	18 90	1,088,095	L R Dunstan	R J Fittall, O B E
Pontefract, Yorks (W R)	15,960			94,152	T J Sides	William Haddock.
Poole, Dorset	41 150	18 7	12 8	210,205	J C W Julyan	Charles Lisby
Portsmouth, Hants	245,827	20 96	16 96	1 316,730	John Timpson	F J Sparks
Preston, Lancs	117,277	17 45	14 72	480,000	T Parkinson	Alfred Howarth
Pudsey, Yorks (W R)	14 027	17 5	17 3	60 297	W H Sharp	Alfred E Evans
Queenborough, Kent	2,468	20 3	10 1	15,305	Stanley Johnson	E C Harris
Ramsgate, Kent	29,603	17 0	13 2	155 092	R W Philpott	A Blasdale Clarke
Rawtenstall, Lancs	30 516	11 65	12 37	124,455	J Taylor	James Whalley
Reading, Berks	92 320	16 7	11 9	509,975	Denys Eggington	C S Johnson
Reigate, Surrey	28 502	14 1	12 2	210,169	H Crosfield	Alfred Smith.
Retford, Notts	13 385			47,998	V S Woods	W Percival Jones
Richmond, Surrey	34 500	13 4	12 8	332,517	S L Loney, M A	Henry Sagar
Richmond, Yorks (N R)	3,934	20 32	12 25	16,126	F J Hodgson	T L Webb, B.A.
RIPON, Yorks (W R)	8,847	18 76	17 07	44,013	G H Newton	J Henry Gough
Rochdale, Lancs	93,806	18 7	16 2	515,444	Harry Clark	W H Hickson, O B E
ROCHESTER, Kent	31 384	17 9	11 3	141 798	Maj J G Winch B A	Apsley Kennette
Romsey, Hants	4 671			17 559	F Freemantle	B W Attlee, M A
Rotherham Yorks (W R)	72 837	22 75	13 19	335,169	K W Fieldsend	Chas L des Forges
Ryde, I of Wight	10 608	13 79	18 77	70 730	A Andrews	Thomas J Pawdry
Rye, E Sussex	4,229	10 97	8 53	16,995	Jesse Louis Deacon	Walter Dawes
Saffron Walden, Essex	6 311	12 7	12 7	27 638	David Miller	William Adams
ST ALBANS, Herts	25 000	13 41	10 75	144,863	E Watson	E Percy Debenham
St Helens, Lancs	105 000	25 5	15 0	411 259	R. Ellison	W H Andrew
St Ives, Cornwall	7,179	14 22	16 51	23 454	J Daniel (jun.)	Edward Boase
St Ives, Hunts	3,015	10 4	14 3	18,030	J Johnson	G Dennis Day, LL B
Salford, Lancs	226,225	18 8	15 8	1,114,399	F Hampson	L C Evans
SALISBURY Wilts	21 217	21 6	7 1	121,296	Thomas W Berry	Fred G Cole
Saltash, Cornwall	4,130	17 7	9 4	14,700	J H Pooley	*F E Cleverton
Sandwich, Kent	3,040	20 0	12 0	13,264	George C Solley	E Cotton Byrne, B A
Scarborough, Yorks (N R)	38 350	13 4	15 4	252,032	M J Whittaker	Sydney Jones
Shaftesbury, Dorset	1,873	20 2	13 3	6,425	A E. Gower	J Kingsley Rutter
SHEFFIELD, Yorks (W R)	479 474	21 0	13 9	2 187,944	* (See pp 511-12)	
Shrewsbury, Salop	31 018	18 2	14 3	175,427	R E. Jones	R F Prideaux.
Smethwick, Staffs	73 000	22 19	13 0	316,191	Charles Woodcock	G Coles Lloyd
Southampton, Hants	165,000	19 5	13 0	805 700	Herbert Blatch	R R. Linthorne
Southend-on Sea Essex	120,000	11 58	14 2	614,960	John Francis	H J Wolwood
South Molton, Devon	2,742			13,583	W Mounljoy	R L. Ricard
Southport, Lancs	70 144	12 23	14 01	549 664	W H Potts	J Ernest Jarratt
South Shields, Durham	116,000	26 5	17 0	495,913	A D Johnston	John M Hayton, B A
Southwold, E Suffolk	2 655	18 1	12 8	16,308	C W Fowler	Ernest Read Cooper
Stafford ..	28,240	17 0	12 8	16,238	R. F B Coling	Ernest George Nainton.
Stalybridge, Cheshire	27,000	15 7	18 0	123,752	Mrs Ada J Summers	Frank H Worsley
Stamford, Linca.	10,500	18 7	14 6	39,612	Albert Cliff	Charles Atter
Stockport, Cheshire	130,868	15 5	13 33	643,598	C Royle	Robert Hyde.
Stockton-on Tees	63,932	24 1	16 5	331,230	Ralph Spark	Thos Downey
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs	234,534	22 3	20 3	848,014	W E Robinson	E. B. Sharpley
Stourbridge, Worcester	28,146	20 02	15 10	70,476	Charles S Hall	William W. Goddard
Stratford upon-Avon	8,483	11 8	12 8	48,045	Edward Fox	Robert Lunn
Sudbury, W. Suffolk	7,136	15 1	14 5	24,555	Alfred Goat	L. M Braithwaite

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1901.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1920-21. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Sunderland, Durham	149,213	27·7	17·9	740,507	Walter Raine	Henry Craven, O.B.E.
Sutton Coldfield	25 000	15·74	11·56	145,203	George F. Pearson	R. A. Reay-Nadin.
Swindon, Wilts.	54,000	16·86	11·97	256,897	E. Jones	Robert Hilton.
Tamworth, Staffs.	7,738	20·7	13·0	29,690	P. Millington	R. H. Briggs, LL.B.
Taunton, Somerset	24,000	14·1	12·4	112,370	W. G. Potter	W. H. Bailey.
Tenterden, Kent	3,651	10·6	10·5	20,174	Maj. H. Neve, V.D.	Joseph Munn-Mace.
Tewkesbury, Glouces.	5,287	18·4	15·4	23,642	W. T. Boughton	H. Alec Badham.
Thetford, Norfolk	4,778	16·35	11·3	19,192	J. G. Brown	J. Houchen.
Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks.	19,671	24·42	19·15	101,580	Robert Reed	Thos. K. Dobson.
Tiverton, Devon	10,205	14·26	12·87	58,961	W. Barrons	J. Follett Pugsley.
Todmorden, Yorks(W.R.) and Lancs.	25,404	12·77	16·11	122,795	T. Greenwood	H. Garratt.
Torquay, Devon	38,772	15·2	15·1	207,101	Harry Williams	Frederick S. Hex.
Torrington, Great, Devon	3,041	15·53	14·21	9,803	W. T. Luxton	George Mark Doe.
Totnes, Devon	4,128	20·85	15·13	20,845	E. Windeatt	George E. Windeatt.
Tottenham, Middlesex	152,508	17·7	8·3	602,376	†I. Akker	R. C. Graves, LL.B.
TRURO, Cornwall	11,385	...	...	45,800	Natl. B. Bullen	Frederick Parkin.
Tunbridge Wells, Kent	36,100	13·4	12·07	307,532	H. J. Willmot	Wm. Chas. Cripps.
Tynemouth, Northumb.	60,426	26·6	18·3	271,334	Herbert Coats	Stanley Wilson.
WAKEFIELD, Yorks(W.R.)	51,511	17·2	16 8	257,395	George Foster	Abram C. Allibone, O.B.E.
Wallasey, Cheshire	78,504	16·06	14·4	539,311	E. G. Parkinson	H. W. Cook.
Wallingford, Berks.	2,716	...	...	12,756	Charles T. Rogerson	Francis R. Hedges
Wallsend, Northumb.	41,343	26·9	16·5	204,683	William Forrest	W. V. Mulcaster.
Walsall, Staffs.	92,724	21·71	14·58	337,906	H. H. Tucker	Herbert Lee.
Walthamstow, Essex	124,580	16·8	10·2	505,775	†J. Lyne	C. S. Watson, LL. D.
Wareham, Dorset	2,002	20·2	19·5	5,670	A. E. Bussey	A. Laws (*temp.*).
Warrington, Lancs.	80,000	21·1	13·8	330,136	R. Henshall	A. T. Hallaway.
Warwick	11,858	...	...	70,867	Lt.-Col. R. A. Richardson.	Henry J. Brown.
Wednesbury, Staffs.	31,594	22·9	14·07	112,038	T. J. Withers	Thomas Jones.
WELLS, Somerset	4,655	8·92	11·77	21,646	E. E. Barnes	Ed. Pyndar Foster.
Wenlock, Salop	15,244	17·6	12·1	59,267	W. J. Milner	F. H. Potts, LL.M.
West Bromwich, Staffs.	72,814	23·4	15·0	263,448	J. E. Cox	Alfred Wickham.
West Ham, Essex	287,969	29·0	14·7	1,347,269	D. J. Davis	G. E Hilleary, O.B.E.
West Hartlepool, Durham	70,000	23·98	16·1	301,167	J. W. Branson	Higson Simpson.
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, Dorset	22,325	...	...	122,857	R. A. Bolt	Frederick Fernihough.
Whitehaven, Cumberland	19,044	27·5	17·8	78,782	G. Palmer	E. B. Croasdell.
Widnes, Lancs.	31,544	23·8	19·0	190,151	E. Wood	H. S. Oppenheim.
Wigan, Lancs.	85,944	24·44	16·79	414,303	Edwin Yates	Wm. Henry Tyrer.
Willesden	170,892	21·06	6·71	962,141	†W. M. Bolton	Stanley W. Ball.
Wilton, Wilts	2,124	...	...	10,585	G. J. Carse	Percy D. Aylward.
Wimbledon, Surrey	62,283	18·9	10·6	459 484	Dudley Stuart	A. Steele Sheldon
Winchelsea, Sussex	693	...	...	4,500	Alfred Osman	Walter Dawes.
WINCHESTER, Hants	23,380	16·0	11·8	146,745	A. R Dyer	Thomas Holt, O.B.E.
Windsor, Berks	19,038	17·1	14·6	127,900	R. G. Rawkins	E. Cecil Durant.
Wisbech, Cambs.	10,828	15·8	16·2	52,821	J. T. Jeffery	C. E. F. Copeman. M.A., C.M.G.
Wokingham, Berks	4,352	19·1	11·6	23,351	Philip Gale	J. H. E. Clifton.
Wolverhampton, Staffs.	95,328	30·0	14·2	504,966	J. Thompson	E. E. W. Howell.
Woodstock, Oxon.	1,594	22·1	12 0	4,534	A. R. Lay	Stanley Herman.
WORCESTER	52,000	16·0	12·5	240,815	Charles Edwards	Samuel Southall.
Workington, Cumb.	25,092	26·8	15·0	113,496	W. J. Dodgson	Thomas Jackson.
Worthing, W. Sussex	40,000	12·1	12·5	...	Mrs. E. Chapman	J. Kennedy Allerton.
Yarmouth, Great, Norfolk and Suffolk	55,905	28·3	13·4	263,550	W. G. Knights	W. E. Stephens, O.B.E.
Yeovil, Somerset	14,500	16·7	12·8	68,391	W.R.E. Mitchelmore	Maj. H. C. C. Batten, D.S.O.
YORK	82,282	16·8	14·0	429,093	*Edward Walker	Percy J. Spalding.

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THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Position and Extent—The Principality of Wales occupies the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 7,467 sq miles, and a population (1911) of 1,724 800 It is bounded on the N by the Irish Sea, on the S by the Bristol Channel, on the E by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, Hereford and Monmouth, and on the W by St George's Channel The greatest length from N to S (Point of Air to Barry Island) is 136 miles, and the greatest breadth from W to E (St David's Head to the English border) is 92 miles.

Separated from the mainland of Wales by the Menai Straits is the Welch island county of *Anglesey* or Mon (276 sq miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft long), built by Telford in 1826 and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft long) of the L. & N W Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850 Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N W of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles)

Relief—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,571 ft, Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft, Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft), Berwyn (Aran fawddy 2 970 ft), Powys (Plinlimmon 2,462 ft Drygan Fawr 2,115 ft, Radnor 2,163 ft), and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft, Brecon Beacon 2,862 ft, Pen y gaver fawr 2,660 ft)

Hydrography—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn* (*see* England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England The *Usk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee" The *Towy* (68 miles), *Teifi* (50 miles), *Taff* (40 miles), *Dovey* (30 miles), *Tâf* (25 miles), and *Conway* (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welch rivers

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide, *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claerwen valleys

EARLY HISTORY

Celts and Romans—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The *Roman* conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caradog* (Caratâcus), King of the Silures, a tribe inhabiting the present counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, Radnor and Monmouth. In A D 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Caerleon-on Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). *Christianity* was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century, and the faith thus established was preserved (after the withdrawal of the Roman garrison) by native effort, and was carried to the northernmost corners of the British Isles by missionaries to the Hebrides and to the Orkneys and Shetlands

The Anglo Saxon Attacks—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S W Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welch (=Foreign). The West Saxons victory of Deorham (577) isolated the Waelisc of Wales from those of Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (613) similarly cut off communication with the Waelisc of Strathclyde In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welch were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dyke) In the 9th century *Rhodri Mawr* united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land, and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N), *Powys* (Mid) and *Dehenbarth* (S) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last-named being Howel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Lewelyn ap Seissyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1015–1022.

The Norman Conquest—After the Norman conquest of England William I created Palatine counties along the Welch frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven Henry I introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welch rose under the leadership of *Gryffith ap Rhys* and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136 From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendency over the whole of Wales, and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign, but Llewelyn, the son of Iorwerth, was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welch and English, and his brother David was captured and executed by the English in 1283. On Feb 7, 1301, Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I, was created *Prince of Wales*, a title thenceforward borne by the heir apparent to the throne of England

The Welch are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (Eisteddfod), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

WELCH PRINCES.

Independent Princes, A.D. 840 to 1282.		English Princes, Since A.D. 1301.	
Roderick the Great	840	Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II.), cr. Pr. of Wales	1301
Anarawd, son of Roderick	877	Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	1343
Howel Dda, the Good	942	Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Jefan and Jago	948	Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Howel ap Jefan, the Bad	972	Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Cadwallon, his brother	984	Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Meredith ap Owen ap Howell Dha	985	Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Idwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel	992	Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Llewelyn ap Sitsyhlt	1015	Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric	1023	Henry Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1610
Griffith ap Llewelyn Sitaylht	1034	Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Bleddyn	1063	Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
Trahaern ap Caradoc	1073	George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Griffith ap Cynan	1079	Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1727
Owain Gwynedd	1136	George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
David ap Owain Gwynedd	1169	George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1762
Llewelyn the Great	1194	Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	1841
David ap Llewelyn	1240	George (George V.)	1901
Llewelyn ap Griffith	1246	Edward	1910

WELCH COUNTIES.

ACREAGE, POPULATION (1911), LORDS LIEUTENANT AND HIGH SHERIFFS.

Counties and Capitals.			Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff, 1910.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)	120,417	50,928	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt., C.B.	Ernest Bland Royden.
Brecknock (Brecon)	469,281	59,287	Lord Glanusk, C.B., D.S.O.	David Daniel.
Cardigan (Cardigan)	443,071	59,879	Herbert Davies-Evans	Fredk. D. Harford, C.V.O.
Carmarthen (Carmarthen)	588,472	160,406	John Hinds	Henry Coulson Bond.
Carnarvon (Carnarvon)	322,742	125,043	John Ernst. Greaves, C.B.E.	Thomas Fredk. Tattersall.
Denbigh (Denbigh)	426,084	144,783	Lord Kenyon	Col. John E. Mellor, C.B.
Flint (Mold)	159,575	92,705	Henry Neville Gladstone.	David Falconer Pennant.
Glamorgan (Cardiff)	487,329	1,120,910	Earl of Plymouth.	Henry Gething Lewis.
Merioneth (Dolgelley)	544,035	45,565	Sir A. Osm'nd Williams Bt.	Owen Morgan Owen.
Montgomery (Montgomery).	510,111	53,146	Sir H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt.	Maj. H. Harwood-Banner.
Pembroke (Pembroke) Haverfordwest	393,003	89,956	Lord St. Davids Sir C. E. Gregg Philipps.	Wm. H. Montagu Leeds.
Radnor (Presteign)	238,663	22,590	Sir Arthur Walsh, K.C.V.O.	Capt. J. E. H. G. Clarke.

OTHER WELCH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Counties.	Chairman of Q.S.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
Anglesey	The Lord Lieutenant	R. O. Pierce	W. O. Jones	R. H. Prothero.
Brecknock	Hon. R. C. Devereux	Lord Glanusk, C.B.	H. F. W. Harries	Col. C. G. Cole-Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cardigan	J. W. W. Bund	Peter Iver	F. R. Roberts	E. Williams.
Carmarthen	F. D. W. Drummond	J. Ll. Thomas	J. W. Nicholas	W. P. Phillips.
Carnarvon	The Lord Lieutenant	Rev. W. Morgan	A. Bodvel Roberts	J. Griffith.
Denbigh	L. W. Jelf-Petit	W. G. Dodd	W. R. Evans, LL.B.	E. Jones.
Flint	Lord Justice Bankes	T. Eyton	H. A. Tilby	R. Y. Davies.
Glamorgan	Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bt., M.P., K.C., D.S.O.	Hopkin Morgan, C.B.E.	T. M. Franklen	L. Lindsay, O.B.E., M.V.O.
Merioneth	The Lord Lieutenant	L. J. Davies	D. Breese	R. Jones.
Montgomery	Richard Lloyd	Hugh Lewis	G. R. D. Harrison	W. J. Holland.
Pembroke Haverfordwest	Sir C. E. G. Philipps E. M. Sanson	W. Palmer Morgan	R. A. Wheatley	F. T. B. Summers
Radnor	W. Green Price	C. C. Rogers	H. V. Vaughan	R. Jones.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and *Urban Districts*, with population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*).

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value.	Mayor, 1920-21 * Lord Mayor † Chairman, U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Aberavon, Glamorg.	14,000	24·8	15·8	57,015	Sydney H. Byass	Moses Thomas.
Aberdare	53,512	23·5	13·2	£18,936	†D. R. Llewellyn	W. R. Morgan.
Abergavenny, Mon.	8,750	18·7	16·2	39,111	Lt.-Col. J. G. Bishop, O.B.E.	Wm. H. Hopwood.
Aberystwyth, Card.	8,412		17·0	50,302	Rufus Williams	John Evans.
BANGOR, Carn.	11,237	17 33	14·25	44,944	R. J. Williams	J. Pentir Williams.
Beaumaris, Anglesey	2,231	...	...	9,752	J. H. Burton	J. Hugh Thomas.
Brecon	5,908	19·1	14·2	26,612	John D. D. Evans	G. Hyatt Williams.
CARDIFF, Glamorg.	204,436	18·1	12·9	£1,237,897	(*see* below)	(*see* below).
Cardigan	3,569	18·2	17·6	14,060	B. O. Gwynne	David Morgan Jones.
Carmarthen	10,221			44,127	Rev. A. Fuller Mills	H. Brunel White.
Carnarvon	9,119	19·0	22·5	33,216	O. Jones	R. O. Roberts.
Conway, Carn.	6,700	12·9	10·7	36,400	G. W. Hyde	Hugh Parry.
Cowbridge, Glamorg.	1,167	7·8	7·0	4,038	Edward John	Wm. Thos. Gwyn.
Denbigh	6,892	17·65	14·45	36,959	Llewelyn Jones	Robert Davies.
Flint	5,474	34·5	14 7	20,027	R. W. Barber	J. Bibby Denny.
Haverfordwest, Pemb.	5,920	18·54	16·0	15,250	W. G. Rowlands	R. T. P. Williams.
Kidwelly, Carm.	3,300	...		10,731	David Phillips	Walter Robt. James.
Lampeter, Card.	1,802	13·4	12·7	7,792	Lewis Jones	J. Ernest Lloyd.
Llandovery, Carm.	1,993	20·7	11·6	6,276	Richard Thomas	H. Alfred Thomas.
Llanelly, Carm.	38,800	17·8	11·6	135,916	Joseph Roberts	Henry W. Spowart.
Llanfyllin, Montgom.	1,633	18·5	18·0	7,571	John Lomax	N. B. Edwards.
Llanidloes, Montgom.	2,594	...	...	8,000	William Mills	Arthur Davies.
Merthyr Tydfil	71,638	24·5	14·8	283,608	David Jones	T. Aneuryn Rees.
Montgomery	983	8·6	17·4	7,892	Richard Roberts	Chas. Sydney Pryce.
Neath, Glamorg.	17,586	20·3	14·4	71,309	John Davies	A. E. I. Curtis.
Pembroke	15,673	21·96	14·5	54,712	Owen Hire	Ronald D. Lowless.
Pwllheli, Carnarvon	3,791	12·7	10·04	15,375	Richard Roberts	W. Cradoc Davies.
Rhondda	185,329	23·0	13·1	595,067	†Abel Jacob	Sir Walter Nicholas.
Ruthin, Denbigh	2,824	12·2	12·3	12,052	W. Godfrey Lecomber	Baldwin Griffith.
Swansea, Glamorg.	170,000	18·3	12·7	£783,748	(*see* below)	(*see* below).
Tenby, Pemb.	4,368	13·56	15·6	26,600	William Davies	G. Lort Stokes.
Welshpool, Montgom.	5,917	21·0	15·5	41,253	G. R. D. Harrison	C. Pryce Yearsley.
Wrexham, Denbigh	18,377	18·6	13·1		James Sauvage	Lawson Taylor.

CARDIFF.

CARDIFF (Glamorgan) at the mouth of the river Taff (Caer Taff), the port of the South Wales coal fields, has a municipal area of 8,095 acres, and a population at the census of 1911 of 182,280 (estimated at 204,436 in 1920). The net tonnage of ships entered at the port in 1919 was 5,599,000 tons, and of those cleared 6,163,000 tons, the value of the seaborne trade being £30,981,000 in 1918. The prosperity of the city is largely due to the opening of the Docks in 1839, and to their continuous development since that date. The chief exports are coal, coke, patent fuel, iron, and iron and steel manufactures, and there is a large ship repairing industry.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, Technical College, City Hall and Law Courts, and Glamorgan County Hall. The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

City Officers.

Lord Mayor (1920-21) Rt. Hon. James Taylor.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Sir T. W. Lewis.
Recorder, W. Llewelyn Williams, K.C.
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Cecil G. Brown.

SWANSEA.

SWANSEA (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the River Tawe, is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of the United Kingdom, and contains the largest tube works in the country. The trade of the port also includes coal and patent fuel; the net tonnage of ships entered in 1919 being 2,253,750 tons, and of those cleared 2,253,605 tons.. The municipal area is 24,193 acres, with a population at the census of 1911 of 114,673 (estimated at 167,000 in 1920).

The principal buildings are the Norman castle (re-built in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), and the 17th century Grammar School, founded by Hugh Gore. Swansea was chartered by King John, and incorporated as a borough by Henry III. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

City Officers.

Mayor (1920-21), Percy Molyneux.
Recorder, Sir E. Marlay Samson, K.B.E., K.C.
Town Clerk, H. Lang-Coath.

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length* of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 31,510 square miles (land and water), with a population (at the census of 1911) of 4,760,904.

Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Rinns of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfries; and Whitecoomb (2,695 feet), in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and Ben Muich Dhui (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being Cheviot Hill (2,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, the largest falls in the British Isles, Bonnington Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (20 feet), and Stonebyres Linn (80 feet), all occurring within a stretch of 4 miles, above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) forms a boundary between Scotland and England at Berwick, and has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec. 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth Bridge*, constructed 1882–9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 feet (with approaches 8,295 feet).

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Ericht in the Grampian valleys; *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with Lochs Oich and Lochy, in the Great Glen; and Lochs Shin (20 miles) and Maree in the northern Highlands.

Orkney.—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 375½ square miles, with a population (1911) of 25,896. Kirkwall, in *Pomona* (or mainland), the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between Pomona and Hoy, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914–9 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Shetland.—About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Shetland, a group of about 100 islands and islets, of which 29 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1911) of 27,911. Lerwick, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand-knitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles (60° 51′ 30″ N. lat.).

*Western Islands.**—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Inverness-shire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuillins* (Sgurr-na-Banachdich, 3,243 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles),

* *Land's End to John o' Groats.*—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 897 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 960 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends further N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488–1513).

* *The Hebrides.*—Until the closing years of the century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Eboudai*, latinized as *Hebudes* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreyar* (Southern Islands) was latinized as *Sodorenses*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man."

containing *Ben More* (3,185 feet), *Ben Buy* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,289 feet), *Jura* (160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura*, Beinn an Oir (2,571 feet), and Beinn Chaolais (2,407 feet), *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis with Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds, *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical remains of *Callernish*, a well preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but generally regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

Climate.—The climate of Scotland is influenced by the much indented coast line and (like that of South Britain) by the *Gulf Stream Drift*, which emerges from the Gulf of Mexico as a strong current about 30 miles in width with a speed of about 4 miles per hour. The stream gradually loses its velocity and becomes shallower and cooler, until at about 35° N. lat. (off Cape Hatteras) it comes to be a distinct stream and its surface waters are carried across the Atlantic by the prevailing westerly winds. The climate is more bracing and less treacherous than that of England, the average duration of sunshine on the east coast being greater than on the east coast of England, while the south western section is no wetter or more relaxing than the corresponding section of England. The mean winter temperature is in the neighbourhood of 35°, and that of summer about 58° Fahrenheit.

EARLY HISTORY.

Prehistoric Man.—North Britain appears to have been invaded in Palaeolithic times by a succession of races, who died out or were exterminated by other immigrants. The earliest race of which there is any record is that since known as the *Picts*, believed to be of non Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body. The Picts seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands, and it is generally believed that the Picts were driven northwards by later Celtic immigrants. Celtic *Gaidels* and *Brythons* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people was definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Picts*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern Caledonia was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth, where it was maintained until about 450 A.D.

The Scots.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic Brythons, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Catrail*, or Picts Work Dyke, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodlee near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern Caledonia about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the Picts and Scots, the Brythonic Waelisc (Welch) of Strathclyde (South west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo Saxons of the Lothians. The Waelisc were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (613), and towards the close of the 9th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in Caledonia. In the reign of Malcolm I (943–954) the Brythons or Waelisc (Welch) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II (1005–1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314). James IV and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 James VI., the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary "Queen of Scots," was the great granddaughter of Henry VII.), succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII. and II., the crown devolved upon William III. (grandson of Charles I.) and Mary (daughter of James VII. and II.) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII. and II.). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I. (great grandson of James VI. and I.). In 1689 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands on behalf of James VII. and II. but died after a military success at Killiecrankie. In 1715 armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sheriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745 when the "Young Pretender" defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Preston Pans and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VIII. and III." (the title claimed for his father by the Young Pretender), fell back on the defensive and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266 when they were ceded to Alexander III. by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III., in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN SCOTLAND.

Great Steward of Scotland, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. (Duke of Rothesay).

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD

Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll, K.T.
Hereditary Master of Household, Duke of Argyll
Hereditary Standard-Bearer, H. Scrymgeour-burn.
Hereditary Armour-Bearer (claimed by), Sir Douglas Archibald Seaton-Steuart, Bart.
Hereditary Cavver (claimed by), Sir Windham Frederick Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart
Hereditary Usher of the White Rod, The Walker Trustees.
Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
Do, Falkland and Rothesay, Marquess of Bute
Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage, Dunoon, and Carrick, Duke of Argyll
Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Very Rev Andrew Wallace Williamson, D.D.
Chaplains in Ordinary, Very Rev A Wallace Williamson, D.D., Rev S J Ramsay Sibbald, M.V.O., B.D., Very Rev P. McAdam Muir, D.D., Rev Robert H Fisher, D.D.; Rev A M Maclean, B.D., Rev Prof W. P. Paterson, D.D.; and Rev Prof Malcolm C Taylor, D.D. (extra)
Historiographer, Prof. R. Sangster Rait, C.B.E., M.A. £184
Limner, Robert Gibb, R.S.A.
Honorary Physicians, D. W Finlay, M.D.; Sir J. Mackenzie, M.D., F.R.S.
Honorary Surgeons, Sir Alexander Ogston, K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir William Macewen, M.D.
Surgeon Apothecary, Balmoral, A. Hendry, M.V.O., M.D.
Do, Holyrood, W B Alexander.
Surgeon Dentist (vacant)
Honorary Surgeon Oculist, Sir George A. Berry, M.B.
Botanist, Isaac B Balfour, M.D
Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D. £600
Inspector of Holyrood Palace, W. Hunt.

Heralds (£25 each).

Ross, Andrew Ross, S.S.C.
Rothesay, F J Grant, W.S., F.S.A. *Scot*
Albany, Wm Rae Macdonald, F.S.A. *Scot*

Pursuivants (£26 13s 4d each)

March, Capt George Sitwell Campbell-Swinton, F.S.A. *Scot.*
Unicorn, John Horre Stevenson, M.B.E., K.C., F.S.A. *Scot*
Carrick, Sir D A D Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.

THE KING'S BODY GUARD FOR SCOTLAND, *Royal Company of Archers, Archers' Hall, Edinburgh*—*Captain-General*, Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T
Adjutant, Gen R Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
President of the Council, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Vice-Pres, Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.
Secretary, Sir Henry Cook, W.S.
Treasurer, R. Scott-Moncrieff.
Chaplain, (vacant).

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, Edinburgh.

Chairman, Sir Robert P Wright, LL.D., F.R.S.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Private Secs, W. D Watson; W. Bakel
Commissioners, Sir R B Greig, M.C., I.L.D. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Commissioners, H M Conachei £1,000
Director of Land Settlement, Sir H A Rose, D.S.O. £1,000
Secretary, C Weatherill ..... £850 to £1,000
Asst. Secretaries, J M. Cale; J. J. W. Handford, O.B.E., T F Maclean, O.B.E. ... £550 to £700
Supt of Statistics, J M Ramsay, O.B.E. £550 to £700
Accountant, H. McDonald ..... £500 to £600
Head of Agricultural Division, B. A Hyslop £500 to £600
Head of Land Division, J Morrison £500 to £600
Asst to Supt of Statistics, T C Gilbert £400 to £500
Senior Staff Clerk, W Rose ..... £400 to £500
Senior Asst Accountant, I D. Gemmell £400 to £500

Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector, J Wood, O.B.E., B.SC ... £700 to £900
Senior Inspectors, A McCallum, LL.B (£550 to £700); A Main, M.A; J D Scott, J T Steele, M.A; J A. Symon, B.SC, M.A.; F A Thompson .. £400 to £600
Director, Seed Testing Station, T Anderson M.A £300 to £400

Small Holdings and Land Settlement.

Chief Factor, A. Mackintosh ..... £550 to £700
Senior Sub-Commissioners, A Carruth; J Dunlop; C McDonald; A M Prain, D. Stewart (*acting*); T Wilson ..... £550 to £700
Sub-Commissioners, A Campbell, R. Cunningham; J. E. Scott, N. Maclean (*temp.*); P. McWilliam (*temp.*); T. B. Manson (*temp.*); Maj. A. R. Munro (*temp.*); T Noble (*temp.*), W. Simpson (*temp*); G Stewart (*temp*); H Stuart (*temp*); A F Wilson (*temp.*) ..... £ 00 to £500

Surveying Staff.

Chief Surveyor, W. G Coles, F.S.I. ..... to £700
Asst do., W. G. Low ..... £400 to £500

Legal Staff.

Solicitor, A. D Callender ..... £550 to £700
Senior Law Clerk, D. Douglas .... £300 to £400

Miscellaneous Appts.

Rat Destruction Officer, T. M. Munro ....
Chief Organizer, Scottish Women's Rural Miss Agnes Campbell, B.A. £250

EDUCATION

SCOTTISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
Dover House, Whitehall, London, and
14 Queen Street, Edinburgh

Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, Sir J Struthers, K.C.B., LL.D ... £2,200
Private Secretary, A Alderman
Second Secretary, G Macdonald, C.B., LL.D. (*Edinburgh*) ..... £800 to £1,200
Senior Assistant Secretary G. W. Alexander £1,000 to £1,200
Junior Assistant Secretaries, H. Warre Cornish; G. L. Apperson, I.S.O (*Accountant & Establishment Officer*); F. J. Armstrong, O.B.E. ....£850 to £1,000
Counsel, J. H Millar £250
Architect, A K Robertson ..... (*and fees*) £100
Inspector of Music, A Somervell, MUS. DOC.
Principal Staff Officers, P. H. Atkin, O.B.E.; H. J. Macartney; A. D. Kerr (*Accountant in Edinburgh*); A. S Lamb; F. Wray; J. W Parker (*Asst. Accountant & Establishment Officer*) ....£550 to £700
Accountant, Edinburgh, J. A. Thomson £750 to £450

H.M. Inspectors of Schools.

Senior Chief Inspector, J. L. Robertson, C.B., LL.D. £900
Chief Inspectors, D. M. Fraser; F. R. Jamieson; J. M. Wattie, LL.D.; J. C. Smith ..... each £900
Inspectors, D. S. Macnair, Ph.D.; A. D. Thomson, D.Litt.; F. W. Young; J. T. Ewen, O.B.E.; A. D.

Millar, J A Macdonald, J Clark, W E Philip, W W McKechnie, G Andrew, C J N Fleming; W G Fraser, E W Michie; W Stewart, D.Sc., T B M Lamb, W Menzies, C H Rankine, A C Smith, D H Crawford, J H Murray, A Lang, H N Patrick, PH D, J G Frewin, W A Robertson, PH D, A King, J Anderson, W A Munro, D LITT, G Watson, W Robb, F R S Walker
£400 to £800

Medical Officer and Chief Inspector of Physical Training, L D Cruickshank, M D, D P H

Inspectresses for Domestic Subjects, Miss J G Crawford (*Principal*), Miss B Littlejohn, Mrs E L. Wardle

The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh

Director, A O Curle, W S, F S A £750

Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Department, E Ward £550 to £700

Keeper Natural History Department, W E Clarke, F R S E, I S O £550 to £700

Keeper Technological Department, Alexander Galt D SC £550 to £700

Assistant Keepers, P H Grimshaw, T Rowatt, J Ritchie, D SC, W F P McLintock £360 to £500

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND,

Office—101 George Street, Edinburgh

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Deputy Chairman, W Lyon Mackenzie K C (*Sheriff of Ayrshire*)

Other Members Prof D Arcy W Thompson, C B, F R S, The Marquess of Breadalbane, K G, Ex Provost Archibald, of Buckie, Sir John H Irvin, K B E, Sir Malcolm Smith K B E

Secretary, George Hogarth

Senior Staff Clerk, A A Norris

Accountant, John C Giles

Inspector of Salmon Fisheries W L Calderwood, F R S E

Asst do, W T M Menzies

Scientific Supt T Wemyss Fulton, M D, F R S E

Senior Naturalists, Alexander Bowman, D SC, H C Williamson, D SC

Insp of Sea Fisheries, Robert Duthie

Assistant do James Ritchie (Edinburgh), James Donaldson (Aberdeen)

Marine Superintendent, J R McEwan, O B E

Consulting Engr, R Gordon Nicol, M Inst C E O B E

Commanders of Cruisers, R G Murdoch, John Wright, C G Mackenzie, Wm Angus, T G Fraser

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SCOTLAND,

33 George Square, Edinburgh

Asst Director Walcot Gibson, D SC £700 to £800

District Geologists, L B Bailey, B.A., M Macgregor M A £500 to £650

Geologists, E M Anderson, M A, G W Lee, D SC, C Hawker Dinham, B A, J E Richey B A, G V Wilson, B SC, H H Read, B SC, G A Burnett, B SC, D Haldane £150 to £500

SCOTTISH BOARD OF HEALTH,

125, George Street, 83 and 121A Princes Street, and Grassmarket, Edinburgh

Estimates, 1920-1, £3 909,279, of which salaries, wages and allowances are £174,625

President, Rt Hon R Munro, K C, M P, Secretary for Scotland (*ex officio*)

Vice President, J W Pratt, M P (Parliamentary Under Secretary) *ex officio* £1,200

Chairman, Sir George McCrae, D S O £1,800

Members, Sir James Leishman (£1,800) E F Macpherson, C B, Sir Leslie Mackenzie, M D, J C McVail, M D (each £1,200), Miss M Ritson
£1,000 to £1,200

Joint Secretaries, J Jeffrey (£850 to £1,000), J T Maxwell £800 to £1,000

Director of Housing J L Jack £1,200

Housing Secretary, A McKinna, O B E £700 to £900

Principal Assistant Sec, H L F Fraser, LL.B
£700 to £900

Assistant Secs, A Grant; L McQuibban, O.B.E., G W Wight. £650 to £700

Establishment Officer, A Oliphant £800 to £700

Assistant Director of Housing, J Brough
£650 to £650

Chief Accountant, J Stewart Suggie, C.A. £700 to £

Solicitor, J W. Wallance, W.S. £700 to £

Medical Officers, L D Cruickshank, M D, G M Cullen, M D, J R. Currie, M D, T F Dewar, C B, M D, F Dittmar, M D, G R Leighton, O B E, M D, F R S E, M J Menzies, M B, E Watt, M D
£500 to £800

Chief Engineer and Housing Commissioner, D Ronald £700 to £900

Principal Architects and Housing Commissioners, G D McNiven F R I B A, J Wilson, F R I B A
£600 to £800

General Superintendents of Poor C C Ellis, G A. Mackay, A B Millar, A Stuart £400 to £700

Chief Inspector, Insurance, J W Peck, C B
£850 to £1,000

Deputy do, J F Highton £550 to £700

Chief Inspector of Alkali Works and River Pollution, J W Young B SC £500 to £800

Lady Inspector, Miss M M Paterson C B E, J P
£400 to £500

GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL,

25 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh

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Legal Commissioners, John Prosser, W S, Sheriff J R N Macphail K C *unp*

Medical Commissioners, John Macpherson, M D (£1 300) Hamilton C Marr, M D (£1 200), John Carswell, F R C P F £1,200

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Secretary, A D Wood, J P £700

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND,

Mound, Edinburgh

Director J L Caw

Keeper, T Corsan Morton

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,

Queen Street, Edinburgh

Director, Jas L Caw

Keeper, T Corsan Morton

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES,

Queen Street Edinburgh

Director, Alexander O Curle F S A., F S A Scot

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES

84 George Street, Edinburgh

Secretary, C Dick Peddie

Engineer, D A Stevenson

PRISON COMMISSION—£11,373

11 Rutland Square Edinburgh

Commissioners, The Lord Polwarth (*Chairman*), £1 200 Dr James Devon £1,000

Secretary and Inspector David Cromarty £500 to £750

Chief Clerk William Harvey £350 to £500

Supt of Stores, J Faulkner £400 to £500

Supt of Statistics and Registrar, J Fulton
£300 to £400

H M GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE,

Edinburgh

Lord Clerk Register The Duke of Montrose, F T

Deputy Clerk Register Keeper of the Records and Registrar General for Scotland (vacant) £1,200

GENERAL RECORD DEPARTMENT

Deputy Keeper G A J Lee W S £600 to £700

Chief Clerk William Angus £400 to £450

First Class Clerk, R H Lindsay £300 to £400

HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN DEPARTMENT

Curator (vacant) £400 to £600

Assistant do (vacant)

General Registry Office of Births, Death, and Marriages.

Registrar General (vacant)

Secretary, R H Gray, I S O

Senior Clerk, Andrew Troude

Supt Statistical Branch James C Dunlop, M D

Registration Examiner, Grant B Gibson G T Bisset Smith, Peter MacGlashan, J C Fyfe, J J Cossar

H.M Chancery.

Interim Director, J C Strettell Miller, W S .. £300

Interim Depute do, Alex G Veitch £350

Great Seal Office.

Keeper, Rt Hon Robert Munro, K C, M P

Depute Keeper, James Macdonald, W S

Assistant Keeper, Wm Crosbie

Privy Seal Office,
24 General Register House.
Lord Keeper, The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G.
Sub-Keeper & Writer, James Emslie.

Extractor's Office.
Principal Extractor, Edward P. Thomson, W.S. ...£750
Assistant Extractor, D. K. B. Whyte £400

Court of the Lord Lyon.
Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Fras. J. Grant, W.S. £250
Procurator-Fiscal, John MacGregor, W.S.
Herald Painter, Graham Johnston.
Writer, A. G. L. Samson.

Bill Chamber,
New Register House.
Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Sequestrations, T. Swinton Paterson, S.S.C. .....£600 to £700
Assistant Clerk, David Alex. Duncan ..£300 to £475

Minute Book Office and Edictal Citations Office,
14 New Register House, Edinburgh.
Keeper, Sir Colin G. Macrae, W.S. (*app.* 1868) £300
Depute Keeper, Donald J. Macrae, W.S. (1912) £200

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists.
Keepers of Inner House Rolls, W. H. Ford; James F. Blackstock .....each £450
Keeper of the Seal of Court, W. H. Ford.
Keeper of the Roll of Law Agents, W. H. Ford.

The Sasine Office.
Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, W. T. Ketchen, W.S. £1,000
Chief Assistant Keeper, William McCulloch ..£650
Assistant Keepers, And. Robertson; C. B. Gibson; A. M. Runciman; C. J. Poole; J. M. Deas each £600
Accountant, W. Wyatt £520
Chief Clerks, W. B. Mitchell; J. R. Lyle; J. A. Masterton; H. W. Hodgkin; C. M. West; S. Dalgleish each £450
1st Class Clerks, D. R. Couper; J. Robertson; J. Burt; W. Smart; R. Burke; J. M. Milligan; J. A. Macqueen; H. Robertson; G. Nisbet; K. M. MacGregor; J. C. Collier; W. E. S. Brebner; W. Florence .....each £400

Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails.
Keeper of the Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails, W. T. Ketchen, W.S.

Register of Deeds and Protests.
Keeper, Alex. Clark.
Assistants, Robt. D. Gray; Adam Brownlee.

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy).
Accountant, J. Campbell Penney, C.A. £1,200
Chief Clerk, J. W. Inglis, C.A.
Head Clerk Bankruptcy Dept., J. U. Anderson.
„ *Factory Dept.*, W. A. Alexander, C.A.

Registry of Friendly Societies,
3A Howe Street.
Registrar, R. Addison Smith, C.V.O.

Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office,
Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.
Registrar, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.

Edinburgh Gazette Office,
Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.
Supt. and Keeper, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland,
New Register House, Edinburgh.
Crown Receiver (Interim), John Paterson £500
Bishopric of Orkney, W. P. Drever, Kirkwall.

REVENUE OFFICES.

Inland Revenue,
Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.
Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Stair A. Gillon, Advocate £1,200
Chief Clerk, A. L. Cordiner, M.A., B.L. ..£750 to £900
Professional Clerks, G. Roberts; H. Watson; J. B. Wilson .....£200 to £500

Stamps, Taxes and Land Values.
Comptroller, J. K. Stewart, C.B.E. ...£1,000 to £1,200
Committee Clerks, W. Carmichael; (a vacancy) £600 to £800
Staff Clerks, D. A. Abernethy; G. Hawley; W. C. Munro, £400 to £500; J. A. Weir; W. S. Imrie; W. T. Mackie; A. M. Duncan; J. B. Scott £300 to £400

Estate Duty.
Registrar, J. Sime £1,000
Principal Clerks, W. R. Morison; T. J. Boyd £750 to £850
Assistant do., W. E. Redding; S. M. Findlay; G. Finlay; J. H. Beattie; G. C. Cunningham; F. M. Gauldie; D. M. Gavine; R. K. Letts..£500 to £700
Examiners, J. McNiel; W. J. M. Cosh; H. W. Gardiner; E. Moyes; R. R. Oliphant; T. R. Evans. O. S. Elliott; J. T. Lister, £350 to £500; C. S. Matley; W. J. Henderson; A. W. H. Noakes; A. R. Strachan; R. Beveridge; G. Emmett; M. G. Mackenzie; F. C. Walters .....£250 to £500

Land Valuation Department,
9 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.
Chief Valuer for Scotland, Alexander Blair £850 to £1,000
Assistant do., James Mather .....£800 to £850
1st Class Valuers, J. Hume; T. S. Ronaldson; C. M. Wedderburn .....£550 to £700
1st Class Valuers, J. C. Hamilton, Alexander Buttar (*Edinburgh*); J. V. Makins, J. Nisbet, A. Davie (*Glasgow*); J. Harkness (*Ayr*); J. Glen (*Stirling*); J. S. Paterson (*Perth*); J. L. Thomson (*Dundee*); J. Watt (*Aberdeen*); R. Gordon (*Inverness*) £550 to £700

Collectors of Customs and Excise, Scotland.
Glasgow, S. Scott, C.B.E., £1,000; F. Pollard, £800; *Edinburgh*, T. J. Bennett £800
Collectors, 1st Class:—Greenock J. Gibb, £700 to £800; *Assistant Collector*, H. Dobson, £500 to £650; *Leith*, M. A. Leavey .....£700 to £800
Collectors, 2nd Class:—Aberdeen, A. Astin; *Campbeltown*, J. A. Farquharson; *Dumfries*, F. H. Macklin; *Dundee*, T. T. Mitchell; *Elgin*, W. H. Webster; *Grangemouth*, J. Helsby; *Inverness*, J. Russell; *Perth*, A. J. Heatley; *Stirling*, J. Kay £500 to £650
Collectors and Surveyors:—Ardrossan, A. Beard; *Ayr*, J. W. Slater; *Borrowstouness* (vacant); *Granton* (vacant); *Methil*, W. R. Crampton....£320 to £450
Surveyor: Burntisland (vacant).....£320 to £450
Ditto, Methil, W. B. Wedderspoon .....

General Post Office,
Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.
Secretary, Brig.-Gen. W. Price, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., V.D. £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, J. T. McGeachy; W. T. C. Bell; J. G. Allan .....£440 to £...
1st Class Clerks, H. J. Harrison; C. S. B. Higgin; H. McPake; A. J. Turner .....£325 to £430
Solicitor, J. S. Pitman, W.S. £500
Medical Officer, K. M. Douglas, M.D. £600
Accountant, J. McG. Thom .....£600 to £750
Examiner, J. Anderson .....£500 to £600
Book-keeper, R. Finlay .....£500 to £570
Cashier, A. P. Macmanus .....£440 to £500
Principal Clerk, J. Allan .....£440 to £500
1st Class Clerks, J. Dow; W. R. Smith; W. Hyslop; J. Kerr; A. Whitton; W. Higgin ....£325 to £430
Controller, Edinburgh Postal District, C. Creighton £550 to £...
Do., Telegraph Office, G. Dawkes. ..£470 to £530

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND,
City Chambers, Edinburgh.

Instituted about 1130, and extended in 1405 and 1487: Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers.—*Preses*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Chaplain*, Very Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, M.D.; *Clerk, Agent, and Treas.*, John L. Officer, LL.B., W.S. (at Castle Street, Edinburgh); *Parly. Agent*, Andrew Beveridge (23 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.); *Convention Officer*, Frank Wm. Kaddin.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,
Blackford Hill, Edinburgh.—£1,697.

Astronomer Royal for Scotland, R. A. Sampson, D SC, F R S . £400
First Asst Astronomer, J Storey, F R A S £300
Asst Astronomers, R W Wrigley, B A, E A Baker, B SC . . £150 to £300

SCOTTISH LAND COURT,
1 Grosvenor Crescent Edinburgh

Members, The Hon Lord St Vigeans, (*Chairman*), H E Morrison, LL D, Norman Reid, William Barber, C B E
Principal Clerk, Arthur Morgan
Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, Walter Murray, W A A Cairns, G R. Lamb
Keeper of the Rolls, Peter MacIntyre

SCOTTISH OFFICE,
Dover House, Whitehall, S W 1, and 6 Parliament Square, Edinburgh

Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon Robert Munro, K C M P £2 000
Private Secs, C C Foster, £300, Col J W Greig, C B, K C, V D, M P, *unp*, and Sir Charles Cayzer, Bart, *unp*
Under Secretary for Scotland, Sir James M Dodds, K C B £2 200
Private Sec, R N Duke D S O, M C £150
Parliamentary Under Secretary for Health, J W Pratt M P £1 200
Private Secs, J E de Watteville, £150, Capt W E Elliot M C M P *unp*
Asst Under Sec, John Lamb, C B £1 000 to £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, P B Moodie, P T G Rose £850 to £1 000
Senior Clerks W A C Goodchild W Hogg P R Laird G W Milroy £600 to £800
Accountant and Assistant to Accounting Officer A S Cotton £500 to £650
Junior Clerks, H Crow, J E de Watteville R N Duke, T D Fairgrieve, J O Stewart £200 to £500
Clerk Assistant in Charge of Accounts, H J Cheale £350 to £450
Supt of Registry, P J Spratt £300 to £400
Inspector of Alkali Works, W S Curphey (*Chief*), £100, J W Young £420 to £550
Do, Anatomy, Norman Walker, M D £100
Do, Constabulary, Lt Col A G Ferguson, C B E £750 to £850
Assessor of Railways & Canals in Scotland, John Alex King

Legal Department.

Lord Advocate, Rt Hon T B Morrison, K C, M P £5,000
Legal Secretary, M Millar Craig, LL B £850 to £1 000
Solicitor Gen, C D Murray C M G K C, M P £2 000

H M OFFICE OF WORKS,
3 Parliament Square

Principal Architect for Scotland, C J W Simpson, R I B A J T Gallotly (*Acting*)
Assistant Architect J D Murdoch
Assistant Surveyors W G Watling, C L Stuart
Staff Clerk J T Tweedie
Sanitary Assistant, G W Tulley, M R SAN I
District Engineer, J L MacGregor

ANCIENT MONUMENTS BRANCH 30 Chalmers Street.
Architect, J W Paterson M B E A R I B A

Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh

Regius Keeper Professor Sir Isaac Balfour K B E M D, F R S £160
Assistant Keeper W Wright Smith M A £200 to £400
Assistant Museum, Harry F Tagg F L S £150 to £250
Do Laboratory Matthew L Ott £150 to £250
Do, Library James T Johnstone M A £150 to £250
Do Herbarium, W Edgar Evans B SC £150 to £250
Do Studio, Robt M Adam £150 to £250
Principal Gardener, Robert I Harrow £150 to £250
Plant Propagator, Laurence B Stewart £150 to £250

SCOTTISH LAW COURTS AND OFFICES

COURT OF SESSION (1532) LAW SITTINGS Oct 25 to March 20 and May 12 to July 20
Lord President of the whole Court, Right Hon James Avon Lord Clyde

INNER HOUSE.—*First Division*

Rt Hon the Lord President (*Lord Justice General*) The Rt Hon Lord Clyde £5 000
Lord Mackenzie C Kincaid Mackenzie £3 600
Lord Skerrington William Campbell £3 600
Lord Cullen, W J Cullen £3 600

Second Division

Lord Scott Dickson (Rt. Hon Charles Scott Dickson, *Lord Justice Clerk* £4,800
Lord Dundas David Dundas £3,600
Lord Salvesen, Edward Theodore Salvesen £3,600
Lord Ormidale, George Lewis Macfarlane £3,600

OUTER HOUSE

Lord Hunter, William Hunter
Lord Anderson Andrew Macbeth Anderson £3,600
Lord Sands, Sir Christopher Nicolson Johnston £3,600
Lord Blackburn, Robert F L Blackburn £3 600
Lord Ashmore, John Wilson £3,600
Principal Clerk of Session Edwin Adam K C £1,200
Inner House Depute Clerks, John Paton, S S C, J Antonio . . £600 and £800
Inner House Ordinary Clerks, William Drummond, W S C, R A Hannah £400 and £340
Outer House Depute Clerks John Muir, John Cairns, J S Saunders, R Maxwell Main R. A Roxburgh £500 to £600
Outer House Assistant Clerks, Walter Stewart, David D McLaren, George Hume, E L Skae, Frank C Budge . . £350, £400 and £470

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice Gen., Rt. Hon. Lord Clyde
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon Lord Scott Dickson
Lords Comm of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hn. Thomas Brash Morison, K C, M P
Solicitor-General, Col C D Murray, C M G, K C M P.
Clerk of Justiciary, J R Christie, M K, LL B, K C
Depute and 1st Assistant, Alex Rae
2nd Assistant Clerk, Thomas S Stewart
Circuit Clerks Alex Rae Thomas S Stewart
Advocates Depute Hon William Watson K Alex M MacRobert D P Fleming J C Fenton
Crown Agent, John Prosser W S

Crown Office,
9 Parliament Square

Crown Agent, John Prosser W S . . . £1,300
Chief Clerk W D Smart
Second Clerk J K Young
Other Clerks H Weaver, R L Gauldie, V S M Marshall

Justiciary Office,
2 Parliament Square

Clerk of Justiciary J R. Christie M A LL B, K C £700
Depute & 1st Assistant, Alexander Rae £600
2nd Assistant Clerk, Thomas S Stewart £475

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds

The Judges of the Inner House and Lord Blackburn, *Lord Ordinary on Teinds*
Clerk of Teinds & Extractor And Murray £500

Exchequer,
1 Parliament Square

Lord Ordinary, Lord Blackburn
King's Remembrancer, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie Bart
Chief Clerk, R Mackinlay
First Class Clerks, William Vickers, D G Mackie, Ernest E Parker

Sheriff Court of Chancery,
2 Parliament Square

Sheriff of Chancery, M P Fraser, K C . . £900
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery James Marchbank, S S C
Depute Sheriff Clerk, D C Marchbank

H M Commissary Office,
2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, W S.
Depute do, William Petrie

AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES.
WITH CAPITALS, LORDS LIEUTENANT AND CONVENERS.

Counties and Capital.	Population.	Acres.	Lord Lieutenant.	Convener of County.
Aberdeen (Aberdeen)	312,177	1,251,451	Marq. of Aberdeen, K.T.	H. D. McCombie Milton.
Argyll (Inveraray)	70,901	2,056,402	Marq. of Breadalbane, K.G.	Maclachlan of Maclachlan
Ayr (Ayr)	268,332	722,229	Marquess of Ailsa	Col. H. R. Wallace.
Banff (Banff)	61,402	410,112	Duke of Richmond, K.G.	(vacant)
Berwick (Duns)	29,643	294,805	Capt. Charles B. Balfour	Col. James Hunter.
Bute (Rothesay)	18,186	139,432	Marquess of Bute	Marquess of Bute.
Caithness (Wick)	32,008	438,878	Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bart.	D. Keith Murray.
Clackmannan (Alloa)	31,121	30,477	Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.	Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.
Dumfries (Dumfries)	72,824	680,227	Duke of Buccleuch	H. Cavan Irving, C.B.E.
Dunbarton (Dumbarton)	139,831	157,289	Sir Ian Colquhoun, Bart., D.S.O.	Francis C. Buchanan.
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)	43,427	304,606	Duke of Richmond, K.G.	George R. MacKessack.
Fife (Cupar)	267,739	314,952	Sir William Robertson	Sir R. W. Anstruther, Bt.
Forfar (Forfar)	281,415	560,186	Earl of Strathmore	William Smith.
Haddington (Haddington)	43,253	173,447	Earl of Wemyss	Sir A. B. Hepburn, Bart.
Inverness (Inverness)	87,270	2,616,545	Mackintosh of Mackintosh	Mackintosh of Mackintosh
Kincardine (Stonehaven)	29,580	245,347	Sir Thomas Burnett, Bt.	Sir Thomas Burnett, Bt.
Kinross (Kinross)	7,528	46,487	J. J. Moubray	Hy. P. R. Montgomery.
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbt.)	38,363	574,588	Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.	W. J. H. Maxwell.
Lanark (Lanark)	1,602,000	562,821	Lord Newlands	Col. Sir R. K. Stewart, K.B.E.
Linlithgow (Linlithgow)	79,456	76,807	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	Sir Charles Chalmers.
Midlothian (Edinburgh)	507,662	231,724	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	Sir R. Usher, Bart.
Nairn (Nairn)	9,319	124,968	Brodie of Brodie, D.S.O.	J. S. Robertson.
Orkney (Kirkwall)	25,896	240,476	Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G.	James Johnston.
Peebles (Peebles)	15,258	226,899	Lord Glenconner	M. G. Thornburn.
Perth (Perth)	124,339	1,627,808	Duke of Atholl, K.T.	Earl of Mansfield.
Renfrew (Renfrew)	314,594	156,785	Sir T. G. Glen Coats, Bart., C.B.	Col. Sir H. S. Shaw-Stewart, Bart, C.B.
Ross & Cromarty (Dingwall)	77,364	1,970,004	Sir Hector Munro, Bart.	Sir Hector Munro, Bart.
Roxburgh (Jedburgh)	47,192	425,656	Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.	Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.
Selkirk (Selkirk)	24,600	172,549	C. H. Scott Plummer	C. H. Scott-Plummer.
Shetland (Lerwick)	27,911	352,889	Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., K.C.M.G.	J. W. Robertson.
Stirling (Stirling)	160,001	286,338	Duke of Montrose, K.T.	Col. E. Bolton.
Sutherland (Dornoch)	20,180	1,297,849	Duke of Sutherland	Andrew Lindsay.
Wigtown (Wigtown)	31,090	310,747	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Maxwell, Bart.	Hon. Hew Dalrymple, M.P.

EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 32,402 acres, and a population (Census of 1911) of 320,318 (estimated at 450,000 in 1920). The boundaries were extended in 1920 so as to include the Burgh of Leith and part of the suburban district of the County of Midlothian. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street the most beautiful thoroughfare in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879-83), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Scotland), Parliament House (the present seat of the judicature, containing the Advocates' and Signet Libraries), the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and Holyrood Palace (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV. and V.). The city is governed by a town council of 71 members, and sends 5 members to Parliament.

Lord Provost (1920-21), The Rt. Hon. John William Chesser.

Town Clerk, Andrew Grierson, S.S.C., J.P.

City Chamberlain, Robert Paton.

GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 19,183 acres, and a population of 784,455 at the Census of 1911 (estimated at 1,124,656 in 1920). The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world, and its trade was valued at £110,248,762 in 1919, the tonnage of the ships entering being 5,149 037 tons, of those cleared 5,031,571 tons. The principal industries are iron and steel works, shipbuilding, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, inkle-making, tobacco, cotton-mills and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The City is governed by a town council of 113 members, and sends 15 members to Parliament.

Lord Provost (1920-21), The Rt. Hon. Thomas Paxton.

Town Clerk, Sir John Lindsay, J.P., D.L.

Chamberlain, John A. Reid.

SCOTTISH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Counties.	County Clerk.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
*Aberdeen	William Murison	James Conner	Maj. D. F. Gordon.
Argyll	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead	H. S. Turnbull.
Ayr	James E. Shaw	David W. Shaw	Maj. E. R. Cockburn.
Banff	G. A. Cumming and J. Tough.	J. L. M'Naughton, Buckie	William Hope.
Berwick	R. G. Johnstone	J. Rankin, Lauder	John Morren.
Bute	A. W. Herbert	P. W. Alexander	C. Harding, Paisley.
Caithness	James Young	P. L. Morrison	Wm. K. Cormack.
Clackmannan	J. W. Moir, Alloa	James Cuthbert	John Scott.
Dumfries	John Robson, Dumfries	B. M'Gowan	William Gordon.
Dunbarton	W. Craig, Dunbarton	W. Craig	Neill McLennan.
Elgin or Moray	E. D. Jameson	D. A. Shiach	John B. Mair, M.V.O.
Fife	W. D. Patrick, Cupar and J. M. Mitchell.	R. Osborne Pagan, W.S.	J. T. Gordon.
*Forfar	R. Freer Myles	E. Cowan, Dundee	R. T. Birnie.
Haddington	George Cruikshank	G. H. Stevenson	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Inverness	Duncan Shaw, Inverness	D. Noble	A. C. McLean.
Kincardine	John Falconer	J. B. Cunningham	Charles George.
Kinross	W. K. Falconer, Kinross	W. K. Falconer	J. T. Gordon.
Kirkcudbright	Adam Brown	W. Nicholson	Alex. Donald.
*Lanark	Sir Thomas Munro, K.B.E.	James Annan, Lanark J. T. T. Brown. Hamilton Sir Thos. F. Wilson, K.B.E., Glasgow.	Capt. H. J. Despard, Hamilton.
Linlithgow	J. G. B. Henderson	A. P. Simpson, W.S.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
*Midlothian	A. G. G. Asher, W.S., Edinburgh.	Robert Handyside	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Nairn	H. T. Donaldson	H. G. Strachan	John Bruce
Orkney	Duncan J. Robertson	D. J. Robertson	R. Wood.
Peebles	J. Ramsay Smith	R. Lendrem-Ainslie	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Perth	D. and T. B. Marshall	Alexander Stewart	M. J. Martin.
Renfrew	J. C. Fraser	T. MacRobert, jnr., Paisley	Charles Harding.
Ross & Cromarty	W. J. Duncan, Dingwall	W. S. Dewar	Capt. D. Finlayson.
Roxburgh	J. Stormonth Darling, Kelso.	T. Colledge, Hallilburton	John Morren.
Selkirk	W. C. Dundas	George Badger	John Morren.
Shetland	A. Sutherland	A. Sutherland	Gifford Gray.
Stirling	James Learmonth	A. C. Buchanan	Charles Middleton.
Sutherland	Archibald Argo	J. M'Crone	Hugh Chisholm.
Wigtown	C. A. McLean	J. M. Adair, Stranraer	Brooke S. Cunliffe.

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

DUNDEE.

DUNDEE, a City, Parliamentary, Municipal and Royal Burgh, on the left bank of the River Tay, 42 miles N. of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 6,548 acres, and a population (Census 1911) of 177,300 (estimated at 189,000 in 1920). The principal buildings are University College (St. Andrews University), the Technical Institute, High School, Albert Institute and the New City Hall Buildings. The harbour affords dock accommodation of nearly 35 acres. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving, the making of preserves, shipbuilding, engineering, dyeing, and brewing. The City is governed by a town council of 34 members and sends 2 members to Parliament.

Lord Provost (1920–21), the Rt. Hon. Alexander Spence, C.B.E.

Town Clerk, W. H. B. Martin.

Treasurer, G. A. Johnston.

ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 6,748 acres, with a population (Census 1911) of 163,891 (estimated at 167,000 in 1920). The tonnage of the ships entered in 1919 was 319,941 tons. The chief industries are granite quarrying and working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, brewing, distilling, shipbuilding, paper-making, and woollen, jute and linen manufacture. The principal buildings are the East and West Churches of St. Nicholas, Municipal Offices, Marischal College, King's College, Roman Catholic pro-Cathedral, Public Library and Art Gallery and Museum, and the Cathedral of St. Machar (14th century). The City is governed by a Town Council of 34 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

Lord Provost (1920–21), Rt. Hon. William Meff.

Town Clerk, William Gordon, LL.D.

LIST OF SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS-SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF-CLERKS, AND FISCALS OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND

Counties	Sheriffs	Sheriffs Substitute	Sheriff Clerks	Procurators Fiscal
ABERDEEN	A L M'Clure K C	A J Young A J Louttit Laing	David Littlejohn LL D	Thos Maclennan
ARGYLL—				
Dunoon	John L Wark K C	Scott Moncrieff Penney	James Stewart	A R Nimmo
Campbeltown		John M Campbell		Dan Mactaggart
Oban		William Wallace C B A		D M Mackinnon
Fort William		R C Malcolm		Dun Macniven
AYR—				
Ayr	W L Mackenzie K C	J C C Broun	Wm S N Patrick	R D Macmillan
Kilmarnock		J A T Robertson		(Vacant)
BANFF	A L M'Clure K C	John W Moore	R G Shirreffs	James Kisso k
BERWICK	John Chisholm K C	R Macaulay Smith	Jas Somerville	Sydney Hilson
BUTE	J M Irvine K C	T J Martin	T W Alexander	(Vacant)
CAITHNESS	J C Pitman K	Thomas Trotter	Robert Bruce	D J Henry
CLACKMANNAN	J R N Macphail K C	J Dean Leslie	J W Moir	J L Haig
DUMBARTON	J R N Macphail K C	D S Macdiarmid	Daniel M'Bride	H L Yeudall
DUMFRIES	George Morton K C	Geo Campion	John McBurnie	R V Mackay
EDINBURGH	G L Crole K C	John C Guy R J Orr K C Hector Macleod	And Harrison	H H Brown
ELGIN or MORAY	George Watt K C	C R A Howden	John Foster	R B Gordon
FIFE—				
Cupar	J A Fleming K C	Dudley Stuart	Robt J Davidson	Geo Brander
Dunfermline		F A Umpherston		John S Soutar
FORFAR—				
Forfar	Sir John M Lees K B E K C	C T Gordon	C J Bisset	Thos Hart
Dundee		F W Neish		W K Macintosh
HADDINGTON	G L Crole K C	Hector Macleod	G H Stevenson	Thos W Todrick
INVERNESS—				
Inverness	George Watt K C	John P Grant	Arch A Chisholm	Wm Anderson
Fort William		R C Malcolm		Dun Macniven
Portree		George D Valentine		W J Robertson
Lochmaddy		George D Valentine		A C L Davidson
KINCARDINE	A L M'Clure K C	A J Young A J Louttit Laing	John C Gardner	M A Hamilton
KINROSS	J A Fleming K C	F A Umpherston	W K Falconer	John S Soutar
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	George Morton K C	Laurence T Napier	John Ogilvie	R Waugh
LANARK—				
Glasgow	A O M Mackenzie K C	John Boyd Thos A Fyfe A S D Thomson W D Lyell David J Mackenzie P P Lee	Robert George Slorach	J D Strathearn
Lanark		William Harvey		Thos Tennant
Hamilton		Hay Shennan		Wm Thomson
Airdrie		D S McDiarmid		A D Lindsay
LINLITHGOW	G L Crole K C	Alex Moffatt	A P Simpson W S	Geo S Macnight
NAIRN	George Watt K C	C R A Howden	A Robertson S S C	James Lamb
ORKNEY	J C Pitman K C	J S Mercer	Jn White	James Begg
PEEBLES	G J Crole K	Patrick Smith	R L Ainslie	J W Buchan
PERTH	J C S Sandeman K C	C P Boswell	John Ritchie	Martin L Howman
RENFREW—				
Paisley	J M Irvine K C	P J Blair	A F Lochhead	Donald Cameron
Greenock		J A Welsh		William Auld
ROSS AND CROMARTY—				
Dingwall	Jas Mackintosh K C	Hon H D Gordon	Alex Ross	Wm Mackenzie
Stornoway		William Dunbar		C G Mackenzie
ROXBURGH	J Chisholm K C	Ronald H Ballie	John Maclean	Sydney Hilson
SELKIRK	J Chisholm, K C	Patrick Smith	Geo Badger	John Pollok
STIRLING—				
Stirling	J R N Macphail K C	J Dean Leslie	John G Curror	James R Archibald
Falkirk		Alex Moffatt		W K Gair
SUTHERLAND	Jas Mackintosh K C	Geo J Campbell	John M'Crone	David Peters
WIGTOWN	George Morton K C.	George Watson	John McMillan	(Vacant)
ZETLAND	J C Pitman K C	J W Forbes	A Sutherland	James K. Galloway

In Scotland the principal local court is the Sheriff Court. The Sheriff is the chief judge, but the judge who usually sits is the Sheriff Substitute The jurisdiction of the Sheriff Court is both civil and criminal In civil questions the jurisdiction is practically unlimited, whatever be the money value of the cause On the criminal side the Court has cognizance of all serious crime, but the power of punishment is limited to fine and imprisonment, it does not extend to penal servitude

The Sheriff Clerk is the Clerk of the Sheriff Court, and his duties correspond nearly to those of a Registrar in the English Courts

The Procurator-Fiscal is peculiarly a Scottish official Criminal prosecutions are in Scotland conducted by Crown officials at the public expense, the Lord Advocate and his deputies prosecute in the High Court, the Procurators-Fiscal in the Sheriff Court

The Address of the *Secretary of the Sheriff Substitute Association* is County Buildings, Falkirk

BURGH DIRECTORY OF SCOTLAND.

ROLL OF THE CONVENTION OF ROYAL BURGHS (203).

POPULATION—Burghal, 3,201,504; Rural, 1,559,400; Scotland, 4,760,904.
VALUATION— ,, £21,340,377; ,, £13,096,983; ,, £34,437,360.

Royal Burghs (66).

The order of the Royal Burghs on the Convention Roll is the same as in the Scots Parliament prior to the Union in 1707.

Counties of Cities and Royal Burghs.	Population, 1919.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	* Lord Provost or Provost.	Town Clerk.
EDINBURGH, Midlothn.	333,883	14·5	15·8	3,363,790	..... (*See* p. 528.)	
PERTH, Perth	35,851	12·7	15·7	243,241	*A. Wotherspoon.	John Begg.
DUNDEE, Forfar.....	181,800	16·0	18·0	1,123,520	..... (*See* p. 529.)	
ABERDEEN, Aberdeen...	163,891	16·3	15·6	981,851	..... (*See* p. 529.)	
STIRLING, Stirling.....	21,200	18·2	16·9	129,165	John Raffan.	David B. Morris.
LINLITHGOW, Lithgw....	4,003	25·8	25·1	17,891	W. Philip.	James Russell.
ST. ANDREWS, Fife	7,851	9·3	13·8	70,771	Rev. Andrew D. Sloan.	Hugh Thomson and J. C. Cautley.
GLASGOW, Lanark	1,010,805	21·2	18·1	7,853,498	..... (*See* p. 528.)	
AYR, Ayr	32,895	17·7	16·4	233,609	John M. M. Morton.	P. A. Thomson.
HADDINGTON, Hadngtn.	4,140	10·7	18·8	22,940	S. M. Ross.	G. H. Stevenson.
DYSART, Fife	4,159	18·5	16·4	14,692	J. C. McLeod.	James Herd.
KIRKCALDY, Fife	39,601	17·4	16·3	280,398	Alexander Kilgour.	Wm. L. Macindoe.
MONTROSE, Forfar	10,926	17·0	21·9	57,787	R. Thomson.	James Cumming.
CUPAR, Fife.....	4,380	11·8	15·1	27,750	J. Stark.	J. L. Anderson.
ANSTRUTHER EASTER, Fife.	1,059	11·3	9·8	6,245	Thomas Cunningham.	Charles Henderson Maxwell.
DUMFRIES, Dumfries ...	16,061	20·9	20·5	95,458	T. S. Macaulay.	R. A. Grierson; John Grierson.
INVERNESS, Inverness...	22,216	19·5	18·9	139,121	Donald McDonald.	K. MacDonald.
BURNTISLAND, Fife	5,000	21·1	16·0	30,000	G. O. Kinninmouth.	R. Brown; J. P. Gilmour.
INVERKEITHING, Fife ...	3,291	19·8	13·5	33,107	James D. Wyllie.	John R. Menzies
KINGHORN, Fife.....	1,550	19·7	19·5	9,656	Thomas Hutton.	James Inglis.
BRECHIN, Forfar	8,439	13·3	16·4	37,605	George Henderson.	T. Maule Guthrie.
IRVINE, Ayr		28·1	19·4	58,491	Walter Muir.	David Gillies.
JEDBURGH, Roxburgh...		11·5	22·6	15,540	William Oliver.	T. C. Halliburton.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Kirkc.		17·8	13·2	11,012	W. A. Miller.	John Gibson.
WIGTOWN, Wigtown ..	1,368	17·9	12·4	6,396	Ebenezer Shaw.	John Black.
PITTENWEEM, Fife	1,912	17·7	11·5	6,411	John Smart.	A. C. Mackintosh.
DUNFERMLINE, Fife	34,700	28·6	18·1	215,579	James Norval.	Andrew Shearer.
ANSTRUTHER WESTER, Fife.	559	10·7	22·5	2,685	John Porter.	Charles Henderson Maxwell.
SELKIRK, Selkirk	5,946	8·9	12·1	31,671	John Roberts, jun.	John Pollok.
DUMBARTON, Dumbartn	25,000	26·9	18·2	101,268	John Buchanan.	Alex. Roberts.
RENFREW, Renfrew	12,559	23·4	13·9	75,545	Daniel Ferguson.	Andrew R. Harper.
DUNBAR, Haddington ...	3,346	20·6	17·5	24,	Robert Aitken.	John D. Brooke.
LANARK, Lanark	7,182	20·8	13·4		William Lamb.	James Annan.
ABERBROTHOCK, Forfar.	21,000	...	...	1,462	A. C Anderson.	Robert Finlayson.
ELGIN, Elgin	8,656	13·0	13·5	47,130	W. Ramsay.	A. G. Cockburn.
PEEBLES, Peebles	5,714	8·7	16·6	35,513	James Forrester, O.B.E.	James W. Buchan, LL.B.
CRAIL, Fife	1,096	19·4	13·6	6,353	John Scott.	Charles Henderson Maxwell.
TAIN, Ross & Cromarty.	1,600	14·1	13·9	8,040	James Maitland.	J. S. Cormack.
CULROSS, Fife	456	19·7	5·4	3,411	J.A.E.Cuninghame.	Alfred J. Ross.
BANFF, Banff	3,991	17·6	16·2	15,775	Adam Walker.	Alexander Brodie.
WHITHORN, Wigtown ...	1,171	13·6	14·9	3,782	W. Shanks.	W. C. Lawrie.
FORFAR, Forfar	10,909	13·2	17·7	47,745	James Moffat.	A. MacHardy.
ROTHESAY, Bute	9,899	11·2	11·2	86,431	James McMillan	Robert D. Whyte.
NAIRN, Nairn.....	4,487	16·1	16·6	24,661	K. Macrae.	Alex. Storm.

Counties of Cities and Royal Burghs.	Population, 1929	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Deaths.	Rateable Value £	* Lord Provost or Provost	Town Clerk
Forres, Elgin	4,421	21·8	16·8	22,065	R. J. Douglas, O.B.E.	Robt. Urquhart, Jr.
Rutherglen, Lanark	24,319	18 5	14·1	136,457	John McCallum.	Geo. Gray
Nth. Berwick, Hdngtn	3,247	10·6	11·9	40,122	Peter Farquharson.	A. D Wallace
Cullen, Banff	1,998	19·2	13 5	5,738	John Forbes	Wm. C. Paterson
Lauder, Berwick	659	17 2	22 0	3,282	S H. Lindsay.	George Rankin
Kilrenny, Fife	2,557	12·3	7 8	5,844	Alexander Black.	C. H. Maxwell
Annan, Dumfries	10,024	23 3	17 6	22,428	Thomas Hy. Foster	Murray Little.
Lochmaben, Dumfries	1,056	15 9	23 3	3,870	R T Laidlaw.	John B McNish.
Sanquhar, Dumfries	1,508	17 7	17 3	6,500	F R. Tweddel.	William Forsyth.
New Galloway, Kirkc	376	12 6	20 9	1,602	Dr. Cowan.	Alex. Milroy
Dingwall, Ross & Cr.	2,639	20 1	16 0	14,550	Hector Crawford	(J S. M. and W. S. Dewar
Dornoch, Sutherland	741	16 6	13 9	4,950	George McIntosh.	H M. Mackay.
Queensferry, Lithgw.	1,846	22 4	14 6	13,128	Alex Morison	Peter Miller
Fortrose, Ross & Cr.	970	11 7	8 3	5,228	Rodk Maclennan	John Henderson.
Kintore, Aberdeen	818	21 4	15 5	3,326	John Smith.	J. H Edwards.
Inverurie, Aberdeen	3,960	16 0	12 3	18,725	James Skinner	John Kellas
Inveraray, Argyll	533	12 3	19 3	2,384	John Gilmour.	R S. Corrigall
Wick, Caithness	9,086	12 9	14 6	34,324	David Sandison.	Alexander Bruce.
Kirkwall, Orkney	3,809	26 1	14 9	19,512	John White.	W. J. Heddle.
Inverbervie, Kincrdn.	1,173	21 7	28 1	4,802	D C Boath.	John Falconer.
Stranraer, Wigtown	6,444	19·9	19 1	30,528	R B Dyer	John Bennoch.
Campbeltown, Argyll	7,625	21 2	17 3	40,660	John Colvill	Thos Mackelvie.

Ancient Royal Burghs (4)

Royal Burghs not on the Roll of the Scots Parliament at the Union in 1707, but admitted to the Roll of the Convention by agreement under Act of Parliament, 1895 Order alphabetical

Ancient Royal Burghs	Population	Rate per 1 000 Births	Deaths	Rateable Value £	Provost	Town Clerk
Auchtermuchty, Fife	1,883	5 2	12 3	5,563	Alex Muir	A. E Grosset.
Earlsferry, Fife	322	6 5	16 7	3,694	Robert Cumming.	T D Murray
Falkland, Fife	830	6 2	18·8	3,279	Charles Jackson.	Alex Anderson
Newburgh, Fife	1,975	11 4	10·3	9,882	Geo Anderson.	A M Sneddon.

Burghs of Barony and Regality, and other Burghs (133).

Parliamentary Burghs (15)

Admitted to the Roll of the Convention by Act of Parliament, 1879. Order alphabetical.

Parliamentary Burghs	Population.	Rate per 1 000 Births	Deaths	Rateable Value £	Provost	Town Clerk
Airdrie, Lanark	24,388	27 8	16 8	102,600	Alex Frew	Thomas Thomson.
Coatbridge, Lanark	43,287	27 9	18 7	227,130	J Lavell.	John Alston.
Cromarty, Ross & Cr	1,900	29 4	15 4	4,234	James Reid	D M Junor
Falkirk, Sturling	33,569	19 9	16 8	154,500	J. Gordon Russell	A. Balfour Gray.
Galashiels, Selkirk	14,529	12 2	13 5	77,994	R Watson.	J B. Lumsden.
Greenock, Renfrew	75,140	26 5	18 1	533,685	Thomas Mitchell.	Andrew Nimmo.
Hamilton, Lanark	38,644	27 6	16 8	176,244	Sir Henry S Keith	P M. Kirkpatrick
Hawick, Roxburgh	16,877	14·3	17 8	87,986	G. Heron Wilson, O.B E.	R. & J. R. Purdom
Kilmarnock, Ayr	34,729	18·7	17·1	177,817	James Smith.	Wm. Middlemas.
Leith, Midlothian	80,488	20·3	16·6	610,769	John Allan Lindsay.	J. A. Greig.
Musselburgh, Mdlthn.	15,934	21·4	14 3	72,780	Alex Mitchell	John Richardson.
Oban, Argyll	5,587	18·3	13·9	46,338	D McD Skinner.	Alexander S. Black.
Paisley, Renfrew	87,700	19·8	15·1	441,273	William Lang.	Jas. F. Johnstone.
Peterhead, Aberdeen	14,300	19·4	14·2	56,488	James H. Catto.	A Clark Martin.
Port Glasgow, Rnfrw.	22,000	31·6	21·0	93,170	U Mackie.	Andrew Paton.

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

Position and Extent—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,531 sq. miles and its geographical position between 51° 26′ and 55° 21′ N. latitude and from 5° 25′ to 10° 30′ W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles and the greatest breadth from E. to W. (Dundrum Bay to Armagh Head), is 174 miles.

The population at the census of 1911 was 4,390,219, a decrease of 68,556 since the preceding census of 1901.

Relief—The island is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coast line. The principal mountains, with their highest points are the *Sperrin Mountains* (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone in the North, the *Mountains of Mourne* (Slieve Donard 2,796 ft.) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft.) in the North East; the *Derryveagh Mountains* (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal in the North West; the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway in the West, *Macgillicuddy's Reeks* (Carrantuohill 3,414 ft., the highest point in Ireland) in the South West; and the *Galtee Mountains* (3,018 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft.) and *Comeragh Mountains* (2,470 ft.) of County Waterford in the South.

Hydrography—The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Bay and the *Suir*, *Nore* and *Barrow* to Waterford Harbour.

As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which Lough *Neagh* (150 square miles) in the north east, is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the Shannon Chain of *Allen*, *Bodeirg*, *Forbes*, *Ree* and *Derg*, and the Erne Chain of *Gowna Oughter*, *Lower Erne* and *Erne*, in the central plain; *Melvin*, *Gill*, *Gara*, and *Conn* in the north and *Corrib* and *Mask* (joined by a hidden channel) in the south. In County Kerry to the east of Macgillicuddy's Reeks, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*.

Climate—The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, and the rainfall is more evenly distributed. The variation in mean temperature is only about 3° Fahrenheit, the summer extremes being 59° in the N. and 62° in the S.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Primitive Man—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island, while the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain, the dominant tribe in the island was that of the *Scoti*, who eventually established themselves in the north of the neighbouring island.

Legendary History—According to Irish legends, the island was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Ardri* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster, and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn M'Coul (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Christianity—Christianity appears to have been known to many of the people of Ireland before the 4th century A.D., although it did not become general until the advent of St Patrick. *St Patrick* was born in Britain about 389 and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organise the Christian religion throughout the island.

The Northmen—The Roman conquest of Britain was not extended to Ireland and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as Findgaill (White Strangers) and the Danes as Dubgaill (Black Strangers) names which survive in Fingall, MacDougall and MacDowell, while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira land* (Land of the Irish); the Provinces of Ulster, Leinster and Munster being survivals of the Norse *Ulaid stadr*, *Laigin stadr* and *Muman stadr*. The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (980) at which the Hy Neill king Maelsechlainn II. defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Amlaib Cuarán, and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Brians of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes.

The Anglo Norman Invasion—In 1152 Dermod MacMurrough (Diarmait MacMurchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruadri O'Connor (the *ardri*, or high king of Ireland), and visited Henry II., the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom and Dermod enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*. Strongbow landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually

settled after marriage with Dermod's daughter In 1172 (Oct 18) Henry II. himself landed in Ireland, with a force larger than Strongbow's, and obtained homage from the Irish kings, but Anglo Norman rule underwent many fluctuations in the succeeding centuries, being confined in the early 15th century within the English "Pale of 600 square miles. In the reign of Henry VII English rule was greatly extended, and the administration of Irish affairs was anglicised by *Robert Poyning*, Lord Deputy of Ireland, who summoned the *Parliament of Drogheda* (Dec. 1494) at which were enacted the Statutes of Drogheda afterwards known as *Poyning's Law* making the legislature of Ireland subordinate to and dependent on that of England A later parliament conferred on Henry VIII the title of King of Ireland, and in Elizabeth's reign the conquest of the island was completed In the time of James I an apparently trivial incident the introduction of the *potato* (1616), profoundly influenced the future of the nation as it required little labour to cultivate, and Raleigh's fatal gift soon became so much the main food of the Irish that a potato famine caused almost universal starvation In the same reign also many of the leading families of the north eastern counties fled the country after participation in an abortive rebellion and their lands were distributed amongst English and Scottish colonists, adherents of the Reformed Church, the number of Protestant settlers constantly increasing in succeeding years in spite of racial and religious estrangements with the Roman Catholic Celts *Cromwell's* campaign in Ireland (1649–1650) was carried on with ruthless cruelty and universal military success terminating in the subjugation of the kingdom and the legislative union with England but further estrangement was caused between the Roman Catholics and the Protestant Colonists At the Revolution of 1688 the Protestants adhered to the cause of William and Mary, and *William III* defeated the Roman Catholic adherents of James II at the *Battle of the Boyne* (July 1, 1690) and at the *Battle of Aughrim* (July 12, 1691) The Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745 found no adherents in Ireland, but various insurrections took place in the 18th century, culminating in the rebellion of 1798, after the suppression of which the *Act of Union* (Jan 1, 1801) combined the Irish and British legislatures Catholic Emancipation was enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in 1829, and extensive relief works were carried out to mitigate the severities of famine from 1831–1847 In 1845 the population reached its highest point (8 295,061) of whom the vast majority were dependent for food on the success of the potato crop

Home Rule.—The demand for a separate Parliament for Ireland was first advanced at Westminster by an Irish party under the leadership of *Isaac Butt* (born 1813, died 1879), who was succeeded by *Charles Stewart Parnell* (born 1846, died 1891) by whose efforts the necessity of granting a measure of Home Rule to Ireland was impressed upon one of the great political parties of Great Britain After many failures to pass a Bill through both Houses of Parliament a Home Rule Bill was eventually placed on the Statute Book in 1914, with a suspensory clause for the duration of the War In the later stages of the War, however the extreme party of Irish politicians developed their organization under the name of *Sinn Fein* (Ourselves Alone) and demanded complete severance from Great Britain and the recognition of an Irish Republic Various efforts have been made by the Cabinet to arrive at a solution of the Irish problem which is complicated by the separatist demands of the extremists (who are in open rebellion against the Government) and the desire of the Protestants of Ulster to remain united with Great Britain, with the additional problem of the minorities of Protestants in the Southern counties A Home Rule Bill, in lieu of that placed on the Statute Book in 1914 was before Parliament in 1920

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN IRELAND

Hereditary Chief Butler in Ireland, Marquess of Ormonde

Hereditary Seneschal or Lord High Steward in Ireland, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot K C V O

Honorary Physicians Sir John Moore M D F.R.C.P.I., D.L. Sir Wm Whitla M D (Q U B) *Honorary Surgeons*, Lt Col Sir T Myles M D, F R C S I, C Y Pearson, M D, F R C S Eng

Honorary Surgeon Oculist, J B Story M B B Ch

OFFICE OF ARMS AND CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST PATRICK,
Bedford Tower Dublin Castle

[*For List of Knights and other Officers of the Order of St Patrick, see p* 151]

Ulster King of Arms and Registrar of the Order of St Patrick, Maj Sir N R Wilkinson C V O, F S A £600

Athlone Pursuivant and Deputy Ulster, G D Burtchaell M A I L B, K C £20 and £50

Registrar of the Office of Arms, T U Sadleir, M A

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND

His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable John Denton Pinkstone, 1st Viscount French, G M P, G C B, O M, G C V O, K C M G, *born* 1852 sworn in May 11, 1918 £20 000

THE VICE REGAL HOUSEHOLD

£4,739.

Private Secretary (vacant) £829

Ulster King of Arms, Major Sir N R Wilkinson C.V.O, F S A

Comptroller and Master of the Stables, Capt R S W R. Wyndham Quin, M C 600

Military Sec, Capt. the Hon Chas. Mulholland, D S O, O B E 400

A D Cs, Capt B McE A Hay, Capt. Sir Geo ald Burke, Bart (*extra*); Capt G R C Wyndham, M C (*extra*), Capt Hon C H G Mulholland, D S O, O B E (each £250), Capt J de Piet, M C (*extra*)

Physicians in Ordinary, E. Macdowel Cosgrave, M D, F R C P I, and James Craig, M D., F R C P I

Surgeons in Ordinary F Conway Dwyer, M D, F R C S I and E H Taylor M D, F R C S I

Surgeon to Household Sir W I de Courcy Wheeler, M D, F R C S I £200

Surg Oculist, H. C. Mooney, M.B, F R C S I

Surg Dentists, G J Goldie, L.D.S., L.R.C.P. Edin, S Nalty Manning, L.D.S. (R C S I)

Dean of Chapel Royal, Very Rev. C. W. O'H. Mease, M A. 365

THE IRISH EXECUTIVE AND SUBSIDIARY SERVICES.

CHIEF SECRETARY AND PRIVY COUNCIL,

Dublin Castle —£29,604, with £50,000 grants towards the higher education of ex-officers and men of like standing

Chief Secretary, Rt Hon Sir Hamar Greenwood Bart, K C, M P £4,425

Private Secretary, C J Greig . . £300

Joint Under Secretaries, Rt Hon James MacMahon, Rt Hon Sir John Anderson, K C B . . . £3,000

Private Secretary, W. Doolin . . £150

Assist Under Sec and Clerk of Privy Council, A W Cope, C B, C B E, Sir Edward Clark . . £1,200

Assistant Secretary G G Whiskard (*temp*)

Principals, C M Martin Jones, G C Duggan, O B E, J Brennan, N G. Loughnane, £700 to £

Asst Principals, W Doolin, G T Fidler, L B Odgers (*temp*), F D Fairgrieve £200 to £500

Irish Office in London,

Old Queen Street, S W

Chief Clerk, S M Power, C B.

Draftsman of Parly Bills, Sir F N Greer, C B, K C . . £1,200

Law Officers.—£69 954

Attorney General, Rt Hon Denis Henry, K C, M P £5,000

Solicitor General, Daniel M Wilson, K C, M P £2 000

Chief Crown Solicitor, Sir H A Wynne, L L D £1 200

UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

Custom House, Dublin —£1,789,442

President, Rt Hon the Chief Secretary

Vice Pres, Rt Hon Sir H A Robinson, Bt, K C B £1,800

Private Secretary, Jasper Hurson . . £150

Other Members, Under Secretary for Ireland, E Coey Bigger, M D (*Medical*), E Bourke, C B £1,000 to £1,200

Legal Adviser, Sir G T B Vanston, K C, L L D £1 000

Secretary, A R Parlas, M A . . £1 000

Assist Sec, E W Leach . . £800

Principal Clerks, E W Leach, J L Smith, A D Codling, W Corbett, M D McAuliffe £600 to £700

Dep Principals G A Mahon, L L B., W H Wilson, H Diamond, R E Beckerson, G J W Stephens . . £300 to £600

Inspectors, E A Saunderson, C B, C H O Conor, R P FitzPatrick J F MacCabe, D S O F J McCarthy, R J Pack Beresford, A P Delany, Alfred Tennyson, A Robinson, B E, F E D'Alton . . £500 to £700

Medical Inspectors, Brendan MacCarthy, F F Stephenson, R. P McDonnell, A D Clinch N C Patrick, J McCloy, £500 to £700, Miss Florence Dillon (*temp*) . . £420

Chief Engineering Insp, P C Cowan, D S C, M I C E £900

Member Housing Committee, Hugh A Law

Engineering Inspectors, A D Price, M I C E, £400 to £600, L E H Deane (*Senior Architect*), £400 to £500, C L Robinson (*Architect*) £300 to £400

Inspector of Audits, J W Drury, M A . . £900

Auditors, R J Newell, B I, C D Barry, B L, Capt G O R Wynne, M J G M Eccles, J A Baker, J L King, Cyril E Browne, A A Flynn, St J Considine, J A Reddy, G Bryan, L L D, R J Baker R Grubb, B I, Maurice Cosgrave B I F P McCarron, B L, A C Ellis, L L B, B L, W Boughey L L D, D L Clarke, J L Butler, Capt J F Miley . . £400 to £800

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

33 St Stephen's Green, Dublin

Minister, for Ireland, Rt Hon the Chief Secretary

Chairman, Irish Council, E Coey Bigger, M D

Secretary, Maj George A Harris, D S O

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION,

4 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin —£546,257, and for Science and Art, £211,415.

President, Rt Hon the Chief Secretary

V Pres, Rt Hon Hugh T Barry, M P £1,350

Secretary, T P Gill . . £1,800

Assist Secs., John Rich Campbell, B Sc (*Agric*), G Fletcher, F C.S. (*Tech Inst*) . £1,000 to £1,200

Dep do (*Agric*), J S Gordon, O B E, B Sc . . £950

Chief Clerk, H G Smith, M A, L L.D . . £700 to £900

Supt of Stats & Intelgce, J Hooper, B.A £600 to £700

Senr. Staff Officer, J V Coyle, B.L . . £500 to £600

Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums,

Dublin Castle

(Provided for in vote for Chief Secretary's Office)

Inspectors, T I Considine, F R C P I, W R Dawson, M D . . £1,000 to £1,200

Staff Officer, J Smith . . £350 to £450

General Prisons Board,

Dublin Castle —£182,017

Chairman, Max S. Green . . £1,200

Vice Chairman, The MacDermot, D L . . £1,000

Medical Member, C J McCormack, L R C P & S I £850

Inspector, H J Chippendall . . £500 to £600

Secretary, S H Douglas, I S O . . £450 to £550

Contr of Industries, E. Metcalfe, I S O . . £400 to £500

Clerk of Accounts, J J Rafter . . £350 to £450

Staff Clerk, J White . . £300 to £400

Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

Dublin Castle —£125,874

Inspector, C J McCormack, L R C P & S I . . £600 to £800

General Register Office,

Charlemont House, Dublin —£20,053.

Registrar Gen Sir William J Thompson . . £1,—

Sec and Asst Registr Genl, D S Doyle, I I B £600 to £800

Medical Supt of Statistics N M Falkiner M D . . £550

Supts, G A Newnham, J F Dewar . . £350 to £500

Insp of Registration, R A Cammack, B A. . £300 to £550

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, J P Walsh £400 to £700

Asst to do, M Killeen . . £250 to £400

Inspectors, &c.

Agriculture J H Hinchcliff, P H D, G H Pethybridge, £800, E. Gallagher, J Pinilott F H A S, A Poole Wilson A C Forbes, A R Robertson, F H A S, F C Mason, M R C V S, H Hunter, B Sc £400 to £600, M J Cleary, M R C V S, £600, J Johnston, A R C Sc I W S Irving, D Twomey, A R Sc I, J Getty, A R C Sc I W F Prendergast, A R C Sc I, G Robinson, J Crozier, £300 to £400, B G Whelan . . £200 to £400

Tech Instr, W V Dixon, B A, £600 to £800 R Turnbull, B Sc, P O Sullivan, A R C A, H Garrett, I H D, J J McCaffery £400 to £600, W F Macartney Filgate, £300 to £400, C P McGann, E P Barrett B Sc J Ingram, B Sc, W G Pirie, M A, R N Sheridan J P M Hackett . . £200 to £400

Fisheries, E. W L Holt (*Chief*), £700 to £900, C Green B A, R H Lee . . £400 to £600

Vet Ch Inspr, D S Prentice, M R C V S £700 to £900

Superintending Vet Insps, F Kerr J H Norris, J Purdy W W Malone . . £400 to £600

Economic Geologist, E St J Laburn, A I C Sc I £500

Chief Agrl Analyst (vacant)

Institutions of Science and Art

Acting Director of Museum R F Scharff Ph D £100

Keepers of Museum, R F Scharff, Ph D, £600 J J Buckley F C R Armstrong F S A £400 to £550

Libn, National Library, F W Lyster, M A . . £850

Headmaster, School of Art G Atkinson £600 to £700

Keeper Royal Botanic Gardens Glasnevin, Sir F W Moore, M R I A . . £550

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

Professors — Agriculture, James Wilson M A, B.Sc, *Botany*, T Johnston, D Sc, F L S *Chemistry (acting)* W E. Adeney D Sc, F I C, *Engineering*, H H Jeffcott, B.A, B A I, *Geology*, G A J Cole, F G S, *Mathematics*, W McFadden Orr, M A, D R S, *Physics*, W Brown, B Sc, *Zoology* G H Carpenter, B.Sc, £600 to £700, *Forestry*, A Henry, M A, F L S . . £400 to £600

Lecturers — Organic Chemistry, A O Farrelly, M A, *Agricultural Chemistry*, George Stephenson *Agricultural Biology* (vacant), *Engineering*, John Taylor, M A, *Physics*, F E Hackett, M A, Ph D, *Physical & Metallurgical Chemistry*, A G Leonard, B.Sc Ph D, *Mathematics*, J P Johnston, M A, D Sc. £350 to £450

Registrar, P A E Dowling, B A . . £300 to £450

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE OF IRELAND,

Pembroke Road, Dublin

Principal & Prof of Medicine, J F Craig £600 to £800

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND

Director of Survey, G A J Cole, F G S. . . £200

Senior Geologist, W B Wright, B.A., F G S. £300 to £600

Geologist, T Halliday, B.A . . £120 to £400

UNDER BOARDS WHOSE MEMBERS ARE, WITH EXCEPTIONS IN EACH CASE SPECIFIED, UNPAID.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD,
23 Rutland Square Dublin

Income (1918-19)—(1) £41,250 being Interest on Grant (£1 500 000) from Irish Church Surplus (2) £20,000 from Irish Development Grant and (3) Parliamentary Grant making up the balance of £250 000

Permanent Members, Sir Henry Doran W L Micks MA. each £2,000

Secretary J R O Brien £900
Chief Clerk F S Sheridan BL £600
Solicitor J O Connor £900

Outdoor Staff

Chief Land Inspr H R. Vereker £900
Senior Land Insprs F G T Gahan, L Edmunds OBE. C F Kelly A H McLean each £600
Supt Surveyor R. Freestone £600
Inspr of Industries J G Phelan £550

PRIMARY EDUCATION
National Education Board
Tyrone House Marlborough Street Dublin

£2 721 356 of which £44,160 is for Administration

Resident Comm , (vacant) £1 500
Secretaries W J Dilworth MA, £850 to £1 000 A N Bonaparte Wyse MA £800 to £1 000
Accountant D Frizzell £850
Chief Inspectors J McNeill BA T P O Connor £750 to £800
Examiners, W J Purcell £520 to £700 W Bright LL D R F Fisher £520 to £600

SECONDARY EDUCATION
Intermediate Education Board,
2 Hume Street Dublin

Income—(1) Interest (in 1919 £34 6s4) on Securities £1 198,095) representing Grant of £1,000,000 from Irish Church Surplus and Savings, (2) Grant (in 1919, £46,567) from Local Taxation Account, (3) also distributes annual Parliamentary Grant of £40,000 toward salaries of secondary school teachers and (4) an additional grant of £50,000 for Intermediate Education

Asst Commissioners W F Butler, MA, W A Houston MA
Inspectors R C B Kerin BA Ernest Ensor MA, J J O Neill MA J E Maguire MA Thos Rea, MA William Miller, SC D, John Bithrey, MA, George Nicholls MA
Chief Clerk W H Dunlop FSAA
Accountant H G McGarry

Endowed Schools Commission,
Dublin Castle—£892

Secretary Stanislaus Murphy ILB, BL £525

NATIONAL GALLERY OF IRELAND,
Leinster Lawn Dublin—£4 150

Director Capt R L Douglas £500

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS,
2 Kildare Place, Dublin—£3,03

Joint Secretaries Thomas Bodkin BL Capt T J D Atkinson DBF BI each £600 to £700
Clerk and Book keeper Alan Ravner £150 to £450

BRANCHES OF UNITED KINGDOM SERVICES, OR CONTROLLED BY DEPARTMENTS IN LONDON

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE
Custom House Port of Dublin

Customs

Collectors J Langan (*Dublin*) £800 J W Crook (*Waterford*) and J Dawson (*Newry*) £320 t £450
Surveyors (*Port of Dublin*) L M Balfe D T Jewell £550 J Halligan £470

Excise

Collectors J Langan (*Dublin*) £800 J W Malcolm (*Dundalk*) A H Woods (*Kilkenny*) £500 to £650
Surveyor (*Dublin*) H Craig £450

Customs and Excise

Collectors G S Sterling (*Belfast*) £700 to £800, M J Counahan (*Cork*) E Marnable (*Galway*) H Jenochio (*Limerick*) J Horrihane (*Londonderry*) £500 to £650

INLAND REVENUE Custom House Dublin

Solicitor's Office

Solicitor and Special Commissioner of Income Tax Richard J Martin £1,200
Chief Clerk B Collins £750 to £900

Stamps and Taxes.

Comptroller of Stamps and Income Tax and Asst Regr of Jt Stk Cos., S Minnis £850 to £1,000
Committee Clerk Arthur W Beatty £600 to £800
Senior Clerks T F Lynch H Eck £450 to £590, W Abbott, P Hughes 50 to £450

Estate Duty Office,
Dublin

Regr of Death Duties Arthur Whowell £850 to £1,000
Principal Clerks, T J Maguire J Roche £600 to £800
Assistant do, M Kelly, £580, H H Grace, A F Plunkett, J Brown £550
Senior Examiners J A Carroll, C F Sweeny, T Jack, R J Mackrell, E. Collins £380 to £500

POST OFFICE,
General Post Office, Sackville Street, Dublin

Secretary S G Forsythe £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerk J J Coonan £600 to £800
Principal Clerks, J Cahalan, P J. Keawell, J Booth £440 to £540
1st Class Clerks J M Stephenson J J Ridler, M G H Freehill J Ross £325 to
Telephone Superintendent F Cowley £500 to
Solicitor G H Reid £600 to
Accountant, E M Browne £600 to
Examiner, P Mackesy £500 to
Book keeper H N Bowesman £500 to
Cashier J P O Connor £440 to
Principal Clerk R R Jones £440 to
1st Class Clerks H J Knowles J S Plaisted, J. Woodman E Ellis S J Harrison, E A Ingram £325 to £430
Contr Dublin Postal Distr, H J Tipping £550 to £700
Do Telegraph Office J J Kenny £470 to £530
Superintendg Engrs Col E V Turner RE E Turner £500 to £700
Surveyor, R Bradford £650 to £900

TREASURY REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE,
Dublin Castle—£6 334

Treasury Remembrancer, M F Headlam £1,200
Chief Clerk O Campbell £600 to £800
Clerk E Fahy, BL £500
Examiners, P J Walsh BA (as senior £50 extra), J V Fahy, H Ashton £180 to £350

National Teachers' Superannuation
Dublin Castle—£2 08s

Superintendent, The Treasury Remembrancer
First Clerk, James Duncan £400 to £600

VALUATION AND BOUNDARY SURVEY,
6 Ely Place Dublin—£54,439

Acting Commissioner, James Carroll £1,000
Chief Valuer John Carbury £550 to £700
Head Valuer, Finance Act Branch, William J Ward £550 to £700
Chief Clerk, Alfred Beckett ..... £400 to £600

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
51 St Stephen's Green East, Dublin—£257,367 for Works, Buildings, &c, £50,054 for Railways, and £71,764 for Administration

Chairman, Sir G A. Stevenson, K.C.B., G.V.O. £1,500
Commissioners, Sir Philip Hanson, C B, Thomas P Le Fanu, C.B. ..... each £1,000

Secretary, J J Healy £650 to £800
Assist Secretary, G E Shanahan £500 to £600
Staff Officers, J Healy, George Price, LL D, S W Strange, T Cassedy £350 to £500
Accountant, J L Collins .. £600 to £800
Heads of Divisions, J Halligan; C G Herbert T McInerny . £420 to £550
Engineer, T M. Batchen, M I C E £750 to £900
Assist do, C H Olley, M I C E £400 to £600
2nd Assist do, J Chaloner Smith £300 to
Solr & Treasury Solr in Ireland, P Coll £1,000 to £1 200
Principal Surveyor of Buildings, A Robinson, M V O, C B E £800
Asst Prin Survrs, W M Paton, A R I B A, A K Brown, L Twist, H Allbery, A R I B A, M J Burke £400 to £500

H M STATIONERY OFFICE

Dublin Branch Custom House

Superintendent, H E Pitman . £450 to £600
Deputy do, A J Webber £300 to £400
Technical Officer, J E H Wilson £200 to £350
Editor, Printer & Publisher of Dublin Gazette, A Thom & Co, Ltd, 87 89 Mid Abbey Street, Dublin

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

The Irish Commission.

Pembroke Ho Up Mount St, Dublin —£433 745
Chairman, Sir Joseph A Glynn £1 500
Private Secretary, J B Shortt £200
Commrs, Wm J Maguire, M D, and Mrs M I Dickie, M A, I I B each £1 000 to £1 200 Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies
Secretary John Houlihan £850 to £1,000
Assistant Secretary, Pierce Kent £550 to £700
Accountant, D P Gallagher £550 to £700
1st Class Clerks and Asst Accts, J A Duffy V J Fielding J L Finn, J Fitzgerald, J A McCarron A E J Moran, C J Murphy £350 to £500
Medl Offrs, J O Donoghue, Chas Dickson £550 to £700
Assistant Medical Officer, Seamus O Beirn £350
Legal Adviser, Hugh Horan £500 to £600
Actuary J G Kyd

Outdoor Staff

Chief Inspector, Cecil H Darley £450 to £700
Inspectors, J Cassedy, S Clandillon, T Roche, T Concannon, G A. Armstrong £350 to £500

Friendly Societies Registry.

12 Sth Frederick St, Dublin
Asst Regr for Ireland, D O'C Miley £360

BOARD OF TRADE

Marine Department.

26 and 27 Eden Quay, Dublin, and Victoria Rd, Cork
Principal District Officer for Ireland, Capt M H Clarke R N R
Senior Surveyor T D Taylor
Senior Engineer & Examiner, G Shott
BELFAST —*Ship Surveyors*, W H Chantler, T Dickerson, *Engineer Surveyors*, W C Ward, J S Herriot, N S Couch
LONDONDERRY —*Engineer Surveyor* T Kendall
CORK —*Engr Surveyor*, G M Gray, *Ship Surveyor*, R Blake
QUEENSTOWN —*Nautical Surveyor*, Capt E J Sharpe, *Medical Officer* W McLean, M D
Royal Naval Reserve Dublin
Registrar, H M Hambling, R N R
Royal Naval Reserve Cork
Registrar John George Clements, R N R

Labour Exchange and Unemployment Insurance.

Lord Edward St, Dublin
Divl Offr for Ireland, Major F W M Fuge £600 to £800
Asst do, B J Gwynn £350 to £500

Commissioners of Irish Lights,

D Olie Street Dublin
Scientific Adviser Sir Howard Grubb, F R S
Secretary Hubert G Cook
Inspector of Lights Commr W H Davis, R N R
Engineer & Supt C W Scott, B A I
Asst do S W Nugent, B A
Accountant C P R James

Branch of Ministry of Transport.

19 Westmoreland Street Dublin
Director Gen of Transport (Ireland) (vacant)
Directors J Ingram F Wharton

AGRICULTURAL PRICES IN IRELAND, 1891 1918

Products		Quinquennial Average Prices						Annual Prices			
		1890–1894	1895–1899	1900–1904.	1905–1909.	1910 1914.	1916	1917	1918
		s d	s d	s d.	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Wheat	cwt	6 6¼	6 4½	6 5½	7 4½	7 8¼	14 1	16 4	17 0
Oats	,,	6 4	5 1¼	5 7½	5 10¾	6 4	11 3	15 2	16 5
Barley	,,	6 11½	6 8	7 0¼	7 2¼	7 5½	14 7	15 7	17 2
Hay	,,	3 1¼	2 5	3 0	3 0½	3 2¼	4 9¼	5 5	6 11½
Potatoes	,,	2 11½	2 10¾	3 2¾	3 2 4	3 6	5 5	7 7¼	5 6¼
Grass Seeds	,,		7 7¾	11 10¼	11 11¼	11 4	14 2	19 3	39 2
Butter	,,	96 5	89 9	94 11	101 4	105 6	161 3	204 3	238 6
Pork	,,	44 1½	39 2¾	46 1¾	50 9½	58 0	89 9	125 0	146 0
Flax	14 lb	6 7½	5 6½	6 7½	6 10½	8 4½	23 2	26 8	30 10
Wool	lb	0 9¼	0 8½	0 6⅞	0 10¼	0 11¼	1 4	1 6	1 6½
Eggs	120		6 6¼	6 9½	8 3½	9 3½	15 4	21 2	35 7
Beef . .	cwt	53 10	53 2	56 3	55 3	60 9	95 9	123 9	134 3
Mutton	,,	60 5	60 8	62 11	64 11	65 9	97 6	117 3	134 9
Store Cattle —									
1 to 2 years	head	115 6	124 11	138 7	142 11	169 3	256 3	299 3	325 3
2 to 3 years	,,	177 10	177 1	194 2	197 2	226 0	354 6	420 9	472 0
3 and over	,,	224 6	222 0	250 3	251 3	263 6	426 6	519 0	599 9
Springers	,,	263 5	253 6	270 5	274 11	300 0	459 0	575 0	669 3
Sheep —									
Lambs under 1 year	,,	24 9	24 6	24 8	27 4	26 3	43 3	48 2	55 0
,, 1 to 2 years	,,	33 10	33 5	35 3	40 1	34 6	53 9	61 6	72 0
,, 2 and over	,,	36 1	35 5	37 9	40 2	34 6	56 3	59 3	79 6

THE IRISH JUDICIARY, MAGISTRACY, AND POLICE.

APPELLATE TRIBUNAL.

House of Lords.

[For Constitution *see* p. 267.]

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE IN IRELAND,

Four Courts, Dublin.—£182,759 (not including the salaries of the Judges, which are a charge upon the Consolidated Fund).

Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.– Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, and Master of the Rolls.

Lords Justices.—Rt. Hon. Stephen Ronan (1915); Rt. Hon. James O'Connor (1918) ...each £4,000

Regr. and Clk. of Errors, R. C. de Versan, K.C. £1,200

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir James H. M. Campbell, Bart. (1918) £6,000

Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper and Permanent Secretary, Gerald Horan, K.C. £900

Private Secretary, Col. W. M. Campbell £500

Chief Clerk, Edwd. D MacLaughlin, LL.B. £1,000

Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Chas. A. O'Connor, M.A. (1912) £4,000

Registrar, Patrick J. Hogan, M.A. £1,000

Chief Clerk, Edward W. Salmon £1,000

Chancery Judge, Rt. Hon. John B. Powell (1918) £3,500

Registrar, Henry A. Richey £1,000

Chief Clerk, T. W. Ellerker £1,000

Land Judge, Rt. Hon. Sir John Ross, Bart., LL.D. (1896) £3,500

Registrar, H. McM. Whitton ...£700 to £900

King's Bench Division.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Thomas F. Molony, M.A. (1918) £5,000

Justices, Rt. Hon. John G. Gibson, M.A. (1888); Rt. Hon. William Kenny, M.A. (1897) *Probate and Matrimonial*; Rt. Hon. Wm. Huston Dodd, M.A. (1907); Rt. Hon. Jonathan Pim, M.A. (1915), *Bankruptcy*; Rt. Hon. John Gordon (1916), *Admiralty*; Hon. William Moore (1917); Rt. Hon. Arthur W. Samuels, LL.D. (1919) each £3,500

Master, Henry W. Jackson, K.C. £1,500

Regr and Clerk of the Crown, Jas. O'Brien, K.C. £900

Registrar, H. Vivian Yeo, B.A., K.C. £1,300

Associate, F. C. Kennedy £700

Assistant Registrar, T. O'Brien ..... £600 to £700

Probate and Matrimonial Branch.

Chief Registrar, Henry C. Warren £1,200

Assist. Registrar, Edward H. Kenny £600 to £700

Bankruptcy.

Official Assignee, Alfred G. Hollinshead ...£1,200

Chief Registrar, Sir W. H. Boyd, Bart., K.C. £800

Chief Clerk, Hugh Doyle £800

Court Registrar, R. G. Daniell £600

Consolidated Offices of Supreme Court.

Taxing Masters, Valentine Kilbride; James A. Denning; and Richd. A. Macnamara, each £1,000

Accountant-General, Luke A. Teeling £1,000

Clerk of Judgments, &c., J. M. Lowry £800 to 1,000

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.—£1,118,763.

Judicial Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Justice Wylie (1920), £3,500; Hon. Mr. Justice FitzGerald (1903) £3,000

Estates Commissioners, Rt. Hon. F. S Wrench, D.L., £3,500; W. H. Stuart and Sir Edward O'Farrell, K.C.B. .....each £2,000

Secretary, T. Geo. H. Green £1,000

OFFICE OF PUBLIC TRUSTEE,

32, Nassau Street, Dublin.

Public Trustee, A. McClintock £1,800

REGISTRY OF DEEDS,

The Temple, Henrietta Street, Dublin.

Registrar, Richard Manders, C.B., K.C. ...£1,400

PUBLIC RECORD AND STATE PAPERS OFFICE,

Four Courts, Dublin, and Record Tower, Dublin Castle.—£12,337.

Keeper of the Records (*ex-officio*), Rt. Hon. the Master of the Rolls.

Depy. Keeper, M. I. McEnery, M.R.I.A. £700 to 800

Assist. Depy. Keeper, H. Wood, B.A., M.R.I.A. £500 to £700

RECORDERS AND COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

(*With the Counties and Cities in which they exercise jurisdiction.*)

	First Apptd.
RECORDER OF—	
Dublin (City and Co. of Dublin) (£2,500)—Rt. Hon. T. L. O'Shaughnessy, K.C.	1905
Cork (City and Co. of Cork, E.R.) (£2,000) M. J. Bourke, M.A., K.C.	1908
Belfast (Belfast City and Co. of Antrim) (£2,000)—Chas. L. Matheson, M.A., K.C.	1919
Galway (Town and Co. of Galway) (£1,500) —R. J. Doyle, M.A., K.C.	1913
Londonderry (City and Co. of Lon'derry) (£1,500)—R. E. Osborne, M.A., K.C. ...	1919
COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £1,400).	
Co. of Tipperary—J. H. Moore, M.A.	1898
Co. of Donegal—John F. Cooke, LL.B., K.C.	1903
Cos. of Roscommon and Sligo—J. Wakely, M.A., K.C.	1904
Co. Clare—M. McD. Bodkin, K.C.	1907
Cos. of Armagh and Louth—G. C. Green, B.A., K.C.	1909
Co. of Mayo—Charles F. Doyle, M.A., K.C.	1910
Cos. of Fermanagh and Monaghan—W. J. Johnston, M.A., LL.B., K.C.	1911
Co. of Tyrone—John Linehan, K.C.	1912
Cos. of Carlow, Kildare, Wicklow, and Wexford—Chas. Dromgoole, LL.D., K.C.	1913
Cos. of Cavan and Leitrim—Wm. H. Brown, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., K.C.	1914
Co. Cork, W.R.—John W. Hynes, M.A., K.C.	1915
King's Co., and Cos. Longford, Meath, and Westmeath—P. D. Fleming, M.A., K.C.	1918
Co. of Down—A. H. Bates, M.A., K.C.	1919
City and Co. of Limerick—John H. Pigott, LL.B., K.C.	1920
Co. of Kerry—John Cusack, K.C.	1920
Queen's Co., City and Co. of Kilkenny, City and Co. of Waterford—Daniel J. O'Brien, K.C.	1920

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE,

Lower Castle Yard, Dublin Castle.—£335,250.

Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. W. Edgeworth-Johnstone, C.B. £1,200

Asst. Commissioner ..... £500 to £600

Sec. and Acct., W. A. Magill, B.A. £400 to £500

Finance Clerk, E. L. Cuthbert ..... £300 to £400

Police Force.

1 *Chief Superintendent*	to £460
1 *Superintendent, Detective Branch*,	to £435
6 *Superintendents*	to £385
1 *Chief Inspector, Detective Branch*,	to £342
25 *Insprs.* (5 *Detec. Br.*)	£160 to £300

Authorised Strength.

Uniform Service—41 Station Sergeants; 127 Sergeants; and 923 Constables. *Det. Br.*—18 Sergeants; 28 Detective Officers; and 5 Constables.

Divisional Magistrates.

Police Courts—

Inns Quay, Dublin, and Kingstown

Chief Magistrate—E G Swifte, M A., K C £1,200

Magistrates—Edmond Lupton, Mark B Cooper, K C (one vacant) each £1,

Chief Clerk—W J Hughes, M B (R.U I) £400 to £500

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY

Headquarters, Dublin Castle —£2,185,223.

Insp Gen (vacant) £1 500 to £1 800

Private Sec James C L. Silcock, D L £150

Deputy I G, Charles A Walsh £1,000 to £1 200

Asst Insprs Genl, E M Clayton, Lt Col Ivon H Price £700 to £800

Prin Staff Officer H M Metcalfe £600 to £800

Accountant G McConkey £600 to £800

Asst Accountant J Robb £350 to £550

Staff Officers, W Kelly W J Rundle J J Moore £300 to £500

Depôt Phœnix Park, Dublin

Asst Insp Genl Commdt George B Heard £600

Surgeon, Pryce Peacock L R C P and S I £400

Counties, &c

Commr of Police (Belfast), John F Gelston £720

36 *County Inspectors* £400 to £500

179 *District Inspectors* £190 to £340

Approximate Strength, 1917 18

231 Head Constables 1 690 Sergeants 255 Acting Sergeants and 7 324 Constables, total 9,500

Resident Magistrates and their Stations

20 at £675, 32 at £550 and 11 at £425

C E Armstrong, Ballinasloe P S Brady, Bantry Maj W F H Bredin, Birr Capt R G Brett Letterkenny Maj F C Burke, Newcastle West, G B Butler, Tullamore J P Byrne, L L B, B L, Athlone, W E Callan, B L, Queenstown, Maj G H P Colley, Tipperary, Maj E. J Deane, Nenagh, Maj T V Dickie, Carrick-on Shannon, J M. Dickson, B L, Fermoy, W G Duff, Downpatrick, Fredk Fitzpatrick, Sligo, J G W Flanagan, M A, B L, Newry J D Gerrard, B L, Cavan, R. W Glass Ballina Capt B Gosselin, Omagh, John Gray, B L, Belfast J A Hardy, Mallow, W J M Hardy, L L B, B L, Ballymena A G W Harrel, B L Bandon, Maj C H. Herries Crosbie, Wexford J B K Hill Oughterard Capt A C Holmes, Ballinrobe, M Hornibrook, M A, Maryborough Alex Irwin, I L D, Monaghan Maj R John ston, V C, Castlerea, H R Jones, L L D, B L, Newcastle West, J Kilbride, M A B L, Cork, W S B Leatham, Dromshaw M J D M McCallum, Ennis, G McElroy, Portadown, Lt Col J A Meldon, Westport, Maj W W Meldon, Killaloe G H Mercer, Virginia, W Gore Moriarty Armagh W Q Murphy, B L., Tralee, G R O Connor, B L, Waterford, P J O Hara, Listowel, W J O Reilly, D L, Navan, Wm Orr, B L Dungarvan Lt Col John J O Sullivan, Killarney, Maj H C Owen, Donegal, Col R L Owens O B E Limerick, C H Robinson, Dundalk Jas Roche Belfast, C M Russell, Roscommon, J C Ryan, L L B, Carlow, J E St George, Clonmel R. Sparrow, B A., Londonderry, P D Sullivan, B L, Kilkenny Wm Sullivan, B L, Wicklow Maj M Thackeray, Curragh, Lt Col Hy Toppin (no station), H Walker, Enniskillen, Col T R P Warren, Templemore J T White B L, Loughrea, Lt Col M Williamson, Galway, E M P. Wynne, Trales

THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL IN IRELAND

His Excellency The Lord Lieutenant

*H R H the Duke of Connaught
The Lord Chancellor—Sir James H M Campbell Bart
Most Rev J H Bernard D D
Marquess of Londonderry
Earl of Westmeath
Earl of Meath
Earl of Fingall
*Earl of Granard
Earl of Arran
Earl of Mayo
Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl
Earl of Ranfurly
*Viscount Morley of Blackburn
*Viscount Bryce
Lord Decies
Lord Castletown
Lord Kilmain
Lord Barrymore
Field Marshal Lord Grenfell.
*Lord Atkinson
*Lord Pirrie
*Lord MacDonnell
Lord Shandon
Lord Chalmers
Lord Killanin
*The Chief Secretary—Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart
*Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart
*Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart
*Arthur James Balfour
John George Gibson (*Judge*)
Col Sir Joseph West Ridgeway
Dodgson H Madden
*Gerald W Balfour
*Sir Edward Henry Carson
Hon Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett
William Drennan Andrews
Sir David Harrel
William Kenny (*Judge*)
Jonathan Hogg
Sir John Ross Bart (*Judge*)
Sir Henry Augustus Robinson, Bart
Frederick Wrench
*Walter Hume Long
Richard R Cherry
*Augustine Birrell
Alexander M Carlisle
Gen Hon Sir N G Lyttelton
Sir James Brown Dougherty
James Owens White
Sir Robert E Matheson
Thomas Shillington
Robert G Glendinning
Laurence A Waldron
Chas A O Connor (*Master of Rolls*)
Thomas Lopdell O'Shaughnessy
Genl. Sir Arthur H. F Paget.
William Huston Dodd (*Judge*).
Thos. F Molony (*Lord Chief Justice*).
Jonathan Pim (*Judge*)
Lt Col Sir Matthew Nathan
Stephen Ronan (*Lord Justice*)
John Gordon (*Judge*)
Major-Gen. Sir L B Friend
Walter MacMurrough Kavanagh.
*Herbert H Asquith
Lieut Gen Sir John G Maxwell.
*Sir H E Duke
Lieut Gen Sir Bryan T Mahon
James O Connor (*Lord Justice*)
Sir Wm J Goulding, Bart.
*Edward Shortt
Lieut Gen Sir Fred C Shaw
Arthur W Samuels (*Judge*).
Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Bart
Sir William P Byrne
Sir Thomas J Stafford Bart
Sir Stanley Harrington
*James Ian Macpherson
Col Robt G Sharman Crawford
Denis S Henry, *Attorney General*
J Campbell White
Sir J Johnston
Samuel Cunningham
James MacMahon
Gen Sir N Macready
Sir John Anderson
Hugh Thom Barrie
John Blake Powell (*Judge*).

Members of the Privy Council of Ireland, like those of Great Britain, are addressed as The Right Honourable.

Those marked (*) *are members also of the Privy Council in England.*

DIRECTORY OF IRISH COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS.

For further particulars relating to the County Boroughs, *see* Municipal Directory of Ireland.

Provinces, Counties (With Assize Towns), and *County Boroughs.*	Acreage.	Population, 1911.	Density of Popn. per sq. mile.	*Emigrants, 1919.	H.M. Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum.	Chairmen of County Councils.	Secretaries of C.C. *Address,* Assize Town (col. 1), except where otherwise stated.	Clerks of the Crown and Peace. *Address,* County Courthouse at Assize Town (col. 1).
LEINSTER.								
Carlow (Carlow)	221,485	36,252	104	26	Lord Rathdonnell	Thomas Bolger	Richard J. Keogh	J. D. MacCarthy.
Dublin (Dublin)	218,873	278,394	904	291	Earl of Meath, K.P.	H. J. Friel	Herbert Clancy	Sir Geo. Fottrell, K.C.B., *Green St. Courthouse, Dublin.*
Dublin County Borough	7,911	304,802	24,658			—	—	
Kildare (Naas)	418,645	66,127	101	82	Earl of Drogheda	Danl. Buckley	W. E. Coffey	J. W. Dane, D.L.
Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	509,488	74,962	94	20	Earl of Desart, K.P., K.C.B.	George J. Dooley	Thomas Drew	H. H. Langrishe.
King's (Tullamore)	493,283	36,832	73	3	E. J. Beaumont-Nesbitt	Edmund C. Bullin	Charles P. Kingston	J. P. Fagan.
Longford (Longford)	257,770	43,280	109	11	Earl of Granard, K.P.	Hugh Garahan	Edwd. D. McCann	J. Forbes O'Ferrall
Louth (Dundalk)	202,181	63,665	201	80	Sir H. Bellingham, Bt.	James E. Murphy	Charles McAlester	A. N. Sheridan.
Meath (Trim)	577,735	65,091	72	43	Col. Sir N. T. Everard, Bt.	Patrick J. Clinch	John J. Grennan, *Navan*	A. V. Montgomery.
Queen's (Maryborough)	424,898	54,629	82	12	Sir W. Hutchison Poe, Bt	James McMahon	James Carey	Robert T. Fitzgerald.
Westmeath (Mullingar)	434,665	59,986	88	8	Lord Castlemaine	Thomas Noonan	John T. Roche	C. E. Fair.
Wexford (Wexford)	580,950	108,273	113	51	Earl of Courtown	John R. Etchingham	N. J. Frizelle	John N. Scallan.
Wicklow (Wicklow)	499,957	60,711	77	71	Visct. Powerscourt, K.P.	Robert C. Barton	Simon J. Doyle	William Deverell, M.A., LL.B.
	4,847,731	1,162,044	153	678				
MUNSTER.								
Clare (Ennis)	788,337	104,232	84	26	Sir Michl. O'Loghlen, Bt.	Michael Brennan	Fredk. N. Studdert, D.L.	William Healy.
Cork (Cork)	1,841,935	325,431	109	80	Earl of Bandon, K.P.	Wm. R. Kent	Eugene Callanan	W.R.—D. M. J. O'Connell, E.R. and City—H. T. Wright.
Cork County Borough	2,682	76,673	28,303			—	—	
Kerry (Tralee)	1,161,782	159,691	88	25	Earl of Kenmare, C.V.O.	Patrick O'Shaughnessy	W. F. Quinlan	D. M. Moriarty.
Limerick (Limerick)	661,573	104,851	201	40	Earl of Dunraven, K.P.	John Wall	John J. Quaid	Sir F. E. Kearney, LL.D.
Limerick County Borough	2,386	38,518	10,331			—	—	
Tipperary, N. Riding (Nenagh)	493,266	62,881	81	24	Lord Dunalley	N. R., Patrick J. O'Byrne	R. E. Bayly	Henry Shannon, *Nenagh.*
,, S. Riding (Clonmel)	558,038	89,552	103			Louis J. Dalton	Michael O'Donnell, J.P.	
Waterford (Waterford)	453,051	56,802	79	254	Major J. W. De la Poer	Patrick W. Kenny	John H. O Sullivan, *Dungarvan.*	William A. Debbyn.
Waterford Co. Borough	1,436	27,464	22,223			—		
	5,963,557	1,035,495	111	449				
ULSTER.								
Antrim (Belfast)	708,654	193,864	176	835†	Visct. Masseresne, D.S.O.	A. Miscampbell	Alex. Millar	Martin J. Burke.
Belfast County Borough	14,937	386,947	26,579	—	Lord Pirrie, K.P.	—	—	
Armagh (Armagh)	322,773	180,291	246	123	Lord Armaghdale	John Compton, D.L.	Thomas E. Reid	Thomas J. Marron.
Cavan (Cavan)	467,025	91,173	125	78	Rt. Hon. Thos. Lough	Thomas Smith	William Finlay	Hugh H. Moore.
Donegal (Lifford)	1,193,641	168,537	90	34	Earl of Arran K.P.	James Clarke	Bernard McFadden	R. A. Wilson, LL.B.
Down (Downpatrick)	608,862	204,303	214	388†	Marquess of Londonderry	Col. Rt. Hn. R. G. Sharman-Crawford, D.L.	Robert J. Dickson	Daniel McCartan.
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	417,912	62,836	95	12	J. E. F. Collum	John McHugh	John F. Wray	J. W. Hanrahan.
Londonderry (Londonderry)	512,690	99,845	194	85	Col. J. J. Clark, C.B.C.G.	John A. Long	Thompson B. Adams	Alfred M. Munn.
Londonderry Co. Borough	2,579	40,780	10,119		Earl of Leitrim	—	—	
Monaghan (Monaghan)	318,990	72,455	143	45	Lord Rossmore	Thomas Teal	Denis C. Rushe, B.A.	Wm. McWilliam.
Tyrone (Omagh)	779,563	142,665	117	93	Duke of Abercorn	Alex. E. Donnelly	C. C. Hamilton, *Omagh*	James Toner.
	5,332,626	1,581,696	189	1,690				
CONNAUGHT.								
Galway (Galway)	1,467,890	182,224	79	39	Lord Killanin	George Nicholls	Walter Gordon Seymour	Gerald Cloherty.
Leitrim (Carrick-on-Shann'n)	376,512	63,582	108	7	Lord Harlech	Peter Kean	Charles Dolan	Robt. Lonsdale.
Mayo (Castlebar)	2,333,356	208,177	92	58	Marquess of Sligo	Conor A. Maguire	M. J. Egan	M. V. Coolican.
Roscommon (Roscommon)	608,290	93,996	99	24	Wm. John Talbot	A. Lavin	Michael J. Heverin, B.A.	William Early.
Sligo (Sligo)	442,225	79,045	114	30	Maj. Charles K. O'Hara	John J. Clancy	Michael Keane	W. R. Fenton.
	5,228,273	620,984	92	258				
Total, Ireland	20,371,285	4,390,219	137	2,975				

* Total Emigrants, *Natives of Ireland*, 1st May, 1851, to 31st December, 1919, 4,322,668; total of *all* Emigrants, 4,372,389.

† The figure in this column for the Cos. Antrim and Down include the figure for the parts of Belfast Co. Borough which heretofore were parts of these respective counties.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF IRELAND,

including **County Boroughs**, BOROUGHS OTHER THAN COUNTY BOROUGHS, and Urban Districts having, according to the last Census (1911), a Population of 7,000 and upwards.

County Boroughs, BOROUGHS OTHER THAN COUNTY BOROUGHS, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1911.	Rate per 1,000, 1919. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value, 1919.	**Lord Mayor**, MAYOR, or Chairman, U.D.C., 1920–21.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
				£		
Armagh	7,356	21·1	16·9	21,402	James O'Reilly	James Lennon.
Athlone	7,472	20·6	17·3	13,650	James J. Coen	P. V. C. Murtagh.
Ballymena	11,381	20·2	15·3	35,971	H. Lancashire	Henry O'Hara, C.B.
Bangor	7,776	23·9	15·9	42,849	Thos. S. Wilson	James Milliken.
Belfast	386,947	25·7	17·9	1,617,382	**Wm. F. Coates**	Robert Meyer.
Bray	7,691	20·7	19·9	32,733	Joseph Lynch	John McCaull.
CLONMEL	10,209	15·7	15 5	19,549	DANIEL F. O'MEARA	John F. O'Brien.
Coleraine	7,785	20·6	19·9	23,270	Daniel H. Christie.	William Henry.
Cork	76,673	23·4	19·9	190,154	(vacant)	Flor. W. McCarthy.
Dublin	304,802	25·0	22·0	1,134,960	**Rt. Hon. L. J. O'Neill**	Henry Campbell.
Dublin Suburbs—						
Blackrock	9,080	13·1	14·3	48,403	Frank Stokes	John Mooney.
Kingstown	16,941	19·1	19·4	81,159	James J. Kennedy	J. S. Vaughan, LL.D.
Pembroke	29,294	21·4	17·5	137,726	William Beckett	Joshua C. Manly.
Rathmines	37,840	16·8	16·4	183,898	Robert Benson	Seacome Mason.
DROGHEDA	12,501	20·7	20·1	25,881	PHILIP MONAHAN	J. Carr.
Dundalk	13,128	25·3	16·2	34,857	Peter Hughes	Mathew Comerford.
Galway	13,255	25·5	21·5	29,636	Dr. Thos. Walsh	T. N. Redington.
KILKENNY	10,514	18·8	18·4	20,022	PETER DA LOUGHREY	Edward O'Connell.
Larne	8,036	32·6	14·7	26,675	Wm. W. Morrow	Wm. G. Younge.
Limerick	38,518	24·0	19·0	76,568	**Michael J. Callaghan**	Wm. M. Nolan.
Lisburn	12,388	22·1	18·0	34,827	Dr. George St. George	T. M. Wilson.
Londonderry	40,780	27·4	21·8	116,801	**Hugh C. O'Doherty**	Sir F. H. Miller.
Lurgan	12,553	21·5	16·2	29,300	Edward Lunn	F. W. Pollock.
Newry	11,963	21·4	15·9	35,141	Hugh J. McConville	W. M. Cronin.
Newtownards	9,587	27·9	17·8	16,031	Thos. R. Lavery	Hugh McCartney.
Portadown	11,727	21·9	18·7	31,961	Robert Anderson	M.A.W.McClatchey.
Queenstown	8,209	28·3	15·5	24,518	Jas. Fitzgerald, junr.	Hugh F. O'Reilly.
SLIGO	11,163	15·6	18·2	23,354	P. H. Fitzpatrick	John Shea.
Tralee	10,300	18·7	15·6	16,884	Daniel J. O'Sullivan	Michael O'Connor.
Waterford	27,464	20·0	18·5	50,602	Vincent J. White	W.O.Reactaire(*actg*)
WEXFORD	11,521	26·0	17·7	19,022	Richd. Corish	Wm. A. Browne.

THE 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. The total land area is 145,325 acres (227 sq. miles), with a population (1911) of 52,016. The cultivated area (1920) was 88,831 acres, and the live stock included 6,334 horses, 21,110 cattle, 73,950 sheep, and 3,352 pigs. 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 and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western isles, and Man. 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 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. Fifty miles of railway have been constructed, and about 23 miles of electric tram road.

Man is governed by a separate 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. (1911), 21,192 (Castletown is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

	1917–18.	1918–19.	1919–20.
Public revenue	£119,214	£177,672	£293,303
Public expenditure	78,948	89,399	120,503
Public debt	144,627	136,727	127,927

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Fry, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*with house*) £2,000
Government Secretary & Treasurer, B. E. Sargeaunt, M.V.O., O.B.E. 700
First Deemster, S. Stevenson Moore 1,000
Second Deemster, Charles T. C. Callow ... 1,000
Attorney-General, (vacant) ... 1,000
Receiver-General, Joseph Qualtrough ..... *unp.*
Speaker, House of Keys, G. F. Clucas ..... *unp.*

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles) are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), and the following dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lithou (38), a total of 47,083 acres, or 73·4 square miles.

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1916 was 49,678 vergées (2¼ vergées = 1 acre), the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes, and wheat, and of Guernsey green crops and oats, fruits and tomatoes. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the King-Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the Legislative Assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. 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 Port, on the east coast.

Jersey.

Revenue, 1919-20, £133,723; Expenditure £126,625
Public debt, 1920 544,286
Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General W. Douglas Smith, C.B. £1,700
Govt. Sec., W. Whitaker Maitland.
Bailiff, Sir William Henry Venables-Vernon, Kt.
Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.
Attorney-General, Henry E. Le V. dit Durell.
Viscount, Edwin Toulmin Nicolle.
Solicitor-General, C. E. Malet de Carteret.
Receiver-General, Percy A. Aubin.
States Treasurer, Henry M. de Veulle.

Guernsey and Dependencies.

Revenue, 1919, £86,350; Expenditure, £73,555
Public debt, 1919 364,039
Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir John E. Capper, K.C.B. 1,700
Government Sec., Col. J. W. M. Macartney, C.B.
Bailiff, E. Chepmell Ozanne.
Dean, Very Rev. John Penfold, B.D.
Attorney-General, Arthur W. Bell.
Solicitor-General, H. Le Patourel.
Receiver-General, Victor G. Carey..... £200
Supt. of Education, Lionel Carey.

Alderney.

Judge, Maj. R. W. Mellish.
Attorney-General,
Clerk (*Greffier*) (vacant).
Receiver, Maj. L. Langlois.

Sark.

Seigneur, Wm. Collings.
Seneschal, Lt.-Col. Kenneth Campbell, D.S.O.

LONDON (METROPOLITAN) BOROUGHS.

Cities and Boroughs.	Population, 1918.	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value.	Rates, 1920-21 s.	Rates, 1920-21 d.	Mayor, 1920-21
London:	4,521,301	24·8	15·0	55,566,833			
City of London	14,720	7·9	15·6	5,881,066	10	6	(*See* pp. 543-4)
Westminster	160,000	12·0	14·2	7,087,831	11	5	S. Gluckstein ..... John Hunt.
Battersea	167,743	18·5	12·9	996,475	6	4	Albert Winfield ..... Edwin Austin.
Bermondsey	129,420	20·4	14·1	916,526	19	9	W. Charles Bustin... Fredk. Ryall.
Bethnal Green	110,085	22 4	14·2	531,865	19	11	J. J. Vaughan..... David J. Keep.
Camberwell	285,220	18·1	12·7	1,335,516	18	0	J. G. Spradbrow ... Charles Wm. Tagg.
Chelsea	66,385	13·3	14·1	923,695	14	4	J. E. J. Hogg, O.B.E. John J. Jefferys.
Deptford	109,496	24·8	11·1	607,325	17	7	W. H. Green ..... A. Purkis.
Finsbury	87,923	20·2	15·4	1,024,450	12	10	H. B. Barton ..... Hugh Green.
Fulham	158,904	18·6	12·2	923,882	14	4	R. M. Gentry ..... J. Percy Shuter, O.B.E
Greenwich	95,968	16·88	19·16	704,686	17	3	B J. Lemmon..... ... Fredk. J. Simpson.
Hackney	222,674	21·0	13·0	1,233,564	16	6	Herbert Morrison ... N. Scorgie (*actg.*).
Hammersmith	129,787	16·8	13 0	889,578	15	6	Marshall Hays ..... Leslie Gordon. [M.A.
Hampstead	75,649	12·6	11·8	1,108,749	12	9	J. I Fraser ..... Arthur P. Johnson
Holborn	49,357	13·6	16·4	1,197,611	13	0	G. Harvey..... Lionel Walford.
Islington	327,403	18 30	14·09	1,826,911	17	3	Ernest King..... C.G.E. Fletcher, O.B E,
Kensington	169,000	23 8	12·2	2,531,076	13	5	A.J. Rice Oxley, M.D. O.B.E. W. Chambers Leete, O.B.E.
Lambeth	298,058	25·8	14·8	1,839,599	16	5	W. Sampson Bishop, R.N.R. Bruce Penny.
Lewisham	174,750	16·6	11·4	1,097,887	15	2	T. R. Roberts ..... John W. Shuter.
Paddington	142,551	15·4	13·4	1,491,539	13	10	H. V. Kenyon ..... Arthur W.J. Russell.
Poplar	156,338	24·67	14·40	835,583	22	10	Samuel March ..... J. B. Skeggs.
St. Marylebone	117,844	16·6	13·1	2,231,294	13	2	A. C. Rickatson..... James Wilson, O.B.E.
St. Pancras	228,585	16·7	13·4	1,758,527	15	8	Henry J. Brown... C. H. F. Barrett.
Shoreditch	98,134	22·3	15·7	764,317	17	11	W. H. Girling..... J. A. D. Milne.
Southwark	192,907	27·4	17·4	1,187,890	18	8	G. A. Isaacs..... Percy Hayman Gray.
Stepney	279,804	22·5	14·3	1,495,379	18	8	J. J. Cahill ..... Geo. Wm. Clarke, B.L.
Stoke Newington	50,683	16·8	12·2	335,933	15	6	F. E. Manley ..... Sidney White, LL.D.
Wandsworth	311,360	16·40	11·31	2,206,936	14	8	Thomas E. Comins D. A. Nicholl, M.A.
Woolwich	146,503	23·4	7·8	920,760	16	10	A. M. Tynemouth B.A. Sir A. B. Bryceson.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON 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 is said 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 1191, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred. The title of *Lord Mayor* is said to have been first bestowed in 1354 by Edward III. The Lord Mayor is elected at Michaelmas; 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*.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1242, and were elected annually between 1377 and 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 four. *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 they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1130. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but King John 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.

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time two Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circ.* 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Serjeant (now appointed by the Crown) are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II., A.D. 1319, but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen.

Lord Mayor, 1920-21. £10,000.			*Ald.*	*Shf. Mayor.*	
Rt. Hon. James Roll	*Billingsgate*	Mansion House, E.C.	1910	1909	1920
Private Sec. Sir Wm. J. Soulsby, Kt., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O.					
Aldermen.	*Ward.*	*Address.*			
Sir Walter Wilkin, K.C.M.G.	*Lime Street*	43 Gloucester Square, W.	1888	1892	1895
Sir Alfred James Newton, Bart.	*Bridge Without*	17 Cumberland Terrace, N.W.	1890	1888	1899
Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart.	*Portsoken*	25 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.	1891	1894	1902
Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bt.	*Farringdon Without*	68 & 70 Ludgate Hill, E.C.	1892	1899	1906
Sir John Charles Bell, Bart.	*Coleman Street*	95 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	1894	1901	1907
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt.	*Dowgate*	3 Suffolk Lane, E.C.	1895	1902	1908
Sir John Knill, Bart.	*Bridge*	Fresh Wharf, London Bridge	1897	1903	1909
Sir David Burnett, Bart.	*Candlewick*	15 Nicholas Lane, E.C.	1902	1907	1912
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart.	*Castle Baynard*	159 Queen Victoria St., E.C.	1907	1905	1913
Sir Charles Johnston, Bart.	*Aldersgate*	17 Aldersgate Street, E.C.	1907	1910	1914
Sir Charles C. Wakefield, Bt., C.B.E.	*Bread Street*	27 Cannon Street, E.C.	1908	1907	1915
Sir William Henry Dunn, Bart.	*Cheap*	11 St. Helen's Place, E.C.	1909	1906	1916
Sir Chas. Augustin Hanson, Bt., M.P.	*Broad Street*	99 Gresham Street, E.C.	1909	1911	1917
Rt. Hon. Sir H. B. Marshall, K.C.V.O.	*Vintry*	Temple House, E.C.	1909	1901	1918
Sir Edward E. Cooper, Bt.	*Cornhill*	Cowper's Court, E.C.	1909	1912	1919
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.					
Sir John James Baddeley, Kt.	*Farringdon Wn.*	Moor Lane, E.C.	1912	1908	.....
Edward Cecil Moore	*Bishopsgate*	3 Crosby Square, E.C.	1912	1914	.....
Sir Geo. Alex. Touche, Bart.	*Walbrook*	Basildon Ho., Moorgate, E.C.	1915	1915	.....
Sir Lulham Pound, Bart., L.C.C.	*Aldgate*	84 Leadenhall Street, E.C.	1915	.. ..	.....
Major Sir L. A. Newton, Kt.	*Cordwainer*	25 College Hill, E.C.	1916	1916	.....
George Briggs	*Cripplegate*	33 Old Change, E.C.	1917	1911	.....
Sir Alfred L. Bower, Kt.	*Langbourne*	1 Hare Place, Fleet St., E.C.	1917	1913	.....
William Robert Pryke	*Queenhithe*	40 & 41 Upper Thames St., E.C.	1920		
Sir Rowland Blades, Kt., M.P.	*Bassishaw*	23 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4	1920	1917	.....
H. J. Newman, M.A.	*Tower*	Idol Lane, E.C.			

THE SHRIEVALTY.

Sheriffs of London Col S. Wishart, V D, 8a, Colcherne Court, Kensington, S W 5, and H. Newton Knights, M P, 19, St. Dunstan's Hill, E C 3.
Under Sheriffs, E V Huxtable, 96 Cheapside, E C 4, and A Charles Knight, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C 4.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON

Recorder, Sir Forrest Fulton K C
Chamberlain Adrian D W Pollock
Town Clerk, Sir James Bell Kt C V O
Common Serjeant H F Dickens K C
Judge of City of London Court (and other offices), L. A Atherley Jones K C. £2 500 1914
Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Court Frank Stather Jackson £1 500 1900
Commissioner of Police, Capt Sir J W Nott Bower K C V O £1 700 1902
Remembrancer, Herbt. Stuart Sankey C V O £1 500 1913
Solicitor, Sir Homewood Crawford Kt £2 500 1885
Secondary & High Bailiff of Southwark William Hayes, B A, J P £1 300 1905
Medical Officer City of London William J Howarth, M D B Ch £2 500 1912
Coroner for London (£1,450) *and Southwark* (£126 19s 4d), F J Waldo M D M A [Golden Lane E C] £1 576 19 4 1901
Deputy Coroner Maj Danford Thomas
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder £79 7 0 1900
Clerk of the Peace Alfred Read £300 1895
Surveyor, Sydney Perks, F R I B A £1 500 1905
Engineer E E Finch M I C E £800 1915
Head Master of City of London School, Rev Arthur Chilton D D £1 500 1905
and Master F W Hill, M A £600 1890

	Elect
Head Master of Freemen's Orphan School, W W Parkinson, M A £400	1914
Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss Ethel Strudwick, M A £480	1913
Sword Bearer, Lt Col John C Ker Fox, M A £400	1907
Common Crier and Serjeant at Arms, (vacant) £350	1920
Librarian, Bernard Kettle £700	1909
Director, Art Gallery, Sir A G Temple, F S A (acting)	
Medical Officer Port of London W M Willoughby, M D £800	1916
Clerk to the Lord Mayor, S Richards £1 100	1920
Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall), Herbert George Savill £1 250	1887
Assistant W Thoday £	1920
Registrar City of London Court James Anstey Wild £1 700	1889
Asst to do, E B Tattershall £800	1896
High Bailiff of do R Goodwin £400	1911
Keeper of the Guildhall, W T Hodges £350	1914
Marshal, Major Alfred E Wood £300	1907
Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain, G H Payne £670	1913
Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Arthur Saunders £750	1913
Principal Clerk Public Health Dept, W P Bicknell £700	1914

*THE CITY'S ESTATE 1919 1920

NET RECEIPTS	£	£
Estates revenue		141 218
Markets, viz —		
London Central	20 039	
Leadenhall	1 829	
Billingsgate	8 262	
Metropolitan Cattle	8 857	
	£39 989	
Less Spitalfields	3,689	
		35,299
Gresham Estate Revenue (Moiety)		4,315
Various Contributions		17,010
Balance		13,429
		£211,272

NET EXPENDITURE	£
To Magistracy	10 301
Criminal Justice	14,660
Civil Government	58,087
Port of London Sanitary Act	16,782
Open Spaces	15,965
Guildhall Library Museum, &c	10,637
Guildhall School of Music	500
City of London School	10,680
City of London School for Girls	3 076
Freemen's Orphan School	8,251
Sundries	1,870
Committee Allowances	1,653
To Officers Establishments	23,057
Expenses of Bond and Debenture Issues	2,461
Pensions not allocated to Departments	1,072
Charitable Donations	2,705
Other Public Donations	699
Grant to City and Guilds Institute	500
Expenses of Honours conferred	136
Presentations of Freedom and Addresses	9,801
Swords of Honour	634
To London Almshouses	2,469
Debenture Stock Redemption	15,000
Interest on Asylum Loan	

* The above is abstracted from the 287th City's Cash Account" of the series extant—A D 1633 to 1920 (The Accounts earlier than A D 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London but two years Accounts *temp* Queen Elizabeth have been recently found among the Corporation Archives as exceptions to that belief) The Volumes are in full detail signed by the Auditors and in perfect preservation The extract is from the 133rd Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A D 1786 to 1920 The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June 1693, and the 24th December, 1705, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee and they are printed in accordance with the 76th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts are issued in the form prescribed by those Orders, and show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds The Accounts are made up to the end of March £211,272

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES)

As will be seen from the following table, many of the London Guilds or Livery Companies are possessed of great wealth Sixteen of the Companies have more than ten thousand pounds a year and most of them are very liberal in their charities especially in the way of education

In the majority of cases the designation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild, the Cordwainers (cobblers), Fletchers (arrow makers), Loriners (bridle, bit and spur makers), Poulters (poulterers) Scriveners (legal writers), Upholders (upholsterers), and Vintners (wine sellers) retaining the ancient name of the trade

The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company 8 203 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall* (*see* p 543) The actual net number is however, smaller, as many belong to more than one Guild, and only those who have residential or other qualification in the City have the *Parliamentary* vote in that district

Company	No of Livery	Corporate Income	Trust Income	Total Income	Master or Prime Warden 1920—1921	Clerk	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
Mercers (1)	200	53,000	58,000	111,000	S C Watney	Col F D Watney C B E	4 Ironmonger Lane.
Grocers (2)	183	37,500	500	38 000	Lt Col Sir E A Barry	R V Somers Smith	Princes St
Drapers (3)	200	50,000	28,000	78,000	E de Q Quincey	F H Pooley	Throgmorten St
Fishmongers (4)	240	47 798	2,428	50,226	Comm Sir I Dawson R N	Sir Wrench Towse	London Bridge E C 4.
Goldsmiths (5)	150	43 000	16 000	58 000	R M Tabor	W T Prideaux	Foster Lane
Skinners (6)	225	33,200	33,500	66 700	Alfred Bowker	J J Lambert	Dowgate Hill.
Merchant Taylors (7)	324	37,000	13 000	50,000	A C Clauson K C	Edward Nash, LL B	30 Threadneedle St
Haberdashers (8)	457	8,000	49,000	57,000	Rev H P Prosser M A	J Eagleton	33 Gresham St
Salters (9)	161	20,000	2,000	22 000	Hy L Cancellor M A	G Everard Nichols	St Swithin's Lane
Ironmongers (10)	33	23,000	13,000	26,000	H A Rigg, K C	J F Adams Beck	c o Wax Chandlers Hall (*temp*)
Vintners (11)	186	49,500	1,500	11,000	Arthur Bellingham	C Lomas	68½ Upper Thames St
Clothworkers (12)	180	44 000	28,000	62 000	J H Driver	I M Evans M A	41 Mincing Lane
The above are the Twelve "great London Companies in order of Civic precedence							
Apothecaries (58)	150		600	600	Sir F Murphy K B E	Bingham Watson	Water Lane, E C 4.
Armourers and Brasiers (22)	87	7,940	8,000	60	Godfrey Boulton	Sydney Pitt	81 Coleman St.
Bakers (19)	111	1 580	320	1,900	John H Dyer	Frank C Lingard M A	16 Harp Lane
Barbers (17)	118				H E Hovenden	Do	Monkwell St
Basketmakers (52)	130		*none*		R W Moffrey	H H Bobart M B E	[Gresham College E C]
Blacksmiths (40)	80	684	*none*	684	Wm Dommett B A	W H Garrett	[65 Lwr Thames St E C]
Bowyers (38)	29	610	40	650	Silvester Richards	H E Griffith	[11 St Bride's Av E C]
Brewers (14)	73	2 500	15,000	17 500	E A. Barclay	Lt -Col E. H Evans, M	Addle St E C
Broderers (48)	26			..	John Mantell	G W Barber, J P	[13 St Swithin's La. E.C.]
Butchers (24)	228			826	William West	Arthur Pearce	Bartholomew Close.
Carmen (89)	59	70	*none*	70	H A Jager	H W Capper	[Cripplegate Institute Golden Lane E C]
Carpenters (26)	150	16,000	1,180	17 180	W J Minn	J Hutton Freeman	Throgmorton Av
Clockmakers (62)	89	1 500	250	1 750	T A Bullock F R C S	W J S Pennefather	[28 Bedford Row, W C 1]
Coachmakers (79)	104	1 294	*none*	1,294	Chas Rowland Field	T H Gardiner	Noble St, E C 2
Cooks (35)	60	2 000	100	2,100	H J Rumbell	G C Sherrard, M A	[34 & 36 Gresham St E C]
Coopers (36)	200	2,400	5,000	7,400	T G Sharp	F L Boyer	72 Basinghall St
Cordwainers (27)	113	7 700	1 600	9 300	A Hughes Hughes	C H W Mander LL M	7 Cannon St. E C 4
Curriers (29)	58	1 088	74	1,162	D J Williams	E. H Burkitt	6 London Wall
Cutlers (18)	100	5 350	50	5,400	F K Cheesewright	W H Beaumont	4 Warwick Lane E C 4
Distillers (74)	55		*none*		D Malcolm Scott	T G Vickery	[Guildhall, E C 2.]
Dyers (23)	80	6,000	1,000	7,000	E H Haywood	M M Merriman M A	10 Dowgate Hill E C 4
Fanmakers (84)	93	150	*none*	150	Lt -Col. L C R Messel, O B E	H D P Francis M C M A	[19 Gt. Winchester St E.C]
Farriers (55)	101	198	*none*	198	F M Garnham	B F Popham	[140 Leadenhall St]
Feltmakers (54)	65	.	126			Alfred Peachey	[Arundel House W C]
Fletchers (39)	20	100	*none*	100		I B Shepheard	[6 Finsbury Circus]
Founders (33)	89	1,710	115	1,825	H P Moore	C F Corbould Ellis J P	13 St Swithin's Lane E C
Framework Knitters (65)	112	290	450	740	Col C. F Oliver	P Hedderwick	[18 Essex St, Strand.]
Frumenters (45)	97	150	.	150	Frank R. Ridley	John Eagleton	[40 Chancery Lane]
Gardeners (66)	198	173	52	225	Francis Agar	E A. Ebblewhite, F S A	Bakers Hall, E.C 3
Gardlers (23)	90	3 000	1,300	4,300	J M Fraser	W D Smythe	39 Basinghall St
Glass-sellers (77)	38	*none*	21	21	William Ide ..	Percy Tippetts	[13 Q'n Anne's Gate, S.W]
Glaziers (53)	115	260	40	300	C W Grimwade	A W Burn	[11 Maiden Lane]
Gloversa (82)	89	100	58	158	The Lord Mayor	A Charles Knight	[2 Moorgate St Bldgs.]
Gold & Silver Wyredrawers (109)	116	110	3	113	Sir H S Foster		1 Queen Victoria St, E.C 4.
Gunmakers (80)	26	900	*none*	2,800	J H Barnett	D C Lee	46 Commercial Rd E,
Horners (74)	122	89	*none*	110	Alfred F Blades . .	Howard Deighton	[90 Cannon St, E.C 4.]
Innholders (32)	95	2,000	230	2,230	W D Cronin ..	F Druce ..	College St, Dowgate Hill
Joiners (45)	76	1,300	*none*	1,300	N P Lardner .	Arthur Bedford .	[11 Worrwood St., E.C]
Leathersellers (15)	124	26,000	7,830	33,830	Henry Pullman	Geo F Sutton, M A	[St Helen's Place, E.C]

Company	No of Livery	Corporate Income	Trust Income	Total Income	Master or Prime Warden 1920–1921	Clerk	Hall *
		£	£	£			
Lorimers (37)	240	600	6	606	Ald Sir L A Newton	C F J Jennings	[27 Walbrook, E C]
Masons (30)	63	550	*none*	550	S M Young	H M Clowes	[9 New Sq, Linc Inn, W C]
Musicians (50)	139	425	140	565	H P C de Lafontaine	T C Fenwick	[26 Berners St., W]
Needlemakers(69)	127				sir W H. Peat K B E	C D King Farlow, M A	[3 Crooked Lane, E.C.]
Painters (28)	160	2,400	2,300	4,800	A E Pridmore	T M Pritchard	[9 Little Trinity Lane
Pattenmakers (76)	40	90	29	119	H Cart de Lafontaine	Charles Fitch	(Guildhall, E C]
Paviors (56)	60		*nom*		William Nash	William P Neal, C C	[62 London Wall, E C]
Pewterers (16)	93	5,250	232	5,482	Edwin Wildash	C W Sawbridge	[15 Lime St, E C
Plasterers (46)	46	1,200	30	1,230	F J W Goldsmith	Alfred F Mott	[22 Bedford Row, W C]
Pl Cut & Mkrs (83)	130	50	5/5/0	55/5/0	E E Bird	W Hayes	[Guildhall, E C]
Plumbers (32)	85	880	20	900	Dr F J Waldo, M D	E S G Malins	[15 Gt St Helen s E C]
Poulters (34)	98	750	250	1,000		C R Rutherford, M A	[19, Great Winchester St
Saddlers (25)	87	11,200	1,000	12,200	H R H Duke of Connaught, K C (Fredk McDougall, *Pr Wn*)	H Jenner Fust, jun	[141 Cheapside, E.C
Scriveners (44)	50				John Broad	T J Wootton	[56 Victoria Place S W 1]
Shipwrights (39)	200	830	*none*	830		F C Lingard, M A	[4 New London St E C]
Spectaclemkrs (60)	320	400		400	Col Sir Charles C Wakefield, Bt C B E	(vacant)	[Temple Ho, Temple Av, E C]
Stationers (47)	312	1,600	3,100	4,700	Edward Unwin	R T Rivington, M A	[Stationers Hall Ct
Tallowchandlrs (21)	100		220	220	Harold J Johnson	M F Monier Williams	[4 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 2.
Tin Plate Wrkrs (67)	137	96	13	109	John G Cook	E A Ebblewhite, F S A	[Bakers Hall, E C
Turners (51)	216	64	*none*	64	W Lindley Jones, C B E, C C	G T Maudling	[53 Gresham Ho, E C]
Tylers & Bldrs (37)	39	1,900	80	1 980	C J Smithem	A Horace Bird	[6 Bedford Row W C]
Upholders (49)	28	300	20	320	Col S Wishart, V D	D J Crump	[17 Leadenhall St, E.C.]
Waxchandlers(20)	27	1,370	230	1 600	Clement W Burdon	T R Bridgwater	[68 Aldersgate St E C]
Weavers (42)	106	1,243	1 517	2,760	Charles Wigan	Lawrence Tanner	[6 Dean s Yard S W 1]
Wheelwrights(73)	140		*none*		Frank E Lemon, M A	T Harvey Hull	[Guildhall, E C]
Wire Workers		(*see*	Tin	Plate	Workers)		
Woolmen (43)	32	376	*none*	376	Ernest Morgan	P C C Francis, M A	[19 Great Winchester St E C]

* In case of a Company having no Hall the address of the Clerk is given in brackets

The report, in 5 vols, published in 1884, of the City Livery Companies' Commission appointed in 1880 (*Chairman*, the late Earl of Derby), stated the rateable value of the Halls of the London Companies at about £55,000, and that of their Schools and Almshouses about £18,000 a year, the value of their Plate and Furniture at £320,000, and the annual income of the livings in their gift about £12,300.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES

	Area in Statute Acres	Population	
Within the Registrar General's Tables of Mortality			
Within the Limits of the County of London	74,816	4,536,267	4,521,685
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	675	26,923	19,657
Central Criminal Court District	268 356	6 079 115	6,620,031
Metropolitan Police District (not including City)	442 749	6 554 449	7 231,701
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	443,424	6,581,372	7,251,358
Proposed "London Health Area"	3 045 120		1,484

Parliamentary Boundaries.—In consequence of changes under the Representation of the People Act (1918) the *Administrative County of London* now includes the whole of the *Metropolitan* Parliamentary Divisions. It also comprises the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs and the City of London.

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, with an assessable value in 1919-20 of £57 876,591, and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles. The number of new houses built since 1879 up to and including the year 1917 is 602,362, with 34 in course of erection, the new mileage since 1879 being 1,636.

FELONIES IN LONDON

Felonies Relating to Property Committed, Persons Apprehended, Property Stolen and Recovered &c. in the Metropolitan Police District in nine years 1912-1920.

Year	Total No of Felonies.	Total No of Persons Apprehended	First Loss	Amount Recovered	Total Loss.	Estimated Population	Proportion of Felonies per 1,000 of pop
1912	15,640	12,041	£ 190,079	£45,606	£144,473	7,321,424	2 136
1913	15,982	13,072	183,905	44,672	139,233	7,393,969	2 161
1913	15,160	12,178	392 755	64,060	227,695	7,467,307	2 030
1914	12,798	12,830		159,195	121,755	7,467,307	1 713
	10,435		149,	34,588	113,888	7,467,307	1 397
1916	11,420	11,582	220,124	62,050	159,124	7,128,405	1 602
1917	14,052	13,208	602,788	78,353	284,425	7,011,241	2 004
1918		12,982	368,208	96,006	272,202	6,726,782	2 123
	13,392	11,266	621,845	205,413	416,432	6,726,782	1 992

fices, County Hall, Spring Gardens, S W 1—*Education Offices*, Victoria Embankment, W C.

Hours 9 30 to 5 (Saturday 9 30 to 1)—Meets on Tuesday at 2 30 p m

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an *administrative* county, covering an area of 117 square miles

The City of London is an electoral division of the county The County of the City of London is a county for *non administrative* purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for *non administrative* purposes, by name the County of London in which the justices continue their judicial duties

The Council comprises a chairman, 20 aldermen and 124 councillors together 145 or if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman, 144 By the Representation of the People Act 1918 following on the redistribution of seats under that act for parliamentary and local government purposes the membership of the Council was increased by 6 councillors and 1 alderman The term of office for aldermen is 6 years and half retire every 3 years The councillors are elected for 3 years 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 method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules subject to the reservation to the Council itself of all questions of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken

The *Finance Committee* have important statutory powers No costs debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee The Council is the principal money raising body for all the local authorities in the county and has a net debt according to the latest returns of £44 734 000 (of which £10 946 000 represents debt incurred for revenue producing undertakings) and an annual expenditure of about twenty seven millions of which about twelve millions are expended on education The *Asylums and Mental Deficiency Committee* administer the duties falling on the Council under the Lunacy Acts and the Mental Deficiency Act 1913. The Council has mental hospitals with accommodation for over 20 000 patients The *Housing Committee* perform the duties cast upon the Council by the Housing of the Working Classes Acts and the Housing Town Planning &c Act 1919 including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings The total capital outlay up to 31st March 1920 in respect of schemes carried out prior to the Act of 1919 was Clearance of insanitary areas, £2,714 000, working class dwellings, £2,984 000 It has always been the aim of the Council to make its working class dwellings self supporting, and in this taking all the dwellings as a whole it succeeded until last year, the returns for which showed a deficiency of £10,600 on a total rent roll of about £355,000 The increased rents which can be charged under the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, will, it is anticipated, be sufficient to restore the estates which were completed before 1919 to a self supporting condition In response to the appeal of the Government to local authorities generally, the Council prepared a scheme which has been approved by the Ministry of Health, to be carried out in 5 years, from 1919, for the erection of 29 000 new dwellings to accommodate approximately 145 000 people Any deficiency on this scheme in excess of the produce of a penny rate, will be met out of moneys provided by Parliament

The *Improvements Committee* are responsible for the carrying out of street improvements and the construction of bridges (outside the City of London) and tunnels across the river Thames The largest improvements carried out in recent years are the new streets between Holborn and the Strand now known as Kingsway and Aldwych tunnels under the Thames at Rotherhithe and Woolwich and an extensive improvement at Westminster including a new embankment of the Thames between the Houses of Parliament and Lambeth Bridge

The *Metropolitan Main Drainage* system covers about 149 square miles including certain districts outside the county and comprises 370 miles of main storm relief intercepting and outfall sewers eleven pumping stations, two sewage precipitation stations and six sludge vessels The sewage is conveyed to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and there the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated and the sludge is taken out to sea The Council is carrying out experimental work in connexion with other systems of sewage treatment. The total capital outlay on main drainage is upwards of £12 700 000 and further expenditure, amounting to several millions, is in prospect for a scheme to relieve certain districts from flooding after heavy falls of rain

The Council is the *Tramway Authority* for London The system extends over 149 street miles of which 144 miles are electric lines (mostly underground conduit) Practically the whole of this great system is worked by the Council and through running with various systems outside the County of London is now maintained to the great advantage and convenience of the travelling public The total capital outlay on tramways amounted on March 31st 1920 to £13 887 000, and the net debt outstanding to £8 086 000. The results of working for the year 1919 20 were gross receipts £4 295 846 surplus on working £614 947 net deficiency after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt £100 712 of which £81 898 was met out of the Renewals Fund and General Reserve Fund and the balance of £18 814 carried forward to 1920-21

The *Education Committee* comprises thirty eight members of the Council and twelve co opted members of whom not less than five are required to be women In accordance with the Education Act, 1918 the Council has submitted to the Board of Education a scheme for the development of educational facilities of all kinds.

Amongst the *Other Powers and Duties* of the Council may be mentioned the following —Sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs the sanctioning of local sewers; controlling the building line and the naming and numbering of streets, supervising

buildings and district surveyors, dangerous structures, cattle diseases, controlling storage of explosive substances and petroleum infant life protection gas gas meter, and electric meter testing, testing weights and measures, licensing of slaughter houses and of cow houses, supervision of common lodging houses, the granting of music and dancing licences public health, including treatment of tuberculosis and diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases, historic buildings and monuments, inspection of factories and certain other buildings to secure means of escape from fire, administration of the Shops Act the Children Act, and the Midwives Acts, licensing and inspection of employment agencies, registration of massage establishments, licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Act, registration of motor cars collection of duties on dog and establishment and certain other local taxation licences and registration of War charities A *Motor Ambulance* service has been installed, with six stations spread over the county and special facilities for calls by telephone

The *Expenditure* of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock, Bonds or bills, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer During the war, expenditure on capital account was reduced to very small proportions, and large sums available from the sinking fund and other sources were invested in War Loan and War Bonds

No issue of London County Consolidated Stock has been made by the Council since May 1909, but the Council in April 1920 made an issue of £7 000 000 5½ per cent Bonds convertible under certain conditions into 5 per cent London

Estimated Income

1. Estimated Balances on 1 April 1920		1 245 008
2. Government Grants —		
Exchequer Contributions		
Education Grants	5 789 [illegible]	
Fire Brigade	20 000	
Treatment of Tuberculosis	60 625	
Mental Deficiency Service	27 100	
Venereal Diseases diagnosis and treatment	60 290	
Agricultural Rates Acts	1 633	
Other	4 322	
		6 315 987
3. Receipts in aid of services —		
Consolidated Loans Fund —		
Interest	£996 560	
Rents	230 420	
Improvement Charges	1 440	
Other receipts	25 675	
Sundry contributions fees fines &c	592 490	
		1 834 575
4 Transfer from revenue-producing undertakings in relief of rates — Parks Boating		
5. COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS required to be raised (see note below) —		
General County—		
For purposes other than Education, rate of 1s 8d	£3 802,903	
For Education, rate of 2s 5d	5 514 206	
	9 317 108	
Special County, rate of 4d	663 070	
		9 980,178
Total rate, 4s 5d		
Note—The rate was subsequently increased by 9½d in the £ namely —		
General County—		
For purposes other than Education 1d	£130 113	
For Education 6d	1 140 818	
Special County 2½d	414 405	
	£1 745,336	
Total *revised* rate, 5s 3½d.		
	£29 276 287	

Estimated Expenditure

1 Debt —Redemption	£1,666 196	
Dividends on Stock, &c	2 420 840	
Interest on sundry loans &c	48,232	
Rent drawbacks &c	29 000	
	4 161 228	
Charged to Revenue producing undertakings and Stores A/c	810,420	
		3 350 808
2 Grants —To Guardians and others		687 927
3 Pensions and Superannuation and Provident Fund	243 580	
Less included in cost of services	99,920	
		143 660
4. Establishment Charges	1,225 375	
Less included in cost of services	876	
		349,235
Judicial Expenses		71 820
Main Services (including Establishment charges) —		
Main Drainage	£670 820	
Fire Brigade	672 320	
Parks and Open Spaces	279,445	
Bridges Tunnels Ferry and Embankments	156 920	
Pauper Lunatics	131,670	
Coroners	26 875	
Public Control Services	73 440	
Public Health Services	12 060	
Tuberculosis Treatment	228 320	
Venereal Diseases	82 275	
Building Acts	41 220	
Ambulance Service	22 190	
Mental Deficiency Services	56 585	
Collection of Local Taxation Licence Duties	26 760	
	2 477 330	
Education— £		
Elementary 9 751 294		
Higher 2,560 085		
*12 311 379		
Less included in Head 1 839 269		
*10 972 110		
		13,369 440
7 Parliamentary Expenses		12,345
8 Assisted Housing Schemes (Metropolitan Borough Councils)		60,000
9 Miscellaneous		217 424
10 Provisional Sums and Contingencies ..		188 300
Total Estimated Expenditure		*28,204 969
11 Transfer to Working Class Dwellings Account to meet Estimated Deficiency		
12 Estimated Balances on 31 March 1921		1 407 073 868,244
		£29,276,287

* *See* Note on other side

County Consolidated Stock, and subsequently agreed to a further issue of £3,000,000 of such Bonds In co operation with the Councils of the Metropolitan Boroughs the Council has also made an issue of 6 per cent *Local Bonds for Housing*, the amount of the issue in the first instance being £5,000,000 This is to meet the expenditure of Metropolitan Borough Councils on housing schemes which rank for State financial assistance, to which reference has been made under the Council's housing scheme All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure within a period of 60 years The total Stock now outstanding amounts to £71,853,472, out of total issues of £77,856,011 These figures are exclusive of the issues of Bonds

The *Rating* for the year 1920–21 was estimated at the beginning of the year at the amounts shown in the statement given on p 548, namely, 4*s* 1*d* in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 4*d* in the pound, together 4*s* 5*d* Of the total rate, 2*s* 5*d* was for education One half of these amounts was raised for the first half year For the second half year, however, the rate had to be increased by 9½*d* in the pound, of which 6*d* was in respect of education, and this increase, representing £1,745,330, must be borne in mind in connection with the figures in the statement The *Assessable Value* of the County of London on 6th April, 1920, was £45 634,817—a 1*d* rate over the whole county producing £190,145

THE TENTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Elected March 6th, 1919, for three years

Chairman (1920–21)	John W Gilbert, J P
Vice Chairman	Mrs Wilton Phipps J P
Deputy Chairman	G M Gillett, J P

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS

Name	*Electoral Division*
eAdler, Miss Henrietta (*P*)	*Central Hackney*
Allen, A. A.	*Alderman till 1922*
Allen, Rev Bevill (*P*)	*Balham & Tooting*
eAmmon, Charles G (*Lab*)	*North Camberwell*
eAnderton F R (*MR*)	*S Hammersmith*
eBaker, Alfred (*P*)	*Finsbury*
Baker H Arthur (*P*)	*North Camberwell*
Ball, Lt Col Eric (*MR*)	*East Lewisham*
Baring Sir Godfrey Bt D I	*Alderman till 1922*
Benn Sir John Bt, D L (*P*)	*Kennington*
Blake J P (*P*)	*East Islington*
Bryan, Robert (*Lab*)	*Limehouse*
Bury, Major Viscount, M C (*MR*)	*Central Wandsworth*
Butler, Joseph G (*Lab*)	*North Battersea*
Buxton A F	*Alderman till 1922*
eCarlisle Rev Henry H (*P*)	*Latham & Tooting*
Cavaye Maj Gen W F (*MR*)	*South Kensington*
Cawdron, David (*MR*)	*N Hammersmith*
Chapman Theodore (*P*)	*South Hackney*
eClague W L (*P*)	*East Islington*
eCobb, Sir Cyril S, K B E, M V O, M P (*MR*)	*West Fulham*
Cook, George H (*P*)	*Central Southwark*
eCooper Brig Gen R J C B, C V O (*MR*)	*St George's*
Cotton H E A	*Alderman till 1925*
Coumbe Maj Ed H (*MR*)	*Stoke Newington*
Courtauld L	*Alderman till 1925*
eCoward Seth (*P*)	*N W Camberwell*
Cruse, Edward (*Lab*)	*Bow and Bromley*
Davies, A Emil	*Alderman till 1925*
Davies, D (*MR*)	*S E St Pancras*
Davis David (*MR*)	*North Kensington*
Dawson, Maj Sir Philip (*MR*)	*West Lewisham*
eDence, Ernest M (*MR*)	*Greenwich.*
Devereugh, J O (*P*)	*North Southwark*
eDew, George (*P*)	*South Islington*
Dickins, Charles T (*MR*)	*Putney*
Doyle, F L, D L (*MR*)	*North Islington*
Edmonds, G (*P*) ..	*N E Bethnal Green*
Evans, Edwin (*MR*)	*South Battersea*
eEve, Lady (*MR*) .	*North Hackney*
Fisher, C. Urquhart (*MR*)...	*Norwood*
Fremantle, Lt Col F E., F R C P, F R C S, D P H, M P (*MR*)	*Dulwich*
Gatti J Maria (*MR*)	*Abbey*
eGautrey Thomas (*P*)	*Peckham*
Gibbs Sir Charles H (*MR*)	*Brixton*
Gilbert J D, D I, M P (*P*)	*Central Southwark*
Gilbert John W	*Alderman till 1925*
Gillett G M (*P*)	*Finsbury*
Glanville Harold J A (*P*)	*West Bermondsey*
Golds Herbert F (*MR*)	*Clapham*
eGooch, H C (*MR*)	*Dulwich*
Goodrich Capt Alfred O (*MR*)	*Mile End*
Gordon, Lieut H H (*P*)	*Whitechapel and St George*
Gosling Harry, C H (*Lab*)	*Kennington*
Grantham W W (*MR*)	*City of London*
Granville Smith R W (*Mk*)	*Abbey*
eGray Maj Ernest M P (*Mk*)	*Brixton*
Greenwood Hubert J D L (*Mk*)	*St George's*
Guest Maj L Haden M C (*Lab*)	*East Woolwich*
Haddo Earl of O B E D I (*P*)	*Peckham*
Hammond William (*Mk*)	*South Battersea*
Harley John H (*P*)	*North St Pancras*
Harris Percy A, D I (*P*)	*S W Bethnal Green*
Harrison F C C S I	*Alderman till 1922*
Hazel D (*Mk*)	*Mile End*
Head Geoffrey (*MR*)	*City of London*
eHeadlam Rev Stewart D (*P*)	*S W Bethnal Green*
Holland, Bernard C B	*Alderman till 1925*
eHopkins Mrs Ethelind (*Mk*)	*S E St Pancras*
Hume G H (*MR*)	*Greenwich*
Hunt, William	*Alderman till 1922*
Hunter, J Herbert (*MR*)	*North Paddington*
eJackson, Sir Cyril, K B E, M A	*Alderman till 1925*
eJackson, Robert (*MR*)	*West Lewisham*
Jacobsen, T Owen (*P*)	*North Lambeth*
Johnson, W C (*P*)	*Whitechapel and St George's*

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
Karslake, Lt.-Col. J. B. P. (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
Kennard, Lt.-Col. A. C. H. (*MR*)	*S.W. St. Pancras.*
eKey, Walter H. (*MR*)	*Stoke Newington.*
Lamartine-Yates, Mrs. R. (*I*)	*North Lambeth.*
Lawrence, Miss A. Susan (*Lab.*)	*South Poplar.*
eLevita, Lt.-Col. Cecil B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (*MR*)	*North Kensington.*
Lewis-Barned, Maj. H. B. (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
eLidgett, Rev. J. Scott, D.D. (*P*)	*Rotherhithe.*
Liddiard, H. (*MR*)	*North Paddington.*
eLiversidge, H. W., M.A.	*Alderman till 1925.*
Lloyd, Lt.-Gen. Sir Francis, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O. (*MR*)	*East Fulham.*
Lloyd-Taylor, William (*P*)	*North St. Pancras.*
Lyall, Mrs. Beatrix Hudson (*MR*)	*East Fulham.*
McClelland, J. J., M.I.Mech.E. (*P*)	*South Hackney.*
McKenna, Robert (*Lab*)	*North Islington.*
eMcMillan, Miss Margaret, C.B.E. (*Lab.*)	*Deptford.*
March, Samuel (*Lab*)	*South Poplar.*
Marks, Henry (*P*)	*Limehouse.*
Mathew, C. J., C.B.E., K.C.	*Alderman till 1925.*
Matthews, Charles W. (*MR*)	*S.W. St. Pancras.*
Mayle, Frank (*MR*)	*N. Hammersmith.*
Meinertzhagen, E. L. (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
Mills, Henry (*P.*)	*West Islington.*
Morris, Rev. John C. (*P*)	*S.E. Southwark.*
Morrison-Bell, Lt.-Col. E. W. (*MR*)	*St. Marylebone.*
Morrow, F. St. John (*MR*)	*Norwood.*
Norman, R. C. (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
ePercy, Lord Eustace, M.A. (*MR*)	*Holborn.*
Phipps, Mrs. Wilton	*Alderman till 1922.*
Piggott, Sir George Bettesworth, K.B.E. (*MR*)	*Clapham.*
ePincombe, William J. (*P*)	*S.E. Southwark.*
ePound, Sir Lulham, Bt. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Rawson, Lt.-Comm. A. Cooper, R.N.V.R. (*MR*)	*Putney.*
eRay, W. (*MR*)	*Central Hackney.*
Reynolds, Walter (*MR*)	*Hampstead.*
Roberts, Sir Arthur C., K.B.E., F.C.A. (*MR*)	*Streatham.*
Roberts, R. O. (*MR*)	*East Lewisham.*
eRowe, H. V. (*MR*)	*South Kensington.*
eSt. Helier, Lady, C.B.E.	*Alderman till 1925.*
Salmon, Maj. Isidore, C.B.E., D.L. (*MR*)	*S. Hammersmith.*
Sanger, Ernest (*MR*)	*St. Marylebone.*
Scott, A. H.	*Alderman till 1922.*
Shearman, Montague, O.B.E. (*P*)	*West Bermondsey.*
Simmons, Maj. Percy C. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Simner, Lt.-Col. Percy R. D.S.O. (*MR*)	*West Woolwich.*
Skinner, James (*P*)	*West Islington.*
Smith, Sir Edward, D.L. (*P*)	*N.E. Bethnal Grn.*
Snell, Henry (*Lab.*)	*East Woolwich.*
Speakman, John (*Lab.*)	*Deptford.*
Squires, W. J. (*MR*)	*West Woolwich.*
eStephen, Sir Harry	*Alderman till 1922.*
Stuart, R. L. (*P*)	*Rotherhithe.*
Sumner, Charles E. (*Lab.*)	*Bow and Bromley.*
Swinton, Capt. G. S. C.	*Alderman till 1922.*
Tasker, Lt.-Col. H. H. (*MR*)	*Holborn.*
Taylor, Andrew T., F.S.A. (*MR*)	*Hampstead.*
Taylor, Charles E. (*Lab.*)	*Shoreditch.*
Taylor, Robert G. (*MR*)	*Cent. Wandsworth.*
Thomas, A. Clifford (*MR*)	*Streatham.*
Walker, H. de R.	*Alderman till 1925.*
eWallas, Miss K. T.	*Alderman till 1925.*
Warburg, Capt. O.E., O.B.E., M.A. (*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
Ward, Henry (*P*)	*Shoreditch.*
Warner, Brig.-Gen. William W., C.M.G. (*MR*)	*West Fulham.*
eWatts, Alfred A. (*Lab.*)	*North Battersea*
Wightman, Walter J. (*P*)	*North Southwark.*
Williams, Howell J., D.L. (*P*)	*South Islington.*
Wood, H. Ernest (*P*)	*N.W. Camberwell.*

NOTE.—The letters (*P*), (*MR*), (*I*), (*Lab.*) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (*P*) Progressive; (*MR*) Municipal Reform; (*I*) Independent; (*Lab.*) Labour.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Members whose names are marked *e* form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members:—G. L. Bruce, Miss C. S. Bulcraig, Miss M. Frere, Harold Hodge, Dr. Sophia Jevons, M.A., Hon. Lady Lawrence, Mrs. Lowe, Major the Hon. H. Fletcher Moulton, M.C., Miss Ida Samuel, Rev. Canon R. D. Swallow, M.A., Miss A. Tomes (One vacancy.)

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, Sir James Bird £2,000
Deputy Clerk, M. H. Cox.
Comptroller, C. D. Johnson £1,600
Deputy Comptroller, H. W. Stovold, O.B.E.
Chief Engineer, G. W. Humphreys, C.B.E. £2,000
(Also £2,000 as Administrator of Housing Development Schemes)
Chief Asst. Engineer, W. C. Copperthwaite.
Architect, G. T. Forrest £2,000
Chief Asst. Architect, J. Briggs.
Solicitor, D. P. Andrews £1,400
Deputy Solicitor, T. Bullivant.
Valuer, F. W. Hunt £1,700
Senior Asst. Valuer, F. W. Cook.
Education Officer, Sir Robert Blair, O.B.E. £2,000
Deputy Educ. Officer, B. M. Allen.
Ch. Inspr. Educ., Dr. C. W. Kimmins.
Med. Officer of Health, Dr. W. H. Hamer ... £1,750
Med. Officer (General Purposes), Dr. W. Butler.
Medical Research Officer, Dr. J. Kerr.
,100
,200
£900
Chief of Fire Brigade, Arthur R. Dyer ... £1,300
Tramways Gen. Manager, A. L. C. Fell, C.B.E. £2,000
Traffic Manager, J. K. Bruce.
Director of Housing, J. P. Orr, C.S.I. £2,000
Housing Estates Manager, S. G. Burgess
Stores Chief Officer, F. W. Mackinney £1,250
Asylums Officer, H. F. Keene, C.B.E. £1,300
Pathologist, Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick Mott, K.B.E. £1,025
Asylums Engineer, W. C. C. Smith, O.B.E. £1,225

Note.—"Open Daily" means every Week-day, and *not on Sundays*, except where stated.

CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES.

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, City of London, E C 4 —The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren (1675–1710) Splendid architecture, monuments to celebrated men, famous music The cross on the dome is 365 ft above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft above the floor "Great Paul" in S W tower, weighs 17 tons Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls), fragments of rock from Mount Calvary and carved stones from the Temple at Jerusalem affixed to wall of south choir aisle Nave and transepts free, Fees to the following parts (on week-days only) Library, whispering gallery and stone gallery, 6*d*, golden gallery, 1*s*, crypt, 6*d*, ball, 1*s*, total, 3*s* Service on Sundays at 8, *10 30, *3 15, and *7 Week days at 8, *10, 1 15, *4 (*Services are choral) Among the distinguished statesmen, warriors and artists commemorated in the Cathedral are Nelson Wellington, Napier, St Vincent Rodney, Cornwallis, Abercrombie, Moore Gordon, Wolseley, Roberts, Brock, Ross of Bladensburg, Pakenham, Gibbs, Dundas, Wren ("si monumentum requiris circumspice") Reynolds, Donne, Turner, Benjamin West, Abbey, Leighton Sullivan, and many others The garden contains in S portion an ornamental device with legend varied from year to year At the N E corner of the Cathedral is St Paul's Cross, erected in 1910, on the site of a cross and open air pulpit removed by order of the Long Parliament To the S of the Cathedral are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of "Old St Paul's, destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666 Cut into the paving stones at the foot of the steps at W entrance is an inscription commemorative of Queen Victoria's thanksgiving in 1897

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, near the Houses of Parliament, S W 1 (built A D 1050–1760) — Open on week days at 8 a m Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6*d*, except on Mondays (open free), wax effigies, 6*d* Norman undercroft, 3*d* Open on Sundays for service only Holy Communion at 8, Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10.15. Evening Prayer at 3 Litany and Sermon at 6 30 Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a m, School Service at 9 30 choral services at 10 and 3 Chapel of Henry VII, Chapter House, and Cloisters, King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A D 1269, tombs of kings, and many other monuments and objects of interest especially the grave of "An Unknown Warrior at the W end of Nave (1920), and Poets Corner The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone," brought from Scotland by Edward I in 1297 Of special interest to American visitors are the memorial to Viscount Howe (killed before Fort Ticonderoga in 1758), the memorial to Major John André, Adjutant-General of the British forces in America; the stained-glass window, presented by Mr G. W Childs, in memory of the poets George Herbert and William Cowper, the tablet to Colonel J. L Chester, the American genealogist, the tombs of General John Burgoyne and of Colonel Enoch Markham, memorials to Wolfe (Quebec) and Col. Townshend (Ticonderoga), medallion to the brothers Wesley, who went out to Georgia in 1736, bust of Longfellow, coloured window and tablet to Lowell, in vestibule of Chapter House.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames, S E 1 —Finest mediæval building in London after the Abbey, and mainly 13th century Known as St Mary Overie previous to 1540 Burial place of Gower, Massinger, and Bp Andrewes &c Open 7 30 a m to 6 p m, free. Sunday services, 7 30, 8, and 11 a m (choral) and 6 30 p m (choral) Week-days 7 30, 8 and 5 p m (choral) The tomb of John Gower (1330–1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N aisle, the altar screen (erected 1520) has been partly restored The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir) is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner). Shakespeare memorial in S aisle, with recumbent figure and window above, the gift of British and American subscribers The chapel of St. John the Divine, in the north transept, once used as a magistrate's court was restored at the cost of Harvard students, as a memorial of their founder, John Harvard, who was baptized in the Church Nov 29, 1607 (part of Harvard's estate was derived from the sale of the Queen's Head Inn, Southwark, inherited from his mother).

ALL HALLOWS Barking-by-the Tower, E C. 3 —15th century church, containing a very fine series of brass effigies, Jacobean pulpit with Sussex ironwork and font cover ascribed to Grinling Gibbons William Penn, Quaker, was christened here, and a tablet has been erected by the Pennsylvania Society of New York John Quincey Adams, sixth President of the United States, was married here in 1797

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street, W 1 —Built by Butterfield in 1859 Ritualistic and noted for its music

BOW CHURCH (ST MARY LE BOW), Cheapside, E.C 2 —Rebuilt by Wren (*see* p 553), after the Fire, with beautiful steeple (222 ft.). 11th century crypt and church open daily (except M) 10 A M. to 5 P M Since 17th century anyone born within sound of the bells of Bow Church has been designated a "Cockney" The 11th century church was built on stone arches or "bows

CHRIST CHURCH GREYFRIARS, E C 1 —The church of the former Greyfriars Monastery was destroyed in the Fire, and Christ Church was rebuilt by Wren The marble font is attributed to Grinling Gibbons Until removal to Horsham (1902) the boys of Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School) the site of which is now occupied by the G P O attended services at Christ Church and the galleries contain seats with raised benches for the "Grecians Blue Coat School boys still attend annually on St Matthew's Day (Sept 21) "Spital Sermon" is preached at Christ Church at Easter

GUARDS CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks (Birdcage Walk, St James's Park, S.W 1)—Chapel redecorated in 1878. Open to visitors Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. Parade service on Sundays at 11 a m (tickets of admission can be obtained on application to the Chaplain, R.M Chapel, Wellington Barracks), evening service (open to the public) at 6 p m.

HOLY TRINITY, Minories, Aldgate, E 1 —(Dismantled and now a Sunday school). Contains a mural monument with the arms of the Earls of Dartmouth and of a member of that family (Legge) in which the arms of George Washington are quartered with those of the Legges.

MARYLEBONE CHAPEL, High Street, Marylebone, W. 1.—The former Parish Church of the village of Marylebone (now replaced by St. Marylebone Church), was rebuilt in early 18th century. In the churchyard lie Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician).

ST. ALBAN, Brooke Street, Holborn, E.C. 1.—A brick building by Butterfield (1858). Ritualistic and noted for its music; organ by Willis. *Vicar*, Rev. H. Ross. 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; evensong at 6; mission service at 7 p.m. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

ST. ANDREW BY THE WARDROBE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4 (near the site of the King's Wardrobe). Rebuilt by Wren.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.—An early 16th century church, contains a monument of Stow, the London antiquary, and a memorial of Holbein. The organ is by Renatus Harris, the rival of Father Smith.

ST. ANNE'S, Wardour Street, Soho, W. 1.—Built in 17th century and noted for its music. Monument of William Hazlitt in the churchyard.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, E.C. 1, the oldest church in London (A.D. 1123).—*Rector*, Rev. W. F. G. Sandwith, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and reopened in June, 1893. Crypt and Lady Chapel open; cloisters opened Dec. 2, 1905. Services daily 12.30 p.m. (except Sat. 11 a.m. and Thurs. 1.15 and 7 p.m.); Open free daily (Sundays for service only, 8.15; 11.0; 7.0.)

ST. BENET, Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, 1683; Inigo Jones, 1573-1652, and his father and mother, were buried in former church. St. Benet is the Metropolitan Welch Church.

ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, with beautiful spire (226 ft.). Samuel Richardson, the novelist, is buried in the nave. In the old church Lovelace, Sackville and Wynkyn de Worde were buried, and Samuel Pepys was baptized.

ST. CLEMENT DANES, Strand W.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren on site of earlier church assigned to the Danish settlers. The traditional burial place of Harold Harefoot (King Harold I., *see* p. 115) son of Canute. The organ is by Father Smith; the bells are those celebrated in the familiar nursery rhyme "Oranges and Lemons," and the air is among those played on the chimes (since 1920). Owing to the historical association of this church with the kingdom of Denmark, Danish ceremonies are now and then performed there. Dr. Johnson's pew in gallery and monument outside E. end.

ST. CLEMENT'S, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains handsome carvings on pulpit and font, and some chained books.

ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE EAST, Idol Lane, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren with fine tower and spire; rest of church rebuilt, 1817-1821; contains many monuments.

ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with altar at north end; organ by Renatus Harris. Restored and re-opened 1919, after damage by Air Raid, July 7, 1917.

ST. ETHELBURGA'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. (14th and 15th century).—On April 19, 1607, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten sailors took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea foure days after."

ST. GEORGE'S, Hanover Square, W. 1 (18th century; famous for fashionable marriages).—"George Eliot." Mr. Asquith, and Theodore Roosevelt were among those married here.

ST. GEORGE'S, Southwark, S.E.—(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497-1569) and Edward Cocker (1632-1675), the author of Cocker's "Arithmetik." (The expression, "according to Cocker," refers to this book.)

ST. GILES'S, Cripplegate, E.C. 2 (14th century).—Contains the graves of John Milton, John Foxe, and Sir Martin Frobisher, the Elizabethan seaman, who attempted to discover a north-west passage to Cathay, and commanded the *Primrose* as vice-admiral to Drake in his expedition to the West Indies.

ST. HELEN'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—The "Westminster Abbey of the City" from its numerous monuments; building dates from 13th century. Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr. William Prentice, an American.

ST. JAMES'S GARLICKHITHE, Garlick Hill, E.C. 4, has four stained glass windows, one of which was seriously damaged by a bomb by a German air raider on June 13, 1917. It is proposed that the window should not be completely replaced, and that year by year on the anniversary of the outrage the congregation should assemble for a service of thanksgiving for merciful preservation from sudden and violent death. The "Bomb" Sermon will be a modern counterpart of the "Lion" Sermon (*see* St. Katherine Cree, *below*).

ST. JAMES'S, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Built by Wren, with font and wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons. Lord Chesterfield and Lord Chatham were baptized in St. James's.

ST. JOHN'S, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—Built in early 18th century, includes part of the ancient priory of St. John (12th century crypt).

ST. KATHERINE CREE, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Inigo Jones. Contains a catherine wheel E. window, an organ by Father Smith, Archbishop Laud's prayer book and bible, and a monument of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. The "Lion" sermon is preached here annually before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to commemorate the escape of a Lord Mayor (Sir John Gayer) from a lion in Algeria (Oct. 16, 1630).

ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with steeple (185 feet) and lantern of great beauty, contains the tomb of Miles Coverdale (1488-1568), translator of the Bible, who was rector of St. Magnus (1564-1566) and Bishop of Exeter (1551-1557).

ST. MARGARET, Lothbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains Grinling Gibbons carvings (font, chancel screen, and pulpit).

ST. MARGARET'S, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Founded 11th or 12th century; buildings date from 15th century, with frequent "restorations." The parish church of the Dominions beyond the Seas, and perhaps the most American spot in all London. The window over the western door was put up in 1884, at the cost of Americans,

to the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was executed in Old Palace Yard hard by, and whose headless body, and the body of his son Carew, lie in the chancel. The quatrain below is by James Russell Lowell. (*See also* Tower of London.) The Milton window, at the west end of the north aisle, was the gift of Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, and bears an inscription by Whittier. Below the window is a tablet to Sir Peter Parker, who sailed the *Menelaus* up the Chesapeake during the war of 1812–14, and was killed while leading a landing party. On the south wall is a memorial window to Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massachusetts; and over the vestry door is a window erected to Lady Arabella Stuart by an American lady. The church also contains the grave of Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia.

ST. MARGARET PATTENS, Rood Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with a leaden spire, contains two canopied pews and other curious survivals and relics.

ST. MARY, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains the tomb of Judge Jeffreys and a marble monument to Lieutenant John Smith, "drowned off Staten Island in 1782." John Heminge and Henry Condell (Shakespeare's editors) were buried in the older church.

ST. MARY WOOLNOTH (above the City and South London Tube Station), King William Street and Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Built by Hawksmoor early 18th century, organ by Father Smith, contains a memorial to Sir Wm. Phipps, Governor of Massachusetts, who died in London in 1695.

ST. MICHAEL PATERNOSTER ROYAL, College Hill, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren's), contains the tomb of "Dick Whittington" (*see* p. 543) and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece.

ST OLAVE, Hart Street, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—A 15th century church, which survived the Fire of London, contains the tombs of Samuel Pepys and his wife, and a monument of John Watts, "President of the Council of New York;" also a memorial (formerly in All Hallows Staining) to Monkhouse Davison and Abram Newman, the exporters of the chests of tea which were thrown into Boston Harbour, Dec. 16, 1773. On Trinity Monday the Master and Brethren of Trinity House (*q.v.*) attend service here.

ST. PAUL'S, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Built by Inigo Jones. The tombstones round the exterior of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (Hudibras), Sir Peter Lely (Painter), Wycherley (Dramatist), Grinling Gibbons (Wood Carver), Dr. Arne ("Rule, Britannia"), and Macklin (Actor).

ST. PETER'S, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains a carved choir screen also ascribed to him. The organ is by Father Smith.

ST. SEPULCHRE, Holborn, E.C. 1.—Part of this church escaped the Fire (*see* footnote, col. 2). The organ is by Renatus Harris, in a case attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Memorials in the church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's tutor) and Capt. John Smith, "sometime Governour of Virginia and Admirall of New England," who would have been put to death but for the intercession of Pocohontas. (Princess Pocohontas is buried in Gravesend, *see* p. 564).

ST. STEPHEN'S, Coleman Street, E.C. 2.—The Rev. John Davenport, who, with other refugees, landed at Boston in 1637, and founded the colony of New Haven, Connecticut, in the following year, was vicar of this church from 1624 to 1633. The colony was composed in part of former residents of this parish. The tablet in the church to Davenport's memory was erected by one of his American descendants.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Walbrook, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren (and considered, with Bow Church, *q.v.*, and St. Bride's, *q.v.*, one of his greatest successes), contains the tomb of Sir John Vanbrugh (architect and dramatist), and a painting by Benjamin West.

SAVOY CHAPEL, Savoy Street, Strand, W.C. 2 (re-built about 1505, on site of 13th century Savoy Palace, restored after disastrous fire in 1864).—A Chapel Royal since 1780. Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Wither, and memorials of D'Oyly Carte. Sunday services at 11.15 and 6.

ST. SWITHIN'S CHURCH, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4 (rebuilt by Wren after the Fire of London, but since modernised).—Contains embedded in its external (S.) wall *London Stone*, the milliarium from which in Roman times the miles (*millia passuum*) were measured. This stone is mentioned in King Henry VI., Pt. II.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH, south side of Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—The largest of the four remaining round churches in England, the other three being the Churches of the Holy Sepulchre at Cambridge, Northampton, and Little Maplestead (Essex). The Norman church, "restored" 1830–1840, is open to the public on week-days, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays excepted. Organ by Father Smith. Church service (famous music) on Sunday afternoons at 3 without orders; orders for service on Sundays at 11 a.m. may generally be obtained by writing to the Master of the Temple, E.C. 4. Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. *Master of the Temple*, Rev. W. H. Draper, M.A.

WREN'S CHURCHES.—Many of the *Churches in the City of London were destroyed by the Fire of London (Sept. 2–6, 1666). Fifty of these were rebuilt by Wren during the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, and many of them contain wood carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. The total cost of the fifty churches was £263,786 10*s.* 4½*d.*, the most expensive being St. Mary-le-Bow, £15,460 6*s.* 8½*d.* (£7,388 8*s.* 7¾*d.* for "Bow Tower"), and the cheapest, St. Vedast-Foster (£1,853 15*s.* 6*d.*).

Church of Scotland.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHURCH, Crown Court, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. Sundays 11.15 and 6.30.

ST. COLUMBA'S, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. Sundays 11 and 6.30.

Congregational.

BRIXTON INDEPENDENT CHURCH, 364 Brixton Road, S.W. 9.—Rev. B. Snell, M.A. Sundays 11 and 6.45; Thursdays at 8 p.m.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.—Sunday morning at 11. evening at 7; Thursday at 12 noon.—Rev. F. W. Norwood.

* The City Churches now standing which survived the Fire of London are:—All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower; St. Andrew Undershaft; St. Bartholomew the Great; St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate; St. Giles, Cripplegate; St. Helen, Bishopsgate; St. Katherine Cree; and St. Olave Hart Street. Of St Sepulchre, Holborn, only the south porch and the tower remain; of All Hallows, Staining, only the tower; St. Andrew, Holborn, escaped the Fire, but it was in a ruinous condition at the time and was reconstructed by Wren, the old tower being refaced with Portland stone in 1704.

CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—Rev. William C. Poole, D.D. Opened on July 4, 1876, the centenary of American Independence. The Lincoln Tower and Spire, 200 feet high, shows the Stars and Stripes inwrought into the stone, and the British lion and the American eagle at the angles of the tower. The cost of the tower and spire, £7,000, was largely defrayed by Americans, in gratitude for Mr. Newman Hall's sympathy with the Union during the American Civil War. Sunday services, 11 0 and 7.0.

THE KING'S WEIGH HOUSE, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.—Rev. W. E. Orchard, D.D. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Thurs. 7.30 p.m.

PILGRIM FATHERS' MEMORIAL CHURCH, New Kent Road, S.E. 1.—The oldest Congregational Church in London (A.D. 1616), was enlarged by American subscribers in 1856 as a memorial to the Southwark men who sailed in the *Mayflower* (Sept. 6. 1620).—Sunday services at 11 and 6.30; Tuesday at 8.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wed., 8 p.m. (Pastorate vacant.)

WESTMINSTER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—Sundays 11 and 7.

WHITEFIELD'S CENTRAL MISSION (London Congregational Union), Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—Founded by the Rev. George Whitefield, M.A., in 1760 (Whitefield was at one time minister at Savannah, Ga., and died at Newburyport, Mass.). Institutional Church founded by Rev. S. Silvester Horne, M.A., M.P., in 1903. *Superintendent Minister*, Rev. S. Maurice Watts, B.D.; *Organizing Sec.*, Harry E. Gaze; Sunday services, 11 and 7. Men's Meetings, 3.15. Tuesday Service, 8 p.m. Institute and Club for young people open daily.

Baptist.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, S.E. 11 (Mr. Spurgeon's, 1854-1892).—(Built 1861, reopened, after destruction by fire in 1898, free of debt, Sept., 1900; cost of rebuilding, £44,576.) Sunday, 11 and 6.30; Thursday, 7.30 *Pastor*, Rev. H. Tydeman Chilvers; *Asst. Pastor*, Rev. Wallace Pettman.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater, W.—Rev. S. W. Hughes. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

REGENT'S PARK CHAPEL, Park Square East, N.W.—Sundays, 11 and 7.

Wesleyan.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Open daily, 10 to 6. *Sunday Preacher*, Rev. Dinsdale T. Young.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C. 1. Contains many relics of Wesley and Fletcher.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6 30. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum. *Minister*, Rev. Walter H. Armstrong. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground*, City Road, the burial place of Dr. John Owen(1683), John Bunyan (1688), Daniel Défoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake (1828), and Susannah Wesley (1742), also the tomb (which, however, cannot now be identified) of Nathaniel Mather, the second son of Richard Mather, the founder of the family from which came Increase Mather, of Boston, U.S.A. To the west of the cemetery is the *Friends' Burial Ground*, with the grave of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C. 2.—Sundays at 11, 3.30, and 7.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W. 1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895-1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high).—*Sundays*: Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 (with short Sermon); Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.15; Compline, Sermon and Benediction, 7. *Week-days*: Low Masses, 6, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds. 6; Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation* Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. Church open 5.45 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in crypt.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1.—Built by Pugin 1840-8 (tower not yet built), near Waterloo Station and Lambeth North "Tube." *Sundays* Low Masses, 7, 8, 9.30 (children), 12 (with short sermon); High Mass, 10.30; Vespers (Sermon and Benediction), 6.30 p.m. *Week-days*. Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8.10. Sermon and Benediction on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation*. Low Masses, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; High Mass, 11. Vespers and Benediction, 8 p.m. Church open, 6.30-1 and 2.30-9.30.

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W. 1.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass, 11; Low Mass and Sermon, 12; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Weekdays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 10. Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday). Holidays: High Mass, 11; Low Mass, 12. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30, Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30; Benediction, 8.

Dutch Reformed.

AUSTIN FRIARS, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—14th century church, assigned by Edward VI. to Protestant refugees and ultimately to the Dutch; contains many 14th century and later tombs.

Christian Science.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.—*First Church of Christ Scientist* (Sloane Terrace, S.W. 1); *Second* (Palace Gardens Terrace. W. 1); *Third* (7 and 8, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W. 1).

Jews.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C. 3.—The "Jewish Cathedral" of London was built in early 18th century (present building about 1800).

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C. 2.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers (*adelphoi* = brothers), James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. James, John, Robert, and William Streets (the last named is now Durham Street) commemorate the brothers, who were the founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens, *q.v.*). the commemorative streets being *Charles* Street, *Villiers* Street, *Duke* Street, *Of* Lane, *Buckingham* Street (Of Lane is now "York Place").

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W C 2 —A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911-4 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth MELBOURNE HOUSE the office of the Agent General for Victoria adjoins the W end The Agents-General for NEW SOUTH WALES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA and TASMANIA are accommodated in Australia House QUEENSLAND and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street E C 2 (Not open to sightseers) —The Bank of England was founded in 1694 and although a joint stock bank has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building was erected from the designs of Sampson (1734) and Sir John Soane (1788) A 'Bank Guard is furnished every evening by the Battalion of Foot Guards on duty

BEDLAM (BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL) St George's Circus Blackfriars Road S E 1 —The oldest institution in the world for treatment of persons of unsound mind (originally founded in Bishopsgate in first half of 13th century) was removed to present site in 1815 Cibber's figures of Madness from the intermediate (17th century) buildings in Moorfields are now in the Guildhall Museum

BELGRAVIA —A fashionable district of London west of Buckingham Palace and south of Hyde Park extends from Grosvenor Place on the east to Sloane Street on the west and includes Belgrave Chester Lowndes and Eaton Squares and Cadogan Place

BRIDGES —The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (opened in 1894) with its bascules affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831 and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London) with the Monument (*q v*) and Fishmongers Hall *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819 and rebuilt by the Corporation of London) *St Paul's Bridge* (in course of erection by the Corporation of London) *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908) *Waterloo Bridge* (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only) *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and reopened in 1862) with Thornycroft's *Boudicca* at the north eastern end and presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet This bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (*q v*) and St Thomas's Hospital *Lambeth Bridge* (opened in 1862) leading to Lambeth Palace and Bethlem Hospital, *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval *Victoria Bridge* (1858) and *Albert Bridge* (1873) *Chelsea* leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1891) *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873) *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake *Hammersmith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887) *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only), and *King Edward VII Bridge, Kew* (rebuilt in 1903), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

BUCKINGHAM PALACE St James's Park, S W 1 (Not open to the public) —Was purchased by King George III in 1762 from the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837 Refronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly, W 1 —Occupied by British Academy, Royal Antiquarian, Astronomical, Linnean Chemical and Geological Societies, Royal Academy Exhibition

CANONBURY TOWER Canonbury, N 1 —A social club for tenants of the Marquess of Northampton's estates in the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th century house of the Priors of St Bartholomew) Contains the "Spencer and 'Compton" oak panelled rooms Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen in the vicinity

CEMETERIES —For *Bunhill Fields, see* p 554 In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W 10 (70 acres), are tombs of W M Thackeray, Anthony Trollope Sydney Smith Shirley Brooks Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood W Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt Brunel (Great Eastern) Ross (Arctic) Charles Kemble and Charles Matthews (Actors) Robert Owen (Social Reformer) In *Highgate Cemetery*, N 6 are the tombs of George Eliot Herbert Spencer Michael Faraday and G J Holyoake In *Abney Park Cemetery* Stoke Newington, N 16 are the tomb of General Booth founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood S E 27 are the tombs of C H Spurgeon Lord Alverstone Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher R A, Theodore Watts Dunton Dr Moffat (Missionary) Sir H Bessemer Sir H Maxim, Sir J Barnby Sir A Manns, and J Whitaker, F S A (*Whitaker's Almanack*)

CENOTAPH Whitehall, S W 1 —(Literally empty tomb) Monument erected To the Glorious Dead as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the Great War Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920 Unveiled by the King Emperor on Armistice Day 1920

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT Old Bailey E C 4 — Built by Corporation of London 1902 1905. Fine mural paintings by Sir W B Richmond and Professor Gerald Moira in Great Hall To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays (from 10 to 4) when sittings of the Court so permit Application to be made to the Keeper

THE CHARTERHOUSE in Charterhouse Square E C 1 a Carthusian monastery purchased in 1611 by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for aged gentlemen (60) The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century Chapel great hall and staircase Mon Wed and Fridays admission 1/- at 3 p m Service on Sundays at 11 a m, and on week days at 9 30 a m and 6 7 or 8 p m Buildings not shown on Sundays Roger Williams the founder and governor of Rhode Island U S A was on June 25 1621 elected a 'pensioner at Sutton's Hospital

CHELSEA, S W 3 A western metropolitan borough (*see* p 542) with a fine embankment between Victoria and Battersea bridges over the Thames (*see* p 559) "Chelsea Old Church' (St Luke's) contains memorials of Sir Thomas More Sir Hans Sloane, Shadwell (poet laureate), Woodfall (printer of 'Junius') and many others Steele, Smollett Turner, Rossetti, Whistler, Leigh Hunt and Carlyle (*see* p 562) lived there The borough was formerly famous for buns and porcelain

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II in 1682 and built by Wren opened in 1694) Royal Hospital Road Chelsea S W 3 for Old and Disabled Soldiers Flags and other War Trophies in the Great Hall Accommodation for 558 In Pensioners The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens Open on Sunday afternoons *Governor* General Rt Hon Sir Neville G Lyttelton G C B G C V O

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS COLLEGE (*see also* p 235–6) Queen Victoria Street E C 4 —The College was founded in late 15th century and was accommodated on present site by Queen Mary I the building now in use having been restored after the Fire of London by Wren Armorial bearings are granted by the College and records of *Visitations* to correct the pedigrees of noble families etc from 16th to 17th centuries are preserved with many other documents of historic interest Written application should be made before a visit

COUNTY HALL Lambeth S E 1 —The Head quarters of the London County Council (*see* pp 547 550) is being completed on the Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth (site purchased for £81 000 estimated cost of completed building £3 500 000) from the designs of Ralph Knott with a river façade of 700 ft The completed building will contain a council chamber reception hall &c

CUSTOM HOUSE Lower Thames Street E C 3 —Built early in 19th century with a wide quay on Thames The *Long Room* is 190 ft long

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE Bishopsgate E C 2 —The headquarters of the Society of Friends where many documents relating to William Penn &c may be seen

ELY PLACE Holborn Circus E C 1 —The site of the London house of the Bishops of Ely The 14th century chapel now St Etheldreda's (R C) Church is open daily a charge of 3*d* is made for admission to the crypt

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL Guilford Street Russell Square W C 1 —Founded in 1739 by Capt Coram of the Merchant Marine for exposed and deserted young children Coram also bequeathed funds for the benefit of King's Chapel Boston Mass The chapel services are largely attended by the public The hall contains many fine pictures by Hogarth Gainsborough &c

FULHAM PALACE Bishop's Avenue Fulham S W 6 —The courtyard is 15th century remainder 18th century Residence of the Bishop of London Grounds of 37 acres surrounded by ancient moat Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary

GUILDHALL King Street City E C 2 (dating from early 15th century) —Grand Civic Hall where Sovereigns and Princes are entertained Freedoms conferred and the great City functions take place Offices and Council Chamber of the Corporation of the City of London (*see* p 543) Admission free to Library (containing Plan of London in 1592 Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature, first second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays William I's Charter to the City, etc), and Newspaper Room 10 a m to 5 p m *Librarian*, Bernard Kettle

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St Thomas's Street, S E 1 — Founded by Thomas Guy (a bookseller) in 1721 the main entrance and quadrangle (with statue of founder) are early 18th century 650 beds

HOLBORN VIADUCT, E C 1, was constructed in 1867–1869 by order of the Corporation of the City of London from the designs of William Haywood to carry the roadway over the valley of the Fleet river (the Hole bourne) The Holborn Valley Viaduct is 1 400 ft long, and is mainly of iron construction The cost (£1,571 000) was borne by the City of London the loan raised for the purposes of the improvement being secured on the Coal and Corn dues these dues were abolished in 1889 and 1902 and the loan is otherwise discharged

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEAD QUARTERS City Road E C 1 —The H A C received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII in 1537 and has occupied its present ground since 1642 Four of its members—Duncan Keayne Sedgwick and Spencer who emigrated in the seventeenth century founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honourable Company of Boston, U S A American soldiers and sailors may view the armoury on request

HORSE GUARDS Whitehall S W 1 —Archway and offices built about 1750 The headquarters of the Commander in Chief until 1904. The mounting of the guard (1st or 2nd Life Guards or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a m (10 a m on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p m are picturesque ceremonies Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into Horse Guards Parade

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT Westminster S W 1 The Palace of Westminster was rebuilt in 1840–1850 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, at a cost of about £3 000 000 —Open to visitors on Saturdays and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays if neither House be sitting Admission at the Norman Porch 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 members order or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St Stephen's Hall The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is 336 ft high and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is 320 ft high and contains Big Ben ($15\frac{1}{2}$ tons) named after Sir Benjamin Hall First Commissioner of Works when it was hung in 1856 A light is displayed from this tower when Parliament is sitting

INNS OF COURT — The *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, S of Fleet Street E C 4 and N of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend occupy (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars the *Temple Church* (*q v*) surviving Middle Temple Hall is Elizabethan and in Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI Pt I) places the incident which led to the Wars of the Roses (1455 1485) *Lincoln's Inn* from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields W C 2 occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery It was founded early in the 14th century The new Hall is modern the Library is 15th century and the old Hall early 16th century the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century *Lincoln's Inn Fields* contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors *Gray's Inn* Gray's Inn Road, W C 1, was founded in late 14th century The Hall is 16th century (the 'Comedy of Errors" was performed there in 1594) the Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626) No other Inns' are active but *Staple Inn* is

worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London it has a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road) and the Hall with hammer beam roof is intact in rear of the hall is a picturesque Dutch garden restored by the present owners of Staple Inn (the Prudential Assurance Company) *Clement's Inn* (near St Clement Danes Church) *Clifford's Inn* Fleet Street and *Thavies Inn* Holborn Circus *Serjeants' Inn* Fleet Street and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane were composed of Serjeants at Law the last of whom died in 1899

KENSINGTON PALACE W 8 —Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III (1691) and continued as a royal residence until 1760 The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819 Closed to the public *Kensington Gardens* (*q v*) adjoin

LAMBETH PALACE S E 1 —The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury on south bank of Thames the oldest part is 13th century the house itself is early 19th century For leave to visit the historical portions applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY Open to readers on Mondays Wednesdays Thursdays and Fridays 10 to 4 May to July 10 to 4 30 and forenoon of Tuesday A large collection of Kentish books prints and Diocesan history Closed at Christmas and Easter in September and part of October

LAW COURTS Strand W C 2 —The Royal Courts of Justice were erected from the designs of G E Street (completed by Sir A Blomfield and A E Street) in 1874 1882 at a cost of £1 000 000 (the site cost £1 500 000 in addition) Until they were occupied by the Supreme Court of Judicature (established in 1873 by the fusion of High Court Chancery Queen's Bench Common Pleas Exchequer Probate Divorce and Admiralty) the Courts met in Westminster Hall (*q v*) The Central Hall is 238 ft long

LITTLE BRITAIN Smithfield E C 1 —Benjamin Franklin lived in Little Britain on his first coming to London It was then a centre of the bookselling and printing trade and Franklin is reputed to have set type in the works which extended into the Lady Chapel of St Bartholomew's Church (*q v*)

LIVERY COMPANIES HALLS —The Twelve Great Companies (*see* p 545) have magnificent halls but admission to view them is generally to be arranged beforehand

LONDON HOSPITAL Whitechapel High Street and Road E 1 —Founded 1759 Hospital contains 930 beds

LONDON MONUMENT (commonly called The Monument) Pudding Lane Eastcheap E C 3 —Built from designs of Wren 1671 1677 to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane Sept 2 1666 The fluted Doric column is 202 feet high (the flames of the 42 feet in addition) and is based on a square plinth with fine carvings on W face Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column Admission 3*d* 9 to 6 (Oct–April to 4)

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND St John's Wood Road, N W 8 The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket The Oxford and Cambridge and Eton and Harrow matches at beginning of July, Lord's is the Middlesex County Cricket Club head quarters and the scene of some of the principal matches of the season Admission to ordinary matches 1*s* to special matches 1*s* 6*d* or 3*s* (including tax) Tennis Court in rear of members pavilion where interesting games are played

MANSION HOUSE City E C 4 —The official residence of the Lord Mayor the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary

MARKETS —*Central Meat Fish Fruit Vegetable and Poultry Markets* Smithfield *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry) *Billingsgate* (Fish) Thames Street *Covent Garden* (Fruit Flowers &c) *Borough* S E 1 and *Spitalfields* E 1 (Vegetables Fruit &c) *Cattle Market* (Mon and Fri and Fri for Horses) *and Abattoirs* Caledonian Road N 1 *Foreign Cattle Market* Deptford (temporarily closed)

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE Pall Mall S W 1 (Not open to the public) —Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710 and purchased as a London residence for the Prince of Wales in 1863 Now the London house of Queen Alexandra

MAYFAIR —A fashionable district of London north of Buckingham Palace and east of Hyde Park extends from Oxford Street (N) to Piccadilly (S) and from Bond Street (E) to Park Lane (W) includes Curzon Street and Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares The most fashionable shopping centres of London are included in Mayfair in Old and New *Bond Street* and *Oxford Street* *Regent Street* almost adjoins Mayfair

MONUMENTS —VICTORIA MEMORIAL in front of Buckingham Palace ALBERT South Kensington BEACONSFIELD Parliament Square S W BELGIAN Victoria Embankment BOADICEA (more correctly Boudicca) Queen of the Iceni E Anglia Westminster Bridge BURNS Embankment Gardens BURGHERS OF CALAIS (replica of Rodin's statue) Victoria Tower Gardens Westminster CAVELL, St Martin's Place CENOTAPH Whitehall CHARLES I (erected Jan 29 1675) Trafalgar Square CHARLES II (Grinling Gibbons) inside the Royal Exchange CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE (68½ ft high erected 1878) Thames Embankment (the Sphinx W of pedestal and the surrounding stonework bear scars from an Air Raid) CAPTAIN COOK (Brock) the Mall CRIMEAN Broad Sanctuary OLIVER CROMWELL (Thornycroft) outside Westminster Hall DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE Whitehall DUKE OF YORK (124 ft) St James's Park GEORGE III (Chantrey) riding without stirrups Trafalgar Square GLADSTONE facing Australia House Strand W C GUARDS Waterloo Place IRVING (Brock) N side of National Portrait Gallery JAMES II (Grinling Gibbons) The Mall ABRAHAM LINCOLN (St Gaudens) facing Westminster Abbey LONDON TROOPS Royal Exchange MILTON St Giles's Cripplegate MONUMENT THE (*see* above) NELSON (142 ft) Trafalgar Square FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE Waterloo Place PETER PAN (Frampton) Kensington Gardens RICHARD COEUR DE LION (Marochetti) Old Palace Yard ROYAL ARTILLERY The Mall ROYAL MARINES The Mall SCOTT (Antarctic) Pall Mall SHAKESPEARE (Fontana) Leicester Square WELLINGTON Hyde Park Corner WELLINGTON (Chantrey) riding without stirrups Royal Exchange, JOHN WESLEY City Road, WOLSELEY, Horse Guards Parade

PATENT OFFICE AND LIBRARY 25 Southampton Buildings W C 2 (built 1865)—The library (177,100 volumes) is open daily from 10 a m to 9 p m (In 1918 the Patent Office sealed 12 301 patents, registered 4,837 trade marks and made a profit of £54 324.)

PEOPLE'S PALACE Mile End E 1—Recreation Room and Winter Gardens Concerts Swimming and Private Baths Billiard Tables &c Concerts every Sunday, 3 30 p m Admission free Evening, 7 p m (small charge)

PORT OF LONDON—The *River Thames* has a total length of 210 miles from its source in Gloucestershire to its mouth at the Nore The *tidal portion* below Teddington Lock (70 miles) forms the *Port of London* where one third of the commerce of the United Kingdom is carried on The value of the trade of the port was stated at £541 900,302 for 1918 and at £819 875 330 for 1919 The administration of the Port is under the Port of London Authority (*see* p 256) whose offices (completed in 1921) adjoin Trinity House Tower Hill, and extend to Crutched Friars The Port is served by the following Docks—*St Katherine's Dock*, E 1 (23 acres) handling marine shells spices tea marble etc *London Docks* with Eastern Dock and Shadwell Basin Wapping E 1 (100 acres) ivory spices rubber wine wool tinned goods etc *Surrey Commercial Docks* Rotherhithe S E 16 (380 acres) timber grain and Canadian produce *West India Docks*, E 14 (232 acres) rum sugar grain timber and frozen meat *Millwall Docks* Poplar E 14 (231 acres), the principal centre of the grain trade of London *East India Docks* Poplar E 14 (68 acres) Cape and American traffic *Royal Victoria and Albert Docks* E 16 (1 100 acres) frozen meat grain and tobacco *Tilbury Docks* (596 acres) about 26 miles below London Bridge provide accommodation for the largest steamers particularly those on the Australasian and Eastern routes Application to view the Docks should be made in writing to the Dock and Warehouse Manager Port of London Authority 109 Leadenhall Street E C 3

POST OFFICE—The 'General Post Office is in King Edward Street E C 1 a handsomely fronted, ferro concrete building (Tanner) with marble inlaid hall, opened in 1910 The public Hall is open for usual postal business from 6 45 a m to 10 p m In the neighbourhood are G P O North and G P O West (the Central Telegraph Office)

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM 17, Fleet Street E C 4 (bought by the I C C in 1900 and open free 10 to 4 or 5) is in a timbered 17th century house and contains a Jacobean plaster ceiling and Jacobean and Georgian panelling

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE Chancery Lane, W C 2 (built 1851–1896)—Contains a collection of the National Records since 1100 brought together from various repositories (the Tower State Paper Office, etc) Search rooms open daily with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4 30 Saturdays 10 to 2 Museum, containing monuments from the old Rolls Chapel, Domesday Book autograph letters and historical MSS, Mon to Fri, 2 to 4 p m

ROMAN LONDON—Traces of the Roman occupation of London from the 1st century B C to the 5th century A D may still be seen *in situ* There are remains of Roman baths at No 5 Strand Lane, Strand, W C 2, and at the Coal Exchange, Lower Thames Street E C 3 Portions of the Roman Wall which encircled London are still visible, including a bastion below the pavement of the yard of the General Post Office (fronting Giltspur Street) Other pieces of the wall may be seen in the disused churchyard of St Alphage, Aldermanbury, E C 2 in the churchyard of All Hallows on the Wall London Wall E C 2 in Roman Wall House Jewry Street and Crutched Friars Aldgate E C 3 below Leadenhall Market and near the S E corner of the White Tower of the Tower of London Many relics of Roman London may be seen in the Guildhall British and London Museums (*q v*)

ROYAL EXCHANGE Cornhill E C 3 (built 1842–1844)—Admission free Statues of Queen Elizabeth Charles II Queen Victoria Sir Thomas Gresham Wellington (Chantrey riding without stirrups) Peabody and others frescoes in the ambulatory by Leighton Abbey Brangwyn Wyllie Kemp Welch and others Change the busy time from 3 to 4 p m

ROYAL MINT Tower Hill E C 1 (building erected 1810–1812) where gold silver and bronze are coined Admission by order only application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit

ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL Smithfield E C 1—Founded A D 1123 by Rahere (*see* St Bartholomew's Priory p 552) Present buildings mainly 18th and 19th centuries main entrance 1702 The Great Hall contains a series of portraits including Henry VIII Harvey Abernethy Pott Radcliffe &c Hospital for 760 beds The Church of St Bartholomew the Less (rebuilt 1823) is within the hospital precincts Inigo Jones was baptised in former church

ST GEORGE'S HOSPITAL Hyde Park Corner W 1—Founded in 1733 Hospital for 340 beds Present buildings date from 1829

ST JAMES'S PALACE in Pall Mall S W 1—(Not open to the public) Built by Henry VIII (according to tradition from designs by Holbein) the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain and part of the Chapel Royal A royal residence from 1698 to 1837 *Royal Levees* held here during the season Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited to the Court of St James's

ST JOHN'S GATE Clerkenwell E C 1—Now the Chancery of the Order of St John of Jerusalem and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate (early 16th century) and Church (crypt 12th century) alone survive The gatehouse may be inspected by written permission of the Secretary of the Chancery

ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL Albert Embankment S E 1—Founded 1213 Present buildings (7 red brick houses) by Currey 1868–71 1 000 beds

SMITHFIELD, E C 1—Sir Richard Wallace was executed there (1305) in the reign of Edward I and Wat Tyler was despatched by Lord Mayor* Walworth (1381) in the reign of Richard II Anne Askew a Protestant martyr) was burned there in the reign of Henry I, and under Mary I (1553–1558) many suffered there for the Protestant faith (A memorial is affixed to the W wall of St Bartholomew's Hospital) The last to suffer for

* The Sword of St Paul appears in the 1st quarter of the City Arms not Walworth's dagger as once commonly believed

religion at Smithfield was Bartholomew Legatt Unitarian (1612) in the reign of James I At the corner of Cock Lane (W side of West Smithfield) is a small gilt figure commemorating the spot where the Fire of London was finally checked by the demolition of houses Sept 6, 1666 Smithfield Market occupies the W side of West Smithfield

SOMERSET HOUSE Strand W C 2 and Victoria Embankment W C 2 The beautiful river façade (600 feet long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W Chambers the remainder of the building is early 19th century Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century The building is now occupied by the *Board of Inland Revenue* and by the *Principal Probate Registry* and the office of the Registrar General of *Births Marriages and Deaths* In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills of Shakespeare Milton Newton Van Dyck Pitt, Dr Johnson Nelson Wellington and Burke

STOCK EXCHANGE E C 2 (Strangers not admitted) —Known in the City as the House was founded in 1773 and now consists of about 4 000 members A jobber does business only with other members a broker is the intermediary with the public Speculators for a rise in prices are bulls those for a fall are bears

THAMES EMBANKMENTS —The Victoria Embankment on the N side (from Westminster to

passengers only) constructed by the L C C and opened in 1912 connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station E 16 to High Street, Woolwich S E 18 The length of the subway is 327 yards and its cost was £85,862 The *Thames Tunnel* (1300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N) with Rotherhithe (S) In 1866 it was closed to the public and purchased by the East London Railway Company The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870 and has long been closed

TOWER HILL E C 1 and E C 3 was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square

TOWER OF LONDON E C 3 (built by William the Conqueror A D 1066–1087) Admission to Jewel House 6*d* White Tower and Armouries including Vaults 6*d* to Bloody Tower on all week days 6*d* Free on Saturdays by tickets issued at the office at gateway Open from 1 May to 30 Sept 10 a m to 6 p m 1 Oct to 30 April 10 a m to 5 p m Not open on Good Friday Christmas Day or Sunday *Constable* Field Marshal Lord Methuen G C B G C M G G C V O *Lieutenant* Gen Earl of Cavan K P G C M G K C B M V O, *Major and Resident Governor* Major Gen H Pipon C B *Keeper of the Jewel House* Major Gen Sir George J Young husband K C M G K C I E C B *Curator of the Armouries* Charles Ffoulkes F S A Sir Walter Raleigh was first committed to the Tower in July 1592 and again in James I s day after being condemned to death The fruit of his

camel, laden with spicery and of others a winged sphinx were presented by the Grocers Company and by Rt Hon W H Smith M P in 1874) the Westminster to Vauxhall section on the S (Surrey) side 1860–1869 the

exceeded £2 000 000 Sir Joseph William Bazalgette (1819–1891) also constructed the London main drainage system 1858 1865 at a cost of £4 600 000 A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements (*Flumini vincula posuit*) The County Hall scheme of the L C C (now under construction) includes an embankment on the Surrey side giving a river approach to the County Hall

THAMES TUNNELS —The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles) constructed by the L C C and opened in 1908 connects Commercial Road East Poplar with Union Road South the total length is 1 mile 440 yards of which 510 yards are under the river The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1 560 041 The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles) was constructed by the L C C and opened in 1897 connects West India Dock Road Poplar with Blackwall Lane East Greenwich The total length of the tunnel is 1490 yards, of which 407 yards are under the river The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was £1 323 834 *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only) constructed by the L C C and opened in 1902 connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar with Greenwich The length of the subway is 406 yards and the cost was £180 387 The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot

Palace Yard William Penn was another famous Tower prisoner While there he wrote his famous

No Cross no Crown and Innocency with her Open Face

TRAFALGAR SQUARE S W 1 —This space was laid out in the second quarter of the 19th century In the Square are the *Nelson Monument* 142 feet high with landseers lions round the base and statues of *Havelock Napier* and *Gordon* The plinth of the Nelson Monument was badly damaged by fire during the (unofficial) celebrations on Armistice Day (Nov 11 1918) In the façade of the N Wall of Trafalgar Square are metal standard measures

TRINITY HOUSE Trinity Square Tower Hill E C 3 —Built at close of 18th century for the Brotherhood of Trinity House contains a museum of models etc, and a library of books on navigation Application for admission to view should be made in writing to the Secretary

WESTMINSTER HALL S W 1 (built by William Rufus A D 1087 1100 and altered by Richard II 1377 1399), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament —Westminster Hall is part of the Palace of Westminster and survived the fire which destroyed the remainder of the Palace (Oct 16 1834) The Hall is 290 feet long 68 feet wide and 90 feet high The hammer beam roof of carved oak dating from 1399 is one of the principal attractions King Charles I was tried in the Hall For admission see regulations as to Houses of Parliament

WHITEHALL opposite Horse Guards S W 1 — Erected by Inigo Jones as a banqueting house for the projected Whitehall Palace King Charles I was beheaded here

PARKS AND GARDENS.

HYDE PARK —From Park Lane, W 1 to Kensington Gardens W 2 (390 acres), containing the Serpentine Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies Mile To the north east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1850

KENSINGTON GARDENS, W 2 —From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace (240 acres) containing the Albert Memorial and "Physical Energy (G F. Watts), and the Round Pond There is a sunk garden with pleached alleys, near Kensington Palace

ST JAMES'S PARK, S W 1 (93 acres) —From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace, including *Horse Guards Parade* where the colour is trooped on the King's birthday An ornamental lake of 5 acres is spanned by a suspension bridge built in 1857, from which a magnificent view is obtainable towards Westminster eastwards and westwards to Buckingham Palace but this view is now impeded by unsightly buildings erected for War purposes The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace

GREEN PARK, W 1 —Between Piccadilly and St James's Park (60 acres) with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner The arch at the western entrance is surmounted by a quadriga, by Capt Adrian Jones

REGENT'S PARK N W 1 —From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill (472 acres) surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* (fine flower beds and shrubs) leading to the Zoological Gardens

BATTERSEA PARK, S W 8 to S W 11 (200 acres) with *Sub tropical Garden* (4 acres) and large artificial lake

VICTORIA PARK, E 2 (217 acres) a great boon to the poor of East London The *Bethnal Green Museum* (a branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum) is close by

RIVERSIDE GARDENS —On the north side of the Thames are the Temple Gardens and the Embankment Gardens, E C 4 the latter containing the *Watergate* of York House (Inigo Jones), a small lily pond and sunk garden, and numerous statues West of the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament are Victoria Tower Gardens S W 1

PICTURE GALLERIES

GUILDHALL ART GALLERY, Guildhall, E C 2 — Founded in 1886 and maintained by the Corporation of London Admission free from 10 to 5 March to Sept, and from 10 to 4 April to Feb — *Director and Secretary*, Sir Alfred G Temple, F S.A

NATIONAL GALLERY Trafalgar Square, W C 2 (founded in 1824) —National collection of pictures Students days, Thursday and Friday Admission after 11 a m on Students' days, 6*d* Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, Sunday, from 2 to 4, 5 or 6 Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day

In 1919, 393 235 persons were admitted on free days 67 894 on Sundays and 50 656 on Students' days

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY —St Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W C 2 (founded in 1856, and removed to present buildings in 1895) Series of 1,880 historical portraits Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 4, 5 or 6 according to season free on Sundays, 2 30 to 5 30 (or until dusk in winter) Thursday and Friday (Students days) admission 6*d* from 10 to 4 or 5

PASTEL SOCIETY, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, W 1 *Sec*, Mrs Anne Blackmore

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS —There are many private collections of pictures in the great houses of London, admission to which can usually be obtained by written application beforehand Among the most notable are those at *Apsley House*, Hyde Park Corner, the residence of the Duke of Wellington *Bridgewater House* Piccadilly (Duke of Devonshire), *Dorchester House*, Park Lane (Sir George Holford) *Doughty House* Richmond (Sir F L Cook Bart) *Grosvenor House*, Upper Grosvenor Street (Duke of Westminster), *Holland House* Kensington Road (Earl of Ilchester), *Lansdowne House*, Curzon Street (Marquess of Lansdowne) *Montagu House*, Whitehall (Duke of Buccleugh) The *Tennant Gallery* 34 Queen Anne's Gate (Lord Glenconner) is open to the public on Wednesday and Saturday from 2 p m to 6 p m , the *Mond Collection* at 20 Avenue Road, St John's Wood, N W 8

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House Piccadilly W 1 (founded in 1768) —Exhibition of works by living artists open from 1st Monday in May, to middle of August from 9 to 7 admission 1 catalogue 1*s* Evening Exhibition last week from 7 30 to 10 30 admission 6*d* catalogue, 6*d* Exhibition of works by old masters and deceased British artists, 10 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till 5 admission 1*s* catalogue, 1*s* Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free daily, from 11 to 4

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 195 Piccadilly W 1 —Exhibitions open to all artists, March 16 to May 30, admission 1*s*

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS, 195 Piccadilly W —Open from Oct 20 to Dec 15 admission 1*s*

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS 5A Pall Mall East S W 1 (founded in 1804) —Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in April and November, admission 1*s*

TATE GALLERY (National Gallery, *British Art*) Millbank S W 1 (opened in 1897) —National collection of modern British pictures Students days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6*d* , other days free For hours and Sundays *see* National Gallery A Gallery for *Modern Foreign Art*, the gift of Sir Joseph Duveen, is to be built adjoining the late Gallery as soon as circumstances permit temporarily, a selection of Modern Foreign Paintings is exhibited in Gallery VIII of the Turner Wing

WALLACE COLLECTION —Hertford House Manchester Square, W 1 (opened in 1900) Pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, bronzes, porcelain, armour, and miscellaneous objets d'art Admission 6*d* on Tuesdays and Fridays, all other days *free* Open on weekdays from 10 a m to 5 p m , Sundays, from 2 p m to 5 p m Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, High Street, Whitechapel, E C 1 —Loan Exhibitions held here during year Admission free

MUSEUMS.

BRITISH MUSEUM, Bloomsbury W C 1 (opened in 1759) —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 MSS illustrating British naval and military history, and documents bearing on early history of the Oversea Dominions Open free daily 10 a m to 6 p m Sundays 2 p m to dusk *Reading room* open daily to readers from 9 a m to 6 p m throughout the year Closed for cleaning first four week days in March and Sept Tickets of admission to the reading room for purposes of research and reference are granted on written application beforehand 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

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM Cromwell Road S Kensington, S W 7 branch of THE BRITISH MUSEUM (removed to present buildings in 1880–5) —Open free on week days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) at 10 The hours of closing are —Jan and Feb 5, Mar 5 30 April to Aug (inclusive) 6 Sept 5 30 Oct to Dec (inclusive) 5 Sundays from May to Aug inclusive from 2 30 to 7 Jan 2 to 4 Feb 1 to 14 2 to 4 30 15 to end, 2 to 5 Mar 2 to 5 30 April 2 to 6 Sept 2 to 5 30 Oct 2 to 5 Nov and Dec, 2 to 4 The collections comprise all branches of natural history A morphological series in the centre hall a collection of domesticated animals a series of insects illustrating economic zoology galleries of mammals, including whales 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, rocks and meteorites with series of specimens forming introductions to their study An Official Guide conducts visitors round the collections at 12 noon and at 3 p m daily (except Sundays) free of charge Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens under special regulations to be obtained from the Director

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, Cromwell Road South Kensington S W 7 (founded in 1852) —Museum of decorative and industrial Art under the control of the Board of Education The Museum contains nine departments, viz —Architecture and Sculpture, Ceramics Engraving, Illustration and Design, Metal work, Paintings Wood work Textiles Library (books on art) and the Department of Circulation Open on week days from 10 a m except Good Friday and Christmas Day Closed at 6 during summer months Oct to Mar at dusk Admission free Persons desiring to use the Library must apply for a ticket The Indian Section, containing collections illustrating the arts and industries of the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road open free every day, same hours as above On Sundays the Indian Section and all other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open from 2 30 p m till 5 p m

BETHNAL GREEN, Cambridge Road, E 2 — Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum Collections of pictures, art objects, animal products, food, boots and shoes Free daily (closed Christmas Day) on week days 10 a m (closed Good Friday) to 5 p m (Nov Dec and Jan, on Mondays to Fridays until 4 p m), Sundays, from 2 30 to 5 p m

CARLYLE'S HOUSE 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea S W 3 —Maintained as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust Open daily 10 a m to sunset, 1*s* (6*d* Saturdays) *Sec*, G A Lumsden

CUMING MUSEUM Walworth Road Library, S E 17 —Archæological relics (coins, glass, pottery etc) arranged to illustrate the evolution of civilization

GEFFRYE MUSEUM Kingsland Road E 2 (formerly Ironmongers Almshouses) —Exhibition of old furniture staircases, mantelpieces, doorways, panellings carvings, and relics of vanishing London of antiquarian and artistic interest Maintained by L C C Open free from 11 to 6 p m on week days, and 2 p m to 6 p m on Sundays Not open on Mondays (except Bank Holidays)

GUILDHALL MUSEUM Guildhall E C 2 —Maintained by the Corporation of London Relics of Roman Saxon and Mediæval London &c Admission free March Sept 10 to 5 Oct Feb 10 to 4

HOGARTH'S HOUSE Hogarth Lane, Chiswick W 4 — Open Mon Wed Sat Summer 11 to 5 Winter 11 to 3

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY London Rd Forest Hill S E 23 (L C C) —Natural History of Man and Animals Admission free Week days —11 a m till dusk Sundays throughout the year from 2 p m Closed on Tuesdays

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE South Kensington, S W 27 The National Memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria —(I) *Exhibition Galleries* open to public, free from 10 to 5 from Nov 1 to Jan 31, 10 to 4 Entered from Imperial Institute Road The collections illustrate the raw materials obtainable from the various countries of the British Empire Royal Presents and Addresses from India and the Dominions lent by His Majesty the king are displayed in each Court There is a Central Stand for distribution of literature and for dealing with inquiries Special arrangements made for conducted visits of schools and institutions (II) *Scientific and Technical Department* equipped with extensive laboratories and sample rooms for conducting investigations (III) *Technical Information Bureau* for the supply of information regarding new or little known natural products and the commercial utilisation of standard products of India, the Dominions and the Colonies (IV) *Reference Library and Reading Rooms*, and *Map Room* containing collection of works on tropical agriculture official publications and maps and the principal newspapers of the British Empire (V) *Offices* (Mezzanine Floor) of the Overseas Nursing Association and African Society (The University of London is housed at present, in a part of the Imperial Institute Building)

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM, Crystal Palace, S E. 19 (*see* p 562) —War relics, souvenirs, photographs, &c *Curator and Secretary*, Major C Ffoulkes

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet Street, E C 4 —Open daily from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5, according to season, free Not open on Sundays, except by writing to the custodian previously Entrance through Johnson's Court, Fleet Street

LEIGHTON HOUSE, 12 Holland Park Road, Kensington, W 14.—Arab hall, collection of Lord Leighton's sketches and pictures Open free on Saturdays 11 to dusk, other week days 11 to 3 admission 1s Closed on Sunday.

LONDON MUSEUM, Lancaster (late Stafford) House, St James's, S W 1 Instituted on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris for the conservation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London Opened April 1912 at Kensington Palace and removed in 1913 to Lancaster House (the lease of which was presented to the nation by Lord Leverhulme) Open free daily (except Tuesdays it is closed for cleaning on Friday till 2 p m) Hours —April 1 till Oct 31 10 a m till 6 p m (Sundays 2 to 6 p m) Nov 1 to March 31 10 a m to 4 p m (Sundays 2 to 4 p m)

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road S W 1 contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene, there is a large library of sanitary and public health literature The Museum is open free daily from 9 30 to 5 30 and on Mondays to 7

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn Street Piccadilly [illegible] during the months Thursdays and Saturdays until 9 p m all the year, Sundays 2 30 p m to 6 p m (or dusk) *Curator*, J Allen Howe

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS Lincoln's Inn Fields, W C 2 —Admission to the Museum by order of members, or on application to the Secretary or Conservator first four days of the week from 10 to 5 in summer, and 10 to 4 from Nov 1 to Feb 29

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS Adelphi W C 2 —Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall Admission free, daily, 10 to 3, Saturdays 10 to 1

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM Whitehall S W 1 —Rubens' celebrated ceiling (recently restored), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo interesting naval and military relics models of ancient and modern war vessels, collections of arms of all periods Admission to the Museum 1s, daily Soldiers and sailors in uniform free 10 to 5

SCIENCE MUSEUM, Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S W 7 —Under the control of the Board of Education The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes There are four divisions (*a*) Scientific instruments and apparatus used in Instruction and Research, (*b*) Machinery, including models and examples illustrating the development of various branches of Engineering and certain other industries; (*c*) Naval Models and Marine Engines, together with objects illustrating methods of ship propulsion; (*d*) Science Library, containing books on pure and applied Science and a set of British patent specifications Open daily except Good Friday and Christmas Day, on Mon, Tu, Wed., and Fri, 10 to 6, Th and Sat, 10 to 9, Sunday, 2.30 to 6 Admission free

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W C 2 —The interesting house of the famous architect of the Bank of England, built in 1812, and maintained in its original condition, contains valuable collections and pictures by [illegible], Watteau, *Canaletto*, Turner, *&c*, the [illegible] sarcophagus of Seti I (B C 1370), and many architectural, sculptural and antiquarian treasures Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from March to August, and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November Hours 10.30 to 5, in November to 4 For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally *Curator*, Arthur T. Bolton, F S A, F R I B A

WALLACE COLLECTION *See Picture Galleries*

WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM 54A Wigmore Street, W 1 —Daily, 10 to 5, Saturdays 10 to 1 Admission, Medical men, dental and veterinary, pharmacists and nurses, on presentation of card, others on application to Curator

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road, E C 1 —Open week days from 10 to 4, 3*d*

EXHIBITIONS &c

BOTANIC GARDENS Regent's Park, N W 1 —Open daily from 9 a m to sunset On Mondays and Saturdays 1s, other days to Fellows and Members, or by orders from Fellows On Sundays from 9 30 a m

CRYSTAL PALACE Sydenham S E 19 The Great Hall (designed by Paxton) of the buildings of the International Exhibition in Hyde Park [illegible] accessible by railway or omnibus (except Sundays) from 10 a m 28 acres of recreation under cover and 200 acres of parkland Fireworks during summer months

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road N W 1 (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

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W 14 Dec 12 1920 Jan 31 1921 Christmas Entertainments Feb 1 March 3 Efficiency Exhibition, March 4 to 31 Motor Manufacturers, April 1–30 Building Trades Exhibition, May Royal Tournament June International Horse Show Aug 25 Oct 5, Shipping and Engineering Exhibition, Oct 6 Dec 1 Motor Manufacturers

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper Street Islington N 1 —Cattle Show in December, World's Fair in Dec and Jan Dog Show in Feb Horse Shows in Feb and March, Clothing Exhibition in March Drapery Exhibition in April, Printing Exhibition in April and May, Rubber (June), London Fair and Market in July, Confectionery and Grocers (Sept), Shoe and Leather and Dairy (Oct), Brewers and Laundry (Nov)

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW, W 12 —Accessible by railway, omnibus, "tube" and electric tram Open daily, M, W, Th, Sat, Sun and Good Fri Admission 1*d* Tu and Fri (Students days), 6*d* Week days, 12 to sunset (May 15 to Oct 15, 10 to sunset), Good Friday and Sundays 1 to sunset, Bank Holidays 10 to sunset (Houses 1 p m to 5 p m or sunset) Closed on Christmas Day In the Gardens is a giant flagstaff (230 ft high) presented by British Columbia

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Vincent Square, S W 1, holds fortnightly exhibitions and occasional large shows in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital (May) and of Holland House (July)

SHEPHERD'S BUSH (Great White City) —British Industries Fair, Feb 21 to March 4 Furniture and Allied Trades Exhibition, April; Various Exhibitions May to November

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park N W 8 (opened A D 1828, the King's menagerie transferred from the Tower of London, 1834)—Admission from 9 a.m till sunset, on Mondays, 6*d*, the rest of the week, 1*s* to children under twelve, all days 6*d* Special prices for parties and schools, on application to the Secretary A military band plays on Saturday afternoons from 4 p m On Sunday only to Fellows of the Zoological Society and their friends

In 1919 visitors to the Zoo numbered 1 515 042 an increase of 659 5 5 c mpared with 1918 the receipts for admission being £44.492

MUSIC

ROYAL OPERA Covent Garden W C 2—Grand Opera during London Season (May to July) An Autumn Season of Grand Opera in English was instituted by Sir Thomas Beecham from November 3 to December 30, 1919. *Fancy Dress Balls* at Covent Garden on Fridays during winter

QUEEN'S HALL Langham Place W 1—Promenade Concerts by the New Queen's Hall Orchestra, from second week in Aug to end of Oct (M Wagner Tu Russian &c. W Operatic &c. Th Popular, F Beethoven Sat Popular) Symphony Concerts throughout year Concerts on Sundays afternoon and evening

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington S W 1—Royal Choral Society, London Ballad and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls Bazaars, Exhibitions &c Private performances in Theatre Concert every Sunday at 3 *Manager*, Hilton Carter

AEOLIAN HALL 135 Bond Street, W 1

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Wood Green, N 22

BECHSTEIN HALL Wigmore Street W 1

PHILHARMONIC HALL, Great Portland Street W 1

STEINWAY HALL, 15 Lower Seymour Street Portman Square, W 1

RAILWAY (TERMINAL) STATIONS

The terminal stations of the Railways radiating from London are shown below Many of these stations are linked up by *Underground Railways* as indicated by distinguishing marks —* *Metropolitan and District*, † *Central London* (The Tube) ‡ *Baker Street and Waterloo* (The Bakerloo) § *Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead* ('Hampstead Tube'), ¶ *Great Northern Piccadilly and Brompton* ('Piccadilly Tube') (*a*) *Great Northern and City* (Metropolitan Tube), (*b*) *City and South London* (*c*) *Waterloo and City*

* ‡ *Baker Street* (Metropolitan), Marylebone Rd N W 1

† (*b*) (*c*) *Bank* (Waterloo and City), Mansion House Place, E C 4.

Broad Street (North London), Liverpool St, E C 2.

* *Cannon Street* (South Eastern and Chatham) Cannon St, E C 4.

* ‡ § *Charing Cross* (South Eastern and Chatham, Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead), Charing Cross S W 1

§ (*b*) *Euston* (London and North Western, City and South London), Euston Rd, N W 1

Fenchurch Street (Great Eastern, Midland), Fenchurch St, E C 4.

Holborn Viaduct (South Eastern and Chatham) Holborn, E.C. 2.

* ¶ (*b*) *King's Cross* (Great Northern), Euston Rd, N W 1

* † *Liverpool Street* (Great Eastern Central London), Liverpool Street, E.C 2

(*b*) *London Bridge* (London, Brighton and South Coast, South Eastern and Chatham), Borough High St, S E. 1.

‡ *Marylebone* (Great Central), Marylebone Rd N W 1

(*a*) (*b*) *Moorgate* (Great Northern and City), Moorgate St, E C 2.

* ‡ *Paddington* (Great Western), Praed St, W 2.

St Pancras (Midland), Euston Rd, N W 1

Shoreditch (East London), Shoreditch High Street E C 1

* *Victoria* (London Brighton and South Coast South Eastern and Chatham), Victoria St and Buckingham Palace Road S W 1

‡ (*c*) *Waterloo* (London and South Western, Waterloo and City), Waterloo Rd and York Rd, S E 1

METROPOLITAN SPORT

(*See also* pp 471 479)

AQUATICS—The *Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race*, rowed almost continuously since 1856 (first race 1829) takes place about last Saturday in March The course is 4¼ miles from Putney to Mortlake *Henley Regatta* occupies four days towards the close of the London season and some of its principal races are now of an International character *Doggett's Coat and Badge* (*see* Eltham p 564) are competed for annually by Thames watermen on Aug 1 from London Bridge to Chelsea The *Wingfield Sculls* marking the amateur championship of the Thames are competed for between Putney and Mortlake in July

ATHLETICS—The Amateur Championships are generally held on the first Saturday in July at Stamford Bridge Grounds Fulham Road the headquarters of the London Athletic Club under the auspices of the *Amateur Athletic Association* 10 John Street Adelphi W C 2 The *Oxford and Cambridge Sports* are held at Queen's Club Hammersmith usually on the Friday before the Boat Race *Bowling* is managed by the English Bowling Association, C E Woodruffe *General Sec* 9–10, Pancras Lane, Queen Street E C 4 Amateur *Boxing* is managed by the Amateur Boxing Association 4 Aldgate High Street E 1 and Professional Boxing by the National Sporting Club, 43 King Street Covent Garden W C 2 *Cricket* is governed by the M C C at Lord's (*see* p 557) The grounds of Surrey County Cricket Club at Kennington Oval and of Essex County at Leyton are also easily accessible The *Croquet* Association offices (*Sec* Charles Crawley) are at 4, Southampton Row W C 1 Rugby *Football* in the Metropolitan area is played by amateurs only the International matches between England Wales, Scotland and Ireland taking place at Twickenham The principal Metropolitan Clubs are Blackheath (Rectory Field) the Harlequins (Twickenham), Richmond (Athletic Ground) London Scottish and Roslyn Park (Old Deer Park Richmond). The Oxford and Cambridge match takes place at Queen's Club, Hammersmith in December Association Football is principally professional, the leading clubs being Arsenal (Highbury, N), Chelsea (Stamford Bridge), Clapton Orient (Millfields Road, Homerton, E 9), Fulham (Craven Cottage,

S.W 6), Millwall (New Cross, S E 14), Queen's Park Rangers (Shepherd's Bush, W), Tottenham Hotspur (Tottenham, N) and West Ham United (Upton Park, E) The governing body for Amateur *Gymnastics* is the Amateur Gymnastic Association of Great Britain and Ireland (*Hon Sec* C I West, Grassmead Lingfield Surrey) *Lawn Tennis* Headquarters are at the All England Lawn Tennis Club at Wimbledon, where the Championship of the world is decided early in July (or late in June) The controlling body is the *Lawn Tennis Association*, 49 Queen Victoria Street E C 4 *Polo* is played at Hurlingham Club (Fulham S W 6), and at Ranelagh Club (Barnes S W 13) *Tennis* is played at Queen's Club, Prince's Club, and Lord's and there is a Tennis Court at Hampton Court Palace (built by King Henry VIII in 1530)

RACE MEETINGS.—The *Derby* is run at Epsom (14 miles from London) last Wednesday in May or first Wednesday in June. *Ascot Week* at Ascot Heath near Windsor, about a fortnight after the Derby The principal meetings are on *Newmarket Heath* meetings near London are Sandown Park (Esher) Kempton Park (Sunbury) Hurst Park (W Molesey) Gatwick (Reigate) Lingfield (E Grinstead), *Goodwood Races* which mark the close of the London Season are held in the Duke of Richmond's Park, near Chichester Sussex The *Grand Military Steeplechase* is at Sandown Park The *Grand National Steeplechase* is held at Aintree, near Liverpool, about the last Friday in March

ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle, A D 1471 Memorial Pillar to Earl of Warwick Hadley Woods

BLACKHEATH S E 3.—Common of 267 acres maintained by the London County Council, Rugby football matches in Rectory Field Blackheath adjoins Greenwich Park *q v*

BROCKWELL PARK, Herne Hill, S E 5 (127 acres).

BURNHAM BEECHES, Bucks — Magnificent sylvan scenery (374 acres) purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879 During the summer months omnibus runs daily Sundays included from Slough Station, G W R, passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy, Church, *see* ' Stoke Poges

BUSHEY PARK (1,100 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and a triple avenue of horse chestnuts, planted by King William III "Chestnut Sunday (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles) is usually about 21st to 25th May A herd of tame deer is maintained in the Park.

DULWICH, S E 21 (5 miles from London) contains *Dulwich College* (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1619), *Dulwich Picture Gallery*, built by Sir Hans Sloane (open free daily, 10 to 4, 5 or 6, and on Sunday afternoons during the Summer) the *Horniman Museum* (*see* p 561), and *Dulwich Park* (72 acres) In *Dulwich Village* the rural characteristics of the pre suburban period are preserved

ELTHAM, Kent (10 miles from London by S E. & C R.). Remains of 13th–15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV, contains fine hammer beam roof of chestnut In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the Tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Watermen's champion ship

ENFIELD, Middlesex (10 miles from London by G.E. or G N R) Opposite Market Place is part of Princess Elizabeth's Palace, with fine carvings the Parish Church contains well-preserved brasses and monuments.

ENFIELD LOCK, Middlesex (11 miles from London by G E R) Royal Small Arms Factory may be visited by appointment (intending visitors must be British subjects and should apply beforehand by letter)

EPPING FOREST (about 6 000 acres purchased by the Corporation of London for £250 000 and thrown open to the public in 1882 the present forest is 11 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide about one tenth of its original area) LOUGHTON BUCKHURST HILL CHINGFORD HIGH BEECH on Great Eastern Railway Beautiful forest scenery

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London The most famous of English schools founded by Henry VI in 1440, the scholars numbering over 1,100 Buildings date from 1523.

GRAVESEND a borough and river port 22 miles from London (S E & C R) A favourite resort for Londoners St George's Church (1727) contains a pulpit of Virginian wood erected in 1904 and a stained glass window (the gift of ladies of Virginia) in memory of Princess Pocohontas who was buried in the former church in 1617 Graves end was formerly considered to be the entrance to London (Tilbury fort and docks are on the opposite bank) and King Edward VII received Queen Alexandra there, March 7, 1863 (three days before their wedding)

GREENWICH, S E 10.—A south eastern metropolitan borough (*see* p 542) with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames *Greenwich Hospital* (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II, from designs by Inigo Jones and by Queen Anne and William III, from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace and of the more recent *Placentia* an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1392–1447) son of Henry IV Henry VIII, Queen Mary I and Queen Elizabeth were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the crown in 1447) and King Edward VI died there The Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital (Thornhill), Nelson Relics, &c free on week days (except Friday) from 10 (and on Sundays from 2) till 4 or 6 according to time of year In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II, by Rysbraeck *Naval Museum* interesting Collection of Models &c open daily, except Friday and Sunday from 10 till 4 or 6 *Chapel* open daily except Sundays and Fridays, and after 4 p m on Saturdays. *Greenwich Park* (188 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II, from the designs of Le Notre On a hill in Greenwich Park is *Greenwich Observatory* (founded 1675) the centre of longitude and of ' Greenwich Time Admission to the Observatory only by permission of the Astronomer Royal The parish church of Greenwich (*St Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor. (Wren's pupil) in 1718, and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis (the father of Church Music) are buried in the church. Henry VIII was christened in the former church. The Ministerial *Whitebait Dinner*, held for many years at the "Ship ' Hotel, was last held in 1894.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH, N W 3 (250 acres), with *Golder's Hill* (36 acres) and *Parliament Hill* (265 acres), open to the public "Belmont," Rosslyn Hill, was the residence of Sir Harry Vane, Governor of Massachusetts, and later of Bishop Butler, who is said to have written parts of his 'Analogy of Religion' there Hampstead Church contains a bust of Keats

HAMPTON COURT —Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey and enlarged by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary 15 miles from London Fine view of river Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1768) Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures Tennis Court built by King Henry VIII in 1530 Open every week day (except Friday) and on Sundays Hours Jan, Feb, Nov, Dec, 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 4, Mar, Apr, Oct, 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 May, June, July, Aug and Sept 10 to 6 Sun 2 to 6. Admission, Mon, Wed and Thur, 6*d*, Tues, 1*s* (children half price) Sat and Sun free *Bushey Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace

HARROW ON THE HILL —10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways Large public school (600 to 700 scholars) founded by John Lyon in 1571 The Fourth Form Room dates from 1608

HIGHGATE HILL AND HIGHGATE WOODS, the scene of the Dick Whittington legends with *Waterlow Park* (30 acres) and Lauderdale House, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST GILES near Beaconsfield, Bucks contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania), a barn in the farm ground is believed to have been built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th century owner of Jordans (Gardener) At Chalfont St Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665–1666)

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, Surrey (about 12 miles from London) is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings in the market place

RICHMOND S W 14 contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VIII 1485 1509) and many buildings of the periods of Queen Anne (1702–1714) and George II (1727 1760), including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park the residence of George II and the home of Queen Mary's mother (the Prince of Wales was born there June 23, 1894) *Richmond Park* (2 250 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames Rugby football matches are played at the Athletic Ground (Richmond F C) and Old Deer Park (London Scottish F C and Rosslyn Park F C)

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lee Scene of the celebrated plot Old castle and dungeons pictures, oak fireplaces chests and panels Queen Elizabeth's bed, the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night")

ST ALBANS —A city in Hertfordshire on the river Ver 22 miles N W of London The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1115 Parts still remain of the Norman structure which was "restored" in late 19th century. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461 On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed Ruins of ancient City of Verulam, St Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon

STOKE POGES (2 miles from Slough station on G W Ry) contains the 14th century Church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy and 'Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College" The poet was buried in the church in 1771 There is an eccentric "Bicycle" Window (1643) in an external cloister (*See* also "Burnham Beeches")

TWICKENHAM, Middlesex — On left bank of Thames, opposite Richmond, contains Pope's Villa (rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church, near which is York House, where Queen Anne was born At Strawberry Hill is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden International and other Rugby football matches (Harlequins) are played at Twickenham

WALTHAM ABBEY (or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS), 13 miles from London (G E Ry) —The Abbey ruins Harold's Bridge (11th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England, and the traditional burial place of King Harold II, 1066) and a Lady Chapel of Edward II, with crypt below At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain Charing Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I at Whitehall

WINDSOR CASTLE (built by William the Conqueror, A D 1066 1087) —22 miles from London, by Great Western and South Western Railways. When the Court is not in residence, the State Apartments of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public during His Majesty's pleasure, on Mondays Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays When open, as to which due notice is given in the Press the Lord Chamberlain's tickets can always be obtained at the Inspector's Office in the Castle Yard The charges for admission on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays are Adults 1*s* children, 6*d* excepting to charitable societies, when the charge for admission will be one half in each case, the proceeds to go by the King's command to local charities. On Mondays and on Bank Holidays no charge is made An authorised guide book can be obtained at the ticket office price 6*d* The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from 1 April to 30 Sept between 11 and 4, and from 1 Oct to 31 March, between 11 and 3 The Albert Memorial Chapel and the Round Tower are open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments, except that the Round Tower is closed during the winter The royal stables and riding school may be viewed daily between the hours of 1 and 2 30 St George's Chapel may be viewed on week days (Fridays excepted), between 12 30 and 4

WOOLWICH —9 miles from London S E & C R. Dockyard Station for Barracks Rotunda, &c. *Old Dockyard, Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Royal Army Service Corps, &c* Common for military evolutions *Rotunda* daily, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept, 10 a m to 12 45 p m and from 2 p m to 5 1 Oct to 31 March, from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 4, Sundays, April to Sept, 2 to 5 Oct to March 2 to 4 p m

London (Metropolitan) Theatres and Music Halls.

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.	Nature of Performance.
Adelphi	411, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2645	Musical Plays.
Alexandra	Stoke Newington, N. 16	Dalston 85	Miscellaneous.
Alhambra	24–27, Leicester Square, W.C. 2	Gerrard 5064	Ballet; Varieties; Musical Comedy.
Ambassadors	West St., Cambridge Circus, W.C. 2	Regent 2890	Revue.
Apollo	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 3243	Comedy.
Balham Hippodrome	High Road, Balham, S.W. 12	Streatham 1708	Varieties.
Bedford Palace	Camden Town, N.W. 1	Hampstead 503	Varieties.
Borough	High Street, E. 15	East 897	Miscellaneous.
Britannia	116, Hoxton Street, N. 1	London Wall 6848	Varieties.
Broadway	New Cross Road, S.E. 14	New Cross 196	Varieties.
Camberwell Palace	Camberwell, S.E. 5	Hop 1095	Varieties.
Cambridge	136, Commercial Street, E. 1	Avenue 5336	Varieties.
Canterbury	143, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1	Hop 726	Varieties.
Chelsea	King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 1	Kensington 733	Varieties.
Coliseum	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 7540	Varieties.
Collins's	10 & 11, Islington Green, N. 1	North 658	Varieties.
Comedy	Panton St., Haymarket, S.W. 1	Gerrard 3724	Comedy.
Court	Sloane Square, S.W. 1	Gerrard 848	Intellectual Plays.
Covent Garden	Bow Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 640	Grand Opera.
Criterion	218–223, Piccadilly, W. 1	Gerrard 3844	Comedy.
Croydon Empire	Croydon, S.E. 19	Croydon 1174	Varieties.
,, Grand	High Street, Croydon	Croydon 12	—
Daly's	2–6, Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 201 & 202	Musical Comedy.
Drury Lane	Catherine Street, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2588	Opera; Drama; Christmas Pantomime.
Duke of York's	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 314	Comedy.
Ealing Grand	Broadway, Hanwell, W. 7	Ealing 1558	—
Elephant & Castle	26 & 28, New Kent Road, S.E. 1	Hop 2192	Varieties.
Empire	Leicester Square, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3527	Musical Comedy.
Empire (Mile End)	95, Mile End Road, E. 1	London Wall 2647	Varieties.
Empress	Brixton, S.W. 9	Brixton 41	Varieties.
Euston	37–43, Euston Road, N.W. 1	North 627	Varieties.
Everyman	Old Drill Hall, Hampstead, N.W.	Museum 4781	Repertory.
Finsbury Park Empire	Finsbury Park, N. 4	North 3317	Varietics.
Gaiety	Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2780	Musical Comedy.
Garrick	2, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2	Gerrard 9513–4	Comedy.
Globe	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 8722	Comedy.
Grand Palace	St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction	Battersea 88	Varieties.
Hackney Empire	Mare Street, Hackney, E. 8	Dalston 3	Varieties.
Hammersmith Palace	Hammersmith, W. 6	Hammersmith 106	Varieties.
Haymarket	Haymarket, S.W. 1	Regent 6030	Comedy.
Hippodrome	Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 650	Revue.
His Majesty's	Haymarket, S.W. 1	Gerrard 1777	Comedy; Musical Plays.
Holborn Empire	242 & 243, High Holborn, W.C. 2	Holborn 5367 8–9	Varieties.
Ilford Hippodrome	Broadway, Ilford	Ilford 716	Varieties.
Islington Empire	High Street, Islington, N. 1	North 571	Varieties.
Kennington	Kennington Park Road, S.E. 11	Hop 3777	Varieties; Revue.
Kilburn Empire	High Road, Kilburn, N.W. 6	Hampstead 8112	Varieties.
King's	174, Hammersmith Road, W. 6	Hammersmith 119	Varieties.
Kingsway	8, Great Queen St., Holborn, W.C. 2	Gerrard 4032	Comedy.
Lewisham Hippodr.	Catford, S.E. 6	Lee Green 26	Varieties.
Little	Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2	Regent 2401	Grand Guignol
Lyceum	Wellington Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 7617	Drama; Opera.
Lyric	29, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 3687	Comedy.
,, Opera House	Hammersmith, W. 6	Hammersmith 921	Comedies; Musical Plays.
Metropolitan	267 & 269, Edgware Road, W. 2	Paddington 194	Varieties.
New	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	Regent 4466	Comedy.
New Cross Empire	483–489, New Cross Road, S.E. 14	New Cross 245	Varieties.
Olympia	204, Shoreditch High Street, E. 1	London Wall 1628	Varieties.
Oxford	14 & 16, Oxford Street, W. 1	Museum 1740	Comedy.
Palace	Cambridge Circus, W. 1	Gerrard 6834	Revue.
Palladium	7, Argyll St., Regent St., W. 1	Gerrard 1004	Varieties.
Pavilion	Piccadilly Circus, W. 1	Gerrard 704	Revue.
,, (Whitechapel)	103 & 193, Whitechapel Road, E. 1	Avenue 3698	Varieties.

	Address	Telephone No	Nature of Performance
Penge Empire	Beckenham Road, S E 20	Sydenham 34	Varieties
Playhouse	Northumberland Avenue W C 2	Gerrard 3070	Comedy
Poplar Hippodrome	East India Dock Road E 14	East 64	Varieties
Prince of Wales's	Coventry Street Piccadilly W 1	Gerrard 7482	Comedy
Princes	Shaftesbury Avenue W C 2	Gerrard 3400	Light Opera &c
Putney Hippodrome	Putney S W 15	Putney 2002	Varieties
Queen's	Shaftesbury Avenue W 1	Gerrard 9437	Comedy
Rehearsal	21 Malden Lane W C 2	Gerrard 2633	—
Richmond Hippodr.	Richmond	Richmond 1694	Miscellaneous.
Rotherhithe Hippodr	Lower Road S E 16	Hop 1134	Varieties
Royalty	73 Dean Street W 1	Gerrard 3855	Comedy
Royal Victoria Hall	The Old Vic Waterloo Road S E 1	—	Classic Drama.
Sadler's Wells	Arlington Street L C 1	City 1379	Varieties.
St. James's	King Street S W 1	Gerrard 3903	Comedy
St. Martin's	West St Shaftesbury Ave W C 2	Gerrard 3416	Comedy
Savoy	Savoy Court Strand W C 2	Gerrard 3366	Comedy Revue
Scala	Charlotte St Fitzroy Square W 1	Museum	Comedy
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury Avenue W 1	Gerrard 6666	Comedy
Shepherd's Bush Emp	Shepherd's Bush W 12	Hammersmith 775	Varieties
Emp. Pal	The Green W 12	Hammersmith 105	Varieties
Shoreditch Empire	95 101 Shoreditch High Street E 1		Varieties
Star	189 Abbey St Bermondsey S E 1	Hop 750	Varieties
Strand	Aldwych W C 2	Gerrard 3830	Revue
Stratford Empire	Broadway E 15	Stratford 982	Varieties
Grand	Woodgrange Road E 7	Stratford 956	—
Surrey	124 Blackfriars Road S E 1	Hop 1460	Varieties
Vaudeville	404 Strand W C 2	Gerrard 3815	Musical Comedy
Victoria Palace	Victoria Street S W 1	Victoria 5262	Varieties
Walthamstow Victoria	Hoe Street E 17	Walthamstow 470	—
Willesden Hippodrome	Willesden N W 10	Willesden 49	Varieties
Winter Garden	166 Drury Lane W C 2	Gerrard 416	Musical Comedy
Woolwich Grand	Woolwich S E 18	Woolwich 69	Varieties
,, Roy. Art. Theatre	Woolwich S E 18	Woolwich 701	Varieties.
Wyndham's	Charing Cross Road W C 2	Regent 3028	Comedy

THEATRES IN 1919–20.—The most notable productions in 1919–20 were Gay's *Beggar's Opera* revived after about two centuries (1727) at the Lyric Opera House Hammersmith *The Skin Game* by John Galsworthy *Mary Rose*, by Sir J. Barrie two comedies (*Mr. Pim Passes By* and *The Romantic Age*) by A. A. Milne the spectacular *Garden of Allah* (Hichens), which opened at Drury Lane on June 24 1920 and occupied the theatre during the usual pantomime season of 1920–21 a *Grand Guignol* season at the Little Theatre a *Repertory* season at the Old Drill Hall Hampstead, and Shakespearean and other classical works at the Old Vic. *Chu Chin Chow* (His Majesty's) reached its 1,467th consecutive performance on Oct. 17 1919 and its 2,000th performance on Dec. 29 1920. The record run at a London theatre in pre-war days was held by *Charley's Aunt* (1,466 consecutive performances).

The season as a whole, was prolific in production with frequent changes in programme after short runs, a total of 71 new plays and adaptations being introduced in addition to many revivals. Shakespearean productions at West End Theatres included *Othello*, *Hamlet*, *Henry V.* and *Julius Cæsar*.

A tablet has been affixed by the Records Committee of the London County Council on 88 Curtain Road, Shoreditch to commemorate the site of "The Theatre" Shoreditch, the first theatre in London.

CINEMATOGRAPH THEATRES.—It has been stated that there are upwards of 4,000 Picture Palaces and Cinematograph Theatres in the United Kingdom. The latest tendency is for first rate authors and artists to co-operate for the production of high class work, and the general level of the productions shows an upward movement. The following are the principal Cinemas and "Picture Theatres" in London:—

Broadway Garden Cinema, Walham Green, S W. 6
Cinema de Paris, Rear St. Leicester Sq., W C 2
Cinema House, 225 Oxford Street W 1
Cinematograph Theatre, 21 25 Oxford St. W 1
Coronet Theatre, Notting Hill Gate W 11
Holborn Cinema, 210 High Holborn W C 1
Kilburn Grange, High Road, Kilburn N W 6
King's Picture Playhouse, King's Road, Chelsea S W 3
Leicester Square Cinema, Leicester Square W C 2.
Maida Vale Palace, 140, Maida Vale W 9
New Gallery Kinema, 123A, Regent Street, W 1
Palais de Luxe Cinema, 17 Great Windmill Street W 1
Pavilion, Marble Arch W 1
Pavilion, Shaftesbury Avenue, W C 2.
Picture House, 165 Oxford Street, W 1
Polytechnic, Regent Street W 1
Scala, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, W 1
Stoll Picture Theatre, Kingsway W C 2
Strand Cinema, Agar Street, Strand, W C 2
Terry's, Strand, W C 2.
West End Cinema, 3, Coventry Street, W 1

London Offices of the Principal Newspapers.

LONDON (MORNING) DAILY PAPERS

Daily Chronicle (*Lib*)—72-75 Fleet Street E C 4. 1*d*
Daily Express (*Ind*)—8 Shoe Lane E C 4. 1*d*
Daily Graphic (*Ind*)—Tallis Street E C 4. 1*d*
Daily Herald (*Labour*)—2 & 3 Gough Square, F C 4 1*d*
Daily Mail (*Un*)—Carmelite House E C 4. 1*d*
Daily Mirror (*Ind*)—23-29 Bouverie Street E C 4 1*d*
Daily News & Leader (*Lib*)—19 Bouverie Street E C 4 1*d*
Daily Sketch (*Ind*)—96 Shoe Lane E C 4 1*d*
Daily Telegraph (*Un*)—135 Fleet Street E C 4 1*d*
Daily World (*Yiddish*)—265 Whitechapel Road E 1 ½*d*
Financial News (*Ind*)—111 Queen Victoria St E C 4. 1*d*
Financial Times (*Ind.*) 72 Coleman Street E C 2 2*d*
Financier and Bullionist (*Ind*)—49 Wool Exchange E C 2. 1*d*
Jewish Express (*Ind*)—89 Commercial Street E 1 1 *l*
Jewish Times (*Ind*)—395 Whitechapel Road E 1 1½ *l*
Morning Advertiser (*Ind*)—127 Fleet Street E.C 4. 1*d*
Morning Post (*Conservative*)—346 Strand W C 2 1*d*
Public Ledger (*Commercial*)—7 Tower Hill E C 3 1½*d*
Sporting Life (*Ind*)—148 Fleet Street E C 4 1*d*
Sportsman (*Ind*)—Bridewell Place E C 4 1*d*
Times (*Ind*)—Printing House Square E C 4 3*d*

LONDON (EVENING) DAILY PAPERS

Evening News (*Lib*)—Carmelite House E C 4 1*d*
Evening Standard (*Un*)—46 Shoe Lane E C 4 1*d*
Globe (*Ind*)—367 Strand W C 2. 1*d*
Jewish Evening News (*Ind*)—385 White Chapel Road E 1 1*d*
Pall Mall Gazette (*Ind*)—8 Temple Avenue E C 4 1*d*
Star (*Lib*) Bouverie Street E C 4 1*d*
Westminster Gazette (*Lib*)—Tudor Street E C 4 1*d*

LONDON WEEKLY PAPERS (GENERAL)

American Register (*Ind*)—72 Regent Street W 1 2*d*
Athenæum (*Ind*)—10 Adelphi Terrace W C 2 6*d*
Bazaar Exchange and Mart (*Ind*)—Bream's Buildings E C 4 3*d*
Board of Trade Journal (*Official*)—Imperial House Kingsway, W C 2 6*d*
British Journal of Inebriety (*Ind*)—8 Henrietta Street W C 2 1*s*
Bystander (*Lib*)—Tallis House E C 4 1*s*
Call The (*Soc*)—21A Maiden Lane W C 2 2*d*
Canada (*Ind*)—Kingsway House W C 2 9*d*
Canadian Gazette (*Ind*)—82 Gresham House Old Broad Street E C 4. 4*d*
Canadian News (*Ind*)—10 11 Fetter Lane E C 4 2*d*
Capitalist (*Ind*)—11 12 Clement's Lane E C 4 2*d*
Car Illustrated (*Ind*)—Kingsway W C 2 6*d*
Charity Record (*Ind*)—21 Bride Lane E C 4 2*d*
Citizen (*Ind*)—2 Copthall Buildings E C 2 2*d*
City Press (*Ind*)—148 Aldersgate Street E C 1 2*d*
City Review (*Ind*)—7 Hosier Lane E C 1 2 *l*
Civilian (*Ind*)—26 Martin Lane E C 4 3*d*
Clarion (*Socialist*) 44 Worship Street E C 2 2*d*
Common Sense (*Ind*)—44 Essex Street W C 2 2*d*
Country Life (*Ind*)—8 12 Southampton Street W C 2 1*s*
Court Journal (*Ind*)—Southampton Street W C 2 1*s*
Daily Mail Overseas (*Ind*)—Carmelite House E C 4 1*d*
Daily Mirror Overseas (*Ind.*)—23-29 Bouverie Street E C 4 6*d*
Daily Sketch Weekly (*Ind*)—46 & 47 Shoe Lane E C 4 6*d*
Economist (*Ind*) 3 Arundel Street W C 2 8*d*
Everyman (*Ind*)—Whitefriars House Carmelite Street E C 4 2*d*
Fairplay (*Ind*)—52 Palmerston House Bishopsgate E C 2 6*d*
Family Doctor (*Ind*)—29 Essex Street W C 2
Field (*Ind*)—Bream's Buildings E C 4 1*s*
Finance (*Ind*)—Broad Street House E C 4. 6*d*
Fishing Gazette (*Ind*)—19 Alam Street W C 2 6*d*
Freemason (*Masonic*)—5 Whitefriars Street E C 4 3*d*
Gentlewoman (*Ind*)—70 Long Acre W C 2 6*d*
Graphic (*Un*)—Tallis Street E C 4 1*s*.
Health (*Ind*)—358 Strand W C 2
Home and Colonial Mail (*Ind*)—Temple Chambers E C 4. 6*d*
Horse & Hound (*Sporting*)—170 Strand W C 2 3*d*
Illustrated London News (*Lib*)—172 Strand W C 2 1*s*
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (*Ind*) 172 Strand W C 2 9*d*
Illustrated Sunday Herald (*Ind*)—46-47 Shoe Lane E C 4. 2*d*
Jewish Chronicle (*Ind*)—2 Finsbury Square E C 2 4*d*
John Bull (*Ind*)—93 Long Acre W C 2. 2*d*
Justice (*Socialist*)—27A Clerkenwell Green E C 1 1*d*
Knowledge and Illustrated Scientific News (*Ind*)—23 Avenue Chambers Bloomsbury Square W C 1. 1*s*
Labour News (*Lab*)—10 Farringdon Avenue E C 4. 1½*d*
Ladies Field (*Ind*)—8 Southampton Street W C 2. 9*d*
Lady (*Ind*)—39 and 40 Bedford Street W C 2. 4*d*.
Lady's Pictorial (*Ind*)—172 Strand W C 2 1*s*
Land and Water (*Ind*)—Bream's Buildings E C 4 1*s*
Light (*Psychic*)—6 Queen's Square W C 1 2*d*
Lloyd's Sunday News (*Lab*)—12 Salisbury Sq E.C 4. 1*d*.
Local Government Chronicle (*Ind.*)—227 Tooley Street S E 1 3*d*
London Gazette (*Official*)—Kingsway W C 2. 1*s*
London Mail (*Ind*)—93 Long Acre W C 2 2*d*
London Opinion (*Ind*)—67 Chandos Street W C 2 2*d*
London Welshman and Kelt (*Welsh*)—302 Gray's Inn Road W C 1 1*d*
Londra Roma (*Anglo It*)—5 Fitzroy Street W 1 1*d*
Mail (*Ind*)—Printing House Square E C 4. 2*d*
Mark Lane Express (*Ind*)—3 Wellington Street W C 2 1*d*
Mayfair (*Ind*)—174 New Bond Street W 1 2*s*
Municipal Journal (*Ind*)—Sardinia House W C 2 3*d*.
Nation (*Lib*)—10 Adelphi Terrace W C 2 6*d*
National News (*Ind*) 90 Long Acre W C 2 1½*d*
National Weekly (*Socialist*)—175 Piccadilly W 1 2*d*
Nature (*Ind*)—St Martin's Street W C 2 9*d*
Near East (*Ind*)—Devonshire Square E.C 2. 6*d*
New Age (*Democratic*)—38 Cursitor Street E.C 4 2*d*
New Statesman (*Ind*)—10 Gt Queen Street W C 2 6*d*
New Witness (*Ind*) 20 Essex Street W C 2 1*s*
News of the World (*Ind*)—30 Bouverie Street E C 4 2*d*
Notes and Queries (*Ind*)—22 Bream's Bldgs E C 4 10*d*
Observer (*Un*)—22 Tudor Street E C 4 2*d*
Outlook (*Ind*) 2 Tudor Street E C 4. 6*d*
Passing Show (*Ind*)—94 Long Acre W C 2 2*d*
Pelican (*Ind*)—30 Ludgate Hill E C 4 6*d*
People (*Un*) Milford Lane Strand W C 2 1½*d*
Plain English (*Ind*)—38 Great Ormond Street W C 1 9*d*
Progress (*Braille Type*)—284 Great Portland Street W 1 6*d*
Public Opinion (*Ind*) 225 Fleet Street E C 4 1*d*
Punch (*Ind*)—10 Bouverie Street E C 4 6*d*
Queen (*Ind*)—Bream's Buildings E C 2 1*s*
Referee (*Un*)—12 Salisbury Square E C 4 2*d*
Reynolds's Newspaper (*Democratic*)—8 Temple Avenue E C 4 1½*d*
Saturday Review (*Tory*)—10 King Street W C 2 6*d*
Service Man (*Ind*—115 Fleet Street E C 4. 2*d*
Sketch (*Ind*) 172 Strand W C 2 1*s*
South Africa (*Ind*)—83 Bishopsgate E C 2 1*s*
South American Journal (*Ind*)—9 New Broad Street E C 2 6*d*
Spectator (*Un*)—1 Wellington Street W C 2 6*d*
Sphere (*Ind*—6 Great New Street E C 4 1*s*
Sporting Times (*Ind*)—111 Jermyn Street S W 1 3*d*
Statist (*Ind*)—52 Cannon Street E C 4 6*d*
Sunday Evening Telegram (*Ind*—93 Long Acre W C 2 1½ *l*
Sunday Pictorial (*Ind*) 23-29 Bouverie St E C 4 2*d*
Sunday Times (*Ind*)—332 Strand W C 2 2*d*
Tatler (*Ind*—6 Great New Street E C 4 1*s*
Times Weekly Edition (*Ind*)—Printing House Square E C 4 6*d*
Town Topics (*Ind*)—85 Fleet Street E C 4 2*d*
Truth (*Lib*)—10 Carteret Street S W 1 6*d*
Weekly Dispatch (*Un*)—Carmelite House E C 4 1½*d*
West Africa (*Ind*)—23 Fleet St E C 4 6*d*
Whitehall Review (*Ind*)—10A Adelphi Terrace W C 2 6*d*
Winning Post (*Ind*)—30 Henrietta Street W C 2 3*d*
World (*Un*)—93 Long Acre W C 2 6*d*
World's Work (*Ind*—2A Belford Street W C 2 1*s* 6*d*
Yachting World (*Ind*)—37 Walbrook E C 4 3*d*

WEEKLY PAPERS (RELIGIOUS)

Baptist Times and Freeman—4 Southampton Row W C 1 2*d*
British Weekly—Warwick Square E C 4 2*d*
Catholic Herald—8 Bouverie Street E C 4. 2*d*
Catholic Times—8 Bouverie Street E C 4. 2*d*
Challenge—Arundel Street W C 2 3*d*
Christian—12 Paternoster Buildings E C 4 2*d*
Christian World—13 Fleet Street E C 4 2*d*
Church Family Newspaper 17 Tavistock St W C 2. 2*d*
Church Times—7 Portugal Street W C 2 2*d*
English Churchman—74 Strand W C 2. 2*d*
Friend—7A Oxford Street W 1 2*d*
Guardian—29 King Street W C 2 3 *l*
Methodist Recorder—26A Fleet St ce E C 4. 1½*d*
Methodist Times 125 Fleet Street E C 4 2*d*
Primitive Methodist Leader—73 Farringdon Street E C 4 1½*d*
Record—2 Red Lion Court E C 4 2*d*
Sunday School Chronicle and Christian Outlook—57 Ludgate Hill E C 4. 2*d*
Tablet—19 Henrietta Street W C 2 6*d*
United Methodist—12 Farringdon Avenue E.C 4. 2*d*.
Universe—Arundel Street W C 2. 2*d*
War Cry—Judd Street King's Cross W C 1 1*d*

PROFESSIONAL AND TRADE (PERIODICAL) PAPERS.

Accountant—34 Moorgate Street, E.C.2. 9d.
Aeroplane—4a Carey Street, W.C.2. 6d.
Agricultural Gazette—20, Tudor Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Amateur Gardening—148 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1. 2d.
American Machinist—6-8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 9d.
Architect—Imperial Bldgs., Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 4d.
Architects and Builders' Journal—27 Tothill St., S.W.1. 6d.
Army and Navy Gazette—22 Essex Street, W.C.2. 9d.
Autocar—20 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 3d.
Automotor Journal—36 Great Queen Street, W.C.2. 1d.
Bakers' Record—109 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
Bookman—Warwick Square, E.C.4. 9d.
Bookseller—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. 1s.
Brewers' Gazette—2 Devonshire Square, E.C.2. 1s.
British Australasian—51 High Holborn, W.C.1. 6d.
British and Colonial Printer and Stationer—58 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
British Citizen and Empire Worker—37-39 Vernon House, Sicilian Avenue, W.C.1. 2d. [W.C.2. 2d.
British Journal of Photography—24 Wellington Street,
British Medical Journal—429 Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
Builder—4 Catherine Street, W.C.2. 6d.
Building News—Effingham Hse., Arundel St., W.C.2. 6d.
Building Trade—Impl. Bldgs., Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 1d.
Building World—La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4. 2d.
Cabinet Maker—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 3d.
Chemical News—16 Newcastle Street, E.C.4. 4d.
Chemist and Druggist—42 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 6d
Civil Service Gazette—12-13 Salisbury Court, E.C.4. 2d.
Coal and Iron Journal—37-38 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 6d.
Colliery Guardian—30 Furnival Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Commercial Motor—7 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 3d.
Commercial World—57 & 58 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 3d.
Contract Journal—127-130 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 6d.
Contractor—127-130 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 2d.
Contractors' Chronicle—48 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. 6d.
Cycling—7 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 2d.
Discovery—52a Albemarle Street, W. 1. 6d.
Draper—46 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1. 2d.
Draper's Record—155 Cheapside, E.C.2. 2d.
Educational Times—32 Museum Street, W.C.1. 6d.
Electrical Review—4 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 6d.
Electrical Times—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 3d.
Electrician—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Electricity—36 Maiden Lane, W.C.2. 3d.
Engineer—33 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2. 9d.
Engineering—35 & 36 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 9d.
English Mechanic—Effingham House, Arundel Street,
Enterprise—4 Mason's Avenue, E.C.2. 3d. [W.C.2. 3d.
Era, The (Dramatic Review, &c.)—35 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 3d.
Estates Gazette—23-25 Kirby Street, E.C.1. 6d.
Farm and Home—63 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2. 2d.
Farm, Field and Fireside—3 Wellington St., W.C.2. 2d.
Farm Life—Hatton House, Gt. Queen Street, W.C.2. 1d.
Farmer and Stockbreeder—6 Essex Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Feathered World—9 Arundel Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Finance—Broad Street House, E.C.2. 6d.
Financial Outlook—129-135 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2. 1d.
Financial Standard—Broad Street House, E.C. 2. 3
Financial World—7 Union Court, E.C.2. 3d.
Fish Trades Gazette—Monument Street, E.C.3. 4d.
Flight and the Aircraft Engineer—36 Gt. Queen Street,
Flying—5 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 6d. [W.C.2. 6d.
Food (now Smallholding and Allotment)—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal—1 Mitre Court, E.C.4. 2d.
Fruit Grower, &c.—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Garden—20 Tavistock Street, W.C.2. 3d.
Gardeners' Chronicle—41 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 4d.
Gardening Illustrated—63 Lincoln's Inn Flds., W.C.2. 2d.
Gas Journal—12 Bolt Court, E.C.4. 3d.
Gas World—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Grocer—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 6d.
Grocers' Gazette—72 Eastcheap, E.C.3. 3d.
Grocers' Journal—29 Rood Lane, E.C.3. 2d
Hairdressers' Weekly Journal—52-54 Frith St., W.1. 2d.
Homœopathic World—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. 9d.
Hospital—28 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Industrial League Journal—82 Victoria St., S.W.1. 6d.
Insurance and Finance Chronicle—2 Copthall Buildings, E.C.2. 4d.
Insurance Observer—37 Walbrook, E.C.4. 6d.
Insurance Record—12 Duke Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Investors' Guardian—42 Lime Street, E.C.3. 6d.
Investors' Review—Norfolk House, W.C.2. 6d.
Iron and Coal Trades Review—Bessemer House, Adelphi, W.C.2. 9d.
Iron and Steel Trades Journal—33-37 Drury Lane, W.C.2. 6d.
Ironmonger—48 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Joint Stock Companies Journal—12 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Journal of Education and School World—3 Ludgate Broadway, E.C.4. 2d.
Kinematograph and Lantern Weekly—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. 6d.
Lancet—423 Strand, W.C 2. 10d.
Land Agents' Record—149 Strand, W.C 2. 6d.
Law Journal—37 & 39 Essex Street, W.C.2. 9d.
Law Times—Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4. 1s.
Leather Trades Review—24 Mark Lane, E.C.3. 6d.
Licensed Victuallers' Gazette—82 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Licensing World—27 Russell Square, W.C.1. 2d.
Live Stock Journal—8 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 4d.
Lloyd's List—Royal Exchange, E.C.3. 3d.
Machinery Market—146a Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 3d.
Mark Lane Express—3 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Medical Officer—36-38 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Medical Press & Circular—8 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 6d.
Men's Wear—154-156 Cheapside, E.C. 1d.
Metal World—37 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. 1s.
Miller, The—24 Mark Lane, E.C.3. 6d.
Mining Journal—15 George St., Mansion Ho., E.C.4. 9d.
Mining News—37 Walbrook, E.C.4. 1d.
Mining World—Gresham House, E.C.2. 6d.
Money—12 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Money Market Review—7-8 Draper's Gardens, E.C.2. 2d.
Motor—7-15 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 2d.
Municipal Engineering and Sanitary Record—8 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 3d.
Musical Standard—23 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. 2d.
Musical Times—160 Wardour Street, W.1. 4d.
Naval and Military Review—12 Red Lion Sq., W.C.2. 1d.
Newsagent Booksellers' Review and Stationers' Gazette—37 & 38 Strand, W.C.2. 2d.
Newspaper World—24 Cross Street, E.C.2. 2d.
Nursing Mirror—28 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Nursing Times—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 1d.
Oil and Colour Trades Journal—6 Ludgate Broadway, E.C.4. 6d.
Oil News—32 Great St. Helen's, E.C.3. 2d.
Trade Review—53 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 6d.
Petroleum Review—40 St. Mary Axe, E.C 3. 6d
Pharmaceutical Journal—150 Holborn, E.C.1. 6d.
Photography—20 Tudor Street, E.C.4 2d.
Poultry—72 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 2d.
Poultry World—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Produce Markets Review—129 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Publishers' Circular—29 Adam Street W.C.2. 4d.
Quarry—30 & 31 Furnival Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Railway and Shipping Contractor—48 Gray's Inn Road, W.C 2. 6d.
Railway Gazette—Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.1 1s.
Railway Review—322 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.2. 1½d.
Review (Insurance)—20 Bucklersbury, E.C.4. 6d.
Rubber World—36 Furnival Street, E.C.4. 3d.
School Government Chronicle—2 & 4 Tudor St., E.C.4. 4d.
Schoolmaster—3 Racquet Court, E.C.4. 2d.
Schoolmistress—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
School Hygiene—23 Bartholomew Close, E.C.1. 1s.
Shipbuilding and Shipping Record—Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.1. 6d.
Shipping List—St. Mary Axe House, E.C 3. 6d.
Shipping World—Arundel Street, W.C.2. 6d.
Shoe and Leather News—South Place, E.C.2. 2d.
Shoe and Leather Record—40 Finsbury Sq., E.C.2. 4d.
Shoe Trades Journal—74-77 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 3d.
Solicitors' Journal—27 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 1s.
Stage—16 York Street, W.C.2. 3d.
Stationery Trades Journal (*Monthly*)—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. 6d.
Stock Exchange Gazette—Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C 2 6d.
Surveyor—24 Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Syren & Shipping—93 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. 6d.
Territorial Service Gazette—12 Gough Square, E.C.4 1d.
Timber and Wood Working Machinery—12a Middlesex Street, E.1. 6d.
Timber Trades Journal—8-12 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 6d.
Weekly Notes (Legal)—30 Montague Street, W.C.1. 9d.

LONDON OFFICES OF PROVINCIAL PAPERS.

Aberdeen Free Press (*Lib.*)—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bath & Wilts Daily Chronicle (*Un.*)—149 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Belfast News Letter (*Un.*)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
graph (*Un.*)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Daily Mail (*Un.*)—88 Fleet Street,) E.C.4.
Gazette (*Lib.*)—169-170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
(*Un.*)—88 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Bolton
Bradf
Bradf
Bristol Evening News (*Ind.*)—39 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bristol Evening Times and Echo (*Un.*)—185 Fleet St., [E.C.4.
Bristol Observer (*Ind.*)—39 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bristol Times and Mirror (*Un.*)—185 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bristol Western Daily Press (*Lib.*)—39 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Burton Mail and Observer (*Un.*)—82 85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Cambria Daily Leader, Swansea (*Lib.*)—152 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Carlisle Journal (*Lib.*)—5 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
Cork Constitution (*Un.*)—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Cork Examiner (*Nat.*)—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Derby Daily Telegraph (*Lib.*)—62 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Derby Express and Mercury (*Un.*)—173 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Dublin Daily Express (*Un.*)—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Dublin Evening Mail (*Ind.*)—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Dublin Evening Telegraph (*Nat.*)—118 Fleet St , E.C.4.
Dublin Irish Times (*Un.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
East Anglian Daily Times, Ipswich (*Ind.*)—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Eastern Daily Press, Norwich (*Lib*)—152 Fleet St., E.C 4.
Eastern Morning News, Hull (*Lib.*)—159 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Edinburgh Evening Dispatch (*Un.*)—45 Fleet St , E C.4.
Evening Dispatch (Darlington) (*Lib.*)—269 Fleet Street, E.C 4.
Freeman's Journal, Dublin (*Nat.*)—118 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Glasgow Bulletin (*Ind.*)—112 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Glasgow Citizen (*Un.*)—143 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Glasgow Daily Record & Mail (*Lib.*)—65 Fleet St , E.C.4.
Herald (*Un.*)—112 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Hull Daily Mail (*Un.*)—92 Fleet Street, E C 4.
Hull Daily News (*Lib.*)—159 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Inverness People's Journal (*Lib.*)—126 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Irish Independent, Dublin (*Nat.*)—68 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Irish News, Belfast (*Nat.*)—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Lancashire Daily Post, Pr on (*Lib.*)—173-5 Fleet Street, E.C.4
Leeds Mercury (*Ind.*)—65 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Leicester Advertiser and Journal (*Cons*)—53 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Leicester Mail (*Un.*)—40-43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Leicester Post, Mercury, Chronicle and Herald (*Lib.*)—44 Fleet Street, E C 4
Liverpool Courier (*Cons.*)—187 Fleet Street, E C.4.
Liverpool Post and Mercury; Liverpool Echo; Liverpool Weekly Mercury; Liverpool Weekly Post (*Lib.*)—130 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Manchester Daily Dispatch; Sunday Chronicle; Daily Sketch; Evening Chronicle; Sporting Chronicle, Athletic News (*Ind.*)—46 Shoe Lane, E.C.4.
Manchester Evening News (*Ind.*)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Manchester Guardian (*Lib.*)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Manchester Weekly Times (*Ind.*)—150 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Midland Daily Telegraph, Coventry (*Ind.*)—174 Fleet Street, E C.4.
Newcastle Chronicle (*Lib.*)—84 Fleet Street, E C.4.
Newcastle Daily Journal (*Cons.*)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Newcastle North Mail & Northern Weekly Leader (*Lib.*)—53 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
North Star (*Un.*)—92 Fleet Street, E C.4.
Northern Echo (*Lib*)—169 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Northern Whig, Belfast (*Un.*)—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Nottingham Daily Express (*Lib.*)—169 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Nottingham Guardian (*Cons.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Preston Guardian—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Scotsman (*Un.*)—45 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Sheffield Independent—187 Fleet Street E.C.4.
Daily Telegraph; Sheffield Weekly News; Weekly Telegraph; Yorkshire Telegraph and Star—185 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Argus—150 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Daily News—150 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Daily Post—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Echo—150 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Western Daily Mercury (*Ind.*)—150 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Western Mail, Cardiff (*Un.*)—176 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Western Morning News, Plymouth (*Ind.*)—47 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Western Times, Exeter (*Lib.*)—62 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Evening News, Leeds (*Lib.*)—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Yorkshire Herald (*Un.*)—145 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Observer (*Lib.*)—172 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Post; Yorkshire Evening Post; Yorkshire Weekly Post, Leeds (*Cons.*)—172 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Telegraph and Star, Sheffield (*Ind.*)—182 Fleet Street, E.C 4.

LONDON OFFICES OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Adelaide Advertiser—160 Fleet Street, E.C 4.
Adelaide Chronicle—160 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Adelaide Observer—20 Salisbury Square, E C.4.
Adelaide Register—80 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Advocate of India—45 Watling Street, E.C 4.
Argus South African Newspapers—82-85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Auckland Weekly News—85 Fleet Street, E.C 4.
Australasian—20 Salisbury Square, E.C.4.
Bloemfontein Post—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Cape Times—14 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
Ceylon Times—27 Mincing Lane, E C.3.
Chicago Daily News—Trafalgar Buildings, W.C.2.
Christchurch Press—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4. [W.C.2.
Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)—11 Arundel Street,
Detroit News,—5 Henrietta Street, W C. 2.
Indian Daily News—119 Temple Chambers, E C.4.
Johannesburg Star—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Le Journal—190 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Le Matin—160 Queen Victoria Street, E C 4.
Mail and Empire (Canada)—29 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Melbourne Age—160 Fleet Street, E.C 4.
Melbourne Argus—20 Salisbury Square, E.C.4.
Melbourne Herald—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Melbourne Leader—160 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Montreal Star—17 19 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
New York Sun and Herald—40 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New York Times—Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New York Tribune—43 Aldwych, W.C.2.
New York World—20 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
New Zealand Evening Post—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New Zealand Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Otago Daily Times and Witness—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Rangoon Times—80 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.
Statesman (Calcutta)—23-28 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Bulletin—15 St Bride Street, E.C 4.
Sydney Mail—58 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Morning Herald—58 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Telegraph—160 Fleet Street, E C.4.
Times of India—187 Fleet Street, E C 4.
Toronto Daily Star—112 Torrington Place, W C.1.
Toronto Mail and Empire—29 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.

THE WORLD'S LITERATURE.

Books.—It is estimated that over 155,000 books, pamphlets and magazines are published annually in the various countries of the world, and that over 14,000,000 separate works have been published since printing was invented in the fifteenth century. The three largest libraries in the world are the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris, which contains over 5,000,000 volumes, the *British Museum Library*, London, where there are 40 miles of shelves, and an estimated total of about 4,000,000 volumes, and the *Library of Congress*, Washington, D.C., which contains 2,000,000 volumes. In most countries one or more libraries are entitled to have sent to them a free copy of every published book. In the United Kingdom, under an Act of 1835, a copy of every book published in the country must be sent to the British Museum, the Bodleian (Oxford), the Public Library, Cambridge, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, while a sixth copy was added for the National Library of Wales by the Copyright Act of 1911.

Newspapers.—It has been stated that over 60,000 newspapers are now appearing at daily or weekly intervals in the various quarters of the globe. Of these considerably over one-half are in the English language, there being 23 000 in the United States, and over 13,000 in the British Empire. The most celebrated newspaper in the world is *The Times*, founded in London in 1788. The greatest circulation is that of the *Daily Mail*, founded in London on May 4, 1896. During the newspaper strike in Paris, *La Presse* sold 4,120,000 copies in one day (Nov. 18, 1919).

In the Metropolitan Police Area *Motor Cabs* are fitted with a taximeter, which records the fare by a combination of time and distance. The Secretary of State has authorised the *addition* of *50 per cent.* to the charges shown on the taximeter, the increase being operative from March 1, 1920, and applying also to the charges for luggage and extra persons. In addition to the legal fare and charges for luggage and extra persons, the Secretary of State has authorised an additional charge of 6*d.* for every hiring of a *Horse Cab*. Notice in relation to the increased charges must be conspicuously displayed inside Motor and Horse Cabs.

MOTOR CABS.

FARE payable for the hiring of a *Motor Cab fitted with a Taximeter, including the increases noted in the leading paragraph*:—

	s.	d.
(*a*) Not exceeding one mile, or for a period of time, or a journey not exceeding ten minutes	1	0
(*b*) Exceeding one mile or ten minutes:—		
(1) For each quarter of a mile, or for a period of time, or a journey, not exceeding two and a half minutes	0	3
(2) For any less period or distance	0	3

In addition to the above the driver is entitled to charge the following extra payments:—

	s.	d.
(1) Luggage:—Whether hired by distance or by time—for each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 9*d.*; for each package carried outside	0	3
(2) Extra persons:—When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, the whole journey	0	9

Provided that two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person.

HORSE VEHICLES.

Exclusive of the extra 6*d. noted in the leading paragraph.*

FARES BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder, but without a Taximeter): If hired and discharged *within* the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles

s.	d.
1	0

The driver may notify, by means approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of 6*d.* for any journey not exceeding a mile.

s.	d.
0	6

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

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, 1*s.*; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, 6*d.*; 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, 2*s.*; 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, 6*d.*; if a two-wheeled Cab ... 0 8

If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less 2 6

If above one hour, then for every quarter 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 particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

Whether hired by DISTANCE OR BY TIME.

	s.	d.
LUGGAGE.—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6*d.*; for each package carried outside the carriage	0	2

NOTE.—Luggage carried on the footboard of a hansom-pattern cab so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause.

	s.	d.
EXTRA PERSONS.—For each above two (two children under 10 years of age count as one person)	0	6
WAITING.—By distance: for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four-Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 6*d.*; 2 wheels ...	0	8
If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels ...	0	8

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The fares by Taximeter Motor Cabs are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour, then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares for horse-drawn cabs are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring;* if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40*s.*

The driver of every cab shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any cab 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 40*s.*, if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare; or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare; or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40*s.*

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a

e.

left in any cab shall be deposited

(and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no

conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner; such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, New Scotland Yard; but inquiries as to property left in a cab or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard. Office hours, 10 to 4.

LAMPS TO BE LIGHTED.

The following regulations, under the Lights (Vehicles) Order of September 30, 1919, apply to the *whole of England and Wales*:—

EVERY VEHICLE, between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, must carry:—

At the front—two white lights, one on the extreme off side, and the other on the extreme near side.

At the rear—a red light on the off side.

Except that.—

(1) BICYCLES AND PEDAL TRICYCLES need have only one white light in front and one red light at the rear.

(2) HANDCARTS need only carry one lamp on the off side showing a white light to the front and a red light to the rear.

In addition:—

TRACTION ENGINES must carry the above lights from sunset to sunrise during the six months from October 1 to March 31, and the lamps must be provided with shutters to enable them to be temporarily screened.

HARVESTING.—County Councils have power to make orders exempting vehicles used for the purpose of harvesting from carrying lights.

STAGE CARRIAGES licensed in the Metropolitan Police District must carry a lamp inside, properly lighted, between sunset and sunrise.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STATISTICS.

During 1919 there were licensed public carriages:—Hansoms, 38; clarences—animal 549, mechanical 5,391; omnibuses—animal 15, mechanical 3,299; tramway cars—mechanical 2,619; total, 11,911. Drivers and conductors:—Cab drivers—animal 799, mechanical 8,600; stage drivers—animal 10, mechanical 11,597; composite licences (stage driver and conductor)—animal 16; mechanical 1,918; conductors, 15,490; total, 38,430.

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, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1919, of 886 men examined, 333 were successful. The proportion of drivers to hackney carriages is 15·7 drivers to 10 carriages.

LOST PROPERTY.

Of lost property, 55,384 articles were deposited, of which 24,174 were claimed by the owners. The number of awards paid to drivers, &c, was 21,434.

STREET ACCIDENTS IN U.K., 1919.

IN addition to the accidents on the various railways of the U.K., there were no fewer than 51,326 accidents caused by vehicles on streets and roads in 1919. Of this number 2,628 were fatal and 48,698 non-fatal, compared with 2,193 fatal and 35,732 non-fatal accidents in 1918.

Cause	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
Electric tramcars	187	6,679
Horse-drawn Vehicles	440	7,708
Motor omnibuses	211	2,451
Other motor vehicles	1,612	23,868
Pedal cycles	178	7,992
Totals	2,628	48,698

Division.	Fatal.	Non fatal.
England	1,786	31,039
London	688	19,027
Liverpool	49	1,612
Manchester	36	612
Birmingham	61	1,100
Wales	66	565
Scotland	242	2,987
Glasgow	51	749
Edinburgh	18	839
Ireland	99	1,141
Dublin	11	433

DECREASE IN BANKRUPTCIES.

England and Wales.

The total proceedings begun in all courts during 1918 was 488,958, as compared with 666,715 in the preceding year, a decrease of 177,757, or 27 per cent. As in previous years, the falling-off is almost wholly in proceedings commenced in county courts, these declining from 609,526 to 438,182, a decrease of 171,344, or 28 per cent. If the county court figures are excluded from the total of proceedings commenced, the decrease in the other courts was only 6,413, or 11 per cent.

Both bankruptcy petitions and companies winding-up proceedings have steadily diminished, the former since 1908 and the latter since 1912. Bankruptcy petitions fell from 3,933 to 1,276 during the war, a decrease of 68 per cent. Actions in county courts decreased from over 1,000,000 in 1914 to under 500,000 in 1918. On the other hand, the average amount claimed per plaint rose from £3 in 1913 to £4 7*s*. 6*d*. in 1918.

TITHE RENT CHARGE.

THE Tithe Rent Charge is based on the septennial average price of wheat, barley, and oats, the basic price per imperial quarter being taken at 56*s*. 8*d*. for wheat, 31*s*. 8*d*. for barley, and 22*s*. for oats (the Rent Charge being £100 when based on [illegible]).

Tithe Rent Charge for 1913 was £74 14*s*. 9¾*d*.; for 1914, £75 16*s*. 4*d*.; for 1915, £77 1*s*. 4¾*d*.; for 1916, £83 2*s*. 6¾*d*.; for 1917, £92 2*s*. 0¼*d*.; and has been fixed until Jan. 1, 1926, by the Tithe Act (1918) at £109 3*s*. 11*d*.

Name of Club		Club-House	Telephone No.	Subscription. Entr	Subscription. Ann	Remarks
				G		
Albemarle		37 Dover Street W 1	Regent 969			Ladies and Gentlemen
Aldwych		28 Exeter St W C 2	Gerrard 1635 & 6		6 & 3	Social Non political
Alexandra		22 Grosvenor St W 1	Mayfair 6867		4 & 5	Ladies of position
Almack s		54 Grosvenor St W 1	Gerrard 5524		5 & 6	Social and Bridge
Alpine		23 Savile Row W 1	Mayfair 4304			Mountaineering
American	1919	95 Piccadilly W 1	Mayfair 6816	£75	£15	Americans in London
American Universities	1910	22A Regent Street S W 1	Gerrard 808	5	5	American Graduates
American Women s		41 Hertford Street W 1	Mayfair 6028			Social.
Anglo Belgian	1909	9 Montague St W C 2				Anglo Belgian interests
Argentine	1910	1 Hamilton Place W 1	Mayfair 7013		10 & 5	Argentine interests.
Army and Navy	1837	Pall Mall S W 1	Regent 1876	40	14	Army and Navy officers
Arthur s	1765	69 St James s St S W 1	Regent 1516	30	12 & 12	Social Non political
Arts	1863	40 Dover Street W 1	Mayfair 1492	£16	7	Art Literature Science
Athenæum	1824	Pall Mall S W 1	Regent 6400	30	12	Lit &science Pol Services
Australasian	1888	24 St Mary Axe E C 3	Central 3343	5	7	Australian interests
Authors	1891	2 Whitehall Court S W 1	Victoria 3160	24 & 12	5 & 3	Literature
Bachelors	1881	8 Hamilton Place W 1	Gerrard 3770	—	10	Social Ladies as visitors
Badminton	1876	100 Piccadilly W 1	Mayfair 5610	—	— 7 7	Sporting and Coaching
Baldwin	1887	10 Pulton Street W 1	Mayfair 6464	10	5	Social Bridge
Bath	1894	34 Dover Street W 1	Regent 2000	30	12	Naval Military and Social
Beaufort	1865	34 Soho Square W 1	Gerrard 1057	6	4	Sporting and Social
Beefsteak	1876	9 Green Street W C 2	Gerrard 2522	15	6	Social
Boodle s	1762	28 St James s St S W 1	Gerrard 2592	30	15	Social Non political
British Empire	1910	12 St James s Sq S W 1	Regent 3442	20	12 & 8	Social Non political
Brooks s	1764	St James s Street S W 1	Gerrard 3745	30	15	Liberal Social
Burlington Fine Arts	1866	17 Savile Row W 1	Mayfair 3844	5	5	Artists and Collectors.
Caledonian	1898	St James s Sq S W 1	Regent 684	15	8 6 5	Strictly Scottish
Camera	1910	John St Adelphi W C 2	Gerrard 1502	£1	1 2 3	Photographic and Social
Carlton	1832	Pall Mall S W 1	Regent 954	£40	15,23 12	Conservative
Carlyle	1914	221 Piccadilly W 1	Regent 6060	2	6 4 & 2	Social and business
Cavalry	1890	127 Piccadilly W 1	Mayfair 6433	30	10	Officers Mounted Services
Cavendish	1912	118 & 119 Piccadilly W 1	Mayfair 5490	5	8 & 5	Social and Social Service
Church Imperial		73 Victoria Street S W 1	Victoria 7063	1 & 2	1 2 & 3	Ladies C of E
City Carlton		St Swithins Lane E C 4	Bank 524		12 & 6	Conservative and Unionist
City of London	1832	19 Old Broad Street E C 2	Central 5657		12	Merchants Bankers &
City University	1894	50 Cornhill E C 3			6	Oxf and Camb Graduates
Cobden	1866	Broadway Court S W 1	Victoria 2917		1	Free Trade Peace &c
Cocoa Tree	1746	64 St James s St S W 1	Regent 398	10	6 & 4	Social
Conservative	1840	74 St James s St S W 1	Regent 5540	30	15	Strictly Conservative
Constitutional	1883	Northumberland Av W C 2	Gerrard 4335	20 & 15	12 & 6	Political Conservative
Covered Courts		275 Regent St S W 1		5	6	Courts at Dulwich
Devonshire	1875	50 St James s St S W 1	Regent 6172	30	10	Political Liberal
East India United Service	1849	16 St James s Sq S W 1	Regent 683		10	Indian Offrs & Civil Servts
Eccentric	1890	11 Ryder Street S W 1	Regent 1723		5 & 3	Social
Empress	1897	35 Dover Street W 1	Regent 2220		7 & 5	Ladies of position
Farmers	1842	2 Whitehall Court S W 1	Victoria 3160		3 & 2	Agricultural interests.
Fly Fishers	1884	36 Piccadilly W 1	Gerrard 4592		5	Flyfishers only
Garrick	1831	Garrick Street W C 2	Gerrard 846		10	Dramatic and Literary
Golfers	1893	Whitehall Court S W 1	Victoria 3160		5, 3 1	Social for Golfers
Green Room	1877	46 Leicester Sq W C 2	Gerrard 2860		8	Drama Music Art &c
Gresham	1843	15 Abchurch Lane E C 4	City 9230	25	10	Bankers and Merchants
Guards	1813	43 Brook Street W 1	Mayfair 6113-5	30	15	Guards Officers only
Halcyon	1911	13 York Street W 1	Regent 464	1	4 & 3	Professional Women.
Hurlingham	1868	Fulham S W 6	Putney 212	20 10	10 & 7	Polo and Social
Hurst Park	1889	83 Piccadilly W 1		5	10	Racing and at W Molesey
Isthmian	1882	105 Piccadilly W 1	Gerrard 5078		10 & 7	Universities Schools &c
Junior Army & Navy	1910	Horse Guards Av S W 1	Victoria 3148		5 4 1	Officers past and present
Junior Athenæum	1864	116 Piccadilly W 1	Mayfair 6952 & 3	10	13	Social Non political.
Junior Carlton	1864	30 Pall Mall S W	Regent 1073	37	12	Strictly Conservative
Junior Constitutional	1887	101 Piccadilly W 1	Mayfair 5003	5	7 & 5	Unionist
Junior Naval & Military	1899	96 Piccadilly W 1	Gerrard 10040	10	10 8 5 1	Commissioned Officers
Junior United Service	1827	Charles St St James s S W 1	Gerrard 3576			Officers of Army and Navy
Kempton Park	1877	23A St James s St S W 1		5	10	Racing and at Sunbury
Kennel	1873	84 Piccadilly W 1	Mayfair 2981	Nil	5	For improving breed of dogs
Knights of the Round Table	1720	100 Strand W C 2			2	Social
Ladies Army & Navy	1902	Burlington Gardens W 1	Regent 3460		6 & 4	Connected with Forces
Athenæum	1904	32 Dover Street W 1	Regent 2847		5	Literary and Social
Automobile	1903	Claridge s Hotel Brook Street W 1	Mayfair 4176		5	Social Motor Locomotion
" Club		32 Buckingham Palace Road S W 1	Victoria 1558			Social
Empire	1902	69 Grosvenor Street W 1	Mayfair 6890	5 & 3	8 & 3	Social
Haymarket		29 Haymarket S W 1	Gerrard 6470			Social Non residential
Imperial	1906	17 Dover Street W 1	Regent 921	7	7	Social and Political
International	1911	74 Princes Square, W 2	Park 776			
London Fencing		Harrington Road S W 7				Fencing and Athletics
New County		21 Hanover Square W 1	Gerrard 5907			Social.
Park	1905	Parkside 30 Knightsbridge S W 1	Kensington 4750			Social
" United		40 Courtfield Gdns S W 5	Western 2755			Social
" United Services		6 Curzon St Mayfair W 1	Mayfair 6220			Connected with Forces.
University	1887		Gerrard 7755	1	£1 10s	University and Medical.
Leander Boat	1840	Riverside Putney S W		2	2	And at Henley-on Thames.
London Fencing	1848	7 Cleveland Row, S W 1			£10	Fencing &c
London Rowing	1856	Embankment Putney S W	Putney 660	£2	£2	Amateur Rowing.
Lyceum	1904	138 Piccadilly W 1	Mayfair 4576	2	5 & 4	Arts and Literature.
M C C (Lord s)	1787	St John s Wood Rd N W 8	Paddington 144	£5	£3	Headquarters of Cricket.

Name of Club	Established	Club House	Telephone No	Subscriptn. Entr.	Subscriptn. G	Remarks
Marlborough	1869	Pall Mall S W 1	Regent 4381			Social
Municipal & County	1903	4 Whitehall Ct S W 1				M & C Officers
National	1845	28 Queen Anne's Gate S W 1	Victoria 4863		0 & 10	Protestant
National Liberal	1882	Whitehall Place S W 1	Victoria 3700		6 to 1	Strictly Liberal
National Maritime	1910	4 Rangoon St E C 3	Avenue 1881		1 & 2	Mercantile Marine
National Sporting	1901	43 King Street W C 2	Gerrard 2905		6 & 4	Sporting and Social
Naval and Military	1862	94 Piccadilly W 1	Mayfair 6 00			Navy Army Marines Ladies Social
New Century	1899	Hay Hill W 1	Mayfair 2062			
New City	1916	Walbrook E C 4	Bank 523		8 4 2	Business and Professional
New Oxford & Cambridge	1884	68 Pall Mall S W 1	Regent 1212		6 4 1	Univ and Public Schools
New University	1864	57 St James's St S W 1	Regent 2530			Oxford and Camb Univ
New Victorian	1896	30A Shaftesbury St W 1	Mayfair 2061		5 & 6	Ladies Social
Nimrod		40 Albemarle St W 1	Gerrard 3141			Social
Northern Counties	1891	4 Whitehall Ct S W 1	Victoria 3160		5 3 1	Social Northumbrians
O P (Old Prices)	1900	Craven Hotel W C 2	Gerrard 7473		1½	Playgoers
Oriental	1824	18 Hanover Sq W 1	Mayfair 5126			Social
Orleans	1877	2 King St St James's S W	Gerrard 3673			Social Italy guests
Oxford and Cambridge	1830	71 Pall Mall S W 1	Gerrard 2097			Oxford and Camb Univ
Oxford & Camb Musical		11 Bedford Sq W C 1	Museum 667	Nil	3 & 1	Chamber Music
Pelham Court	1905	Henley on Thames	Henley 1 9 and 150	6 & 2	5 & 10	River head 1 rs Social
Pioneer	1892	9 Park Place S W 1	Regent 502		3 & 4	Ladies Temperance
Playgoers	1884	20 Cranbourn St W C 2	Regent 1265			Social Drama
Portland	1826	9 St James's Sq S W 1	Regent 570			Social Non political
Pratt's	1841	14 Park Place S W 1	Regent 397		5	Social
Press		Salisbury Square E C 4	City 3028		3	Strictly Journalistic
Primrose		4 Park Place S W 1	Regent 4060		3 & 2	Unionist
Prince's Racq & Tennis	1853	197 Knightsbridge S W 7	Kensington 662		7 & 4	Social Racquets and T
Public Schools	1919	62 Curzon Street W 1	Mayfair 1183 and 18	4 & 2		Publ Schls Britannia &c
Queen's	1886	West Kensington W 14	Hammersmith 1682	Var	3 5 & 7	Sports and Athletics
Railway	1894	65 Belgrave Rd S W 1				Study of Railway matters
Ranelagh	1874	Barnes S W 13	Putney 1704			Polo Golf Croquet Tennis
Reform	1837	104 Pall Mall S W 1	Regent 1324			Liberal
Roehampton		Roehampton Lane S W 15	Putney 758			Polo Golf Croquet Tennis
Road	1919	9 Coventry Street W 1	Regent 2		10 & 5	Social Motoring
Royal Aero	1901	3 Cliff rd Street W 1	Regent 1327		7	Aviation [R N A S
Royal Air Force	1918	13 Bruton Street W 1	Mayfair 3763		5 & 7	Officers of R.A.F R F C
Royal Automobile	1897	Pall Mall S W 1	Regent 5000		10 & 6	Motor Locomotion
Royal Societies	1894	63 St James's St S W	Regent 4024		10 6 & 3	Learned Societies
Royal Thames Yacht	1823	80 Piccadilly W 1	Mayfair 5.82			Yachting and Social
St James's	1817	106 Piccadilly W 1	Grrard 209			Diplomatic
St Stephen's	1870	1 Bridge St West S W 1	Victoria 8927		15 & 1	Conservative
Sandown Park	1875	4 St James's St S W 1	—		10	Racing and at Esher
Savage	1857	6 Adelphi Terr W C	Gerrard 2027		5 & 3	Literature and Art
Saville	1868	107 Piccadilly W 1	Mayfair 1802		10	Social
Services	1915	19 Stratford Place W 1	Mayfair 6363		7 4 & 1	Navy Army and R A F
Sesame	1895	29 Dover Street W 1	Regent 1884			Ladies and Gentlemen
Smithfield	1798	12 Hanover Square W 1	Mayfair 5576			Fat cattle &c
Sports	1813	St James's Sq S W 1	Regent 1000			Social and Athletic
Thames Rowing	1 60	Riversdale Putney S W				Amateur Rowing
Thatched House	1865	66 St James's St S W 1	Regent 1127			Social Non political
Three Arts	1911	19a Marylebone Rd N W 1	Mayfair 6294			Ladies Music Art Drama
Travellers	1819	Pall Mall S W 1	Regent 1710 1711			Travellers
Turf	1868	85 Piccadilly W	Mayfair 144			Racing and Social
Union	1805	Trafalgar Square	Gerrard 2066			Social Non political
United Service	1815	116 Pall Mall S W 1	Gerrard 8491	£40		Combatant Officers
United Sports	1903	Whitehall Ct S W 1	Victoria 3160			Social all sports
United University	1822	1 Suffolk Street S W 1	Gerrard 2435			Oxf rd and Camb Univ
University of London	1914	21 Tower Street W C 2	Museum 1731		3 & 2	Graduates and Teachers
Veterans	1907	47 Bedford Row W C 1	Holborn 6245	Nil		Ex Army and Navy
Victoria	1840	18 Wellington St W C	Regent 263x			Sporting and Social
Victoria (Ladies)		145 Victoria Street S W 1	Victoria 1539	Nil	4 & 5	Town house f r Ladies
Welsh		4 Whitehall Ct S W 1		2 & 1	10 2 & 1	Strictly Welsh
Wellington		17 Grosvenor Pl S W 1	Victoria 7975		15	Social Lady visitors
West Indian		4 Whitehall Ct S W 1	Gerrard 8242		1 2 & 3	Social West Indian
White's		St James's Street S W 1	Regent 1055		1 3	Social Non political.
Windham		13 St James's Sq S W 1	Regent 1076		15	Social Non political
Writers	1892	10 Norfolk St W C 2			2½ 1½	Ladies (Literary &c)
Yorick	1889	27 St Martin's Lane W C 2			3 & 1	Literature Drama Arts

THE VALUE OF THE BRITISH £ STERLING

Exchange	Value at Par	March 20 1919	Nov 18 1919	Oct 2 1920
New York	$ 4 866	$ 4 75	$ 4 07	$ 3 491
Paris	*francs* 25 2215	*francs* 27 25	*francs* 39 28	*francs* 52 227
Brussels	*francs* 25 2215			*francs* 49 392
Rome	*lire* 25 2215	*lire* 30 26	*lire* 48 5	*lire* 83 556
Madrid	*pesetas* 25 2215	*pesetas* 23 25	*pesetas* 20 3	*pesetas* 23 759
Berne	*francs* 25 2215			*francs* 21 716
Amsterdam	*florins* 12 1071	*florins* 11 73	*florins* 10 87	*florins* 11 197
Berlin	*marks* 20 428			*marks* 215 75
Christiania	*kroner* 18 159			*kroner* 24 775
Stockholm	*kroner* 18 159	*kroner* 17 24	*kroner* 17 93	*kroner* 17 481
Copenhagen	*kroner* 18 159			*kroner* 84 942
Buenos Aires	*gold* $ 5 04	*gold* $ 4 68	*gold* $ 4·16	*gold* $ 4 16

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Town	Established	Address	No of Members	Subscription		*Hon Sec or Secretary
				Entr	Ann	
				G	G	
Abergavenny (County)	1889	Lower Monk Street	100	2	3	J B Walford
Aldershot (Officers)	1905					Maj B W Broughton
Barmouth (Merioneth County)	1904		50		2	Hon T W Best
Bath (Bath and County)	1858	Queen Square	350	10	5	B W D Young
(Ladies)	1902	Milsom Street	400	1	1½	*Mrs J Richardson
Beaumaris (Royal Anglesey Yacht)	1802	6 Green Edge	135	2	1	*Lt Col B C Dwyer Hampton
Bedford (The Club)	1885	De Parys Avenue	120		4	*Charles Ritson
(Town and County)	1885	Embankment	150	4	4	H E Chappel
Bembridge I of W (Sailing)	1886	Isle of Wight	400	5	3	Capt A Stuart Lattle
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey Yacht)	1844	Rockferry	417	3	1	W P Davison
Birmingham (Clef)	1882	Paradise Street	280	5 & 2	6 & 2	*G Brewerton B A
(Conservative)	1872	53 Temple Row	375	5	8 5 & 3	†A W Freeman
(Liberal)	1880	Corporation Street	200		5	*J W Madeley
(Press)	1876	Martineau Street	190	1	£1 10s	Edgar C Keen M A
Bishop Auckland (The Club)	1864	Victoria Street	105	1	2	†T F Townend
Blackburn (Conservative)	1862	Church Street	450		£1 7s 6d	W Ernest Balme
(District)	1876	Library Street	60		3	*H Rackhouse jun
(Union)	1859	Church Street	120	12	8	Herbert A Smitton
Bognor (The Club)	1877	Sudley Road	90	2	4	*A St J Ingle
Bolton (Conservative)	1870	Maudsley Street	250		3 & 2	T B Hawkins
Bournemouth(Boscombe Club)	1880	19 The Crescent	57	2	3	*A G Horden M D
(The Club)	1872	Pier Approach	275	5	5	R B Bideley
Bradford (Conservative)	1877	Market Street	400	7	5	*Alfred Holmes.
(The Club)	1865	Manor Row	190		10	H H Blackburn
(Liberal)	1870	Bank Street	420		3	G Bearder
Brecon (County)	1881	Lion Street	86	3 & 2	£3 £1½	W M Best M A
Bridgnorth (South Shropshire)	1837		65	2	1	R F Haslewood
Bridport (West Dorset)	1872	East Street	40	2	2 & 1	Charles Edwards
Brighton (County)	1909	Brunswick Terrace	150	1	3	Hon R C Tollemache
(New)	1874	King's Road	350	5	8 & 6	D D James
(Union)	1863	138 King's Road	400	10	9 & 6	H J Alford
Bristol (Century)	1892	Colston Street	100	2	2	Percy Gibbs
(Clifton)	1855	22 The Mall	370	5	6	H Reid
(Constitution)	1885	St Stephen Street	570		3 & 2½	H H Ham
(Liberal)	1888	Corn Street	600	5 & 2	3 & 2½	A J Gardner
(University)	1890	Berkeley Square	250		3 & 1	O Morton
Burnham-on Crouch (Royal Corinthian Yacht)	1872		472	3	2	F W Watson
Burton-on Trent (The Abbey)	1884		150	2	4	G L Bannister
Buxton (Union)	1886		100	3	4	W H Tomlinson
Cambridge (Amateur Dramatic)	1855	Park Street	40	£1 10s	1	*V C Clinton Baddeley
(Footlights)	1884	Corn Exchange St	100	2½	3	H Rottenburg
(Hawks)	1871	All Saints Passage	160	£1½	£6	P B Cuthbertson
(Pitt)	1820	Jesus Lane	200	3	2	*G K Dunning
(Union)	1815	Bridge Street	14 000	1	3	S S Brown
Canterbury (The Club	1875	St George's Street	400	2	2½ & 1½	F Amos
(East Kent)	1868	St George's Street	150	5	£5 & £2½	W H Miskin
Cardiff (County)	1866	Westgate Street	324	21	10 7 & 5	T J Tyrrell
(Exchange Club Ltd)	1886	Exchange Buildings	510	15	3	K G Lunche
Carlisle (Border)	1920	3 The Crescent	200	2	2	W C P Dew
(County)	1870	Lowther Street	260	5 & 3	5 & 2	*Maj Hubert W Sewell
Carnarvon (Royal Welch Yacht)	1847	Porth yr aur	170	3	2 & 1	†W S Jones
Cheltenham (New)	1874	Imperial Square	400	10	5	A Brown
(Union)	1891	Cumberland Street	150	2	4 & 2	James Henshaw
Chester (City)	1806	St Peter's Churchyard	120	1	3	J Henshall
(Grosvenor)	1866	Eastgate	150	5	5 & 4	*G Symons
Chesterfield (East Derbyshire)	1874	Saltergate	80		3 & 2	H C Watson A C A
Chichester (West Sussex)	1872	East Street	180	2	2	Bartel G Martin
Colchester (The Club)	1874	High Street	150	2	2 & 1	G C B Butt
(St Runwald's)	1881	Head Street	100	5	3 & 2	
Coventry (Tannel House)	1909	Little Park Street	115		2	S Read
(County)	1893	Stoneleigh Terrace	320	5	3	A Grinyer
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron)	1815		200	100	£16	T H S Pasley M V O
(Royal London Yacht)	1838	The Parade	200	Nil	4	G H I Watson
Cromer (The Club)	1900	Cliff Avenue	100		4 3 & 2	W J Kerr
Derby (County)	1878	The Wardwick	177	5	5 & 2	Gerald H Smith.
Devizes (North Wilts)	1868	St John's Street			2 & 1	E Thorp
Dorchester (County)	1882	..	138	2	3 & 2	*Capt D Granville O B E M V O
Dover (The Club)	1868	Waterloo Crescent	100	2	4	*Reginald W Ord
(Royal Cinque Ports Yacht)	1872	Marine Parade	170	Nil	3	* A Terson
Durham (County)	1890	Old Elvet	200	7	5	*N W Appleby, M V O
Eastbourne (Devonshire	1872	Burlington Place	300	2 & 1	4 & 2	W T Times
(Sussex)	1886	Grand Parade	268		5 & 2	*C C Collingwood
Exeter (Devon and Exeter)	1855	Northernhay Place	370	10 & 7	5 & 4	J W W Mathew
(Exeter and County)	1876	High Street	130		3 2, & 1	A N Pitts
Northernhay)	1870	Northernhay Place	80		3	R P Holmes.
Exmouth (The Club) ..	1889	Esplanade	170	3	3	*S C Hooley, I S O
Falmouth (The Club)	1825	Church Street	150	.	3	R H Meares
(Royal Cornwall Yacht)	1871	Greenbank	220	1	2 & 1	R G Borne
Folkestone (Radnor)	1864	Sandgate Road	185	3	5	*R S Jewison
Fowey (Royal Fowey Yacht)	1894		225	1	3	*Herbert D Phelps *(temp)*

	Estab lished	Address	No of Mem	Subscription Entr	Subscription Ann	*Hon Sec or Secretary
Gloucester (City and County)		Westgate Street			3½ & 2½	H H Scott
Guildford (County)		High Street			4 & 3	W R Harris
Halifax (The Club)	1868	Fountain Street			5	*C S Walker
Hampton Wick (Royal Canoe)	1866	Trowlock Island				*Alfred R Evans
Harrogate (The Club)	1857	Victoria Avenue				*C A Rhodes
Harwich (Royal Harwich Yacht)	1843	Gt Eastern Hotel				G Nayles
Hereford (Herefordshire)	18 5	Broad Street			5 & 4	C H Lomax
Hove (The Club)	1890	Fourth Avenue			3 & 2	T S D Scilly
(The Drive B C)	1907	The Drive			2½	*A H Saulez
Hull (Exchange)	1863	Lowgate			4	Noel A Watson
(Hull and E Riding	1874	Anlaby Road			4 & 2	W Smaile
(Royal Yorkshire Yacht)	1847	Jameson Street			1	*G M Stevenson
Hythe (Marine Parts)		High Street			3 & 1	H R Hildyard
Ipswich (County Club Ipswich and Suffolk)		Brook Street			5 & 4	*A James Pearce
		Northgate				R Edwards
Jersey (Victoria)		St Helier				*Lt Col E Osborne Smith
(Royal Channel Islands Yacht)		St Helier				C V Hawksford
Kendal (County)		Highgate			5	H B Greenwood
Kingswear (Royal Dart Yacht)					3 & 2	*A L Hine Haycock.
Launceston (Tamar)		Exeter Street			2 & 1	C J Hart Smith
Leamington (The Club)		The Parade			5	W K Fkins
Leeds (The Club)		Albion Place			8 & 6	R G Frnsley
(Exchange)		City Square			6	J Wilkinson
Leicester (County)		Market Street			5	A T Draper
Lewes (Lewes and County)		High Street			3 & 2	E Holman
Lincoln (The Club)		St Mary s Street			2	S T Watkins
Liverpool (Athenæum)		Church Street			3	W Cunningham
(Conservative)		Dale Street			10 & 3½	Capt E. D Hay Currie
(Exchange)		Renwick Street				*T M Shallcross
(Palatine)		Bold Street				*R D Holt
(Racquet)		Upper Parliament Street				C M Kinnear
(Reform)		Dale Street				W Williams
(Royal Dee Yacht)		6 Rumford Place		Asl		*C A Robinson
(Royal Mersey Yacht)		Bedford Rock Lerry		3		*W P Davidson
(University)		Mount Pleasant		5	4	*C W Bailly M A
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht)				4 & 3	6 4 & 3	Maj C M Cogan
Maidstone (Kent)		Week Street			4	R G Lowe
Manchester (Arts)		South St Peter St			6 & 2½	*W I Davies
(Brasenose)		Mosley Street			6 & 2	W J H Graham.
(Clarendon)		Mosley Street			8 & 4	T C Midwood
(Constitutional)		St Ann s Street			20	A Preece
(Ladies)		Deansgate			2 & 4	Miss F Moorhouse
(The Ladies)		King Street			2 & 4	Miss F Moorhouse
(Reform)		King Street		8	8	E Milnes
(Union)		Mosley Street		26	8	W S Inman
Middlesbrough Cleveland)		Marton Road		10 & 5	6 & 3	J R Wimpenny
Minehead (West Somerset		The Avenue			3 & 1½	C W Pratt
Monmouth (County)		Agincourt Square			2	*J F Vizard
Netley Abbey (Royal Motor Yacht)		Hythe Pier South ampton			5 & 3	Maj G R S Stephens
New Brighton (West Cheshire Sailing)		Wallasey				*Philip A Cross
Newbury (South Berks)		The Bridge		3		*Hubert A Fellowes
Newcastle upon Tyne (Northern Counties)		Eldon Square		15		Andrew Thompson
(Union)		Westgate Road		21 & 15		Alfred E Carr
Newport Mon (County)		High Street		5		Maj H Acheson
Northampton (The Club)		George Row		3		John Woods
Norwich (Norfolk)		Upper King Street		10		Lt Col Hon H W Mansfield
Nottingham (Borough)		King Street		10 & 5		H Candy
(Notts County)		Bridlesmith Gate				D Oxley S Ransom
Oxford (Clarendon		Corn Market Street				J H Dickinson
(Oxford and County)		Holywell Street		2		John A Mackay Scobie
(O U D S)		George Street		2½		Alan Howland
(Union Society)		Frewin Court		2 1		William Gill
(Vincent s)		High Street		55 3d		C A Gladstone
Penarth (Yacht)		The Beach				E P Adey
Peterborough (City and Counties)		Priestgate				T Stayleton
Plymouth (The Club)		Lockyer Street				*B H Edmonds
(Royal Western Yacht)		The Hoe				R Bruce Harding
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian Yacht)		Madeira Road				*Norman Short
(Royal South Western Yacht)		West Hoe				*Lt Col W F Norris
Portsmouth (Royal Naval)		Pembroke Road				Col F G Curtis
(Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht)		Southsea				Frederick Winder
Port Victoria (Royal Corinthian Yacht)				3		T G F Winser
Ramsgate (Royal Temple Yacht)				3		*Richard Wilks (Lond) *F C Llewellyn (Ramsgate)
Reading (Athenæum)		Friar Street		2½ 1		E J Venning
(Berkshire)		Blargrave Street		5		B A Collins A G West
(Wellington)		Station Road				*J H Jones

Town	Established	Address.	No of Members	Subscription Entr	Subscription Ann	*Hon Sec or Secretary
				G	G	
Ripon (The Club)	1900	Market Square	66	3	2½	*A D Goody
Rochester (Castle)	1865	The Esplanade	124		4	*Percy C Hunch
(Medway Yacht	1880	Willis Avenue	120	10s 6d	1	*George W Watson
(Rochester County)	1881	Castle Hill	80		4	S I Pritchett M D
Rugby The Club)	1866	North Street	130	2	3	*D J Strutt
Ryde (Royal Victoria Yacht)	1844		400	5	5	Capt R Trefcrt
Scarborough (The Club)	1867	Nicholas Cliff	110	5	5 & 2½	*C W Cooning O L
(South Cliff)	1898	West Street	55	3	4	*G H Hemsley
Sheffield (The Club)	1843	Norfolk Street	460	25	20	It Col M J Duggan D S O
(Athenæum	1847	George Street	600	1	£4 10s	J F Horsdike
Reform)	1884	Church Street	600	1	3	*Alan Brewer
Shrewsbury (The Club)	1888	Oak House	200	2	4	F Pritchard
(Shropshire)	1872	The Square	250	10	3	*J F Kynnersley
Southampton (Royal Southern Yacht)	1877	Bugle Street	140	4	5	L M Acland.
(Royal Southampton Yacht)	1875	Above Bar Street	400	3	4	F Shalders
(Castle Yacht Club)	1887	Calshot	130	£3	£3	W Campbell
Southend (Alexander Yacht)	1873	The Cliffs	275	2 & 1	2 & 1	*A H McConchie
Southport (Savage)	1885	Lord Street	100	3	5	*W D S Crowther
(Union)	1869	Bath Street	100	5	4	W W P Shatwell
Southsea (Royal Albert Yacht	1865	Clifton Road	230	5	5	*Hugh O Connell
Stafford (County)	1863	Salter Street	100	2	2	Thomas Dale
Stamford (Stamford and County)	1871	St Mary s Street	60	1	2 & 1	G H Burton
Stroud (The Club)	1880	George Street	150	1	2	W H Bishop
Swansea (Swansea and Counties)	1907	Castle Square	300	5	4	Thomas Fiford
(Bristol Channel Yacht)	1875	Mumbles	220	2	3	T Carey Griffiths
Taunton (County)	1880	Fore Street	246	5	4 & 3	S H Serrell
Tavistock (West Devon)	1869		67	3	£2 10s	*Capt M Hay Chapman
Teignmouth (East Devon)	1869	East Cliff Promenade	50	2	4	*H Young
Tenby (Tenby and County)	1871	The Croft	90		4	It Col F E Trower
Tonbridge (The Club)	1884	High Street	120	3	4	H J Benham
Torquay (Royal Torbay Yacht)	1856		174	5	4	C S Wollen
Tunbridge Wells (Counties)	1872	London Road	172	5	4 & 2	F A Spencer
(Kent and Sussex)	1909	The Great Hall	200	1	2	*T H Steddall *P Wickenden
Wakefield (County)	1903	Drury Lane	143	3	5	Maj W Norwood V D
Walsall (The Club)	1882	Bridge Street	100	3	7	C Duignan
Warwick (County)	1895	Church Street	100		4	*Capt F W Nelson T Tibbits
Westward Ho (Union)	1876		150	2	4	R S Owen
Weymouth (County)	1882	Gloucester Row	66	3	4 & 2	John M Donnelly
(Royal Dorset Yacht	1875	Charlotte Row	250	4	4	F B Beck
Whitehaven (West Cumberland)	1908	New Lowther Street	70	3	3	A M Allinson
Winchester (Hampshire)	1875		300	6	5 & 2	L B Keysell
(City)	1895	Southgate Street	120	1	3	*A I Body
Windermere (Royal Windermere Yacht	1860		120	2 & 1	3 2 & 1	F Croft
Wisbech (The Club)	1920	13 The Crescent	30	3	3	
Wolverhampton (Conservative	1877	Lichfield Street	164	5	6	*C English
Worcester (County)	1860	Foregate Street	170	£5	£5	T E Lawe O B E T D
Ladies)	1863	Foregate Street	90	2	2	*Arthur E Lord
Union	1878	The Cross	175	10	5	Mrs Winnfield
Worthing (County)	1892	Marine Parade	200	4 & 2	4 & 1½	*C Wyndham Crowe M D
Yarmouth I of W (Solent Yacht	1878		120	2 & 1	5 3 & 1	H N Collet
York (City	1875	Castle Gate	120	1	1½	*C T Carlton
(Yorkshire	1833	Museum Street	363	£25	7	H H Dryland
(Yorkshire Ladies)	1869	Stonegate	60	2	3	Col H Mostyn Owen C B
						John Lane

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT — No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c 7) and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poynings or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1742 which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE

DOWNING STREET Whitehall S W 1 — Named after a politician of Charles II's reign No 10 is the official town residence of the Prime Minister No 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and No 12 is the office of the Government Whips *Chequers*, a country residence for Prime Ministers (from Jan 1, 1921), was accepted by Mr Lloyd George in 1917 (with an endowment to maintain the estate, &c) from Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham Chequers is a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club	Established	Club House	No of Members	Subscription: Entr	Subscription: Ann	*Hon. Sec or Secretary
Aberdeen (Royal Northern)	1854	204 Union St	210	£20	7 Gs	Alex Sharp
Ayr (County)	1872	Sandgate Street	220	£15	£4	D W Shaw
Dundee (Eastern)	1866	3 Albert Square	273	10 Gs	6 Gs	W L Patullo
Edinburgh (Australasian)	1867	12 Archibald Pl	180	None	6 Gs	H E Kavanagh
(Caledonian U S)	1825	4, Shandwick Pl	450	15 Gs.	6 Gs	Capt J R Hay
(New)	1787	85 Princes St	950	35 Gs	10 Gs	James Falkner
(Northern)	1839	91 George St	300	10 Gs	7 4½ & 3½ Gs	Alexander Morrison C A
(Queen's)	1897	7 Frederick St	650	7 Gs	5 & 4 Gs	Miss L Mcfklejohn
(Royal Eastern Yacht)	1836	37 Queen Street	200	2 Gs.	None	A N G Aitken
(Royal Forth Yacht)		Granton .	200	2 Gs	2 Gs	R G Angus
(Scot. Conservative)	1877	112 Princes St	2 400	5 Gs	6 5 & 3 Gs	J M M Halliday
(Scot Liberal)	1830	109 Princes St	800	Susp	7 & 3 Gs	C T Nottingale
(University)	1854	127 Princes St	750	35 Gs		A W Sawyer
(University Union)	1888	Park Place	2 100	5?	3 & 2½ Gs	T E Hastings
Glasgow (Art)	1867	185 Bath St	430	7 & 25 Gs	4 Gs	Lawrence Scobie
(Conservative)	1880	33 Bothwell St	1 500	10 & 5 G	10, 5 & 3 Gs	George H Rose
(Junior)	1888	111 Douglas St	120	None	5 Gs	°W Beckett junr
(Kelvin)	1897	97 Buchanan St	550	4 Gs	4 Gs	Miss M Logie
(Liberal)	1886	St George's Pl	1 225	8 & 4 G s	8 & 4 Gs	Matthew W White
(New)	1869	140 W George St		30 Gs	& 6 Gs	William G France C A.
(Royal Clyde Yacht)	1856	Hunter's Quay		4 Gs	2 Gs	W York A Christie
(R W Burgh of Scot Yacht)	1875	156 St Vincent St		1 G	1 G	E A Downes
Scot Constitutional)	1892	46 Renfield St		2 Gs	5 Gs	A J Fergusson
(Western)	1825	147 Buchanan St	620	30 Gs	13 12& 6½ Gs	Maj F A Wilkinson
Inverness (Highland)	—	High Street		12 Gs	3 Gs	T G Henderson
Oban (Royal Highland Yacht)	1881	Corran Esplanade		5 Gs	3 Gs	Alex MacLennan
Paisley	1880	102 High Street	174	10 Gs	5 & 3 Gs	Thomas MacRobert
Rothesay (R Northern Yacht)	1824	Rothesay	300	3 Gs	3 Gs	A H Aslin

PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS

Name of Club	Established		No of Members	Subscription: Entr	Subscription: Ann	*Hon Sec or Secretary
Bangor (Royal Ulster Yacht)		Bangor Co Down	500	5 Gs	2 Gs	F F Patterson
Belfast (Ulster)		Castle Place	320	24 Gs	7 Gs	Harold V Coates.
(Ulster Reform)		Royal Avenue	470	15&8 Gs	10 & 5 Gs	Samuel Ross
(Union)		Donegall Place	250	20 Gs	7 Gs	°William McMullen
Cavan (County)		Church Street	50	2 Gs	1 G s	°O A Jackson
Cork (County)		South Mall	250	£10	£6	R H Leslie
Dublin (Alexandra)		133 & 8t Stephen s Gn	300	1 G	3 Gs	Miss Ewing Kennedy
(Automobile)		34 Dawson Street	1 164	5 Gs	5 & 3 G s	H S Chaytor O B E
(Catholic Commercial)		42 Upper SackvilleSt	600	3 Gs	2 Gs	James P Murphy J Corcoran
(Dawson Street)		42 Dawson Street	200	1 G	2 Gs	Stanlish F Mason.
(Dublin University)		17 St Stephen s Gn	480	15 Gs	8 G s	W Vaughan
(Friendly Brothers)		22 St Stephen s Gn	—	—	—	Erskine West
(Hibernian Catch)		112 Grafton Street	80	10 Gs	2 Gs	Charles Kelly
(Hibernian Under		8 St Stephen s Gn	500	10 G s	7 Gs	C MacDermott
(Kildare Street)		Kildare Street	750	£32	£10	D Henry Bailey
(Leinster)		29 Clare Street	220	3 & 2 Gs	6 & 3 Gs	F Magennis M D
(Sackville Street)		59 Upper SackvilleSt	190	—	10 Gs	F M Sellens.
(St Stephen s Green)		9 St Stephen s Gn	500	£25	£7	H Harrison
Kilkenny (County)		Patrick Street	135	£5	£6	Major Lindesay Knox
Kingstown (Roy Alfred Yacht)		Kingstown	230	2 Gs	1 G	J B Stevens
(Royal Irish Yacht)		Kingstown	350	10 G s	5 Gs	T J Duncan
(Royal St George Yacht)		Kingstown	400	5 Gs	4 Gs	D Henry Bailey.
Limerick (County)	1813	George Street	127	£10	£6	G L Farmer
Londonderry (Northern Counties)		Bishop Street	161	8 G s	£6	°H E McCay Capt J T E Miller
Omagh (Tyrone County)		Omagh	96	5 Gs	3 Gs	Col H Irvine C B.
Queenstown (Royal Cork Yacht)		Queenstown	220	7 Gs	5 Gs	H B Bruce
Waterford (Co & City)		Waterford	80	8 Gs	7 Gs	°W Gallwey's W Richardson

NOTE—WHITAKER'S ALMANACK was first published in 1868 (for the year 1869), and since 1887 there have been two editions. For 1921 the Popular Edition (in paper cover with Zodiac design) consists of 578 pages, and is sold for 3s. *net*; the Half-Bound Edition (in red and green cloth cover), consists of 970 pages, and is sold for 7s. 6d *net*.

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THE INDIAN EMPIRE extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any officer subordinate to him, while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or any officer subordinate to him (Act 52-3 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia from the Gulf of Oman to near Zulfikar on the Hariirud, then with the former 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 that lake by the line demarcated in 1895 up to Povalo Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir, where three empires—the British, Russian, and Chinese—meet. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire mainly along the crests of the Muztagh (Karakoram) range and the Himalayas, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude. Delhi, the new capital, lies in 77° E. long.

Area and Population.—The total area of India proper is about 1,803,000 square miles, with a population of over 315 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British Provinces, as distinguished from the Indian States comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 78 per cent. of the population. The details are as follows —

Province, State or Agency	Area in square miles (1911)	Persons 1911 Males	Persons 1911 Females	Persons 1911 Total	Persons 1901 Total	Difference per cent 1911 & 1901
Ajmer-Merwara	2 711	266 198	235 197	501 395	476 912	+ 5 1
Andamans and Nicobars	3 143	19 570	6 809	26 379	24 649	+ 7 3
Assam	53 015	3 467 621	3 246 014	6 713 635	5,841 878	+ 14 9
*Baluchistan	54 228	239 181	175 231	414 412	382 106	+ 8 5
Bengal	78 699	23,365,225	22 117 852	45,4 3 077	42 141 477	+ 7 9
Bihar and Orissa	83 181	16 859 929	17 630 155	34 490 084	33,242 783	+ 3 8
Bombay (*Presidency*)	123 059	10 245 647	9,426 795	19 672 642	18 55 650	+ 6 0
Bombay	*75 993*	*8,275 233*	*7 837 809*	*16 113 42*	*15,304 66*	*+ 5 3*
Sind	*46 986*	*1 930 324*	*1,574 111*	*3,5,3 435*	*3 210 910*	*+ 9 4*
Aden	*80*	*31 290*	*14 875*	*46 16*	*45 4*	*+ 5 0*
Burma	230 839	6 283,494	5,931 723	12 215 217	10 490 624	+ 15 5
Central Provinces and Berar	99 823	6 930 392	6,985,916	13 916 308	11 971 452	+ 16 2
Coorg	1 582	97 279	77 697	174 976	180 607	— 3 1
Delhi	557	‡	‡	*391 328*	‡	‡
Madras	142 330	20 382 955	21 082,449	41 405,404	38 220 654	+ 8 3
*North West Frontier Province	13 418	1 182 102	1 014 831	2 196 933	2 041 534	+ 7 6
Punjab	99 222	10 992 067	8 982 889	19 974 956	20 330 937	— 1 7
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	107 267	24,641 831	22,540 213	47 182 044	47 652 277	— 1 1
Total Provinces	1 093 074	124 873 691	119 39, 851	244 267 542	231 605 540	+ 5 5
Assam State (Manipur)	8 456	170 666	175 556	346 222	284 465	+ 21 7
Baluchistan (*Agency Tracts*)	80 4 0	227 238	193,053	420 291	428 640	— 1 9
Baroda State	8 182	1 055 935	976 863	2 0 2 798	1 952 692	+ 4 1
Bengal States	5 393	438 368	384,197	822 565	740 299	+ 11 1
Bihar and Orissa States	28 648	1 955,125	1 990 084	3,945,209	3 ,14,474	+ 19 0
Bombay States	63 864	3 765 401	3 646 274	7 411 675	6 908 559	+ 7 3
Central India Agency	77 367	4 801 459	4 655 921	9 356 980	8 4 7 805	+ 10 1
Central Provinces States	1 174	1 053 630	1 063 372	2 117 002	1 631 140	+ 29 8
Hyderabad State	82 698	6 797 118	6 577 558	13 374 676	11 141 142	+ 20 0
Kashmir State	84 432	1 674 367	1 483 759	3 158,126	2 905,578	+ 8 7
Madras States	10 549	2 411 758	2,400 083	4 811 841	4 188 086	+ 14 9
Mysore State	29 475	2 934 621	2,871 572	5,806 193	5 539,399	+ 4 8
†North West Frontier Province (*Agencies and Tribal Areas*)	25 500	864 876	787 218	1 622 094	83,962	—
Punjab States	36 551	2,388,908	2 089 886	4 212 794	4,424 398	— 4 8
Rajputana Agency	128 987	5,515,775	5,023,157	10,530 432	9 852,366	+ 6 9
Sikkim	2 828	45,059	42,882	87 9 0	59,044	+ 49 0
United Provinces States	5 079	431,490	400 596	832 036	802,987	+ 3 7
Total States and Agencies	709 583	36,465,244	34 423,620	70,888,854	62 755,216	+ 13 0
TOTAL INDIA		253,827 462	315,156,396		294 361 056	+ 7 1

* Districts and Administered Territories. † Includes an estimated population of 1,622,265. ‡ Included in Punjab.

Physical Features.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only 6 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, 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 Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghauts, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghauts lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghauts, 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. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast shut in by mountains is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E. open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghauts, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the I. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat, further inland are hills and rolling downs, while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced on a considerable scale, and jade, wolfram, and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June, and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rain, the rainfall which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 30 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

Population.—The fourth general census of India was taken on the 10th March 1911. The enumeration embraced the whole of the Indian Empire, but only estimates could be made for a few outlying tracts and tribal areas on the frontier. The census returns gave a population of 315,156,396, as compared with 294,361,056 in 1901 (for details *see* p. 570), an increase in the ten years of about 7 per cent. The returns were in some parts much affected by severe malarial fever and plague, which caused a large temporary decrease in certain towns, particularly Cawnpore and Nagpur. The census total of 1911 is divisible into 244,267,542 (or 78 per cent.) for British India, and 70,888,854 (or 22 per cent.) for Native States. India is not over populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist. There were in 1911 29 towns with a population of over 100,000. Urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise only about 10 per cent. of the total population.

Caste.—Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. A caste may be defined as a collection of families or groups of families bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet.

Religion.—The population by religions, so far as ascertained, includes 217,586,802 Hindus (69 per cent. of the total), 66,647,299 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 10,721,453 Buddhists (3 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving 7 per cent. for all other religions, including 3,876,203 Christians (three-fifths of whom are in Madras, Travancore and Cochin), 3,014,466 Sikhs (a large increase), 1,248,182 Jains (a decline ascribed to plague), 100,096 Parsis, and 10,295,168 described as Animists, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are infected with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. The number of Indian Christians has increased nearly threefold since 1872.

Occupations.—Over 72 per cent. of the population was in 1911 dependent on pasture and agriculture. Industrial occupations support 35,000,000 persons, of whom nearly one-fourth are dependent on textile industries. The most important of these are industries connected with cotton, which employ nearly 6,500,000 persons, the majority of whom depend on hand-weaving. The public services support over 5,000,000 persons.

Sex.—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. The movement against infant marriage and enforced widowhood is gaining ground. There were in 1911

over 26,400,000 widows in India. The males outnumbered the females in 1911 in the proportion of 1,000 to 954.

Languages.—India has 220 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety The languages spoken by 312,912,624 persons in 1911 are grouped in four families, and 23 languages belonging to these families are spoken by not less than one million persons each The principal languages are Hindi (spoken by 82,003,235 persons), Bengali (48,367,915), Telugu (23,542,861), Marathi (19,806,636), Tamil (18,128,365), Punjabi (15,876,758), Rajasthani (14,067,590), Western Hindi (14,037,882), after which come Gujarati, Kanarese, Oriya, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, has become the literary language of Hindustan, and is the *lingua franca* of India English is understood by many

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 100,000 (*including Cantonments*)

	In 1901	In 1911		In 1901	In 1911
Calcutta including Suburb and Howrah	1,106 738	1 222 313	Poona	153,320	158,856
Bombay City and Island	959 537*	979 445	Amritsar	162,429	152,756
Madras City	509 346	518 660	Karachi	116,663	151,903
Hyderabad	448 466	500 623	Mandalay	183,816	138,299
Rangoon	245 430	293 316	Jaipur	160 167	137,098
Lucknow	264 049	259,798	Patna	134 785	136 153
Delhi	208 575	232,837	Madura	105,984	134,230
Lahore	202 964	228 687	Bareilly	133,167	129,462
Ahmedabad	185 889	216 777	Srinagar	122 618	126,344
Benares	213 079	203 804	Trichinopoly	104,721	123,512
Bangalore	159 046	189 485	Meerut	118,129	116 227
Agra	188 022	185 449	Surat	119,306	114 868
Cawnpore	202 797	178 557	Dacca	89,733	108,551
Allahabad	172,032	171 697	Nagpur	127,734	101,415
			Jubbulpore	90 533	100,651

* In 1906

India under the Crown.

For a brief sketch of Indian History from 326 B C, the date of Alexander's invasion of India, to 1858, see WHITAKER'S ALMANACK *for 1917, page 566 et seq*

IN 1857, during Earl Canning's administration a mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 10th May at Meerut and spread through the whole Bengal Army Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow and the Central India campaign stand out among the stirring events of that momentous time Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—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 Nov., 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 Legislative Councils were established *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who however, died in Nov., 1863

Sir John (*Lord*) *Lawrence* (1864–69) reformed the finances which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864) and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation

Lord Mayo (1869–72) effected many administrative reforms instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended

During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872–76) the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief In

The principal publications relating to India presented to Parliament in the past year were — Statistical Abstract 1908–9 to 1917–18 Moral and Material Progress Report, 1919, Review of the Trade of India in 1918–19, Indian Financial Statement for 1920–21, Home Accounts, 1918–19, Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1920–21 Return of Net Income and Expenditure 1916–17 to 1918–19 Trade Tables 1913–14 to 1917–18, Constitutional Reforms Proclamation of H.M. the King Emperor Reports of the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Act 1919 (Draft Rules), Draft Rules under the Government of India Act 1919 Proposals for a New Constitution for Burma, Meston Committee's Report on Financial Relations and connected paper containing views of Government of India, etc., thereon India Exchange and Currency Committee's Report, Army in India ("Esher") Committee's Report 'Verney Lovett Committee's Report on the Indian Medical Services, Report on the disturbances in the Punjab (1919), "Hunter" Committee's Report on the disturbances in the Punjab (1919), and connected paper, containing decision thereon. They can be purchased through any Bookseller, or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.

One inch Ordnance Survey Maps are published by the Survey of India, and can be obtained from the India Office Sale Agents, Messrs. E. Stanford, Ltd., 12 to 14 Long Acre, London, W.C. 2 (1*s.* to 1*s* 9*d* each).

1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty

Lord Lytton's administration (1876 80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India and by the Second Afghan War In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA

The peaceful term of the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local self government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms

His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884 88) In 1885-6 occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was annexed The N W frontier of Afghanistan was delimited the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1885.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters

The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894 99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since In 1896-7 an area of 307 000 sq ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong The frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia and China were also defined The general Customs tariff, abolished in 82, was reimposed in 1894.

Lord Curzon (1899-1904 and 1904 5) succeeded Lord Elgin In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1 In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq ms with a population of 60 millions Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation railways universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money lenders. The famine codes were amended. A new province, under the direct control of the Governor General in Council was created, called the North West Frontier Province (1901) The Aden and the Perso Afghan boundaries were delimited An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty During Lord Curzon's absence in England for a few months in 1904 *Lord Ampthill* occupied the post of Viceroy *Lord Curzon* was reappointed in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam He carried out great reforms in the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander in Chief in 1902), but differing from certain proposals made by the latter and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government he resigned (Aug 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905 The Prince of Wales (now H M King George) made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. For some years after 1905 there was agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907 In his Budget speech in 1907 the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration designed to associate the people more closely with the Government. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council and an Indian member to the Governor General's Council He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation and into the conditions of factory labour and action was taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was issued in Nov 1908 promising extended self government Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910 a Press Act to control printing presses, was passed

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1910 The Indian Legislative Council in June 1911 prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after 1 July, 1912, and a new Seditious Meetings Act was passed A great Durbar was held at Delhi on 12 December, 1911 by H M King George to announce his Coronation On this occasion the King Emperor also made announcements of new and far reaching steps in Indian policy, viz the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal of a Lieut-Governorship for Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical historical, and political grounds The provincial changes involved a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal as reconstituted is a compact Bengali speaking province, placed under a Governor in Council A new province, Bihar and Orissa was formed including Chota Nagpur and the Sambalpur district Assam again became a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner The reconstituted provinces came into existence on 1 April, 1912. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure were granted to local governments having a quasi permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency was arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, which enables them to dispose of growing sources of revenue, the control of the Government of India being relaxed A Royal Commission was appointed in 1912 to inquire into the public services in India In Dec., 1912, the Viceroy took formal possession of the new headquarters

at Delhi The State entry was marred by an attempt on the life of the Viceroy A Royal Commission was appointed in April, 1913, to examine and report on Indian Finance and Currency The outbreak of war in Europe in August 1914 was the signal for a great outburst of loyalty and devotion to the King Emperor on the part of the princes and peoples of India. Practically all the ruling chiefs placed their military forces and the resources of their states at the disposal of the Government and large forces of Indian troops were despatched for service in Europe Asia and Africa

Following on the outbreak of war serious disturbances were started in the Punjab and elsewhere by emigrants returning from Canada and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas Order was restored as a result of measures taken under the Defence of India Act which was passed in March 1915 Several tribal risings on the North West Frontier were promptly and rigorously suppressed Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy was extended from November 1915 to March 1916 The Viceroy announced in March 1916 that it had been decided eventually to abolish the system of indentured emigration from India Lord Hardinge put forward proposals for post war constitutional reforms

Lord Chelmsford succeeded in April 1916 A strong Commission was appointed to examine and report on the possibilities of further industrial development in India The year 1917 was marked by certain symptoms of unrest and the development of an agitation for constitutional changes towards self government or in its extreme form "Home Rule for India formulated by Mrs Besant and her party Restrictions afterwards removed were placed on Mrs Besant in consequence of her methods

The Mesopotamia Commission strongly criticised the administration from India of the early stages of the campaign The Public Services Commission appointed during Lord Hardinge's administration reported Three leading Indians attended the Imperial War Cabinet As regards indentured Indian labour in the Colonies, the Dominions representatives accepted the principle of reciprocity of treatment and commended to the favourable consideration of their Governments three general principles that the facilities for settlement accorded to Indians should not be less advantageous than those allowed to other Oriental nations that facilities should be accorded to educated Indians visiting the Colonies for travel and study and that Indians who have been permitted to settle should receive sympathetic treatment Action was taken against the Mahsuds and Mohmands on the North West Frontier The Lahore and Burma conspiracy trials were concluded and the leaders sentenced During the year the Viceroy made the following important announcements —The grant of King's Commissions to Indians a contribution of £100 000 000 towards the cost of the war, and further grants towards the improvement of education The special conditions arising from the war induced the Government of India to anticipate the findings of the Commission by organising at once as far as was possible the resources of the country, with a view to making India more self contained It also devoted itself to the supply of essential stores for the armies in the field, and a Munitions Board was created for the purpose of mobilising the resources of India for the war

Towards the end of 1917 the Secretary of State visited India in connexion with a development of constitutional progress, for some time under consideration by the Home and Indian Governments The Secretary of State and the Viceroy submitted their report to H M's Government in April 1918

The year 1918 was marked by some symptoms of unrest the Rowlatt Committee appointed in 1917 reported and revealed evidence of the association of the Bengal seditionists with German plots anti Moslem riots broke out in Berar and Muhammadans organised agitation leading to disturbances in Madras and Calcutta Recruiting for the Army broke all records the operations against the Marris were closed a War Conference was held at Delhi with the object of stimulating India's efforts in the war The Bombay Government took the first steps towards obligatory primary education a policy of more complete local self government was decided on by the Government of India Reckless speculations in Broach cotton prevailed and a certain amount of discontent due to high prices was manifested The Home Rule League continued its activities The influenza epidemic spread to India and it is estimated that over 7 million deaths in British India and Native States resulted The Industrial Commission appointed in 1916 issued a report its broad general conclusions were that—India is rich in raw materials and in industrial possibilities, but poor in manufacturing accomplishment The deficiencies in her industrial system are such as to render her liable to foreign penetration in time of peace and to serious dangers in time of war Her labour is inefficient she relies almost entirely on foreign sources for foremen and supervisors and her educated people have yet to develop a right tradition to industrialism Her stores of money lie inert and idle The necessity of securing the economic safety of the country and the inability of the people to secure it without the co operation and stimulation of government impose on government a policy of energetic intervention in industrial matters Two representatives of the Indian people appointed by the Government of India attended the Imperial War Cabinet in London In 1919 a bill was introduced into Parliament embodying the proposals of the Montagu Chelmsford Joint Report and eventually passed During the year considerable distress occurred in consequence of the partial failure of the 1918 autumn crops throughout Northern India and the Peninsula and relief measures were undertaken A strike of brief duration of mill hands due partly to economic and partly to political causes occurred in Bombay Serious disturbances in the Punjab and Delhi, resulting in many deaths followed on a "passive resistance movement inaugurated by Mr Ghandi against the Rowlatt' Bills introduced by the Government of India on the recommendation of the "Rowlatt Committee for renewing some of the powers which the Government had provided themselves during the War to deal with sedition The movement spread to Bombay, and the local government was forced to deport Mr Horniman the Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle* A Commission was appointed to enquire into the whole matter of the disturbances and the steps taken to suppress them The murder of the Amir and the subsequent events in Afghanistan were followed by an

inroad of Afghans and some frontier tribes into India, necessitating prompt military action by the Government of India. Hostilities were terminated in August and a treaty of peace concluded (*see* p 607). The attitude of the frontier tribes was, however, on the whole good. Committees were appointed (1) to enquire into the organization and procedure of the civil secretariat of the Government of India, (2) to enquire into the administration and organization of the Army in India, whose conduct of the late campaign on the North West Frontier, following the troubles with Afghanistan, was much criticised, and (3) to advise in regard to the future of currency and exchange, (4) to investigate the system of prison administration. The "Sadler" Commission on the Calcutta University reported during the year and made drastic proposals for recasting the Indian secondary and university educational system. After reviewing the changes in social and economic conditions which call for reorganisation and improvement in the educational system of Bengal, the Commissioners made recommendations, involving an additional annual expenditure of half a million sterling, and a non-recurrent expenditure of an equal amount, for the establishment of a wholly new system of administration for secondary and higher secondary education, the creation of a new type of institution to be known as an Intermediate College, providing not only preparation for the University, but also for vocational training, by means of a sound secondary education continued as a rule up to the age of 18, affording a good grounding for careers in agriculture, commerce and industry, and for the medical, engineering, and teaching professions, as well as for the ordinary science and arts courses of the University, the organisation of a special corps of western trained teachers, the immediate establishment of a self contained teaching University at Dacca, the creation of a genuine teaching University at Calcutta, a complete re casting of the system of governance of Calcutta University, the encouragement of women's education, and for the improvement of conditions under which students live (provision of hostels, playing fields etc.) After the publication of the report the Government of India, in October, introduced a Bill for the establishment of the proposed University at Dacca. A scheme for the amalgamation of the three Presidency banks was formulated, the recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee, appointed in 1917 for the extension and improvement of cotton cultivation in India aroused much interest, there was an awakening of interest in industrial enterprise in India attended, however, by some reckless speculation and, as elsewhere, the rise in prices necessitated improvement of pay in the various branches of the public service. The Union Government appointed a Commission to enquire into the Indian question in South Africa. Noteworthy features in the progress of India during the year were the appointment of an Indian, Lord Sinha, as Under Secretary of State for India in the Home Government, and the representation of India at the Peace Conference by two Indians, H.H. the Maharajah of Bikanir and Lord Sinha. The movement for compulsory elementary education continued to grow. The policy underlying the Government of India Act, 1919, mainly based on the recommendations of the "Montagu-Chelmsford" Report, viz., the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the Administration, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government, was carried forward a further stage in 1920 by the Home Parliament which, by rules, laid down the details of the constitution of the new Central and Provincial Governments (see pp. 589-90), and in furtherance of which elections were held during the year, preparatory to the inauguration of the new Councils early in 1921 by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. One section of the India Home Rule for India party, dissatisfied with the Act, threatened non-co-operation with the Government in the future working of the reforms, and with the assistance of some Muhammadans, Mr. Gandhi, a Hindu, commenced a movement to carry out the threat, but the support of the "Moderate" wing of the party including that of Mrs. Besant was given to the Government. A prominent and distinguished Indian, Lord Sinha, was designated as the first Governor of Bihar and Orissa. In consequence of the agitation in support of more lenient Peace terms for Turkey some Muhammadans estimated to number over 20,000, emigrated to Afghanistan, but many of these *Muhajarins* returned greatly disabused by the reception accorded to them. The Amir's representatives visited India and discussed with officers of the Indian Government the possibility of a resumption of more friendly relations. Bolshevik propaganda created an unhealthy political atmosphere in some quarters. Fighting with the Mahsuds on the North West frontier continued throughout the year, in consequence of which the Viceroy announced Government's intention to occupy Central Waziristan, and to continue the railway from Jamrud towards the Khyber. Unrest, due in some measure to labour trouble, evidenced by an unprecedented number of strikes, and partly to unsatisfied political aspirations, was prevalent during the year. Trade showed remarkable expansion, and crop forecasts were good. Government, in pursuance of its policy of making India commercially more self supporting, instituted several inquiries into various trades and industries, and appointed a committee to inquire as to whether the adoption of a system of preferential tariffs would be beneficial. Further steps towards employing more largely Indians in the various Government services and for the improvement of conditions of service and pay of both European and Indian members of the same were taken. Several large works programmes were sanctioned. A committee was appointed to inquire into the administration of the railways. The recommendation of the Exchange and Currency Committee for the linking of the rupee to gold and the adoption of an exchange rate equivalent to one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign, *i.e.*, an exchange rate of Rs. 10 to the £, was adopted. With a view to increasing banking facilities steps were taken to establish a large Imperial Bank. A *High Commissioner for India* in London, with a separate establishment, responsible to the Government of India for certain agency work, previously performed by the India Office, was appointed. The Army in India and the Medical Services Committees respectively reported and their conclusions are under consideration.

The recommendations of the Army in India Committee postulate —(1) control by the Government of India over Indian military

affairs, (2) giving to India a voice in Imperial defence and (3) allowing to the Imperial General Staff a considered influence on Indian military policy. To ensure uniformity of military policy between Great Britain and India the Committee recommend —a diminution of detailed control by the India Office abolition of the Military Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff either directly or through the Military Secretary at the India Office (appointed on his recommendation) to be the sole military adviser of the Secretary of State for India the attendance of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff at meetings of the India Council, the attendance of the Military Secretary of the India Office at meetings of the Army Council the Commander-in-Chief in India to be the administrative and executive head of the Army subject to the control of the Governor General in Council the appointment of Commander-in-Chief on the recommendation of and with the right of communicating with the Chief of the Imperial General Staff a Military Council of high staff and other officers to assist the Commander-in-Chief in India the abolition of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, decentralisation of responsibility by the creation of four commands. A majority of the Committee recommend the placing of production and supply under a Civilian Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council instead of under a Surveyor General, responsible to the Commander-in-Chief as recommended by the Minority. The Committee also recommend —Closer relations, co-operation in training distribution of high appointments, and adjustments of pay, between the British and Indian Armies, a corps of officers fitted to serve with either British or Indian troops the amalgamation of certain Corps, the removal of grievances more sympathetic treatment of all ranks, re-organisation of existing and the development and equipment of new, services.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act* (1773) which created the first Governor General, a Council of five members, and a supreme court with a chief judge, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act* (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed, in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter the trade of India was thrown open, while on the next renewal in 1833 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), which still regulates Indian affairs, all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act, as amended by Acts of 1889, 1907, 1915 and 1919, at least one half of the members of Council must have served in India for 10 years and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 12 and must not be less than 8, and is at present 8. Their term of office is now 5 years, with power of extension. There are now 3 Indian members. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the imperial and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced and the elective element extended special provision being made for the representation of landholders the professional classes Muhammadans and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut.-Governors. The Government of India Act (1912) created a Governor of Bengal established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners. The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 15 to 20 to establish new High Courts and to appoint temporary judges. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1915. The Government of India Act 1919 confers on provinces a larger measure of independence of the Government of India it distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature it provides for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local governments for the allocation of revenues to those governments and for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects it provides for the transfer of some provincial subjects to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers. It gives borrowing powers to local governments. It lays down that the 8 major provinces shall be governed, in relation to reserved subjects by a Governor in Council, and in relation to transferred subjects by a Governor acting with Ministers appointed from among the elected Members of the local legislative Council. It confers extended powers on local legislatures. For the Supreme or Central Government, it provides that the Legislature shall consist of the Governor-General and two Chambers viz the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. It provides for the appointment of an Auditor-General and a Public Services Commission on India. A Statutory Commission is to be appointed 10 years after the commencement of the Act for the purpose of enquiring among other matters, as to the desirability of a further extention of the principle of self-government in India.

INDIAN LAW.—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of (1) The enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them, (2) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law, (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—HIM GEORGE V

Secretary of State—The Rt Hon EDWIN SAMUEL MONTAGU, PC MP

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England and as a member of the Cabinet he is solely responsible to and represents the supreme authority of Parliament Subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India and no expenditure from Indian revenues is legal unless sanctioned by him and a majority of his Council In matters requiring secrecy (*e g* foreign policy and the affairs of native States) 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 Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office and at the office of the High Commissioner for India (*see* pp 246 247)

The King Emperor appoints the Governor General the Governors of the 8 major Provinces (Bengal, Madras Bombay the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa the Punjab the Central Provinces, and Assam) the Commander in Chief the Members of the Executive Councils of the Governor General and of Governors, and the Judges of the High Courts The appointments of Lieutenant Governor are made by the Governor General, subject to the Secretary of State's approval The term of these appointments, except judgeships is usually 5 years

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction the supreme executive authority in India in both civil and military affairs is the Governor General in Council The Governor General's Executive Council now contains 8 members including the the Commander in Chief (of whom one half must have served in India 10 years) as well as himself Ordinarily the opinion of the majority prevails but the Governor General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority In accordance with the Government of India Act 1919 and rules thereunder the *Indian Legislature* will consist of the Governor General and two Chambers viz the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (see p 589 as to their constitution) Except as otherwise provided by or under the Act a Bill will not be deemed to have been passed unless agreed to by both Chambers but the Act confers powers on the Governor General of securing essential legislation in emergencies, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council, of returning Bills for reconsideration and of vetoing proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of British India The Indian Budget is to be submitted to both Chambers and to be voted on by the Legislative Assembly except in regard to certain specified heads but the Governor General in Council may act notwithstanding a refusal or reduction of grants where essential to the discharge of his responsibilities and the Governor General may authorise expenditure necessary for the safety and tranquillity of British India or any part thereof Differences of opinion between the two Chambers may be referred for decision by the Governor-General to a joint meeting of members of both Chambers appointed for the purpose Although the Government will not in future command a majority in the Legislature, it is necessarily given the power to reject adverse votes since its responsibility is not to the Indian Legislature but to Parliament The seat of the Supreme Government is now at Delhi the summer headquarters being still at Simla

Business is conducted by 11 Departments Finance Foreign and Political Home Legislative Revenue and Agriculture Public Works Commerce Industry Education Army and Railway Each Department is in the charge of a Secretary to Government (the Foreign and Political Department has both a Foreign and a Political Secretary) and is under the care of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor General and his Council The Governor General himself superintends the Foreign and Political Department The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts loans, taxation opium currency banking mints &c The *Foreign and Political Department* conducts relations with Afghanistan Nepal and other conterminous countries and through its Political Residents and Agents in the various native States supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power The Political Residents in the Persian Gulf Muscat and Turkish Arabia look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters The *Home Department* deals with the civil service judicial affairs prisons police &c The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the *Legislative Department* The most important subjects that come before the *Revenue and Agriculture Department* are land revenue and surveys forests agricultural development famine and meteorology The *Public Works Department* deals with irrigation roads buildings &c The department of *Commerce* deals with trade and shipping customs excise ports post-office, telegraphs &c The department of *Industries* deals with munitions industries stores factories &c The Army is under the *Army Department* of which the Commander in Chief has charge in Council The *Education Department* has the control of education local government sanitation &c Railway administration is entrusted to a *Railway Department* which is in the charge of the Commerce Member of Council

British India is divided into 15 *Local Governments and Administrations* viz —Under Governors Madras Bombay, and Bengal, still termed Presidencies the United Provinces the Punjab Bihar and Orissa the Central Provinces and Assam under a Lieutenant Governor, Burma under Chief Commissioners who are under the immediate authority of the Governor General in Council, the North West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer Merwara Coorg, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal are permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner as the case may be In subordination to a C

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees *per mensem*.]

Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon Frederick John Napier, Baron Chelmsford, P C, G M S I, G C M G, G M I E, G B E *b* 1868 (assumed charge 4th April, 1916) *per mensem* Rs 20 900

Private Secretary, S R Hignell C I E (*offg*) Rs 2 250

Military Secretary, Lt Col R Verney, C I E, Rifle Brigade Rs 1 500

Comptroller of the Household, Major J Mackenzie, C I E 35th Sikhs Rs 1 390

Aides-de Camp, Capt A L B Anderson, 37th Lancers Capt D S Fraser, 18th Lancers Capt E R Hoare, 21st Lancers Capt the Hon D E F O'Brien Rifle Brigade Capt H C H Illingworth, M C, Rifle Corps *Indian Aide de-Camp* Subadar Major Amar Singh Thapa, Sardar Bahadur M C, 2/5th Gurkha Rifles Subadar Major Dalpat Singh Bahadur I O M 1/6th Jat L Infy

Surgeon, Bt Col R Heard Rs 1 200

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Members Lord Rawlinson G C B, G C S I G C M G, Commander in Chief in India (1919) Rs 8 333

Hons W M Hailey C S I C I E (*Finance*) Rao Bahadur B N Sarma (*Rev and Agri and Pub Wks*) Khan Bahadur Muhammad Shafi, C I E (*Education*) Sir G Barnes K C B, K C S I (*Commerce*) Sir T H Holland, K C S I, K C I E (*Industries*) Dr Tej Bahadur Sapru (*Law*), Sir W H H Vincent K C S I (*Home*) each Rs 6,667

Sec to Council,

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Finance Sec, E M Cook, C I F Rs 4,000

Jnt Sec, J E C Jukes Rs. 3 000

Financial Adviser (Military), E Burdon Rs. 3 500

Deputy do, Major G W Ross, D S O Rs 2,000

Pol tical Sec, Sir J B Wood, K C I E, C S I Rs 4 000

Dep Sec, Major G D Ogilvie Rs 2 000

Foreign Sec, H R. C Dobbs, C S I, C I E Rs 4,000

Dep Sec, A N L. Cater Rs 2,050

Home Sec, H McPherson, C S I Rs 4,000

Dep Sec, C W Gwynne, O B E Rs 2,000

Legislative Sec (offg), H M Smith, C I E Rs 3 500

Dep Sec, (vacant)

Army Dept Sec, Maj Gen Sir Alfred Bingley, K C I E, C B Rs 3 500

Deputy do, Lt. Col A Sharp, C M G Rs 2 100

**Revenue & Agru Sec*, J Hullah Rs 4 000

Dep Sec, C W Jacob Rs 2 000

**Insp Gen of Forests*, Sir G S Hart, K B E, C I E Rs 3 250

**Public Works Sec*, Sir S D A Crookshank K C M G, C B, C I E D S O M V O Rs 3 500

Deputy do, Lt Col H de L Pollard Lowsley C M G, C I F, D S O Rs 2,000

Insp Gen of Irrigation, Sir T R J Ward, C I E, M V O Rs. 3 500

Consulting Architect J Begg, F R I B A Rs. 2,500

Commerce Sec, C A Innes, C I F Rs 4,000

Deputy do, R C Ansorge Rs 3 000

Dir Gen of Commercial Intell, H A F Lindsay, C B E Rs 2,000

Director of Statistics, G F Shirras Rs 1,450

Industries and Munitions, Board of—President, Sir E Low, K C I E (Rs 4,000), A C Chatterjee, C I E (Rs 3,500), T Ryan, C I E. (*allnce* Rs 500)

Sec, F R R. Rudman Rs 1,775

Controllers—(Patents, &c) V Lough, Rs. 1 100, (*Printing, &c*) M J Cogswell, C I E Rs 2,250

Education Dept. Sec, H Sharp C S I, O L E Rs 4,000

Rail Bd Pres, Col W D Waghorn, C B, C M G Rs 5,000

Other Members, E. A S Bell, C I E, F. G R. Dawson each Rs 4,000

Sec H L Cole, *Jt Sec*, S. C Tomkins Rs 2,000 to Rs 2,500

Air Board—Sec A H Parker Rs 2 550

Reforms Office—Sec, S P O Donnell, C I E Rs 4,000

Advocate Gen, T C P Gibbons, K C Rs 3,000

Solicitor to Govt Sir C H Kesteven Rs 3 500

Compt and Auditor Gen, M F Gauntlett, C I E C B E Rs 4,500

Controller of Currency, A C McWatters Rs 3 250

Dir Central Intelligence Lt Col C Kaye, C S I, C I E C B E Rs 3,600

Director Gen of Posts & Telegraphs, G R. Clarke, O B E Rs 3 600

**Dir Gen Indian Medical Service*, Maj Gen W R Edwardes, C B, C M G Rs 3,500

Sanitary Commr, Lieut Col F H. G Hutchinson, I M S Rs 2,300 to Rs 2 [illegible]

Mint Masters, Calcutta, Lt Col A L C McCormick, C I E R E, (Rs 3,000), *Bombay*, Maj G H Willis, M V O, C I E, R.E Rs 2 000

Royal Indian Marine, Director of, Rear Admiral H L Mawbey, C B Rs 2 500

**Surveyor Gen of India*, Col C H D Ryder, C I E, D S O Rs 3 000

**Dir Geol Survey*, Sir H H. Hayden, Kt, C S I, C I E, Dr E H Pascoe (*actg*) Rs.2,000

**Dir Bot Survey*, Lt Col A T Gage, I M S Rs 1,800

**Dir Zool Survey*, N Annandale, B.A. Rs 1,

Dir Gen of Arch, Sir J H Marshall, C I E Rs 2 000

Explosives Chief Insp, Dr N L Sheldon Rs 1,450

Electrical Adviser, J W Meares Rs 1 800

**Agricul Adviser &c*, S Milligan Rs 2,750

**Dir Gen of Observatories*, G T Walker, C S I, F R S D Sc Rs 2,000

Chief Insp of Mines, G P Adams, C B E Rs 2 000

Actuary, H G W Meikle Rs 2 000

Agents to Gov Gen Central India, Lt Col F R. Beville, C I E *Rajputana* Hon Lt Col R. E Holland, C I E, *Baluchistan*, Lt Col A B Dew, C S I, C I E each Rs 4,000

Residents Hyderabad, Hon Sir S. M Fraser, K C S I, C I F (Rs 4,000), *Mysore*, Hon W P Barton, C I E (Rs.4,000), *Kashmir*, Lt. Col C J Windham, C I E (Rs 2,750), *Baroda*, Lt Col D B Blakeway, C I E. (Rs.2,750), *Nepal (Envoy)*, Lt Col R L. Kennion, C I E (Rs 2,750), *Gwalior*, W E Jardine, C I E (Rs 2 400), *Jaipur*, Lt Col. R. A E Benn, C I E (Rs 2,400), *Mewar (Udaipur)* W H J Wilkinson, C I E. (Rs 2,400), *Wazirstan*, J A O Fitzpatrick, C I E, O B Rs.2,750

Political Residents Persian Gulf, Lt -Col A P Trevor, C S I, C I E (*actg*) (Rs 2,250) (*see also* p. 607), *Aden*, Maj -Gen. James Marshall Stewart, C B (Rs 3,000)

* These officers are members of the Board of Scientific Advice.

direct with the Provincial Government, he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction There are about 270 Districts in British India

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Punjab Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council Lower Burma has a *Chief Court* The Central Provinces, Berar, Oudh, Sind, North West Frontier Province, and Upper Burma have each a *Judicial Commissioner's Court*

CONSTITUTION OF THE TWO CHAMBERS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE TO BE INAUGURATED IN 1921.

The Council of State

President, The Hon A P Muddiman, C S I , C I E.

	In									
	Madras	Bombay	Bengal	United Provinces	Punjab	Bihar and Orissa	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Total
Members *elected* by constituencies to represent										
Non Muhammadans	4	3	3	3	1	2			1	17
Muhammadans	1	2	2	2	2	1				10
European Commerce		1	1					1		3
Sikhs					1					1
General Population							1	1		2
Total *elected*	5	6	6	5	4	3	1	2	1	33
Total, *nominated**										20
Grand Total										53

* Of whom not more than 20 may be officials and one will be nominated as the result of an election in Burma

The Legislative Assembly

President, The Hon A B Whyte

	Madras	Bombay	Bengal	United Provinces	Punjab	Bihar and Orissa	Central Provinces	Assam	Burma	Delhi	
Members *elected* by constituencies to represent											
Muhammadans	10	7	6	8	3	8	3	2			
Muhammadans	3	4	6	6	6	3	1	1			
Europeans	1	2	3	1				1	1		
Landholders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
European Commerce	1	2									
Indian National Chamber of Commerce			1								
Europeans					2				3		
Rural population										1	
Total, *elected*	16	16	17	16	12	12	5	4	4	1	103
											43
											146

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS *

Under the Government of India Act 1919, and rules made thereunder, the local governments are given a larger measure of independence of the Supreme Government. The Act distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures of the Provinces from the functions of the Governor General in Council and the Indian Legislature. The Supreme Government is given authority over certain subjects classified as Central, such as defence political relations railways tariffs etc. Other administrative heads classified as Provincial viz. local self government, public health education public works, water supply land revenue administration famine relief agriculture excise administration of justice etc. are wholly or partly handed over to Provincial Governments with responsibility subject to certain limitations, within their own areas for administering them. In the eight major Governors Provinces—i.e. Madras Bengal Bombay, the United Provinces Bihar and Orissa the Central Provinces, the Punjab and Assam provincial subjects are further divided into "reserved" and "transferred" subjects the administration of, and responsibility for which, will rest with the Governor and his Executive Council and with the Governor and Ministers respectively. Ministers will be chosen from among the elected members of the Legislative Council by, and hold office during the pleasure of, the Governor. They will be directly responsible to the Legislative Council for the administration of the "transferred subjects but may be over ruled by the Governor if he considers their policy inconsistent with the discharge of his responsibilities.

The Act legislates for a transition from a bureaucratic to a self government system and for the gradual transfer of more subjects to the Ministers. Matters of departmental or minor importance will be dealt with as a rule by the Governor his Council and the Ministers sitting in conclave but the decision on reserved subjects will rest with the Governor in Council and that on transferred subjects with the Ministers subject to the Governor's intervention and control.

Legislative Councils will have an elected majority and normally a life of three years but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. The previous sanction of the Governor General in Council will only be required in future to the introduction of certain classes of Provincial Bills. The Governor has powers of veto in regard to proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquility of his Province or any part of it or of another Province and can secure legislation essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for reserved subjects. Such Bills must be sent to the Governor General for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure but in emergencies the Governor General may assent to them subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council. The Governor has powers of assenting to or withholding assent to, or of returning for reconsideration other Bills, but must in certain circumstances send them to the Governor General for consideration who may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure.

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The populations are according to the Census of 1911.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS OF THE EIGHT MAJOR PROVINCES

	Legislative Councils of							
	Madras	Bombay	Bengal	United Provinces	Punjab	Bihar and Orissa	Central Provinces	Assam
Members *elected* by constituencies to represent —								
Non Muhammadans	65*	46†	46	60	20	48	28	20
Muhammadans	13	27	39	29	32	18	4	12
Indian Christians	5							
Europeans	1	2	5	1		1		
Anglo Indians	1		2					
Landholders	6	3	5	6	4	5	2	
Universities	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Planting Interests	1					1		5
Commerce and Industry	5	7	15	7	2		1	1
Sikhs					12			
Mining Interests						2	1	
General Urban Population							1	1
Total *elected*	98	86	113	100	71	76	36	39
Total *nominated*, including Members of the Executive Councils	29	25	26	23	22	27	34	14
Grand Total	127	111	139	123	93	103	70	53
[Of the nominated members not more than the following numbers will be officials]	19	16	18	16	14	18	8	7

* 28 seats reserved for Non Brahmans. † 7 seats reserved for Mahrattas.

In Governors Provinces and in Burma certain sources of revenue are allocated to the local governments as sources of provincial revenues and the amount of contributions from local governments towards the support of the Central Government will be fixed for 1921 22 and succeeding years The contributions proposed to be required to be made by local governments in 1921 22 are (in lakhs of rupees) Madras 348 Bombay 56 Bengal, 63 United Provinces 240 Punjab, 175, Burma, 64 Central Provinces and Berar 22 Assam, 15 Borrowing powers are also conferred

An important change is made in regard to Provincial Budgets which will in future be voted on by the Legislative Councils who are thus given, for the first time, a voice in the disposal of provincial revenues, but the Governor has power to act, in respect of a demand for reserved subjects notwithstanding a refusal or a reduction of grants, if the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for the subject and in cases of emergency he can authorise such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of his Province Certain heads of expenditure will not require an annual vote, thus avoiding a deadlock in case of irresponsible action by the Legislative Council in the matter of supply

Of the members nominated to the Indian Legislature and Provincial Legislative Councils some will represent certain communities and interests Males over 21 years of age possessing certain qualifications (residence within the constituency and the possession of certain property qualifications, the payment of land revenue, rent, local taxes income tax or municipal rates) are eligible for the franchise Women are not qualified for registration, but the disqualification may be removed in certain circumstances in any Province, or in all The franchise is low and will give the vote to small cultivators and some wage earners, and it is estimated that the first electorate will comprise over 5 000,000 persons

(1) MADRAS (area, 142,330 sq miles, pop 41,405,404) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801 With a coast line of 1 730 miles the province has no good natural harbour but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense The province is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State Rice, millet and other food grains, oilseeds, cotton indigo, spices tobacco tea &c, are cultivated Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west About 90 per cent. of the people are Hindus There are about 1,200,000 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon some only temporarily The languages principally spoken are Tamil and Telugu Madura (134 130) and Trichinopoly (123,512), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 518,660

Governor, H E the Rt Hon Baron Willingdon G C S I, G C I E, G B E (April, 1919) Rs 10,000
Private Sec, A C Duff Rs 1 750
Milit Sec, Major K O Goldie O B E Rs 1,000
Aides de Camp, Capt H F Parbury M C
Capt N S de Brath, Risaldar Yakub Khan
Surgeon, Maj D P Johnstone O B I F A M C Rs 1 650

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

Hons Diwan Bahadur Sir Perungavur Ramgopala Achariyar C I E K C S I, L Davids m C S I C G Todhunter, C S I each Rs 5 333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Sec A R Knapp R F Rs 3 750
Revenue Dept Sec N E Majendbanks C I I Rs 3 000
Local Municipal & Sec F J Richard Rs 2 600
Home Sec Diwan Bahadur R Runa Chandra Rao Avargal, C I E Rs 1,600
Public Works Secs W I J Howley C S I, (Rs 3 000) Lt Col F Painardiston D S O R I (extra allowance, Rs 250), W Hutton Rs 2 875
Board of Revenue L E Buckley, C S I (Rs 3 750), M E Couchman (Rs 3 500) A R Graham, L T Harris, N Macmichael (*actg*) Rs 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, The Hon Sir J E P Wallis Rs 5 000
Judges Hons Sir Abdur Rahim Sir W B Ayling F Du Pre Oldfield T S Aiyar, C G Spencer V M C Trotter T V S Ayyar W W Phillips, C F Napier and C V K Sastriyar Rs 4,000

(2) BOMBAY.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662) and was made over by Charles II to the East India Company in 1668 The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State Sind was conquered in 1843 The province (including *Sind* but not *Aden* and *Perim* which are also attached to it) contains 122 979 square miles (about equal in size to the British Isles) with a population of 19 626 477 Eastern Sind is desert The administration of Sind (which occupies about two fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate About 76 per cent of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent Muhammadans The Parsis who are very prominent in trade are mainly found in Bombay Marathi, Gujarati Sindhi, and Kanarese are the principal languages Millet and other food grains and oilseeds are cultivated Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad The chief railway systems are the Bombay Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the Indian Midland) eastwards, south eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North Western Railway system Ahmedabad (216 777), Poona (158 856), Surat (114 868) and Karachi (151 903) the capital and chief port of Sind are the most important cities For Aden and Perim *see* p 595

CHIEF CITY, Bombay Population, 979,445.

Governor, H E Sir G A Lloyd, G C I E, D S O (Dec 1918) Rs 10,000
Private Sec, W P Cowie, C I E Rs 1,675

Military Sec, Lt Col T G Greig C I E
Aides de Camp, Capt C Brooke Short It the Hon J A P Verney, M C *Indian A D C* Subadar Major Balkrishna Rav, Sardar Bahadur
Surgeon, Capt W Ross Stewart, I M S Rs 1 200

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

Hons Sir G Carmichael K C S I G S Curtis C S I Sir I Rahimtoola, C I E each Rs 5 333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Sec, P J Meal, C I E Rs 3 750
Political & Sec, A Montgomerie Rs 2 200
Gen, Judcl Sec J C Ker Rs 2 500
Public Works Secs F St. John (Rs 3 000), R J Kent Rs 2 875
Legal Sec, A C Wild Rs 2 400
Additional Sec and Reforms Commr, C M Seddon Rs 3 500
Commr in Sind, H S Lawrence, C S I Rs 3 750

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Ch Justice, The Hon Sir Norman C Macleod Rs 5 000
Judges Hons Sir J A Shah A B Marten M H W Hayward D M Pratt A M Kaiim C G H Fawcett, Sir C H Setalvad (*addtl*) each Rs 4 000
Judicial Comm Court and Jail Comm J C Crump (Rs 3 500) *all Jail Comm* N W Kemp C A Kincaid C V O I Raymond (*temp*) B C H Calcraft Kennedy (Rs 3 000) A H S Aston (*act*) Rs 2 600

(3) BENGAL (area of newly constituted province, 78 699 sq miles, with population of 45 483 077) was placed under a Lieutenant Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India but subsequently the province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached in 1905 and combined with Assam while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. This partition was revoked in 1911 and Bengal now includes five Bengali speaking divisions. About 53 per cent of the population are Muhammadans and 45 per cent Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Hindi. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, jute, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and coal. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running north, and the Bengal Nagpur, south, from Calcutta, are also important. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of three members created in 1910. Important cities are Dacca (108 551) now the second capital, and Howrah (179,006) a great jute manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop, including suburbs and Howrah, 1 222,313.

Governor, H E the Rt Hon Earl of Ronaldshay, G C I E (March, 1917) Rs 10,000
Private Secy, W R Gourlay, C I E. Rs 2 050
Military Sec, Major H G Vaux Rs 1 250
Aides de Camp, Capt E A Haskett Smith, Lieut C B Lyon, 21st Lancers
Indian A.D.C., Risaldar Major Hira Singh Bahadur, I.D.S.M., 29th Lancers.
Surgeon to the Governor, Major J. D Sandes, I M.S. ..... Rs. 2,200

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

Sir H Wheeler K C I E, C S I Sir J C Cumming, K C I E, C S I, Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab K C S I, K C I E I O M each Rs 5 333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec, H I Stephenson, C S I C I E Rs 3 750
Judl Sec, H P Duval Rs 2 250
Rev Sec, M C McAlpin Rs 2 100
Gen Sec J S S O'Malley, C I E Rs 2 200
Ins Sec A Marr Rs 2 100
Legislative Sec J F Graham Rs 2 250
Public Works Secs, (*Bldgs &c*) C P Walsh (Rs 2 750) (*Irrign &c*) F A A Cowley C I E Rs 3 000
Addtl Sec H E Sprv (*offg*) Rs 1 800

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, The Hon Sir L Sanderson K Rs 6 000
Judges Hons Sir J G Woodroffe Sir A Mukherji C S I Sir N R Chatterji W Ivemon I W Richardson C P Beachcroft H Walmsley, W F Greaves P B Newbould Nawab Sir Syed Shamsul Huda K C I E G C Rankin, C C Ghose P I Buckland (*addtl*), A Majid (*addtl*) each Rs 4 000

(4) The UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH called 'North Western Provinces and Oudh' until 1902 (area 107 267 sq miles pop 47 182 044) forms the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W of Bengal lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. Originally (excluding Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency but in 1835 a separate administration was formed and a Lieutenant Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief products are wheat rice barley pulse tobacco, millet cotton sugar and oilseeds. About 85 per cent of the population are Hindus and 14 per cent Muhammadans. Hindi and Western Hindi are the chief tongues. The province is served by the East Indian Oudh and Rohilkhand and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. In 1887 a legislative Council was established. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (185 449) containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture the sacred Hindu city of Benares (203 804) the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (178 557), Bareilly (129,462) and Meerut (116 227).

CHIEF CITY (Agra) Allahabad. Pop 171 697
„ (Oudh), Lucknow. Pop 259 798

Lieutenant Governor (*Governor designate*) The Hon Sir S H. Butler, K C S I, C I E (Feb 1918) Rs 10 000
Priv Sec, Capt V F Gamble Rs 1 000
Aide de Camp, Capt A. D G S Batty
Chief Sec to Govt, M Keane (*s p t*) Rs 3 000
Revenue Sec, H S Crosthwaite Rs 2 700
Financial Sec, L A H Blunt O B E (*offg*) Rs 2 050
Judicial Sec, Kunwar Maharaj Singh C I E (*offg*) Rs 1 000
Public Works Secs, (*Bldgs, &c.*) H M Willmott (*Irrign*) A. W E Standley . each Rs 2 500
Board of Revenue, H. C Ferard, C S I, C I E H M R Hopkins, L. C. Porter, C S I, C I E O B E (*offg*) ..... each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Chief Justice, The Hon Sir Grimwood Mears Rs 5,000

Judges, Hons. Sir G. E. Knox, K.B.O. ; Sir Pramada Charan Banarji; W. Tudball; Muhammad Rafiq; T. C. Piggott; C. H. Walsh, K.C. ; A. E. Ryves (*actg.*); Rai Bahadur Gokul Prasad (*actg.*); Shah Muhammad Sulaiman (*actg.*); Kanhaiya Lal Rai Bahadur (*actg.*) .....each Rs. 4,000

Judicial Commr. of Oudh, B. Lindsay ...Rs. 3,500
Add. do., L. Stuart, C.I.E. ; S. R. Daniels (*offg.*) Rs. 3,333

(5) The PUNJAB (area, 99,222 sq. miles; pop. 19,583,128) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849. Up to 1853 it was under a Board of Administration, who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Timber is scarce. More than half the population are Muhammadans, and more than a third are Hindus. The Sikhs number about 2,883,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Punjabi and Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western and Southern Punjab Railways serve the province. Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 152,756 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 228,687.

Lieutenant-Governor (*Governor designate*), The Hon. Sir Edward D. Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (May, 1919).....Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Major G. C. S. Black, O.B.E. Rs. 1,150
Chief Sec. to Govt., J. P. Thompson, C.S.I. Rs. 3,000
Jt. Chief Sec. L. French, C.I.E., C.B.E. ...Rs. 2,500
Revenue Sec., E. A. A. Joseph.....Rs. 2,450
Financial Sec., B. T. Gibson ..... Rs. 2,450
Additnl. Sec., Shaikh Ashgar Ali, C.B.E. Rs. 2,500
Public Works Secs., (*Irrign.*) F. W. Woods, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,000); H. W. M. Ives; and (*Bldgs. and Roads*) A. S. Montgomery.....Rs. 2,750
Financial Commrs., Sir H. J. Maynard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ; P. J. Fagan, C.S.I. .....each Rs. 3,500
Police Dept., Inspector-General, A. C. Stewart, M.V.O. .....Rs. 2,600
Dir. of Agric., C. A. H. Townsend .....Rs. 2,450
Educ. Dept., *Dir. of Public Instrn.*, W. T. Wright Rs. 2,250

HIGH COURT, PUNJAB AND DELHI.

Chief Judge, The Hon. Shadi Lal .....Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. W. Chevis; H. S. Smith; W. A. le Rossignol; A. B. Broadway; L. H. Leslie Jones; S. Wilberforce (*actg.*); C. L. Dundas (*offg.*).....each Rs. 4,000

(6) BURMA is bounded by Tibet on the north, by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, and by Assam, Bengal and the sea on the west. It is the largest province, having a total area of 230,839 sq. miles, about equal to Spain and Portugal, with a population of 12,115,217. These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Aracan 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 in 1885. The Shan States are administered by local sawbwas, or chiefs, under the superintendence of a political officer. The province is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased over 15 per cent. in 10 years. The inhabitants belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. Burmese and Karen are the chief languages. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, so far as the Indian Empire is concerned, is the religion of 86 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jadestone, and wolfram. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railways have reached Myitkina, on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salwin basin. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has a Legislative Council consisting of 30 members, 26 nominated (including 12 officials) and 2 elected, besides 2 extra members.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon. Pop. 293,316.
" " UP. BURMA, Mandalay. Pop. 138,299.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir Reginald Hy. Craddock, K.C.S.I. (Feb., 1918) Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Capt. P. W. Heanly, Rifle Brig. Rs. 800
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. F. T. Drake-Brockman, 7th Lancers .....Rs. 500
Chief Sec., F. Lewisohn .....Rs. 3,000
Revenue Sec., P. E. Jamieson .....Rs. 1,700
Public Works Secs., H. E. W. Martindell (Rs. 2,750; J. D. Stuart .....Rs. 2,300
Financial Commr., R. E. V. Arbuthnot Rs. 3,500
Settlement Commr., J. S. Furnivall .....Rs. 2,200
Development Commr., J. Mackenna, C.I.E. Rs. 3,500

CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Chief Judge, The Hon. Sir D. H. R. Twomey Rs. 4,000
Judges, Hons. S. M. Robinson; Maung Kin; A. E. Rigg; C. P. R. Young .....each Rs. 3,500

Judicial Commissioner (*Upper Burma*), L. H. Saunders .....Rs. 3,500

(7) BIHAR AND ORISSA (area of new province, 83,181 sq. miles, with pop. of 34,490,084). This province, which came into existence on 1 April, 1912, comprises Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur, hitherto forming part of Bengal, as well as the Sambalpur district transferred to Bengal from

the Central Provinces in 1905. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures The population is exceedingly dense Orissa and Chota Nagpur are ill watered and liable to drought Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable sea board The highlands of Chota Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population The Patna High Court came into existence on March 1, 1916 Bihar and Orissa yields the greater part of India's output of coal and mica Rice, wheat, oilseeds sugar, and tobacco are cultivated The bulk of the people are Hindus and the great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri, in Orissa There is a variety of languages, Hindi and Oriya being the chief The railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North Western, and Bengal Nagpur

CHIEF CITY, Patna Population 136,153

Governor (designate) Lord Sinha of Raipur, P C Rs 8,333

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

Hons Sir W Maude, K C I E, C S I H le Mesurier, C S I, C I E, Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahay each Rs 5,000
Chief Sec, G Rainy C I E Rs 3 000
Fin Sec, J D Sifton Rs 2 000
Revenue and Judl Sec, J A Hubback Rs 2 000
Public Works Secs, (*Irrign*) C B Mellor (*offg*) Rs 2 700 (*Bldgs and Rds*) W S Bremner (*temp*), Rs 3,000
Reforms Sec, J Reid Rs 2 200
Edn and Municipal Sec, M G Hallett (*temp*), Rs 1,500
Board of Revenue, Member of, L F Morshead (*s p t*) Rs 3 500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Hon Sir T F D Miller Rs 5 000
Judges, Hons Sir B K Mullick Rai Bahadur Jwala Prashad W S Coutts C I E, Praffulla Ranjan Das, I C Adami Sir J Buckmill, each Rs 4,000

(8) The CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (area, Central Provinces alone 82 057 sq miles, pop 10 859,146) The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur The country hilly and forest clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Hindi and Marathi The province which is served by the Indian Midland Great Indian Peninsula and the Bengal Nagpur Railways possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds and cotton There are cotton mills at Nagpur

Since 1st October, 1903, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces Berar (area, 17 766 sq miles pop 3 057,162) which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853 in payment of arrears and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army) In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely agricultural It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 101,415.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Governor (designate), Sir F Sly K C S I, Rs 6,0
Chief Sec, A E Nelson Rs 3 000
Second Sec, H C Gowan Rs. 2,000
Third Sec, J F Dyer Rs 1,900
Sec Legal Dept, H S Munje Rs 736
Public Works Secs (*Bldgs & Roads*) Col J P Blakeway, C M G, R E (Rs 3 250), and (*Irrign*) Lt Col S G Rivett Carnac R E Rs 3,125
Judicial Commrs, Sir H V Drake Brockman, J K. Batten (Rs 3,500) H F Hallifax J C Mittra, F W A Prideaux, O B E P S Kotval (*temp*), each Rs 3,000, R H Maenair (*offg*) Rs 2 950
Financial Commr, H A Crump, C S I Rs 3 500

BERAR

Commr, B P Standen C S I, C I E Rs 3 000

(9) ASSAM (area, 53 015 sq miles pop 6,713,635) was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825 It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912 A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Sylhet and Gauhati respectively The people are mainly Hindus and Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Bengali and Assamese The Assam Bengal railway serves the province Tea and rice are the principal products Assam contains nearly 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea gardens Seat of Government Shillong Population 13,639

Governor (designate), Sir W Marris K C I E, Rs 5,500
Chief Secretary, A W Botham C I E Rs 2 200
Second Sec A R Edwards Rs 2 200
Public Works Sec, J N Taylor, C I E (*offg*) Rs 3,000

(10) The NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara Peshawar Kohat Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan (area, 13 418 sq miles, pop 2 196,933 partly estimated) Attached to the Province are the five trans border political agencies of Malakand, Khyber Kurram, Tochi and Wano together with tribal areas under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five settled districts first above mentioned (estimated area 25 500 sq miles, estimated population 1 622 094) The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds cotton, &c It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar Population, 97 935.

Chief Commr, The Hon Sir A H Grant, K C I E C S I Rs 4 000
Secretary to Chief Commr Major A C Tancock, Rs 2,400
Judicial Commr F P Rennie Rs 2,750
Rev Commr, S E Pears, C I E Rs 2,750

Agent in Rajputana ex officio Chief Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer Population, 86,222.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon Lieut-Col R E. Holland, C I E. ... ...Rs. 4,000

(12) COORG (area, 1,582 sq miles, pop 174 976) annexed in 1834 The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority

Chief Com, TheHn W P Barton, C I E Rs 4 000

(13) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area 54 228 sq ms pop 414 412) was constituted a separate administration in 1888 under the Governor General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier The districts it comprises (Sibi Quetta Pishin Thal Chotiali Nushki Zhob Chagai Nasirabad and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamuk (1879) partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts and is sparsely populated A large part of the people lead a pastoral nomad life In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans The Afghan Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896–7 To Chaman on this frontier a railway runs *via* Quetta and is continued to Dalbandin, where there is a caravan route (358 miles) opened in 1896 with wells rest houses, telegraphs &c to Persian Seistan The Khan of Kalat the head of a loose confederacy receives about £19 000 per annum for quit rents, subsidy, &c British troops occupy Quetta commanding the Bolan Pass and have the treaty right to occupy any other position

Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan Lt Col Hon A B Dew, C S I C I E Rs 4 000
Rev and Judl Commr, Lt Col H Stewart, C I E Rs 2 750

(14) DELHI —This province (area 557 sq miles pop 392 828) was constituted on October 1 1912 out of the Punjab division of Delhi in pursuance of the policy announced by H M the King Emperor at the Delhi Durbar in December 1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi

Chief Commissioner, H P Tollinton (*offg*) Rs 4 000

(15) The ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area 3 143 sq miles, pop 26 459) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal Since 1858 Port Blair, in South Andaman has been used as an Indian penal settlement Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour is obtained The *Nicobar Islands* almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869 They comprise 19 islands The principal products are coco nuts

Chief Commissioner, Lt Col M W Douglas, C S I, C I F Rs 3,000

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited) distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency in which they are included (Pop 10 600)

Aden and Perim From old time the peninsula of Aden situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade route between Europe and the East has been an important trade centre Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance It was occupied by the British in 1839 It is now a great coaling station and port of call and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire Aden and Perim—a small unfortified island serving as a coaling station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea occupied in 1857—form part of the Bombay Presidency and have an area of 80 square miles and a population of 46 165 (1911) Aden is a free port The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations The total trade in 1918 19 was £10 045 000 In 1918–19 1 423 vessels called at Aden and 248 at Perim The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises the neighbouring Arab tribes both in land and along the coast (Hadramaut) from the Straits of Bab el Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Sair

Aden Political Resident Maj Gen James Marshall Stewart, C B *per mensem* Rs 3,000

The *Kuria Muria* Islands to the S of Oman, have been in British possession since 1854 In 1834 the East India Company occupied *Sokotra* (area 1 400 sq miles) 150 miles from Cape Guardafui which has a pastoral Muhammadan population roughly estimated at 5,000 mainly Arabs A formal protectorate was established in 1886 The Sheikh receives a small subsidy and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign Power

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS

THE higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1 Open competitive examination in England 2 The Indian Army 3 The patronage of the Secretary of State 4 The patronage of the Local Governments

The Civil Service of India —The annual examination ordinarily commences in London Aug 1 Candidates must be over 21 and under 24 on Aug 1 in the year of examination Application for permission to compete must be made on or before June 1, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary Civil Service Commission London, W 1 Examination fee, £8 Selected candidates are on probation in England for one year, and receive an allowance of £200 if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State, conduct themselves well, and comply with all the rules laid down for their guidance A final examination is held in Indian law language, &c An allowance of £40 on account of passage to India (£50 in case of passage to Rangoon) will be paid to newly appointed civilians In case of failure to pass the final examination or failure to execute the usual covenant and to proceed to India, all allowances received must be refunded The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences usually at Rs 7 200 a year No person will be eligible for admission to the Indian Civil Service who has made before any tribunal established under the Military Service Acts, 1916, an application for the issue to him of a certificate of exemption from the provisions of those Acts on the ground of a conscientious objection to the undertaking of combatant service

Concessions as to the age limits, in the case of candidates who have served in the Army or Navy, are made, and full particulars can be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners

The Indian Army — Candidates for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners Candidates must be between 17½ and 19 years of age (21 in the case of candidates already serving in the Army, for which the upper limit of age will be 21) Of the cadetships for the Indian Army offered some are allotted to King's India Cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India and by the War Office, the remainder being offered to candidates in the order of their passing the entrance examination At the end of the period of training at Sandhurst, cadets recommended for commissions are gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army On appointment to an Indian regiment, an officer's minimum initial pay is at the present moment Rs 425 a month (equals £42 10s at present exchange of 2s per rupee). Regulations and examination papers can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office Imperial House Kingsway W C

Indian (Imperial) Police Force —It has been announced that a competitive examination will be held in London and other centres in the summer of 1921 in conjunction with the Army and Air Force Examination A fee of £4 will be required from candidates examined in London, and a larger fee from those examined in other centres At the time of a candidate's birth his father must have been a natural born British subject, but exceptions to this condition may be made in the case of candidates who have served in His Majesty's Armed Forces during the war Candidates must be above 19 and under 22 years of age on Aug 1 1921 must be unmarried, and if they marry before reaching India will be required to forfeit their appointments. Applications to compete at the examination must be made on forms to be obtained from the India Office Whitehall, London, and must be returned not later than April 30, 1921 Successful candidates will be required to undergo a strict medical examination, will be examined as to their ability to ride, and will be required to provide themselves with uniform, towards which a contribution of £30 will be made by the India Office Newly appointed officers may be required to provide themselves, in India, with a horse and saddlery, towards the cost of which the Government may contribute up to Rs 600. Free passage to India will be granted to probationers The initial pay for officers recruited in the United Kingdom is Rs 325 per month, plus an overseas allowance of Rs 125 per month in the case of probationers with non Indian domicile The pay proceeds by increments to Rs. 900, and thence to Rs 1,400 per month, subject to efficiency bars There are superior appointments (not reserved, however, exclusively for officers so recruited), with pay proceeding from Rs 1,600 to Rs. 3,000 per month Officers are subject to certain Leave, Pension, and Provident Fund Rules, details of which may be obtained from the India Office

The patronage of the *Secretary of State for India* is small, and is now chiefly dependent on the requirements of the Government of India in the Judicial Department. Some appointments to the *Indian Educational Service*, which includes teaching and inspecting posts, are made on the recommendation of a Selection Committee, constituted by the Secretary of State for India, from among candidates who must have received a liberal education and who seem to be most suitable by the Board of Education or the Scottish Education Department The age is usually from 23 to 30 Appointments are in the first instance for two years, the salary beginning at Rs 400 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs 50 a month to Rs 1,250 with prospects of promotion if service is extended Officers of non Indian domicile receive additional (Overseas) pay of Rs 150 per month during the first few years, but the amount is increased later Initial salary and date of increments will be ordinarily determined in future by age Appointments of Chaplains of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland to the Indian Ecclesiastical establishments are normally made, on the occurrence of vacancies by the Secretary of State for India from amongst candidates nominated by the Indian Chaplaincies Board of the Church of England and the General Assembly's Committee on Indian Churches respectively Church of England candidates must be between 27 and 34 years of age and Church of Scotland candidates must be under 34 years of age On appointment chaplains are on probation for two years and receive a salary of Rs 600 per month rising by annual increments to Rs 1 300 per month

The superior Engineer establishment of the *Indian Public Works Department* is engaged on the construction and maintenance of the various public works undertaken by the State in India In 1920 the Europeans appointed by the Secretary of State for India were selected from among candidates who had served in His Majesty's forces during the war and who were in possession of certain University engineering degrees or diplomas, or not being able to produce one of the recognised degrees or diplomas, had received a general education high enough to fit them to receive proper professional training and to become members of the engineering profession, had received some technical education in engineering and had some practical training and experience in engineering as civilians and in military or quasi military service In 1920 only those who had been born on or after Aug 2, 1893, and on or before Aug 1, 1898 were considered The pay and allowances of Europeans so appointed commence at Rs 525 a month in case of men under 24 years of age, but candidates, if above 24, are credited with service as though they had been appointed in their 24th year The pay rises by annual increments to Rs 1,625 per month, with possibilities of promotion to higher posts There is a prospect of pension, and there is also a Provident Fund European candidates in India and Mesopotamia, if considered suitable, were required to appear before a Local Advisory Committee in India Appointments are usually made in July in each year From time to time appointments to the Locomotive, Carriage, Wagon and Traffic Departments of Indian State Railways are made, full information regarding which can be obtained from the Public Works Secretary, India Office, London

Further information regarding these and other Indian appointments, viz., to the Indian Agricultural, Civil Veterinary, Geological, Medical, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing, Royal Indian Marine and Bengal Pilot Services, and of Forest Engineers, can be obtained, on application, from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, S W Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, which can be consulted at the India Office

THE FINANCES OF INDIA FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1919, 1920, AND 1921

*The figures below are given in £, rupees being converted at 1s 4d the rupee, or 15 rupees to the £.**

GROSS REVENUE AND RECEIPTS

	1918-19	Revised Estimate 1919-20	Budget Estimate 1920-21
Principal Heads of Revenue		(000 omitted)	
Land Revenue	£21,090	£22,091	£23,798
Opium	3 289	2 991	2 942
Salt	4 278	3 754	4 488
Stamps ...	6 019	7 223	7 508
Excise	11 578	12,752	13 674
Provincial Rates	28	36	37
Customs .	12 121	14,919	17,010
Income Tax	7,758	15,771	11,391
Forest	3 121	3,660	3 771
Registration	573	724	745
Tributes (Native States)	594	626	616
Total	£70 429	£84 547	£85,980
Interest	£3 830	£4,380	£4 016
Posts and Telegraphs	£5,343	£5,997	£6,184
Mint .	£1,827	£1,670	£679
Receipts by Civil Departments			
Law and Justice	£933	£903	£863
Police	186	170	140
Ports and Pilotage	132	137	151
Education	304	326	327
Medical and Sanitation	145	160	157
Minor Departments	395	461	442
Total	£2,095	£2,157	£2,080
Miscellaneous			
Superannuation	£217	£230	£234
Stationery & Printing	120	135	135
Exchange and Miscellaneous	6,391	1,498	5,908
Total ...	£6,728	£1,863	£6,277
Railways			
State Railways (Net Traffic Receipts)	£24,856	£21,377	£21,609
Subsidised Cos. (Interest, &c)	106	230	166
Total	£24 962	£21,607	£21,775
Irrigation			
Direct Receipts	£3,442	£3,842	£3,814
Portion of Land Rev due to Irrigation ...	1,905	2,001	2,131
Total	£5,347	£5,843	£5,945
Other Civil Public Works	£347	£364	£371
Receipts by Military Depts	£2,350	£7,142	£1,519
Total Revenue ..	£123,258	135,570	134,826

EXPENDITURE (CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE)

	1918-19	Revised Estimate 1919-20	Budget Estimate 1920-21
Direct Demands on the Revenues		(000 omitted)	
Refunds and Drawbacks	£1 258	£1,379	£972
Assignments & Compens	1,230	1,326	1 374
Collection Charges viz			
Land Revenue	4,104	4,269	5,179
Opium	1,308	899	1 163
Salt	553	564	769
Stamps .	220	259	189
Excise	539	603	726
Customs	303	308	387
Forest	1 927	2 133	2,462
Other Heads	345	423	469
Total	£11 787	£12,163	£13,690
Interest			
On Ordinary Debt (excl Railways & Irrigation)	£7,000	£7 674	£6 849
On other Obligations	1,127	1,260	1,343
Total	£8,127	£8,934	£8 192
Posts and Telegraphs	£3 975	£4 725	£6,074
Mint	£306	£356	£258
Civil Departments			
Gen Administration	£2,490	£2,697	£2,824
Law and Justice	4 859	5,275	5 292
Police	6,110	6,800	6,953
Ports and Pilotage	221	310	262
Education	3,974	4,523	5 590
Ecclesiastical	137	135	148
Medical and Sanitation .	1,740	2,198	3,030
Political	2,654	2,148	1,506
Minor Departments .. .	1,503	1,760	2,250
Total ..	£23,688	£25,846	£28,295
Miscellaneous Civil Charges.			
Jerritl & Pol Pensions	£185	£209	£206
Civ Furlough Allowances	141	605	1 103
Superannuation .	3 525	3 715	3 999
Stationery and Printing .	1,110	1,215	1 116
Miscellaneous	1,332	754	2,191
Total	£6,293	£6,498	£8,615
Famine Relief and Insurance	£1,000	£1,248	£1 000
Railway Revenue Account			
State Railways (Interest, Annuities, &c)	£14,079	£14,459	£15,077
Other Railway Exp . . .	315	131	207
Total . . .	£14,394	£14,590	£15,284
Irrigation	£3,947	£4,231	£4,390
Other Civil Public Works	£5,652	£6,009	£9 104
Army & Marine Services	£46,830	£60,092	£41,520
Total Expenditure	£125,999	145,592	136,422
Net excess (+) on Provincial Allotments	+1,079	+52	−4,111
Total Expenditure from Revenue	£127,078	145,644	132,311

* A lakh is 100,000 rupees (£6,666) and a crore is 100 lakhs.

GROSS AND NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE —The statement of Gross Revenue and Expenditure exhibits all revenue receipts and payments therefrom, except that railway working expenses and the surplus profits paid to certain railway companies are deducted from revenue A clearer view of the financial position is obtained from the following statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure, in which departmental receipts which are a set-off against expenditure have been deducted, as also interest charges and working expenses of railways and irrigation works refunds and assignments cost of cultivating and manufacturing opium &c

In 1915 16 there was a deficit of Revenue as compared with expenditure of £1,188,661, in 1916 17 a surplus of £7 478 710 a surplus of £8 087 000 in 1917 18 a deficit of £3 820 000 in 1918 19, an estimated deficit of £10 074 000 in 1919–20 and an estimated surplus of £2,515 000 in 1920 21

NET REVENUE

	1918–19.	Revised Budget 1919 20 (000 omitted)	Budget 1920 21
Land Revenue	£20,297	£21 299	£23 008
Opium (Export)	1,978	2 088	1 775
Taxation			
Salt	£3 631	£3 400	£4 201
Stamps	5,955	7 148	7 434
Excise	11 422	12 569	13,471
Provincial Rates	28	36	37
Customs	11 580	14 244	16,527
Income Tax	7 674	15 379	11 105
Registration	572	722	744
Total Taxation	£40 862	£53 498	£53 519
Commercial Undertakings			
Forests	£3 110	£3 639	£3,759
Posts & Telegraphs	1 368	1 272	111
Railways	10 568	7 017	6 491
Irrigation	1,400	1 622	1 555
Total, Commercial Undertakings	£16 446	£13 540	£11,916
Tributes from Native States	£387	£429	£409
Mint	1 521	1,313	421
Exchange	4 834	—	4,000
	£86 325	£92,157	£95 048

NET EXPENDITURE

	(000 omitted)		
Collection of Revenue	£7 992	£8 558	£10 181
Debt Services	4 298	4 554	4,177
Military Services			
Army and Marine	£41 687	£49 708	£37,092
Military Works	2 793	3,242	2,908
Total, Military Services	£44 480	£52 950	£40 000
Civil Services			
Civil Depts	£21 593	£23,688	£26,215
Misc. Civil Charges	4 399	4,635	6,338
Civil Works.	5,304	6,546	8,733
Total, Civil Services	£31,296	£34,869	£41 286
Famine Relief and Insurance	£1 000	1,248	1,000
Provincial Balances	1,079	52	*411*
	£90,145	£102,232	£92,533
SURPLUS *or Deficit*	*–£3,820*	*–£10,074*	£2,515

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE —The following statement shows capital outlay, not charged to Revenue, on State Railways, Irrigation Works and the new capital at Delhi

	1918–19.	Revised Estimate 1919–20 (000 omitted)	Proposed Estimate 1920 21
State Railways	£4,857	£9 100	£13 277
Irrigation Works	237	236	575
New Capital at Delhi	286	334	736

BURDEN OF TAXATION —If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise and Customs duties which fall on persons in the Native States the burden in 1918–19 was 3*s* 3*d* per head or, if land revenue (which is akin to rent) be added 4*s* 10*d* per head The Budget for 1917–18 introduced a super tax on large incomes enhanced the export duties on raw jute increased the import duties on cotton manufactures and imposed as a war measure, a surcharge on railway goods and traffic The Budget of 1919–20 introduced a duty of 50 per cent on excess profits, but this tax was discontinued in 1920 21 The Budget for 1920–21 amended the super tax law, with the objects of, firstly bringing the law relating to super tax into relation with that governing income tax, and secondly replacing the super tax on the undivided profits of Companies and firms by a new super tax at a flat rate on the whole taxable income of companies in excess of Rs 50,000

DEBT AND ASSETS —On 31 March 1920 the debt of India amounted to £411,005 000 Miscellaneous obligations (Savings Bank balances, &c) amounted to about £51,071 000, besides a charge of £3,358 000 for various railway annuities. Its advances to Native States, corporations, agriculturists, &c., stood at £13,802,000, and to railway companies £2,336 000. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £36 344 000 and the cash balances in England and India £12,004 000 and £2,358,000 respectively

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, about one fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed, elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years) The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces In parts of Bengal and Bombay the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab the N W Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindari*) and the estate is assessed as a whole Elsewhere (especially in Burma Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails, and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State In temporarily settled zamindari districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled raiyatwari districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent Private improvements are exempt from assessment The gross land revenue paid to the State in 1918–19 amounted to £22,994,000, of which £1,904,000 was due to irrigation and credited under that head

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy may now be grown only in parts of the United Provinces (Bengal opium) and in the Central Indian (Malwa) native States Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly In 1918 19 5,102 chests of Bengal opium were sold for export, in addition to 8 666 chests sold direct to Governments of Hong Kong Straits Settlements and Netherlands (Indies) etc The gross revenue from Bengal opium, including the value of opium sold by the Excise Department for consumption in India was £3 289 000 The expenses of production &c were £1 307 000. Formerly most of the opium exported from India was consumed in China but the Government of India, in furtherance of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the growth and consumption of opium in China decided in 1907 to reduce progressively the amount of Indian opium exported to China and as from 31 March, 1917, export of Indian opium to China is prohibited

EXCISE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors opium and other drugs The revenue owing partly to stricter administration and partly to enhanced duties has greatly expanded in recent years and amounted to £11 422 000 net in 1918 19 Reforms in excise administration are in progress.

CUSTOMS.—The net revenue was £11 580,000 in 1918 19. (For tariff see page 602.) The export duty on rice yielded £740 900, and the countervailing duty on Indian cotton goods £981 000 in 1918–19. New and enhanced duties were brought into effect on 1 March, 1916 and 1 March 1917

INCOME TAX is levied on non agricultural in comes at the following rates —

Annual Income	*Rate of Tax Per Rupee = per £*
Rs 2 000 and over	5 pies 6¼*d*
,, 5 000 ,,	6 ,, 7½*d*
,, 10 000 ,,	9 ,, 11¼*d*
25 000 ,,	12 ,, 1*s* 3*d*

Super tax is leviable in addition to ordinary income tax on incomes of individuals and registered firms above Rs. 50,000 of Hindu undivided families above Rs. 75 000, at rates equal to 1*s* 3*d* to 3*s* 9*d* in the £ and on incomes of companies above Rs. 50 000 at a flat rate of 1*s* 3*d* in the £

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded £5 955 000 (net) in 1918–19. About two thirds of the revenue is from court fees and one third from commercial stamps.

SALT.—The salt duty was reduced from Rs. 2½ to Rs 2 a maund (82 lb.) in 1903, to Rs 1/ in 1905, and to Re 1 in 1907 It was increased to Rs. 1¼ with effect from 1 March 1916

FORESTS.—About 99,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 150,000 square miles besides are under State control A third of the revenue comes from Burma

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—The Post Office in 1918 19 conveyed 1,194 millions of letters postcards newspapers &c and issued over 35 millions of money orders Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world The length of telegraph wires in India on 31 March 1919, was 358,000 miles, and the number of messages sent in 1918 19 was over 21 millions Their capital cost to the end of 1918–19 was £9,131,000 The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalgamated on 1 April, 1914. The combined services yielded for the year 1918–19 a net income of £1,368,000 The Indo European Telegraph Department yielded a profit of 14 27 per cent on its capital expenditure of £1 236,000.

RAILWAYS.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board though many are leased to and worked by companies The mileage open for traffic on 31 March, 1919, was 36 616 while the mileage under construction was 1 803 Of the mileage open about 50 per cent was on the standard gauge (5′6″ ft) and about 41 per cent on the metre gauge On the 31st March, 1919, the total capital at charge was £403 375,000 The net earnings of the railways in 1918 19 amounted to £29 657 000 The number of passengers increased to 472 millions and the goods traffic to 99 million tons Rates are very low third class passengers travelling on the average over four miles for a penny The net working profit from State railways was £10 858 000 in 1918 19. The total capital expenditure on State and other railways in 1918–19 was about £3,158 000

IRRIGATION.—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to 31st March 1919 was £50 941 000, which apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State after payment of interest charges of about £2 154 000. The area irrigated by Government irrigation works was about 26 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised is estimated at over 135 per cent on the capital outlay Two fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab

HOME CHARGES.—The net expenditure in England chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1918–19 to £20 400 000 Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities, £9,232,000, Interest on Irrigation Debt, £125 000 Interest on Ordinary Debt and Management of Debt, £1,920 000, Stores, £2 710 000 of which £1 404,000 was for Marine and Military Stores payments for British forces troop service, &c., £1 170 000 Army non effective charges, £2,970 000 Civil annuities, pensions, &c £1,428 000 Furlough payments civil and military £387 000. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling

CURRENCY.—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy and weighing in all 180 grains troy Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893 legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public with a view to eventually fixing the exchange For a time the rupee continued to fall but subsequently it rose and between 1898 and 1916, was practically stable at 1*s* 4*d* The Act of 1899 made the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount, but the ratio was altered to 10 rupees in 1920 In 1907–8 and 1908–9 half the profit on silver coinage was applied to capital expenditure on railways With this exception the whole of the net profit on silver coinage since 1 April, 1900, has been held as a special reserve, now called the Gold Standard Reserve, which is partly invested in England in sterling securities, for the purpose

of maintaining the rate of exchange between England and India On 31 March, 1920, the investments of this fund in sterling securities amounted to £36,344 000 (estimated value), while £551 was held in cash in England In June 1912, it was decided that no portion of the profit on coinage will be used for railways till the total sterling assets of the Reserve amount to at least £25,000,000 India has a paper currency The 1, 2½ 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within then circles of issue In 1918 a branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay for the minting of gold coins

ARMY.—In peace time, the Army in India consists, first of British troops, about 76,000, and, secondly of Indian troops (largely Muhammadans), about 160,000 In addition, the native Army Reserves number nearly 40 000 men, and the Imperial Service Troops furnished by native States contribute 21,000, including cavalry, transport corps and sappers Further there are 38,000 European and Eurasian volunteers (efficients) For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies During the period (1902–9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander in Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organisation and training of the Army On 1 June 1907, there was a redistribution of the Army of India The net military expenditure (including marine) has risen from about £20,000,000 in 1912–13 to about £44 480 000 in 1918 19, and to an estimated expenditure of £40,000 000 in 1920–21 During the war of 1914–18 the Government of India recruited on a voluntary basis over 800 000 combatants and more than 400,000 non combatants, giving a grand total of about 1 3 million men 1,215,000 officers and men were sent on service overseas from India, the total Indian casualties were 101,000 In 1917 the bar hitherto precluding the admission of Indians to King's Commissions was removed, the pay and pensions of the Indian soldiery were improved It is proposed to form an Auxiliary Force on a volunteer basis The "Esher Committee, appointed in 1919 reported in 1920, and made various recommendations (*see* p 586) which are now under consideration Ague is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enteric fever the chief cause of death

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of ten sea going vessels and numerous smaller steamers and launches

Director R I M, *Bombay*, Real Admiral H L Mawbey, C B Rs 2 500

EDUCATION.—The main features of the Indian educational position are —A middle class widely instructed in those arts which qualify for the learned professions a proletariat, of which only a fraction is literate, a whole sex almost totally devoid of any education what ever Elementary education is based so far as possible, on an adaptation of indigenous institutions and traditions Higher education is an imported product It is popular, and has undoubtedly been attended with beneficial results As is natural with an imported product, its development is marked by some crudities and its influence has to some extent been unsettling It has appealed to the natural intellectuality of the people, and has succeeded only partially in stimulating practical application. There are eleven Universities, viz, those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Benares, Patna, Dacca Aligarh (Muhammadan), Lahore, Hyderabad and Mysore There are movements for Universities at Rangoon and Nagpur, and for compulsory elementary education In State institutions education is secular The institutions in 1918–19 numbered 197,000 and the scholars 7,937,000, including 1,313,000 females Of the institutions, about 70 per cent are maintained by the State or aided by grants the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1918–19, £8,658 000 £2 364,000 came from fees, and £4,782,000 from provincial revenues or local and municipal funds The census of 1911 showed that only 106 males and 10 females per thousand can read and write

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule The municipalities at the end of 1918 19 numbered 731, controlling a total population of nearly 17½ millions, and receiving an income of £4 650,000 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c) and £2,415,000 from other sources (excluding loans) Out of 9,943 members of municipal bodies 9 119 were Indians, and 8 220 were non official In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative Nearly one half of their total expenditure of about £5 918,000 in 1918–19 was devoted to civil works, one fourth to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are about 11 000 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians In 1918 2,160,000 civil suits were instituted, 1 930,000 persons were tried, and 919 000 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 554 were sentenced to death, 2,149 to transportation and 163,724 to imprisonment The strength of the police in 1918 was 14,345 officers and 188,447 men There were 774 prisons, with a daily average of 116,000 prisoners, in 1918 At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 12,471 prisoners on 31 March, 1919

VITAL STATISTICS.—The reporting of vital occurrences is still defective, and proposals have been formulated with a view to securing more complete and accurate vital statistics The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1913 ranged between 38 21 per 1,000 in 1908 and 28 72 in 1913, it was 62 46 per 1,000 in 1918, the increase being mainly due to influenza, there being over 7 million deaths from this cause Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa, smallpox, and (since 1896) plague being other chief causes The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1918 were about 10,466,000 in India as a whole Over 25 000 people were killed by snakes in 1918 In 3,127 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 35,600,000 patients were treated in 1918 The number of persons vaccinated was 9,040,000 According to the census of 1911 there were 110,000 lepers

SURVEYS.—The Survey Department superintends forest and cadastral surveys, as well as trigonometrical and topographical surveys, special explorations, and map production Marine, geological, botanical, and archæological surveys are in operation The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfall

SEA BORNE TRADE	1915–16 £ (000 omitted)	1916–17 £ (000 omitted)	1917 18 £ (000 omitted)	1918 19 £ (000 omitted)	1919 20 £ (000 omitted)
Imports of Private Merchandise	87,991	99 757	100 283	112 689	138 667
Government Stores	4,122	7 076	9 287	13 019	9 153
Total Merchandise	92 113	106 833	109 570	125 708	147 820
Treasure—Private	7,903	9 932	*	*	*
Government	61	15 703	*	*	*
Total Treasure	7 964	25 635	*	*	*
Total Imports	100 077	132 468	*	*	*
Exports of Private Merchandise					
Indian Produce &c	128 356	158 049	155 623	159 550	206 166
Foreign Goods (re exports)	3 231	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 705	11 852
Government Stores	1 400	1 440	1 559	959	4 125
Total Merchandise	132 987	164 874	163 263	170 214	222 143
Treasure Private	4 951	3 294			
Government	533	984			
Total Treasure	5 484	4 278			
Total Exports	138 471	169 152			
Total Sea borne Trade	238 548	301 620			
Net Imports of Treasure	2 480	21 357	29 480	41 570	
Net Exports of Merchandise	40,874	58 041	53 093	44 506	
Excess of Exports	38 394	36 684	24 213	2 936	

* Information not available

TRADE OF INDIA.—Among the countries constituting the British Empire India comes second to the United Kingdom itself in the volume of its sea borne trade, which almost equals that of Canada and Australia combined. During the five years ending 1913 14 both imports and exports were, on the average twice as great as they were 25 years ago. The ordinary course of Indian trade shows yearly a large net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure. The above table exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling. As the publication of the treasure figures has been temporarily discontinued it is not possible to give the total imports and exports for 1917 18 to 1919–20.

In 1913–14 both imports and exports of merchandise were of unprecedented magnitude but the outbreak of war during the course of the year 1914 15 brought the figures for the year down to the level at which they stood five or six years earlier. There was however a recovery in 1916–17. The rise in prices was and continues to be a very potent factor in the increase in values. During the year 1919–20 as compared with 1918 19 the value of the imports of merchandise and Government stores increased by £22 112 000 and the exports by £51,929 000. These figures exceed all previous records. In imports the principal articles showing increases were — sugar (£4 930 000), mineral oils, chiefly kerosene (£3 768,000) machinery (£2,676 000) iron and steel (£2 386 000) motor cars, motor cycles &c (£2,360,000), railway plant, &c (£2,362,000), silk goods (£1 477,000), grain, &c (£1 310 000) copper (£942,000), hardware, provisions, fruit and vegetables, glass raw silk, wood and timber. There were decreases in cotton yarn (£3,005 000), chemicals (£587 000) woollen manufactures (£384 000), paper (£251 000) salt tea chests spices, cigarettes, &c, apparel and haberdashery.

Japan did not maintain its former position in the Indian market for textiles.

In the export trade raw cotton increased by £18,415 000, seeds by £10,087,000, cotton yarn and manufactures by £9 523,000, hides by £9,376,000, raw jute by £7 986,000. Exports of lac, copra, tea, leather, &c, increased. The chief falling off was in grain &c (£16,617 000), jute manufactures (£1 758,000) raw wool, opium, metals and ores rubber chemicals and oils.

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1919–20 —

IMPORTS.

	(000 omitted)		(000 omitted)
Cotton Goods	£36 480	Fruits and Vegetables	£1,264
Sugar &c	15 329	Dyes	1,260
Iron and Steel	10 885	Drugs & Medicines	1,217
Mineral Oils	6 177	Silk (raw)	1,181
Machinery, &c	6,012	Rubber Manufs	1,111
Silk Goods	3,950	Chemicals	1,074
Railway plant	3 058	Woollen Goods	1,066
Hardware &c	2,919	Apparel	1 059
Cotton Yarn		Wood & Timber	1 053
Motor cars, cycles &c	2 619	Paints	8 1
Liquors	2,250	Seeds	840
Grain &c	2 126	Building &c, Matls	827
Provisions	1 940	Soap	815
Paper &c	1 563	Haberdashery &c	646
Spices	1 510	Tea chests	465
Instruments &c	1 480	*Government Stores*	
Copper	1 400		
Salt	1,397	Rly plant &c	£2 975
Matches	1 366	Metals	1 111
Cigarettes &c	1 346	Arms, Ammunition, &c	696
Glass	1 332		

EXPORTS.

	(000 omitted)		(000 omitted)
Cotton (raw)	£39 069	Metals & Ores	£1,702
Jute Manuf's	33 344	Rubber	1 320
Cotton Yarn and Manufactures	18 935	Opium	1 307
Seeds	17,506	Hemp	1 263
Jute (raw)	16,466	Oilcake	1 223
Hides and Skins	15 604	Coffee	1,143
Tea	13 710	Spices	1,048
Grain, Pulse & Flour	10 097	Manures	985
Leather	8,477	Wood	975
Lac	4,843	Paraffin Wax	790
Wool (raw)	2,675	Bran, &c	786
Copra	2 437	*Re Exports*	
Oils	2,148	Cotton Manufs	3,727
Dyes	1,767	Sugar	2,379
		Wool (raw)	1,024

As will be seen, the bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles, while two thirds of the exports consist of food tobacco and raw materials

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea borne trade in 1919–20 —

Countries	Private Merchandise	
	Imports	Exports
Total Value (000 omitted)	£138 677	£206 166
	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	50 4	30 0
France	0 9	5 0
Italy	0 7	2 5
Java and Borneo	10 4	0 6
Ceylon	1 2	3 5
China (excluding Hong Kong)	1 8	3 5
Hong Kong	1 3	2 8
Japan	9 2	15 0
Straits Settlements	2 9	2 3
Egypt	0 7	1 2
Mauritius	0 6	0 4
United States	12 1	15 7
All other countries	7 8	17 5

In imports the United Kingdom comes easily first with 50 per cent of the total but is much less prominent in exports from India on account of the wide demand for India's raw produce for food and manufactures England re exports a large quantity of her imports from India

Customs Duties —The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Acts 1916 and 1917 introduced new and enhanced Customs duties with effect from 1 March, 1916 and 1 March, 1917 respectively The general import tariff which has stood at 5 per cent *ad valorem* since 1894 was raised to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent The principal exceptions to the general rate are as follows —Cotton yarn and thread are exempt but the duty on other cotton goods is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, an Excise duty of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent being levied on those woven in Indian mills Arms and ammunition pay 20 per cent, sugar 10 per cent, cigars and cigarettes 50 per cent spirits generally Rs 11¼ a gallon, salt Rs 1¼ a maund (82 lb) silver coin or bullion As 4 an ounce silver plate silver thread and wire and silver manufactures 10 per cent, refined petroleum As 1½ a gallon (with an additional 6 as per gallon on motor spirit an excise duty of 6 as per gallon is levied on motor spirit produced in India), coal As 8 a ton Iron and steel goods grain, tea chests, printing materials machinery other than cotton machinery, railway materials and a few other articles pay $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Gold living animals raw hides skins raw cotton and wool, certain agricultural requisites, cotton machinery quinine, and a few other articles are free There are export duties of As 3 a maund on rice, Rs 1½ per 100 lb on tea Rs 4½ per bale of 4 0 lb on raw jute other than cuttings, in the case of which the rate is Rs 1¼ per bale, Rs 20 per ton on jute sacking, Rs 32 per ton on hessians, and 15 per cent *ad valorem* on raw hides and skins with a rebate of two thirds of the duty on hides and skins exported to countries within the British Empire

Shipping —In 1918–19 the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India was 9,492, with a tonnage of 10,480,000 Of this tonnage, 70 per cent was under the British flag

Ports —The chief ports are Calcutta Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, and Madras These ports are administered by port trusts having wide powers, but subject to Government supervision

Foreign Land Trade of India —The most important countries in the land trade are Nepal and the Shan States The imports of merchandise and treasure in 1919 20 were £10 310000, and the exports £9 495 000 (11 months)

Agriculture is by far the most important occupation of the people of India In British territory in 1918–19 228 million acres were cropped a decrease of 37 million acres as compared with 1917–18 due to the widespread failure of the monsoon of 1918 Of the total area cropped about 8 per cent was under wheat 34 per cent under rice, and 37 per cent under other food grains and pulses, 5 per cent under oilseeds and 8 per cent under cotton, jute, and other fibres Jute cultivation has been extraordinarily profitable Sugar, tea, and tobacco are other important crops The total area under irrigation was 47 million acres The agricultural departments (central and provincial) which have been much developed since 1906 supply information as to crop prospects new staples manures, crop experiments, implements cattle breeding &c and distribute seeds There is also a civil veterinary department

Banks and Co operative Credit Societies —Besides the three Presidency Banks closely associated with the Government there are joint stock banks European and Indian, and many small native banks Much success has been achieved in rural districts by co operative credit societies In 1918 19 there were 1049 central 27 061 agricultural and 1 690 non agricultural societies with a total membership of 1,117,708 and a capital of £10 763 000

Minerals —The output of coal in India in 1919 was 22 628 000 tons The production has much increased in recent years Nine tenths of the total comes from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1897 to 306 millions in 1919 The production of salt is about 1,764 000 tons The production of manganese ore in 1919 was about 507 000 tons and of saltpetre 18 000 tons The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 507 000 oz in 1919 There is a considerable output of mica and a fluctuating output of rubies and jade Monazite and wolfram have now taken an important place in the list of minerals of economic value produced in India The output of the former in 1919 was 2,024 tons and of the latter 3,570 tons

Manufactures —In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine made goods Cotton weaving is by far the most important hand industry Power mills have grown up under European auspices, but are now largely owned by natives The 264 cotton mills at work in British India and Native States in 1918–19, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, contained 6,591,000 spindles and 116,000 looms Up country cotton mills have increased The production in 1918–19 was 615 million lb of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 350 million lb of woven goods There is a tendency to produce finer yarns and to pay more attention to weaving The 76 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 840,000 spindles and 40,000 looms There were, in 1919, 7 woollen and 9 paper mills, 26 breweries, and various other factories.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS, SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND THE AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF	Date of Succession	Area in sq. miles	Population in 1911	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate
					£
Salutes of 21 Guns					
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of	1875	8,182	2,032,798	Hindus	1,100,000
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of	1886	25,107	3,093,082	,,	905 000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of	1911	82,698	13,374,676	Hindus and Muhammadans	3 000,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of	1895	29,475	5,806,193	Hindus	1,600 000
Salutes of 19 Guns					
*Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of	1901	6,902	730,383	Hindus	200 000
*Indore, the Maharaja (Holkar) of	1903	9 469	1,004,561	,,	420,000
*†Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of	1885	84 432	3,158,126	Muhammadans	750,000
†Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of	1893	71,593	470,336	,,	51,000
†Kolhapur, The Maharaja of	1884	3,217	833,441	Hindus	382 000
†Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of	1884	12,756	1,293,776	,,	176,000
†Travancore, The Maharaja of	1885	7,129	3 428,975	Hindus and Christians	761,000
Salutes of 17 Guns					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	1907	15,000	780,641	Muhammadans	182 000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1900	1 982	558,785	Hindus	218,000
†Bikaner, The Maharaja of	1887	23,315	700,983	,,	220,000
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of	1889	2,220	218 730	,,	46,000
Cochin, The Raja of	1914	1 361	918,110	Hindus and Christians	254,000
Cutch, The Maharao of	1876	7,616	513,429	Hindus	167,000
†Jaipur, The Maharaja of	1880	15,579	2,636,647	,,	533,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of	1886	1,242	146,587	,,	40,000
Kotah, The Maharao of	1889	5 684	639,089	,,	224,000
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of	1918	34,963	2,057,553	,,	440,000
†Patiala, The Maharaja of	1900	5,412	1,407,659	Hindus and Sikhs	488,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of	1918	13 000	1,514 843	Hindus	187,000
Tonk, The Nawab of	1867	2,553	303,181	,,	130,000
Salutes of 15 Guns					
Alwar, The Maharaja of	1892	3,141	791,688	Hindus	232 000
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1913	1,606	165,463	Animists	15 000
Datia, The Maharaja of	1907	911	154,603	Hindus	33 000
Dewas (Senior Branch), The Maharaja of	1899	441	74,290	,,	25 000
Dewas (Junior Branch), The Maharaja of	1892	417	63,015	,,	25,000
Dhar, The Maharaja of	1898	1,783	154,070	,,	56 000
Dholpur, The Maharaj Rana of	1911	1,155	263,188	,,	80,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1898	1,447	159,192	,,	16 000
Idar, The Maharaja of	1911	1,668	202 811	,,	44 000
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of	1914	16,062	88,311	,,	14 000
Khairpur, The Mir of	1909	6,050	223,788	Muhammadans	100 000
Kishangarh, The Maharaja of	1900	858	87,191	Hindus	56 000
†Orchha, The Maharaja of	1874	2,079	330,032	,,	50 000
Partabgarh, The Maharawal of	1890	886	62,704	,,	18,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	1914	2,818	87 920	Buddhists and Hindus	15,000
†Sirohi, The Maharao of	1875	1,964	189,127	Hindus	34,000
Salutes of 13 Guns					
†Benares, The Maharaja of	1889	865	346,936	Hindus	112 000
Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of	1919	2,860	441,367	Hindus and Muhammadans	287,000
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of	1913	1,307	592,952	,, ,,	264 000
Dhrangadra, The Maharaja of	1911	1,156	79,142	,, Hindus	40,000
Jaora, The Nawab of	1895	568	75,951	,,	50,000
†Jind, The Maharaja of	1887	1,259	271,728	Hindus and Sikhs	87,000
†Junagarh, The Nawab of	1911	3,284	434,222	Hindus and Muhammadans	190,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently
† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns, or, in the case of Jaipur, of four additional guns

State, Salute, and Title of Chief	Date of Succession	Area in sq. miles	Population in 1911	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate
					£
†Kapurthala The Maharaja of	1877	630	268,133	Muhammadans and Hindus	167,000
†Nawanagar, The Maharaja of	1907	3 791	349,400	Hindus and Muhammadans	151,000
Porbandar, The Maharaja of	1908	642	82,090	Hindus	55,000
†Rampur The Nawab of	1889	899	531 217	Hindus and Muhammadans	
Ratlam, The Raja of	1893	643	75 291	Hindus	60,000
Tippera, The Raja of	1909	4 086	229 613		112,000
Salutes of 11 Guns					
Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of	1919	802	87 093		15 000
Chamba The Raja of	1919	3 216	135 873		34 000
Charkhari The Maharaja of	1914	880	132 530		33,000
Chhatarpur, The Maharaja of	1867	1 118	166 985		30,000
Faridkot The Raja of	1906	642	130 294	Sikhs and Hindus	74 000
Gondal The Thakur Sahib of	1869	1 024	161,916	Hindus and Muhammadans	94,000
†Janjira The Nawab of	1879		88,747		33 000
Jhalawar The Maharaja Rana of	1899		96 271		32,000
Mandi The Raja of	1913	1 200	181,110	Hindus	39,000
Manipur The Maharaja of	1891	8 456	346,222		30,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of	1870	822	90,230		78,000
Nabha, The Maharaja of	1911	928	248,887	Hindus and Sikhs	103,000
Palanpur, The Diwan of	1877	1,766	226,250	Hindus and Muhammadans	35 000
Panna The Maharaja of		2 596	228,880	Hindus	33,000
Pudukota The Raja of		1,178	411 886		101,000
Rajgarh, The Raja of	1916	1,486	218,860		12,000
Rajpipla The Raja of	1915	1,517	161 588		67,000
Sailana The Raja of	1919	279	26,885		26,000
Sirmur (Nahan), The Maharaja of	1913	1,198	138,520		57,000
Tehri (Garhwal), The Raja of	1913	4,180	300,819		44 000

N B —There are also 11 other chiefs entitled to salutes of 11 guns

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns

STATES OF THE RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

THE States in India whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King Emperor, comprise about two fifths of the area but only two ninths of the population of India Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign 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 misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction Some States pay tribute, most do not Tributes aggregating £594,000 (£233,000 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1918-19. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a group of States. A common characteristic of all Indian 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 or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta), and Berar are still technically Native States territory The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs Excluding these territories, the Indian States have a combined area of 709,583 square miles, and a population of 70,868,854. They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organisation in addition to their Imperial Service troops. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of Indian States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States vary greatly in size and importance Hyderabad is nearly as large as Great Britain, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and

elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub division, there are many chiefs of single villages In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity The amount of control thus exercised over an Indian State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus Although the Indian States, large and small, number 693, only about 200 are of any real importance The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India A unique step was taken in 1910, when a new Indian State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares

The salutes enjoyed by the Indian princes indicate their relative importance Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness On pages 603–604 are the names of 73 ruling chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more, with some particulars of their States Some well known Indians of title, such as H H the Agha Khan, G C S I, G C I E, the Maharaja of Darbhanga, G C I E, and the Maharajah of Burdwan, K C S I, K C I E, are not ruling chiefs

The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor General in Council The remainder, chiefly minor States, are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, and Travancore and Cochin

The Indian States may be thus classified — 1 *Hyderabad*, the premier State in India (capital, Hyderabad, pop 500,623—the fourth city in India) This State is in the centre of the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, and is descended from Asaf Jah, who became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and then independent of the Mogul Emperor Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line 2 *Mysore* This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1881, when it was restored to native rule, under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer In Dec 1913, the instrument was replaced by a new Treaty putting the relations between the British Government and the State on a footing more in consonance with the actual position of the Maharaja among the Feudatory Chiefs of India Kanarese and Telugu are the chief languages There is a Mysore State Railway. Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops Mysore has important goldfields 3 *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar and much interlaced with British districts. The reigning Gaekwar was the adopted heir of the ruler deposed in 1875 for misgovernment and misconduct 4. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal, including Kashmir The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, pop 126,344) was granted to Gholab Sing by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846) It comprises Jammu, Kashmir Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan 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 chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops depending for their support on the Peshawar border 5 *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim Tibet Convention 6 The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej The most important of these is *Patiala* 7 Rajputana comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces *Rajputana* (pop 10,530,432) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth, and is larger than the British Isles About half of the area is desert It comprises 20 States of varying size and importance Of these 17 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan The Governor General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur* The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. 8 The States of *Central India*, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana, although in the aggregate one third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous All but 17 are petty chiefships The most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one half of the whole area. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India, is now for a fourth generation under female rule 9 The Malayalim States of *Travancore* and *Cochin*, lying together in S W India These important States, attached to Madras Presidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties 10 The three northern Muhammadan States of Khairpur (Sind) Bahawalpur, and Rampur 11 Kalat (including Makran and Kharan) and Las Bela, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes 12 Gujarat, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar 13 The Southern Mahratta States 14. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N W frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles The names of some of these tribes, Waziris, Orakzais, Afridis &c, have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them 15 The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota-Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency 16. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier

Countries Contiguous to India.

NEPAL

Sovereign, His Majesty Maharaja Dhiraja Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Pahadur Shamsher Jang, *suc* 1911 Salute in British territory 21 guns.

Prime Min., H H Maharaja General Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana, G C B., G.C.S I., G C M G G.C.V O., D C L

Nepal (area about 54,000 sq miles, pop. 5 639,092) lies between British India and Tibet on the S slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt Everest (29,141 ft) Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound Rice, wheat, &c., are grown Nepal is divided into four provinces. In 1919 20 its exports to British India were £3,243,000,* while its imports amounted to £1 788 000 * The chief trade route is that between Kathmandu and the Bengal frontier (76 miles) Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides oilseeds, *ghi*, cattle, jute, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is over £1 000 000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religion is Buddhism The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas, who are Hindus and claim to be Rajputs. Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6 Relations have now long been friendly The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the native rulers The real political power rests with the Prime Minister, who paid a most successful visit to England in 1908. The British Envoy does not interfere in internal affairs. The army numbers about 45,000. By arrangement with Nepal India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments

CAPITAL, *Kathmandu* (pop 50,000) — *British Envoy at the Court of Nepal*, Lieut Col. R. L. Kennion, C I E. . . Rs 2,750

BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq miles, pop about 350 000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S L of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation By a treaty in 1910 this allowance was fixed at £6,667 and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British who, however, will not interfere in its internal affairs The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the Tongsa Penlop the chief councillor and virtual ruler Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K C S I., K C I E., was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1907 He has a salute of 15 guns in British territory The estimated annual revenue is £13,000. Bhutan's total trade with India in 1919-20 was £45 690 * There is no British Resident

CAPITAL, *Punakha*

AFGHANISTAN

Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, H H Amir Amanulla Khan, *suc* 1919
Salute in British territory, 21 guns

Afghanistan (called Khorassan by the natives) lies on the N W frontier of India Estimated area, 250,000 sq miles, and pop 4,600,000 It is bounded on the W by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5) and on the E by the N W Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895) The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N E to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895 The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1903 On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes who are much influenced by mullahs

Mountains chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures The population is very mixed The Afghans (or Duranis) have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu

Afghanistan is divided into six provinces, Kabul, Kandahar Herat, Turkestan, Farrah, and Badakshan (with Kafiristan and Wakhan), which are under governors with subordinate nobles and judges, police, and revenue officers Amir Abdurrahman (1880-1901) established a strong central government; with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts police finance trade, &c He first formed a national army paid and controlled by himself It comprises about 90,000 regulars and irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe under arrangements made with the Government of India. Factories for arms and ammunition and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws tribal laws and those of the Amir who is the Court of Appeal The law is bulky and the criminal law severe Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the mullahs Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous There is excellent irrigation and all profitable soil is utilised There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food) barley, or lentils the other of rice, millet, maize and *dal* Afghanistan is rich in fruits Sheep and transport animals are bred Silk, woollen and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured Salt silver copper, coal iron, lead, rubies and gold are found The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are being improved Goods are conveyed by pack animals The chief trade routes to India are the Khaibar Pass, from Kabul to Peshawar (191 miles), along which a motor service was established by the late Amir, and the road from Kandahar to Quetta (125 miles) The Sind-Pishin railway is now completed to the Baluchistan-Persian frontier. The trade of

* Figures for 11 months ended February 1920

Afghanistan with India in 1919-20 was over £3 345 000 * The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, and *ghi*, while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar The Afghan customs duties are heavy There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind It may amount to £780,000 There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, poll taxes, receipts from State lands monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904 5 the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of 21 March, 1905 By the Anglo Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence

His Majesty the late Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated on February 20, 1919, his brother, Nasrulla Khan by a *coup d etat* there upon seized and temporarily held the reins of government at Kabul, but the Amir's third son, Amanulla Khan, soon after declared himself, and was recognised as, Amir Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 3, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them, fighting followed and Dakka was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by the Amir and a treaty of peace was signed in August.

The treaty provides that the privilege enjoyed by former Amirs of importing arms and ammunition through India is withdrawn the arrears of the late Amir's subsidy are confiscated, and no subsidy is to be granted to the present Amir, the British Government express willingness, conditionally, to receive another Afghan mission after six months, for the discussion and settlement of matters of common interest and the re establishment of the old friendship on a satisfactory basis, the Afghan Government agree to the Indo Afghan frontier accepted by the late Amir and agree to the early demarcation by a British Commission of the West Khyber where the Afghan aggression happened, and to accept such boundary as the British Commission may lay down By this treaty Afghanistan is left officially free and independent, both internal and external. All previous treaties have been cancelled by the war Representatives of the Indian Government and of the Amir met at Mussoorie in 1920 to discuss questions affecting the relations between the two governments

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 180,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (80,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (20,000) and Tashkurgan (17,000). *British Agent* (vacant), Rs 1,000

MESOPOTAMIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.—For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables Vigorous measures have been taken against gun-running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, the bulk of which is conducted by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt* The Arabian shores are low lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous, at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains The heat is intense in summer Natural harbours are few The British Government have been entrusted with the mandate for Mesopotamia and are taking steps to expedite the creation of an Arab Government, with British advisers and with the ultimate object of the development of Mesopotamia as a Self governing State Municipal Councils, representative divisional councils, and councils of Notables have been set up The estimated cost to the British Exchequer of the occupation by British Troops is £21 500 000 for the current year, but the civil administration is self supporting and shows a surplus of revenue over expenditure The port of Basra has been greatly developed and a large capital expenditure has been incurred on railways during the British occupation. *High Commr, Mesopotamia*, Maj Gen The Hon Sir P Z Cox, GCIE, KCSI

Bahrein (capital Manama), governed by Sheikh Isa bin Ali and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands half way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (El Katr). It is the headquarters of extensive pearl fisheries, and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland Pearls are the only notable export, rice, cotton goods, dates, sugar, and spices the chief imports In 1918-19 the value of the exports was £1 318,000, and of the imports £1,350,000 The people (about 100,000) are Muhammadans The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Bahrein. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The Sultan of *Oman* (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) *Coast* from Ras el Kheima to Odeid are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to any other Power than the British The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *via* Lingah and Bahrein

Important caravan routes converge at *Kuweit* which has an excellent harbour The Sheikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government

Actg Pol Resident, Persian Gulf, Lt. Col A P Trevor, CSI CIE *per mensem* Rs 2 250
Pol Agent Muscat, R E I Wingate Rs 1 200
Do, Kuweit Major J C Moore, DSO, Rs 1,200
Do, Bahrein, Major H R P Dickson Rs 1,250

PERSIA (*q v*) borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, was

* Figures for 11 months ended February, 1

completed in 1905 A Trans Persian railway, linking Russia with India is under discussion By the Agreements of Aug 1919 between the Governments of Great Britain and Persia the former reiterates past undertakings to respect absolutely the independence and integrity of Persia to supply, at the cost of the Persian Government expert advisers for the several departments of the Persian Administration, and also officers, munitions, and equipment of modern type for the formation of a uniform force which the Persian Government proposes to create for the establishment and preservation of order and loans £2,000 000 to the Persian Government, at 7 per cent, secured on the Persian Gulf Customs revenues, and agrees to co operate with Persia for the encouragement of Anglo Persian enterprise for the improvements of communications in Persia, the two Governments agree to the appointment of a Joint Committee of experts for the examination and revision of the existing Customs Tariff In addition the British Government waives all claims from Persia for the cost of the maintenance of British troops sent to Persia during the war

ASIATIC RUSSIA —A portion of what was once the Russian Empire is conterminous with Persia and Afghanistan The Trans Caspian Railway runs *via* Merv to Samarkand and Andijan with a branch to Tashkent The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kushk on the Afghan frontier opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with Orenburg The Amu Darya, or Oxus which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers

CHINA —India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province Yunnan

Chinese Turkestan is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs and Kuenlun There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined There is a British consul general at Kashgar (Major P T Etherton) Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) *viâ* Ladakh, in Kashmir

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined), from Kashmir to Burma but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas India imports from Tibet wool borax salt, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods and grain The total trade in 1919–20 was about £700,000 Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces Under the Anglo Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890 a trade mart was opened at Yatung, but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort It reached the capital, Lhasa after sharp fighting, on 3 August, 1904. A new Convention was signed (7 Sept), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet, for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents, for unrestricted traffic by existing routes, and for payment of an indemnity The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of any foreign Power By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory By the Anglo Russian Convention of Aug 1907 both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet agreed to maintain its territorial integrity to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government not to send representatives to Lhasa not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway mining or other concessions, but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted In Dec 1905 the ruler of Tibet the Tashi Lama, visited India The Dalai (or Sacred) Lama who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, returned to Tibet in Jan 1910 The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration despite the opposition of the Lamas or monks who resented the loss of their authority In Feb 1910 the Dalai Lama again fled to India pursued by Chinese troops He was then deposed by the Chinese Emperor The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention but allowed him to remain at Darjiling He left India in June 1912, for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans the former being worsted In August 1912 the British Minister at Peking presented a Note to the Chinese Government, urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet To this the Chinese Government agreed and representatives of the British Chinese and Tibetan Governments met in conference at Simla in Oct, 1913 to discuss the relations between the three countries A convention the terms of which have not been made public, was initialled by the three representatives, but the Chinese Government have so far refused to ratify it

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N E of Burma By Anglo Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1897 a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan and arrangements were made regarding trade, extradition, &c Part of the boundary is still undefined By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan Trade with Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma The direct trade was about £1 500,000 in 1919–20 Burma imports from Yunnan hides, raw silk, &c and exports cotton goods, &c Lêng yueh and Ssumao near the Burma frontier, are treaty ports There are British consuls at Lêng yueh and Yunnan fu

SIAM (*q v*) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier mainly with Chiengmai Burma imports from Siam teak, cattle, silk goods, &c, and exports cotton goods, &c In 1919–20 the value of the total trade was about £600 000 The boundary of Burma and N W Siam was demarcated in 1892–3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere of influence

Canada.

(The Dominion of Canada.)

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population	
		Census, 1901	Census, 1911
Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	73,022	374,663
British Columbia (Victoria)	355,855	178,657	392,480
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	255,211	455,614
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	331,120	351,889
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,428	459,574	492,338
Ontario (Toronto)	407,262	2,182,947	2,523,274
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	2,184	103,259	93,728
Quebec (Quebec)	706,834	1,648,898	2,003,232
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	91,279	492,432
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	27,219	8,512
North-West Territories (Ottawa)	1,242,224	20,129	18,481
Total	3,729,665	5,371,315	7,206,643

Land Area 3,603,910 square miles. Water Area, 125,755 square miles. Included in the areas are the areas transferred from N.W.T. in 1912. The rural population, in 1911, was 3,925,679, and the urban population, 3,280,964. Of the immigrants in 1918-9, 2,477 were from England, 54 from Wales, 473 from Scotland, and 174 from Ireland, 52,000 came from the U.S.A., and 4,582 from other countries. In 1918-9 the immigrants numbered 117,600.

Increase of the People

	Population			Decennial Increase	Immigrants.
	Males.	Females.	Total		
1861			3,090,561		
1871	,311	1,721,450	3,485,761	544,463	27,000
1881	,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	48,000
1891	471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901	708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	49,149
1911	995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,833,523	311,084

Races and Religions

Countries of Birth	1901	1911	Religions	1901	1911
Canada	4,671,815	5,619,682	Roman Catholics	2,229,600	2,833,041
United Kingdom	390,019	784,526	Methodists	916,[illegible]	1,079,892
England	201,285	510,674	Presbyterians	842,[illegible]	1,115,324
Wales	2,518	8,727	Church of England	681,494	1,043,017
Scotland	83,631	169,391	Baptists	318,005	382,666
Ireland	101,629	92,874	Lutherans	92,524	229,864
Lesser Isles	956	2,860	Congregationalists	28,293	34,054
Other British	30,693	48,896	Unknown	43,222	32,490
United States	127,899	303,680	Mennonites	31,797	44,611
Germany	27,300	39,577	Jews	16,401	74,564
Russia	31,231	100,971	Greek Catholics	15,630	88,507
Norway and Sweden	10,256	49,194	Pagans	15,107	11,840
France	7,944	17,619	Disciples	14,900	11,389
Italy	6,854	34,739	Brethren	8,014	9,278
Austria-Hungary	28,407	121,430	Buddhists	10,407	10,012
China	17,043	27,083	Salvation Army	10,308	18,834
Elsewhere	21,854	59,246	Doukhobors	8,775	10,493

The Indian Population was 127,932 in 1901, 105,492 in 1911, and 105,998 in 1917. The Eskimos numbered 3,296 in 1917.

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PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Canada was originally discovered by 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 THE 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.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 49° North latitude to the Arctic seas, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. The boundaries between the Ungava district of the Labrador peninsula (transferred to Quebec in 1912) and the Labrador coast region of Newfoundland are expected to be settled shortly by a Judicial Commission.

Relief.—From a physical point of view Canada 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 Montreal, 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 may also be said to possess two areas 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 area from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Hooker, 15,700 feet) 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.

Climate.—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 soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

	Date of Appointment	Date of Assumption of Office
Viscount Monck	June 1, 1867	July 1 1867
Sir John Young (Lord Lisgar)	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava)	May 22 1872	June 25 1872
Marquess of Lorne	Oct. 5 1878	Nov. 25 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne	Aug. 18 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby)	May 1 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18 1893
Earl of Minto	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey	Sept. 26 1904	Dec. 10 1904
Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn ...	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 8, 1916	Nov. 22, 1916

GOVERNMENT

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council.

Governor General

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, The Duke of Devonshire, PC, KG, GCMG, GCVO £10,000

Military Secretary and Secretary Lt Col Hon H G Henderson

Equerry and Comptroller of the Household Lord Richard Nevill, CVO, CMG

Aides de Camp, Capt H J Cator MC, Royal Scots Greys, Capt Earl of Haddington, MC, Royal Scots Greys, Capt M H MacMillan, Grenadier Guards

Honorary Aides-de Camp, Lt Col Sir A P Sherwood, KCMG., MVO, Capt E H. Martin, RCN, CMG, Lt Comm Stephen Morres, RCN, Lt Col W A Bishop, VC, DSO, MC, DFC, Col G Godson, DSO, Col J L R Parsons, CMG, DSO, Lt-Col W W Foster DSO, Lt Col L R La Fleche, DSO, Col E M Gaudet, CMG, Lt Col C M Edwards, DSO

Private Secretary, A F Sladen, CVO, CMG.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor General, aided by a Privy Council

UNION GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister and Attorney General Rt Hon Arthur Meighen, KC, MP	*$15 000
President of Privy Council, Hon James A Calder MP	10 000
Minister of Militia and Defence in Canada, Hon Hugh Guthrie KC, MP	10,000
Minister of the Interior and of Soldiers Civil Re establishment, Hon Sir James A Lougheed KCMG, KC, *Senator*	10 000
Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon John Dowsley Reid MD, MP	10 000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon S F Tolmie, MD	10 000
Minister of Immigration and Colonisation Hon J A Calder MP	10 000
Secretary of State, Hon Sir Arthur Sifton, KC, MP	10,000
Minister of Trade and Commerce Rt Hon Sir George Eulas Foster GCMG, MP	10 000
Minister of Finance Hon Sir Henry L Drayton KC MP	10 000
Minister of Justice, Hon Charles Joseph Doherty KC, LLD MP	10 000
Postmaster General Hon Pierre Edouard Blondin MP	10 000
Minister of Public Works, Hon Franklin J McCurdy MP	10 000
Minister of Marine and Fisheries Hon C C Ballantyne	10 000
Minister of Labour Hon Gideon Decker Robertson *Senator*	10 000
Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue Hon R W Wigmore MP	10 000
Ministers without Portfolio Hon Sir Edward Kemp KCMG, MP, Hon J A Spinney, MP	
Solicitor General Hon. Hugh Guthrie KC MP	7 000
Leader of the Opposition, Hon Wm Lyon Mackenzie King (*b* 1874)	10 000

* NOTE.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—*one thousand five hundred dollars* is paid in addition to a Minister of the Crown as his sessional indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

Clerk of the Privy Council, Rodolphe Boudreau CMG	$6 000
Assistant do F K Bennetts, ISO	4 000
Secy Imperial and Foreign Correspondence William Mackenzie	3,850

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Minister of Trade and Commerce Rt Hon Sir George Eulas Foster PC, KCMG DCL	7 000
Deputy Minister, F C T O'Hara FSS	6 000
Commissioner of Patents, George Finlay O'Halloran	6 000
Chief, Patents Branch, W J Lynch ISO	3 500
Registrar Copyrights and Trade Marks P E Ritchie BCL	3 700
Dominion Statistician and Controller of Census R H Coats	3 900
Chief Asst to Dep and Accountant I J Code	3 700
Chief Trade Statistician W A Warne	2 800
Chief Inspector Weights and Measures E O Way	3 300
Chief Electrical Engineer, O Higman	3,800
Crop Statistician J Byrnes	2 700
Secretary Census Branch E H St Denis	3 400
Supt of Compilation E S MacPhail	3 200
Editor, E H Godfrey FSS	2 600

SECRETARY OF STATE

Secretary of State Hon Sir Arthur Sifton KC MP	7 000
Private Sec Wm Ide BA	3 600
Under Sec, Thomas Mulvey, BA KC	6 000
1st do, P Pelletier	3 850
Asst Dep Registrar Gen A G Jealoyd	2 800
Chief Clerk, Naturalization Branch A Brophy	3 000
Dominion Archivist A G Doughty CMG LLD	6 000
Accountant M J Birdwhistle	1 700
Legal Officer, Companies Branch, W J O'Meara	2 100

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Under Sec of State for External Affairs Sir Joseph Pope KCMG CVO, ISO	$6 000
Asst Under Sec W H Walker, ISO	4,000
Accountant, F M Baker	3 000

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

King's Printer and Comptroller of Stationery J de L Taché $6 000
Asst King's Printer, Fred Cook 4 500
Supt of Printing F R Boardman 4 000
Supt of Stationery J O Patenaude 4 000
Accountant J A Finnen 3 400

MINES

Minister of Mines The Secretary of State
Deputy Minister R G McConnell M A F G S A 6 000
Director of Mines Branch Eugene Haanel Ph D 4 000
Asst Director Geological Survey John Mac un F L S F G S 3 700
Secretary, Percy H Selwyn 2 300
Accountant John Marshall 3 500

JUSTICE

Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada Hon Chas J Doherty K C P.at Sec P J Ahern M A 7 000 3 200
Solicitor General of Canada Hon Hugh Guthrie K C M P 5 000
Deputy Minister E L Newcombe C M G K C M A L L B 10 000
Supt of Penitentiaries W St P Hughes 4 000
Chief Commissioner Dominion Police (vacant) 5 000

MARINE AND FISHERIES

Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Naval Service Hon C C Ballantyne 7 000
Deputy Minister Alexander Johnston 6 000
Asst do, Cameron Stanton 4 500
Chief Accountant A Boyle 3 600
Chief Records Branch J F McClenaghan 3 000
Chief Engineer Lt Col W P Anderson C M G 4 000
Asst do B H Fraser 3 600
Purchasing Agent George H Flood 3 700
Commissioner of Lights J G Macphail, B Sc 3 600
Chief Wreck Commissioner, Capt I A Demers 3 600
Chairman Lighthouse Board A Johnston (Deputy Minister)
Director Meteorological Service (Toronto) Sir R F Stupart 4 000

NAVAL SERVICE

Deputy Minister, G J Desbarats C M G C B 6 000
Director, Admiral Sir C F Kingsmill 5 000
Secy, Paymaster Lt Com J R Hemsted, R N
Asst Director Commercial Intelligence Stephens C M G R C N
Commissioner of Fisheries and International Commissioner F T Prince I L D 4 000
Supt of Fisheries W A Found 3 600

POST OFFICE

Postmaster General Hon Pierre Edouard Blondin 7 000
Deputy P M G R M Coulter C M G M D 6 000
Asst Deputy Minister Hector B Verret 4 500
Financial Supt W J Johnstone 4 000
Secretary A W Throop 3 400
Accountant W J Glover 4 000
Supt, Money Order Branch F E S Grout 3 300
Supt, Savings Bank Branch J H Fairweather 3 000
Comptroller Stores Branch, Sidney Smith I S O 4 000
Supt, Dead Letter Office Robert Fowler 3,700
Supt Mail Contracts G C Anderson 5 000
Supt Postage Stamp Branch, E J Lemaire 3,500
Comptroller, Railway Mails, B M Armstrong 4,000
Supt, Staff Branch B M Northrop $4 000
Supt, Annuities Branch, S J Bastedo 4,000
Supt, Rural Mail Delivery Branch, W E Bennet 2 900

AGRICULTURE

Minister of Agriculture Hon S F Tolmie 7 000
Deputy Minister J H Grisdale D S A 6,000
Assist do and Secretary Lt Col A L F Jarvis I S O 4 000
Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, J A Ruddick 4 000
Veterinary Director General, Frederick Torrance B A 5 000
Director of Experimental Farms E S Archibald 4 000
Live Stock Commissioner H S Arkell 3 600
Dominion Entomologist C G Hewitt D Sc 3 600
Dominion Chemist F T Shutt D Sc 3 500
Dominion Horticulturist, William T Macoun 3 400
Dominion Cerealist C E Saunders Ph D 2 800
Dominion Agrostologist M O Malte Ph D 2 700
Dominion Poultry Husbandman, F C Elford 2,700
Seed Commissioner George H Clark 5,000
Commr for Canada of International Agricultural Institute J K Doherty, B C L 3 400

PUBLIC WORKS

Min of Public Works Hon F B McCurdy, K C 7,000
Deputy Minister James B Hunter, B A 6 000
Asst do Arthur St Laurent C E 4 500
Secretary R C Desrochers 3 700
Chief Engineer E D Lafleur C E 4 000
Asst do A R Dufresne C E 4 000
Chief Architect R C Wright 5 000
Gen Supt Govt Telegraphs, D H Keeley 3 500
Chief Accountant A G Kingston 3 950
Chief Clerk Estimates S E O'Brien 3 600
Collector P W Revenue E T Smith 3 500

FINANCE

Minister of Finance Hon Sir Henry L Drayton, K C M P 7 000
Deputy do and Sec Treasury Board, F C Boville C M G 6 000
Asst Deputy do J C Saunders 5 000
Comptroller of Dominion Currency, J E Rourke 5 000

INSURANCE

Superintendent G D Finlayson A I A 6 000
Chief Clerks A O Reilly $2 800 A N Maclavish, W H Gilliland each 3 200

AUDITOR GENERAL

Auditor General E D Sutherland I S O 6 000
Asst do, Wm Kearns 3 600
Chief Clerks F Hayter B A $3 700, J W Read $3 400 J S Stevenson 3,300

RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Minister of Railways and Canals Hon John Dowsley Reid M D 7,000
Deputy Minister Graham A Bell C M G 6 000
Asst do and Secretary, Louis Kossuth Jones I S O 4 000
Chief Engineer W A. Bowden C E 5 500

RAILWAY COMMISSION

Chief Commissioner Hon F B Carvell K C 12,500
Asst do S J McLean Ph D 9 000
Deputy do, Hon W B Nantel, K C, L L D, J G Rutherford, C M G each 8,000
Secretary, A D Cartwright 4,000

INTERIOR

Minister of Interior, Hon Sir James A Lougheed, K C M G, K C 7,000
Private Sec J G Mitchell 3,500

Deputy Minister, Wm Wallace Cory, C M G $6,000
Asst Dep do (vacant)
Secretary L C Pereira 2 800
Superintending Accountant C H Beddoe 4 000
Commissioner, Dominion Lands J W Greenway 4 000
Comm Dominion Parks J B Harkin 3 600
Controller of Land Patents Branch N O Cote I S O 3 950
D School Lands Branch (vacant)
Surveyor General F Deville I S O L I D 4 000
Chief Astronomer Otto J Klotz D Sc 3 600
Director of Forestry Branch R H Campbell 4 000
Controller of Timber and Grazing B J Yrl 3 600
Controller of Mining Lands H H Rowatt 3 800
Supt Railway and Swamp Lands F C C Lynch 3 500
Supt Water Powers Branch J B Challies 4 000
Chief Geographer J E Chalifour 2 800

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Supt General The Minister of Interior (*no extra salary*)
Dep do Duncan C Scott, F R S C 6 000
Asst Dep do and Sec J D McLean 3 950

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE

Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue Hon R W Wigmore M I 7 000
Commissioner of Customs and Dep Minister of Inland Revenue R R Farrow 6 000
Asst Commissioner of Customs and Asst Dep Minister of Inland Revenue George W Taylor 4 500
Chief and General Inspector S W McMichael I S O 4 000
Chief Dominion Appraiser J A Watson 3 400
Chief Analyst, Anthony McGill 3 800
Law Clerk, C P Blair 3 400

LABOUR

Minister of Labour Hon G D Robertson 7 000
Deputy do and Editor Labour Gazette H A Acland 6 000
Accountant E A Thomas 2 200

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

Minister Hon J A Calder 7 000
Deputy do W W Cory, C M G (*acting*)
Asst do W D Scott 4 000
Commissioner of Emigration London (Eng), J Obed Smith 4 500

MILITIA AND DEFENCE

Minister of Militia Hon Hugh Guthrie K C M P 7 000
Deputy do, Maj Gen Sir Eugene Fiset C M G, D S O, M D 8 000
Asst Deputy do, Ernest F Jarvis, I S O 4 000
Director of Contracts H W Brown 4 000
Inspector General and Military Counsellor Gen Sir Arthur Currie G C M G, K C B
Adjutant General, Maj Gen E C Ashton, C M G 7,000
Quarter Master General, Maj Gen Sir Henry E Burstall, K C B K C M G 7,000
Master General of the Ordnance Maj Gen H M Elliot, C M G 7,000
Chief Accountant, R P Brown 3 600
Departmental Secretary, Lt Col Charles L Panet 3 600

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman, Hon W J Roche, M D L I D 7,000
Commissioners, Michel G La Rochelle K C, J L D Clarence Jameson each 6 000
Secretary, William Foran 4,000

COMMISSION OF CONSERVATION

Chairman, Hon Sir Clifford Sifton, K C M G
Asst Chairman and Deputy Head James White $6 000
Medical Adviser to Committee on Public Health, Chas A Hodgetts C M G M D 7,000
Adviser on Town Planning and Housing Thomas Adams 7,500
Chief Forester Clyde Leavitt M S F 3,400
Hydro Electric Engineer L G Denis 2 800
Agriculturist F C Nunnick 2 800

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION Ottawa

This Commission has final jurisdiction over all questions involving the use of boundary waters between Canada and the United States

United States Commissioner

Chairman Obadiah Gardner $7 500
Commissioners R B Glenn C D Clarke each 7 500
Sec Whitehead Kluttz Washington D C 4,000

Canadian Commissioners

Chairman Charles A Magrath 7 500
Commissioner Henry A Powell K C 7,500
Secretary Lawrence J Purpee Hope Chambers Ottawa 4,000

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA (*Offices*, 19 Victoria St Westminster, S W 1) Hon Sir George Halsey Perley K C M G

Permanent Secretary, W L Griffith

Chief Trade Commissioner in U K, Harrison Watson 73 Basinghall Street E C

Superintendent of Immigration J Obed Smith, 11 12 Charing Cross London S W

Commissaire General Paris Philippe Roy

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The *Senate* consists of 87 members, nominated for life by the Governor General 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* 4 for *Alberta* and 4 for *Saskatchewan*, each nominee must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed a natural born or naturalised subject of the King and the owner of a property qualification amounting to $4 000 The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day The *House of Commons* is chosen every five years at longest and the 1917 1922 Parliament consists of 234 members elected as follows 82 for *Ontario* 65 for *Quebec*, 16 for *Nova Scotia*, 11 for *New Brunswick* 15 for *Manitoba* 13 for *British Columbia* 3 for *Prince Edward Island*, 12 for *Alberta* 16 for *Saskatchewan* and 1 for *Yukon* The House of Commons is also composed of natural born or naturalised subjects of the King no property qualification is necessary, and its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire in 1916, the new buildings being started the same year, the foundation stone was laid by H R H the Duke of Connaught (Gov Gen), Sept. 1, 1917, and the corner stone of the main tower by H R H the Prince of Wales, Sept 1, 1919.

Speaker of the Senate, Hon Joseph Bolduc $4,000
Clerk of the Senate, Austin Blount, C M G 6,000
Law Clerk, J G A Creighton, C M G, K C 4,000
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Ernest J Chambers 3,500
Serjt at Arms, J D St D Lemoine, I S O 2,800
Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon Edgar Nelson Rhodes, K C 4,000
Clerk of the House, W B Northrup, K C 6,000
Serjeant at-Arms, Lt -Col H W Bowie 3,400
Parliamentary Counsel, Francis H Gisborne, I S O, K C 5,000

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicature.—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 separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King'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, while trial by jury prevails.

Rt. Hon. Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis Davies, K C M G $10,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. J. Idington, Rt. Hon. Lyman Poore Duff, Hon. F. A. Anglin, Hon. Louis Philippe Brodeur, Hon. Pierre B. Mignault, each 9,000
President of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. Sir Walter Cassels 8,000
Puisne Judge of the Exchequer Court, Hon. Louis A. Audette, LL.D. 7,000
Registrar of the Supreme Court, E. R. Cameron, K C 5,000
Registrar of the Exchequer Court, C. Morse, K C, D C L 3,900

DEFENCE.

Service in the Militia is universal and compulsory on all male citizens from 18 to 60. Service in the *Active Militia* is for 3 years with 8–16 days annual training. The *Peace Effective* consists of a Permanent Force of 7,000 officers and men, and about 100,000 Active Militia. The *War Effective* consists of four classes: the unmarried men 18 to 30, the unmarried men 30 to 40, the married men 18 to 45, and, finally, the remaining male citizens of 18 to 60, a total of 2,200,000.

Expeditionary Force.—The number enlisted up to the cessation of hostilities was 595,441, of whom 418,052 were sent overseas. Up to Nov. 30, 1918, the total outlay for the War was $1,068,607,000.

Militia Council

President, Maj.-Gen. Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C M G, M P
Vice President, Surg.-Gen. Sir E. Fiset, C M G, D S O
Inspector-Gen. and Military Counsellor, Gen. Sir A. W. Currie, G C M G, K C B
Adjutant-Gen., Maj.-Gen. E. C. Ashton, C M G
Quartermaster-Gen., Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Burstall, K C B, K C M G, A D C
Finance Member, Brig.-Gen. J. G. Langton.
Secretary, A. B. Goldwyer Lewis, B A
Asst. Sec., E. J. Boag

Royal Canadian Navy

There are Naval stations on the Atlantic and Pacific, and H M C S *Aurora*, *Niobe*, and *Rainbow* (cruisers), and *Patriot* and *Patrician* (t. b. d.) are maintained and used as training ships for the Royal Canadian Navy.

EDUCATION

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments. There are (1917) 28,007 elementary and secondary schools (attendance at the former being compulsory except in the Province of Quebec) with over 1,385,722 pupils, and 65 universities and university colleges with about 24,050 students. The 22 universities had about 16,000 students in 1917.

FINANCE

Year ended March 31	Consolidated Fund: Revenue	Consolidated Fund: Expenditure
	$	$
1916	172,147,838	130,350,727
1917	232,701,294	148,599,343
1918	260,778,953	178,284,313
1919	312,946,747	224,332,110
1920		351,785,491

Receipts	1917-1918	1918-1919
	$	$
From Taxes—		
Customs	144,172,630	147,169,188
Excise	27,168,445	30,342,034
War Tax	25,379,901	56,177,508
Post Office	21,345,394	21,603,542
Railways and Canals	27,172,208	38,751,870
From various sources	15,540,375	18,902,605
Total Receipts	260,778,953	312,946,747

Expenditure	1917-1918	1918-1919.
	$	
Debt Charges	51,517,790	78,119,502
Provincial Subsidies	11,369,248	11,369,148
Civil Government	7,491,628	8,143,633
Pensions	8,763,811	16,146,575
Railways and Canals	564,500	33,071,387
Post Office	8,935,840	19,116,261
Cost of Collection	63,342,443	58,365,604
Other Expenditure	16,399,243	
Total Expenditure	178,284,313	224,332,110

DEBT

Year ended March 31	Gross Public Debt.	Net Public Debt
	$	$
1914	544,391,369	335,996,850
1915	700,473,814	449,376,083
1916	936,987,802	615,156,171
1917	1,382,003,268	879,186,298
1918	1,863,335,899	1,191,884,063
1919	2,676,635,725	1,574,531,032

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock.—For the whole of Canada the area estimated to be sown to field

crops in 1918 was 51,427,190 acres, as compared with 42,602,288 in 1917—wheat 17,353,902 acres oats 14,790,336, barley 3,153,711, corn 850,325, potatoes and other roots 735,192, hay and clover 10,544,625 The live stock (1918) included 3,609,257 horses, 3,543 600 milch cows, 6,507,267 other cattle, 3 052,748 sheep, and 4,289,682 pigs The total production of creamery butter in Canada in 1917 was 87,404 366 lb , valued at $34 227 188 and the total production of factory cheese in 1917 was 194,904 336 lb , valued at $41,170,563

Crops Etc		Produce 1901	Produce 1919
Wheat	(bushels)	55 572 368	196 361,000
Barley	,,	22,224 366	58 336,000
Oats	,,	151 497,407	411 136 000
Rye	,,	2,316 793	11 003 000
Corn (Maize)	,,	25 875 919	12 691 000
Buckwheat	,,	4,547 159	11 311 000
Peas	,,	12 348 943	3,723,000
Flax	,,	172,222	6,767 000
Mixed Grains	,,	—	26 519,000
Beans	,,	861 347	1,478,000
Potatoes	,,	55,362,635	131 952,200
Turnips, mangolds, &c	,,	76,075,642	105 185,000
Hay and Clover	(tons)	7 852,731	16,527,800
Hops	(lb)	1 004 216	†1 208 000
Tobacco	,,	11,266 732	†17,604 897
Fodder Corn	(tons)	—	4 723 000
Sugar Beet	,,	—	§180 000
Alfalfa	,,	—	§446,400
Wool Clip	(lb)	—	15,000,000

The total value of farm property in Canada was $4 231 840 636 in 1911 the total value of the principal field crops was $1 453 000 000 in 1919.

Fisheries —The fisheries are an important source of wealth and include salmon, cod herrings, mackerel and lobsters, the total value of the catch in the calendar year 1918 being $60,250 544

Forestry —The lumber, lath and shingles produced in Canada in 1917 had a total value of $93 806 555 The value of cross ties and telegraph and telephone poles purchased by Railway and Electric Companies in 1917 was $4 413 965 Wood used in the pulp industry in 1917 was valued at $18 817 483 , the forests have a total estimated area of nearly 568,500,000 acres

Postal Census of Manufactures —The industrial establishments of all kinds in 1917 had a total capital of $2 772 517,680, the value of the products being $3,015 506 869 693,071 persons were employed, the salaries and wages amounting to $553,228 962 The above statistics cover all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees

Minerals —The metals produced in 1919 were valued as follows —Gold, 767,167 oz ($15,858,749), silver, 15,675,134 oz ($17 343 219) copper, 37 562 tons ($13 998,356), nickel, 44 452,953 lb ($17,871,181), lead, 43,895,888 lb ($3,057,788), pig iron , coal, 13,586,300 tons ($54,000,000)

* Short tons of 2 000 lb
† Census figures for 1921 § in 1918

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Includes imports of merchandise for home consumption and exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign)

Year	Imports	Exports	Total Trade.
	$	$	$
1909–10	369 815 427	298 763 993	668,579,420
1910–11	451,745 108	290 000,210	741,745,318
1911–12	521 448,309	307,716,151	829 164,460
1912 13	670 089 066	377 068,355	1 047 157,421
1913 14	618 457,144	455 437,224	1 073,894 368
1914–15	455,446,312	461,442,509	916,888 821
1915 16	507,817 159	779 300,070	1,287,117,229
1916–17	845,356 306	1,179 211,100	2 024,567,406
1917–18	962 543 746	1,586 169 792	2,548,713,538
1918–19	876,745 829	1 278,925 643	2,155 671,472
1919 20	1 150,654,658	1 259 208,294	2 409,862,952

The *special* trade of Canada is classified as follows (*Home produce* exported and imports *for home consumption*) —

Classification	Exports * 1918 19	Imports * 1917 18
	$	$
Agricultural Produce	271,110,210	91,932,169
Animals and Produce	198,598,437	53 026,776
Fisheries and Produce	37 137,072	2 993,626
Forest Produce	70,551,901	9,751,171
Manufactures	555,429,130	531,745,652
Mineral Produce	77 514,508	112,212,829
Miscellaneous	6 102,548	160 951,523
Total	1 216 443,806	962 543,746

External trade of 1918 1919 —

Countries	Exports of Merchandise to	Imports of Merchandise from
British Empire	$	$
United Kingdom	522 099,000	73 024,000
Australia	14 173 000	
British South Africa	12,247,000	
India		15,223,000
West Indies	11,510 000	8,438,000
British Guiana		6 747,000
Newfoundland *	11 916,000	
New Zealand	6,353,000	
Foreign Countries		
United States	477,746,000	746 938 000
Argentina		1,139,000
Belgium	950,000	6,000
Brazil		
China		1,954,000
Cuba		
France	102 361,000	3 641,000
Italy	14 030,000	
Japan	12,395,000	13,618,000
Mexico		
Netherlands	199,000	495,000
Peru		2,580,000
Russia	6 390 000	
Santo Domingo		4,729,000
Spain		
Switzerland		1 781,000

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways —The total length of railways in operation on June 30 1918 was 38,879 miles, the total capital involved being $1,999,880,494, the earnings being $330 220 150 and the working

* Exclusive of coin and bullion

expenses $273 955 436 in 1917–8 there were also 1 616 miles of electric railways with a capital of $167 253 093 earnings $24,299 890 and working expenses $17 535 975. In 1918 the passengers carried numbered 50,737 294 (35 894 575 in 1917) and the freight haulage was 127 543 687 tons

Name	Miles operated	Capital
Government Lines —		
Intercolonial	1 592	$141 636 812
P E Island	279	11 901 180
Transcontinental	2 003	164 488 237
International Ry of N B	111	—
Canada Southern	381	37 630 000
Canadian National	9 320	419 358 227
Canadian Pacific	13 295	620 291 139
Grand Trunk Pacific	1 681	198 724 100
,, Branch Lines	1 033	17 788 440
Grand Trunk Ry	3 567	429 589 117
Other Lines	5 617	276 499 471
Total 1918	38 879	*1 999 880 494

Canal —In 1918 the vessels passing through the canals of the Dominion numbered 25 700 of 17 417 172 tons carrying 212 151 passengers and 18 833 619 tons of freight The total movement of Canadian wheat by canals was 171 805 112 bushels in 1917 There are six systems under control of the Dominion Government with a total waterway of 1 594 miles (of which 117 miles are constructed canals)

Posts and Telegraphs —There were 12 622 post offices in 1917 18 The total value of money orders issued from 4 930 offices was $142 959 168 and the *net* postal revenue $21 345 394 expenditure $18 046 558. At the end of the fiscal year 1918 there were 3 674 rural mail delivery routes on which were erected 173 150 boxes the corresponding figures for the calendar year 1915 were 3 432 routes and 154 183 boxes The length of Government telegraph lines in 1917 was 12 017 miles (including 382 miles of cables) and the number of offices was 1 001 from which 371 883 messages were sent and received The chartered telegraph companies have a line mileage of 43 473 carrying 206 575 miles of wire (including 962 miles of cables) and 3 620 offices from which 11 526 091 messages were sent and received In 1917 there were 49 radio telegraph land and coast stations operated in the public service of Canada having a range of 100 to 750 nautical miles or an average of about 270 nautical miles There is also a long distance station at Glace Bay Cape Breton with a range of 3 000 nautical miles and also one at New Castle N B with a range of 2 500 nautical miles Messages sent and received numbered 187 470 Twenty four Government steamers are equipped with wireless having a range of 100 to 400 miles or an average of 162 miles

On June 30, 1917, there were 604 136 telephones and 1 708,203 miles of telephone wire in use, of the latter, 1,186 528 miles were urban and 521 675 rural The earnings amounted to $20 122,282, and the expenses to $12 095 426

Shipping —The sea going and lake mercantile marine of Canada on Dec. 31 1917 consisted of 4 925 sailing vessels and 4 264 steamers (total net tonnage, 971,438). The sea going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1918 were Canadian 10,998 (4,343,853 tons), British 7,337 (16,959,790 tons), Foreign 16,597 (11,483 484 tons), total tonnage 32,787,127 The principal seaports are Halifax *N S*, Victoria *B C*, Montreal, *Que*, Vancouver *B C* St John, *N B*, Sydney *N S* Louisburg *N S* Quebec, *Que* and Prince Rupert *B C*

* Not including capital expenditure on Intercolonial P E I. and National Transcontinental Railways

CITIES

CAPITAL OTTAWA Population (1911) 87 062 The following table shows the rapid growth of certain Canadian cities —

Cities	Census Population		
	1871	1901	1911
OTTAWA	24 141	59 928	87 062
Montreal *Que*	115 000	267 730	470 480
Toronto *Ont*	59 000	208 040	376 538
Winnipeg *Man*	241	42 340	163 000†
Vancouver *B C*		27 010	100 401
Hamilton *Ont*	26 880	52 634	81 969
Quebec *Que*	59 699	68 840	78 710
Halifax *N S*	29 582	40 832	46 619
London *Ont*	18 000	37 976	46 300
Calgary *Alta*		4 392	56 514†
St John *N B*	41 325	40 711	42 511
Victoria *B C*	3 270	20 919	31 660
Regina *Sask*		2 249	26 127†
Edmonton *Alta*		2 626	*53 846†
Brantford *Ont*	8 107	16 619	23 132
Saskatoon *Sask*		113	21 048†
Kingston *Ont*	12 407	17 961	18 874
Maisonneuve *Que*		3 958	18 684
Peterborough *Ont*	4 611	11 239	18 360
Hull *Que*	3 800	13 993	18 222
Windsor *Ont*	4 253	12 153	17 829
Sydney *N S*		9 909	17 723
Glace Bay *N S*		6 945	16 562
Port William *Ont*		3 633	16 499
Sherbrooke *Que*	4 432	11 765	16 405
Kitchener *Ont*	2 743	9 747	15 196
Guelph *Ont*	6 878	11 496	15 175
Westmount *Que*	200	8 856	14 579
St Thomas *Ont*	2 197	11 485	14 054
Brandon *Man*		5 620	15 215
Moosejaw *Sask*		1 558	16 934
Three Rivers *Que*	7 570	9 981	13 691
New Westminster *B C*		6 499	13 199
Stratford *Ont*	4 313	9 959	12 946
Owen Sound *Ont*	3 369	8 776	12 558
St Catharines *Ont*	7 864	9 946	12 484
Verdun *Que*		1 898	11 629
Moncton *N B*	600	9 026	11 345
Port Arthur *Ont*		3 214	11 220
Charlottetown *P E I*	8 807	12 080	11 198
Sault Ste Marie *Ont*	879	7 169	10 944
Chatham *Ont*	5 873	9 068	10 770
Lachine *Que*	1 696	5 561	10 699
Galt *Ont*	3 877	7 866	10 209

* Including Strathcona. † Census of 1916

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY

The *System of Weights and Measures* is that of the United Kingdom, except that the cwt =100 lb and the ton 2 000 lb, as in the U S The *Unit of Currency* is the dollar of 100 cents (The Canadian dollar was exchanged at $4 23 = £1 sterling Nov 20 1919) All British coins are legal tender and there is a branch of the Royal Mint at Ottawa

Banking —There were 19 incorporate banks of issue in 1918, with liabilities $1 866,228 236 and average assets $2,111,559 555. The balance of undrawn deposits in Post Office and Government savings banks on March 31, 1918, amounted to $53,460,762

Provinces of the Dominion

ONTARIO

Area and Population—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 407 263 sq miles with a population (1919) of 2 621 785 an increase since the last census (1911) of 98 482 Of the total population 1,526 923 live in towns, townships, and villages, and 1 094 862 in cities

Government—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 111 members elected for four years which meets every year at Toronto Executive Council of eleven members (one without portfolio) act as the Ministry of the Province

Lieutenant Governor, Hon Lionel H Clarke (1920) $10 000
Official Sec, A Fraser 1,400

Executive
(Nov 12 1919)

Premier and President of the Council, Hon F C Drury $12 000
Agriculture Hon Manning W Doherty 6 000
Lands & Forests, Hon Beniah Bowman 6 000
Provincial Secretary Hon H C Nixon 6 000
Public Works Hon F C Biggs 6 000
Labour & Health Hon. Walter R Rollo 6 000
Mines Hon H Mills 6 000
Minister without Portfolio Lt Col Hon D Carmichael

Speaker, Legislative Assembly Hon Nelson Parliament $2 500

Chairman, Hydro-Electric Commission Sir Adam Beck $12,000
Do, Workmen's Compensation Board, Samuel Price 10,000
Do, Railway and Municipal Board, D M McIntyre K C 6 000
Civil Service Commr, J M McCutcheon, B A 5 000
Chairman, Board of License Commrs J D Flavelle 6 000
Do, Ontario Govt Railways, (vacant) 7,500

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

Chief Justice of Ontario, Hon Sir William Meredith *born* 1840 (1912) $8,000
Chief Justice of the King's Bench and President of the High Court, (vacant) 8 000
Chief Justice, Exchequer Division, Hon Sir William Mulock 8 000
Chief Justice, Common Pleas, Hon R M Meredith 8 000
Justices of Appeal, Hon J J Maclaren, Hon J Magee, Hon F E Hodgins, Hon. W N Ferguson each 7,000
Puisne Judges, Hon B M Britton, Hon R C Chute, Hon W R Riddell, Hon F R Latchford, Hon R F Sutherland Hon W E Middleton, Hon H T Kelly, Hon H I S Lennox, Hon C A Masten, Hon H E Rose, Hon W A Logie each 7,000

Agent General for Ontario in the British Isles, Dr George C Creelman, 163, Strand, London, W C 2.
Assistant, S E Percival

Agriculture and Live Stock—The total is 234,163,030 acres, and in 1919 the area of cleared land was 14,897,839 acres of which 9 915 884 acres were under crops The total value of the agricultural production in 1919 was $397,238 400 In 1919 980 cheese factories produced 128 698,948 lb of cheese valued at $23 653 343 and 290 creameries made 27 070,857 lb of butter valued at $8 635 026 In 1919 there were 719 569 horses 2 927 191 cattle 1 101 740 sheep 1 695 487 pigs and 11 705 809 poultry Free grants of land are obtainable in the great clay belt of Ontario opened up by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway Improved farms orchards and small holdings can be bought on reasonable terms in the older settled parts of the Province There is a scheme of land settlement with free land and financial assistance for returned soldiers both Imperial and Canadian There is always a demand for farm workers

Log Products—the total production of log and timber products and wood pulp amounted [illegible] the [illegible]ion

Manufactures—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada The total value of its manufactures in 1915 was $715,531 839 an increase since 1910 of $136,000 000 There were, in 1915 6 538 factories with nearly 250 000 employees, an invested capital of $946 619 114, and an annual wage bill of $140,609,691

Minerals—the mineral wealth of the Province is enormous although its development is only in its infancy, and in 1919 Ontario contributed 45 per cent of the output of Canada In 1919 its mines yielded $58 823,240 The principal metals are gold output in 1919 £10 451,709, silver $12 904,312 nickel, $11 971 931 and copper $3 709 687 The oil wells produced 220 100 barrels of petroleum in 1919

Hydro Electric Power—One of the greatest Government owned public utility organisations in the world is the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission supplying light and power from Niagara and elsewhere These works are now developing 237 733 horse power and a further development of 300 000 horse power is now under construction

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population (1919) 499,278 with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity, Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada (108 143), Ottawa, the Federal capital (107 732) with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories, London (59 110) Brantford (32 159) Kingston (23,261), Peterborough (21 230) Windsor (31 629), Fort William (19,886), Kitchener (21,056) Guelph (17 032), St Thomas (17,759) Stratford (18 106), Owen Sound (12 218), St Catharines (19 195), Port Arthur (15 094) Sault Ste Marie (21,095), Chatham (15,182), and Galt (12 434).

QUEBEC

Area and Population—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 703 653 square miles, with a population (1915-16) of 2,316,417, an increase since the last Census of 353,814. In 1912 the Province was enlarged by 351 760 square miles by the addition of the greater part of the Labrador Peninsula, known as *Ungava* (or New Quebec)

Government —The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor the Council of Ministers a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members appointed for life and a Legislative Assembly of 81 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the Province

Lieutenant Governor Rt Hon Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G C M G *born* 1851 (1916) $10 000
Aide de Camp Capt Landry *hon*

Executive

Prime Minister and President of the Council and Attorney General Hon Alex Lacheiau $7 000
Lands and Forests Hon Honré Mercier 6 000
Provincial Treasurer Hon W G Mitchell 6 000
Agriculture Hon J E Caron 6 000
Provincial Secretary Hon A David 6 000
Public Works and Labour, Hon A. Galipeau 6 000
Colonisation Mines and Fisheries Hon J E Parreault 6 000
Roads Hon J A Tessier 6 000
Without Portfolio Hon John C Kane Hon N Perodeau Hon N Seguin and Hon J E Perron

Legislature

President Legislative Council A Turgeon $4 000
President Legislative Assembly L N Francoeur 4 000

The Judicature

King's Bench —
Chief Justice K B Hon J Lamothe $8 000
Puisne Judges Hons H J Carroll K C J Lavergne Louis P Pelletier W Greenshields J Martin each $8 000

Superior Court —
Chief Justice Hon Sir F X Lemieux K C M G *born* 1851 8 000
Do (acting) Hon J S Archibald 8 000
Puisne Judges Hons N Belleau M Drouin K C M G Hackett J E Robidoux H C St Pierre Thomas Fortin H John Dunlop, M Hutchinson A Malouin J J Cannon, J C McCorkill A A Bruneau D Monet, P Demers Ed Guerin P G Martineau W Mercier A Tessier E Lafontaine Victor Allard J M Tellier J Desy F O Dugas L R Roy C Archer W A Weir C Pouliot B Letellier S C F Dorion L A Panneton G Globensky C Lane each $8 000

Agent General for Quebec in England, Lt Col J P Pelletier 38 Kingsway, W C 2

Finance —The actual revenue for the year 1918 19 was $12 666 352 and the actual expenditure $12 272,675 The Debt is stated at $37 726 286.

Production and Industry —The total value of manufactured products in 1915 was $387 900 585 (1900 $158,287 994) the principal manufacturing centres being (1915) Montreal ($243 237 575) Quebec ($28 933,277), Hull ($6 737,274) Maisonneuve ($5 033,541) and Lachine ($3 257 812) 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 organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires The forest lands cover an area of over 150 000 000 acres of which 45 000 000 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 $2 516 683 at the Census of 1911 was in 1916, $6 840 489. 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 purpose of settlement unsold on June 30 1917 was 7 297 471 acres In 1916 there were 885 cheese factories 660 butter factories and 445 butter and cheese factories combined The total value of dairy industry products was $22 875 337

Education —The Superintendent of Instruction assisted by a Council of 44 members is invested with the central control of Education The schools both Roman Catholic and Protestant are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants There were in 1915 16 7 288 schools with 490 718 scholars including the high and superior schools and 14 normal schools supported by the State There are also Schools of Agriculture Commercial and Classical Schools and three Universities two Protestant McGill College Montreal and Bishop's College Lennoxville and Laval University Roman Catholic

Principal Cities CAPITAL QUEBEC (population 110 000) with a large export timber trade and the great seaport town of Canada and Montreal (population 750 000) 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 Ocean going steamers ascend the St Lawrence as far as Montreal Other important cities are Hull (25 422) Sherbrooke (23 212) Westmount (18 500), Trois Rivières (21 000) Verdun (24 100) St Hyacinthe (12,491) Sorel (9 229) and Lévis (9 672)

NOVA SCOTIA

Area and Population —NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25 47° N lat and 59 40 66° 25 W long and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 20 907 square miles (one fifth of which consists of lakes rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population at the Census of 1911 of 492 338 (251 019 males and 241 319 females) an increase since the last census of 32 764 persons

Government —The Government is administered by a Lieutenant Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 43 members

Lieut Governor, Hon MacCallum Grant

Executive

Provincial Secretary Hon G H Murray K C M G K C (*Premier*)
Deputy Sec and Clerk of the Executive Council, Arthur S Barnstead B A, K C B
Commissioner, Public Works and Mines, Hon E H Armstrong, K.C

Deputy Comm of Mines, &c, Hiram Donkin, C E
Attorney Gen Hon O T Daniels, K C
Deputy Attorney General, F F Mathers K B K C
Minister of Highways, Hon H H Wickwire, K C
Without Office Hons J M Mack R M MacGregor Wm Chisholm, and R F Finn
Chief Engineer J W Ralad
Secretary of Industries and Immigration, W B MacCoy LL B K C
Secretary for Agriculture, M Cummings D
Chief Game Commissioner, J A Knight K C
Chief Health Officer W H Hattie M D
Workmens Compensation Board V T Paton *Chairman*
Board of Comm rs of Public Utilities John L Ross, *Chairman*
Liquor Commission Hon E H Armstrong *Chairman*
Provincial Auditor W H Studd
Deputy Kings Printer F W Smith
Factory Inspector Philip Ring
Deputy Registrar General A J Campbell

The Legislature

President Legislative Council Hon M H Goudge
Speaker House of Assembly Hon

The Judicature

Chief Justice Hon F E Harris
Judge in Equity Hon J J Ritchie
Puisne Judges Hons Benjamin Russell J W Longley A Drysdale J A Chisholm H Mellish
Judge Vice Admiralty Court, Hon H Mellish.

Agent General for Nova Scotia in England, John Howard 57a Pall Mall S W

Agriculture and Live Stock —About 10 000 000 acres are fit for tillage, and the soil is of good average fertility The climate is delightful the winter being less severe than in most of the other parts of the Dominion In 1919 there were 5 260 455 acres of land occupied of which 2 093 633 acres were under crop, 3 166 822 acres in pasture and partially wooded lands of which about 70 000 acres were in gardens and orchards Hay is the most important crop of the Province occupying over one half of all the improved land, and yielding 1,279 836 tons in 1919. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples are claimed to be the best in the world The yield has ranged in recent years from 750 000 to 1 800 000 barrels the principal fruit belt being the Annapolis Valley Thirty five model orchards have been set out during the past fifteen years In 1919 there was an increase in the output of the creameries of more than 15 per cent over that of 1917 Wheat growing areas were more than doubled during the war, in which period roller process mills were placed so that almost every part of the Province is served The total returns from the agricultural industry in 1919 were $51,034 000 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 per 100 acres, or 8o cents per acre for any additional quantity Through the Land Settlement Act, the Government gives practical assistance to skilled farmers There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm at Truro for men and women, and a well equipped technical college at Halifax

Manufactures —In 1917 there were 2 147 industrial establishments with a capital of $136 521 655 paying 28,664 wage earners salaries amounting to $23 533 090 The value of the total output in 1917 was $176 369 025 (1900 $23 592 513).

Fisheries —Up to March 31 1918, the sum of $9 695 818 represented the amount invested in the fisheries The total value of the fish marketed in 1919 was $14 350 000 and the number of persons employed was 30 000

Minerals —The coal deposits are extensive and of quality ranging up to 14 000 B T U 5 004 757 gross tons were produced in 1919 353 379 tons limestone 48 868 tons of gypsum and 7 107 tons of calcined gypsum Iron ores are plentiful and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney and Sydney Mines Cape Breton

Principal Cities —CAPITAL HALIFAX (population 65 000) one of the terminals of the Intercolonial Railway with a magnificent harbour is the principal winter port of Canada and the entrepôt of a large trade with the West Indies and South America A shipyard for the building of large ocean going steamers is now in process of construction. Other towns are Sydney (21 400) Glace Bay (18 600) Amherst (9 250) Sydney Mines (8 700) Truro (7 600) Yarmouth (6 600) New Glasgow (7 400) Spring Hill (6 400) North Sydney (6 780) and Dartmouth (6 400)

CAPE BRETON ISLAND

Cape Breton Island formerly a distinct Colony now incorporated with Nova Scotia contains in area of 3 975 square miles with a population of 230 000 inhabitants The chief city Sydney (pop 21 400) on the eastern coast has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada The plate mill recently erected will supply the steel plates required by the various steel shipbuilding plants of Canada The Canadian Government Railway connects the island with the mainland

NEW BRUNSWICK

Area and Population —NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N lat and 63° 47 — 69° W long and comprises an area of 27 985 square miles with a population in 1911 of 351 889 (179 867 males and 172 022 females) an increase since the last census of 20 769 persons It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown

Government —The Government is administered by a Lieutenant Governor assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people

Lieutenant Governor, Hon Wm Pugsley, D C L, LL.D, K C	$9 000
Executive	
Premier, Hon Walter E Foster	2,400
Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon Ernest A Smith	2 100
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon Robert Murray	2,100
Public Works, Hon Peter J Veniot	2,100
Attorney Gen Hon James P Byrne	2 100
Agriculture Hon J Fletcher Sweeddale	2 100
Deputy Provincial Secretary and Kings Printer, R W L Tibbits	

Depy Provincial Treasurer (actg) Robt Bayley
Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines T G Loggie
Secretary Board of Works, Peter Hughes
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, E P Bradt
Clerk, Executive Council, Miles B Dixon
Comptroller General W A Loudoun
Receiver of Revenue, Miss Mary E Hipwell

Speaker Legislative Assembly, J E Hetherington

Representative in London (vacant) *Offices* 37 Southampton Street Strand, W C 2

The Judicature

Court of Appeal and Chancery Division

Chief Justice Hon Sir J Douglas Hazen, K C M G $7,000
Judges, A S White, W C H Grimmer each 6 000

King's Bench Division

Chief Justice Harrison A McKeown 7,000
Judges J H Barry O S Crocket William P Chandler each 6 000

Court of Vice Admiralty

Judge Hon Sir J Douglas Hazen 1 000

Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes

Judge Hon O S Crocket 500

Agriculture and Live Stock—In 1919 35 641 acres were under wheat 305 484 under oats and 74 642 under buckwheat with 10 662 acres under barley The produce in 1919 was 623 000 bushels of wheat 9 261 000 bushels of oats and 1 871 000 bushels of buckwheat 75 573 acres of potatoes produced 10 790 200 bushels and 24 279 acres of turnips 8 898 800 bushels The total value of the field crops in 1919 was $52 000 000 The live stock (1919) included 365 022 cattle 12,245 sheep 104 939 pigs and 77 808 horses Free grants of land are offered and settlement encouraged Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates The fisheries include salmon cod, mackerel herring and shad the capital invested in this industry is upwards of $5 000 000 giving employment to 22 000 persons In 1919 there were 24 cheese factories in operation producing 1 256 388 lb value $347 772 and from 17 creameries 915 816 lb of butter valued at $504 602

Manufactures—The value of the total output of manufactured goods in 1910 was $35 422 302 (1900 $20,972 470), the principal manufacturing centre being St John ($10,081 667) The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County and the south eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales Coal is found also silver, lead, antimony, copper iron, manganese and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, FREDERICTON population (1911), 7,208 St John (pop 52 000) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada and is connected by C P R and Intercolonial Railways with Montreal, Moncton (12,260) Chatham (4,666)

MANITOBA.

Area and Population—Manitoba, formerly the Red River Settlement, is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°—60° N lat and 95°—101° W long, with a total area of 251,832 square miles and a population (1916 Census) of 553,860 (294,629 males and 259,251 females) an increase since the last census of 200,403 The population was estimated at 620,000 in 1920

Government—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members and a Legislative Assembly of 55 members

Lieut Governor Hon Sir James Aikins (1 Aug 1916) $9,000

Executive

President of Council and Commissioner of Provincial Lands Hon T C Norris $6 000
Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner Hon J W Armstrong M D 5 000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon Edward Brown 5 000
Attorney Gen Hon Thos H Johnson 5,000
Minister of Education Hon D S Thornton M D 5 000
Public Works, Hon George A Grierson 5 000
Agriculture (vacant) 5 000
Public Utilities Commissioner, P A Macdonald 6,000

The Judicature

Court of Appeal—
Chief Justice Hon W E Perdue $8,000
Puisne Judges Hons C P Fullerton, J D Cameron Alexr Haggart R W Dennistoun each 7 000

King's Bench—
Chief Justice Hon T G Mathers 7,000
Puisne Judges Hons D A Macdonald, I I Metcalfe J A P Prendergast A C Galt J P Curran R Meyers each 6 000

Agriculture—The soil is fertile and productive immigration is invited and encouraged and liberal grants of land are made to settlers In 1919 6 345 000 acres were cultivated of which 2 880 000 acres were under wheat, and 40 975 000 bushels of wheat were produced 1,847 267 acres were under oats, 893 000 under barley, 361 971 under flax, rye and peas and 42 000 under potatoes *Dairy Products* (1919) 19 000,000 lb butter value $9 215 000, cheese 680 000 lb value $180 000, total value including milk and cream $16 780,000 In 1919 there were 380 000 horses, 780,000 cattle 167 000 sheep 264 000 pigs and 2,730 000 turkeys geese and chickens The production of honey was 1,000,000 lb

Manufactures—The value of the total output in 1919 was $95 000 000 (1900, $12,927,439), the principal manufacturing centres being Winnipeg and St Boniface

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG, population (1919) 186,000 (with suburbs 276,000), the third largest city in Canada Brandon (15,215), St Boniface (11 021) Portage La Prairie (5,892)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area and Population—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 390,344 square miles with an estimated population in 1919 of approximately 650,000, the Census of 1911 gave 392,480 (251,619 males and 140 861 females), an increase since the former census of 213,823

Government—The Government consists of a Lieutenant Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 47 members

Lieut Governor, Col Hon Edward Gawler Prior $10,000
Private Sec, H J S Muskett 2,400

Executive

Premier, President of Council & Minister of Railways and Industries, Hon John Oliver $7,500
Provincial Sec & Minister of Education, Hon J D MacLean 6 000
Minister of Finance, Hon John Hart 6 000
Minister of Agriculture Hon E D Barrow 6,000
Minister of Lands, Hon J D Pattullo 6 000
Attorney General & Labour, Hon J W de B Farris, K C 6 000
Minister of Public Works, Hon J H King M D 6 000
Minister of Mines and Commissioner of Fisheries, Hon William Sloan 6 000

Speaker Legislature Assembly, Hon John Keen

The Judicature

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Hon Gordon Hunter $8 000
Puisne Judges, Hons D Murphy, F L Gregory, W H P Clement Aulay Morrison W A Macdonald each 7 000
Court of Appeal—Chief Justice, Hon J A Macdonald 8 000
Puisne Judges, Hons A Martin, W A Callaghan Albert F McPhillips, D M Eberts each 7 000
Local Judge in Admiralty Hon Archer Martin 1 000

Agent General in London Hon F C Wade K C (1918) British Columbia House 1 Regent Street S W 1

Production and Industry—The total value of the output of manufactures in 1917 (estimated) was $68 500 000 (1900 $19 447 778) the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver and Victoria The yield of the other industries in 1919 was minerals $33 300 000 lumber $70 300 000 fisheries $27 300 000 fruit and farm products $65 400 000 There are extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber the mines have produced over $670 650,000, and are still in the early stages of development Only one tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands is at present settled, and there are acres of pulpwood as yet unexploited There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron The climate is healthful and temperate Shipbuilding (1918) 145,000 tons, valued at $25 000 000 The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals, and timber

Revenue, 1919–20	$12 609,960
Expenditure, 1919 20	13 313 303

Education—There are 49 high schools, 99 city 193 rural, 191 rural district, and 375 assisted schools, with a total of 80,990 pupils, and a University

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, VICTORIA Population 1919 (estimated), 39,500. Other centres are Vancouver (125,500), New Westminster (17,000), Nanaimo (8,000), North Vancouver (8 000), Nelson (5,500), Prince Rupert (6,000), Kamloops (4,000), and Fernie (5,000).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area and Population—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St Lawrence, between 46°–47° N lat and 62°–64° 30′ W long It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,133 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (Census, 1911) 93 728 (47,069 males and 46,659 females), a decrease since the last census of 9 981 persons The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station The British 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 the French inhabitants to leave and from that time it has remained British

Government—The Government is vested in a Lieut Governor and an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people

Lieut Governor, Hon Murdoch McKinnon (1919) $7 000

Executive

Premier Hon John H Bell $2 500
Attorney Gen Hon James J Johnston 1 200
Prov Sec and Treas and Commiss of Agriculture, Hon Walter M Lea 1 500
Commissioner of Public Works Hon Cyrus W Crosby 1 500
Without Portfolio Hons George E Hughes Benjamin Gallant Robert N Cox David McDonald Frederick J Walsh

Speaker, Legislative Assembly (vacant)

Departmental Officers

Provincial Auditor John Anderson $1 500
Supt of Education Robert H Campbell M A 1 500
Assist Sec and Treas and Clerk of Exec Council Arthur Newbery I S O 1 500
Sec Public Works I B McMillan 1 500
Registrar of Deeds and Commissioner of Public Lands Francis Gaughan 1 000

The Judicature

Chief Justice Hon John A Mathieson $6 000
Judge of Prov Admiralty Court William S Stewart
Assistant Judge of Supreme Court and Master of the Rolls Hon Francis Haszard 5 200
Asst Judge and V C Hon R R Fitzgerald 5 200
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown W A O Morson 1 250

Agriculture and Live Stock—There were (1918) 709 644 acres of improved land of which 489 305 acres are under crops, 217,927 acres of pasture land, and 2 411 acres of gardens

Production and Industry The value of the field crops in 1918 was estimated at $17,000,000 including oats (5 839,000 bushels) $4 535 200 wheat (606 000 bushels), $1 344 000 potatoes (5 362 310 bushels), $3,217 386, roots (5,008 800 bushels) $1 023 370

The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from $20 to $60 an acre (including buildings) according to condition and locality The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity after passing through an experimental stage for over twenty years has now become an established and profitable industry There are about 450 fox ranches, conducted by about 300 incorporated companies and also a number of private partnerships or individuals The assessed value of the young foxes born in the spring of 1918 totals about $2,500,000

Manufactures—The total value of the manufactures in 1910 was $3 136 470 against $2 326 708 in 1900

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN on the shore of Hillsborough Bay which forms a good harbour Other towns are Georgetown Summerside, Souris Kensington and Alberton

ALBERTA.

Area and Population—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of about 257 000 square miles including about 2 500 square miles of water with a population (1916) of 496 117, estimated at 650 000 in 1920

Government—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 55 members elected for five years, representing 52 electoral districts into which the Province is divided The Executive Council consists of eight members

Lieut Gov, Hon R G Brett, LL D (1915) $9,000

Executive

Premier and President of the Council and Minister of Railways and Telegraphs Hon Charles Stewart	$8,500
Attorney General Hon John R Boyle	6 000
Provincial Secretary Hon J I Cote	6 000
Provincial Treasurer Hon C R Mitchell	6 000
Public Works Hon A J McLean	6,000
Municipal Affairs and Public Health, C R Mitchell (*acting*)	
Education, Hon George P Smith	6 000
Agriculture Hon D M Marshall	6 000
Clerk of the Executive Council J D Hunt	4 800
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Charles S Pingle	$2 500

The Judicature

Chief Justice Hon Horace Harvey	$7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons D L Scott C A Stuart N D Beck W C Simmons W L Walsh, J D Hyndman W C Ives M S McCarthy	each 6 000

Agriculture and Live Stock—There is a succession of wheatfields homesteads, villages and towns, while settlers from the U S, Eastern Canada, and the British Isles arrive in annually increasing numbers The total area in crops 1919, was 7 654 581 acres Wheat 4 282,503 acres, yielding 26,131,000 bushels oats 2 767 372 acres yielding 65 725,000 bushels barley, 414 212 acres yielding 10 562 000 bushels flax 80 600 acres yielding 222 000 bushels The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government has established seven Demonstration Farms at different points and on three of these are free schools of agriculture Free homesteads are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities Animals slaughtered and sold $50,000 000, dairy products $31 625 000 wool clip (2,114 319 lb) $1,268,591 game and furs $2,250,000 poultry $5 000,000 There were in 1919 800 380 horses 445 858 swine, 364 498 sheep 336,596 dairy cows, 1 247 448 other cattle, and 4,426,375 poultry

Manufactures—The total value of the output in 1910 was $28,788 826, against $1 313,375 in 1900, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary ($7 751 011) and Edmonton ($4,493 304)

CAPITAL, EDMONTON Population, 60,000, Calgary (70,000). Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, and Westaskiwin are the principal cities of the Province.

SASKATCHEWAN

Area and Population—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west, and has an estimated area of 251 700 square miles the population at the Census of 1916 being 647 835 an increase of 636 556 persons since the Census of 1901 The estimated rural population for 1916 is 471 673

Government—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant Governor aided and advised by an Executive Council of eight members The Province is divided into 59 electoral districts

Lt Governor Hon Sir R S Lake K C M G	$9,000
Premier, Min of Education & Railways & Pres of Council Hon W M Martin	7 500
Attorney General Hon Alphonse Turgeon	7,500
Minister of Highways Hon S J Latter	6 000
Public Works Hon A P McNab	6 000
Municipal Affairs Hon George Langley	6,000
Agriculture Hon C M Hamilton	6,000
Provincial Treasurer & Minister in charge of Bureau of Labour & Industries Hon C A Dunning	6,000
Telephones & Provincial Secretary Hon W E Knowles	6,000
Clerk Executive Council J W McLeod	3 750
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly G A Scott	
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly G A Mantle	
Chief Justice Court of Appeal Hon Sir Frederick W G Haultain *born* 1857	
Puisne Judges Hons H W Newlands, C Johnstone J H Lamont and F I Elwood	each
Ch Justice King's Bench, Hon J T Brown	
Puisne Judges Hons J McKay H V MacDonald H V Bigelow J F L Embury, C M G, and G E Taylor	

Agriculture and Live Stock—Of the total area, 152,340,320 acres are land and of the total area surveyed 78 981 681 acres are land 1 909 800 are water and 1 466 400 roads Forestry serves and parks extend to 5 953 700 acres and the Indian reserves amount to 1 078,454 acres while 408,812 acres of Indian reserves have been surrendered The area under homesteads &c was 27 373 200 acres in 1920 while 15 177 063 acres had been granted to railway companies 3 183 200 to Hudson's Bay Company 3 938 500 acres were school land endowment and 76 672 had been sold under irrigation system The area under grain crops in 1919 was 17 038,123 acres

The principal products are grain and cattle (In 1919 there were 10 587 363 acres under wheat, the produce being 217 611 277 bushels) The estimated crop area for 1920 was wheat, 9 456 515 acres, oats 5 172 661, barley, 406,137 and flax, 1,004 039 acres

THE YUKON TERRITORY, which occupies the north western extremity of the Dominion, was constituted in 1898 and contains a total area of 207 076 square miles with a population in 1911 of 8,512 (6 518 males and 2,004 females) Mining is the chief industry The Government is administered by an executive officer, styled the Gold Commissioner with an elective Legislative Council of three members

Gold Commissioner and Crown Timber and Land Agent George P Mackenzie $6,500

THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES comprise the present unorganised part of British North America north of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, a total area estimated at 1,242,224 square miles Population in 1911, 27,196

Newfoundland.

AREA AND POPULATION

	Area (English Sq Miles)	Population Census of	Census of 1911
Newfoundland	42,750	217 037	238 670
Labrador Coast	120,000	3 947	3 949
Total	162,750	220,984	242,619

Increase of the People

Increase			Decreases			Marriages
Births	Immigrants	Total	Deaths	Emigrants	Total	
6 910	13 057	19 967	3 892	13 023	16 915	1 781
7,625	12,566	20 191	4 117	13 744	17 861	1 849
7 406	13,788	20 194	4 417	14 255	18 672	1 871
7 765	8 169	15 934	3,663	9 247	12 910	1,569
6,905	11,543	18 448	4,571	12 952	17 523	1 784

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between 46° 37′ 51″ and 51° 37′ N latitude and 52° 44′–59° 30′ W longitude, on the north east side of the Gulf of St Lawrence and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle The island is about 370 miles long and 290 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N), Cape Race (S E) and Cape Ray (S W) at the angles The coast is extremely rugged and the [illegible] mountainous, the north and east [illegible] swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of pine and birch The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, brave, healthy, hardy industrious race The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70 to 80

GOVERNMENT

Newfoundland, the oldest English colony, was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497, the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonavista The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator Gaspar de Cortereal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "Responsible Government" was accorded to the island

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council with a Legislature of two houses The *Legislative Council* is appointed by the Crown and consists of 24 members, the *House of Assembly* consists of 36 members, elected by the people, every male British subject aged 21 being entitled to the franchise

GOVERNOR

Governor, His Excellency Sir Chas Alexander Harris, K C M G, C B, C V O (1917) $12,500
Private Sec, Capt John Hamilton

THE MINISTRY (November 23 1919)

Premier & Colonial Secretary Hon Richard A Squires K C $8 000
Minister of Justice Hon William R Warren K C 4 000
Finance & Customs Hon Henry John Browning 4 000
Marine & Fisheries Hon Wm F Coaker 4 000
Agriculture & Mines Hon Alexander Campbell M D 4 000
Posts & Telegraphs Hon Walter W Halfyard 4 000
Education Hon Arthur Barnes 4,000
Without Portfolio Hons George Shea Samuel Ecote

Not in the Cabinet

Public Works William J Jennings 4 000
Shipping William H Cave 4,000

LEGISLATURE

The *Legislative Council* consist of not more than 24 members appointed for life the *House of Assembly* of 36 members elected by the people for 4 years
President of the Legislative Council Hon James D Ryan
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon William F Penney $750

JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H Horwood .. $7,000
Assist. Judges, Hon. G. M Johnson, Hon. J. M. Kent ... . .each 6,000

DEFENCE

Newfoundland contributed 11,922 men to the fighting forces of the Empire during the War, in addition to 3,000 enlisted in Canadian and other forces

EDUCATION

Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government Primary schools were attended in 1917 by 49,318 pupils, and Secondary schools by 1,609 students The Government grants in 1917 amounted to $473,923.

RELIGION.

At the Census of 1901 and 1911 the following statistics were obtained —

Religion	1901	1911
Roman Catholics . .	75,989	81,177
Church of England...	73,008	78,616
Methodists	61,388	68,045
Presbyterians	1,497	1,876
Salvation Army	6,594	10,141
Various . ..	2,505	2,767

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure and debt of Newfoundland for the six years ended June 30, 1918, are stated as under ($2 at par = 4s 2d or $4 8 = £1 sterling; Nov. 20, 1919, $4 23 = £1) —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
	$	$	$
1912–13	3,919,040	3,803,561	29,470,060
1913–14	3,920,178	3,920,178	30 450 765
1914–15	3,950,790	4,008,623	31,454,678
1915–16	4,728,000	4,250,000	35 450,000
1916 17	5,206,648	4,554 891	34,489 765
1917–18	5,528,540	6,197 876	35,445,785

Newfoundland's surplus revenue for the financial year ending June 30, 1919, amounted to £450,000

EXTERNAL TRADE

The external trade of the island for the five years ending June 30, 1918, is stated as follows —

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	$	$	$
1913–14	15,193,726	15,134,543	30,328,269
1914–15	12,350 786	13,136,880	25,487,666
1915–16	16,833,500	19,496,400	36,379,900
1916–17	21,318,310	22,381,762	43,700,072
1917–18	27,640,000	30,990,000	58,630,000
1918–19	33,200,000	36,800,000	70,000,000

The trade was chiefly distributed in 1918–19 as under.—

Country	Imports from	Exports to
United Kingdom	$2,399,853	2,713,089
United States	16,569,236	6,523 657
Canada.....	12,777,684	2,532,397

The principal imports in 1917–18 were flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions, the principal exports were codfish, value $18,830,000; cod and seal oil, value $1,770,000, pulp and paper, $2,700,000; herrings, $2,070,000, sealskins, $400,000; tinned lobsters, copper, copper ore, iron pyrites and other minerals, $900,000; total value of the fishery products in 1918–19 was upwards of $25,000,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, nearly 10,000 being engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, a large proportion of which is exported to South America—and seal fishing in winter and spring Agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. During 1916–17 there was exported from Grand Falls and Bishop Falls paper and pulp valued at $1,510,440, most of which was consigned to the United Kingdom. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature, but the railways have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value. A valuable discovery of copper has been made at Little Bay, about 200 miles from St John's.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways —There were 841 miles of railway open in 1917 The trans insular line runs to Port aux Basques, *viâ* Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connexions to Placentia, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay) Branch lines are under construction

Posts and Telegraphs —There were 742 post offices in 1916, dealing with 3,770,000 letters and post cards, 3,450,000 newspapers and books, and 207,850 parcels There are 4,590 miles of telegraph line and 965 of telephone wire

Shipping —On Dec 31 1917, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 3,384 sailing vessels of 139,220 tons, and 112 steam vessels of 20,056 tons In 1916–17 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 2 191,006 tons, of which 1,818,016 tons were British.

TOWNS.

The CAPITAL, ST JOHN'S (population 32,292), contains two cathedrals, several banks and numerous public buildings Other towns are Harbour Grace (4,279), Carbonear (3,540), Twillingate (3,348), and Bonavista (3,911)

HIGH COMMISSIONER.

High Commissioner in London, Hon Sir Edgar R Bowring (1918)

Secretary, Capt Victor Gordon, 58 Victoria Street, S W. 1.

LABRADOR.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits (or to Cape Wolstenholme), on the north; the boundaries between Quebec and Labrador being a matter of keen controversy which is expected to come up for settlement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries One of the grandest spectacles in the world is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants of this 850 miles of coastal America are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting There are no towns, but there are Moravian Mission stations at Maggovik, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron, and Killinek. Pulp and paper mills have been founded at Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet to deal with the almost inexhaustible supply of timber,

Australia.

(The Commonwealth of Australia.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.† Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Dec. 31, 1919.
New South Wales (Sydney)	309,432	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,002,631
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,495,938
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	358,346	408,558	468,194
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	498,129	605,813	725,220
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	172,475	191,211	216,751
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	184,124	282,114	331,660
Northern Territory (Darwin)	523,620	4,811	3,310	4,706
Papua (Port Moresby)	...	...	...	...
Federal District (Canberra)	940	*	1,714	1,919
Total‡	2,974,581	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,247,019

Increase of the People.

Year	Increase: Births.	Increase: Oversea Arrivals	Increase: Total.	Decrease: Deaths	Decrease: Oversea Departures	Decrease: Total	Marriages.
1914	137,983	111,086	249,069	51,720	128,456	180,176	43,311
1915	134,871	70,961	205,832	52,782	162,014	214,796	45,254
1916	131,426	63,405	194,831	54,197	197,297	251,494	40,289
1917	129,965	65,089	195,054	48,029	87,039	135,068	33,666
1918	125,739	78,925	204,664	50,249	59,247	109,496	33,141
1919	122,290	222,956	345,246	65,930	62,776	128,706	40,540

Inter-censal Increases, 1861-1911.

(Exclusive of Aborigines and of Papua.)

Year of Census	Result of Census: Males	Females	Total	Decennial Increase	Immigration during Period	
1861	668,377	482,814	1,151,191	...	...	
1871	910,511	752,528	1,663,039	504,224	1861–1871 ...	188,158
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871–1881 ...	223,326
1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	924,198	1881–1891 ...	374,097
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	599,409	1891–1901 ...	2,377
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901–1911 ...	42,147

Races and Religions.

Races	1901.	1911.	Religions	1901	1911.
Australians	3,773,801	4,455,005	Church of England	1,497,576	1,710,443
Chinese	33,165	25,772	Presbyterians	426,105	558,336
Japanese	3,554	3,576	Methodists.....	504,101	547,806
Hindus and Cingalese	4,681	4,106	Other Protestants	319,731	458,379
Aborigines (estimated)	...	180,000	Roman Catholics...	850,620	921,425
Do. half-caste	...	10,113	Jews	15,239	17,287

* Included in New South Wales.

† The Aboriginal inhabitants of Australia are not enumerated in the Census, with the exception of half-castes and those employed at stations, &c. Their numbers are estimated not to exceed 100,000, many of whom live in the unexplored interior.

‡ Exclusive of Papua, or British New Guinea, a dependency of the Commonwealth. Its capital is Port Moresby, and its area 88,460 square miles. White inhabitants numbered 1,032 in 1911, 1,219 in 1913, 1,186 in 1914, and 1,037 in 1915. The Native population is estimated at 450,000.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The territory of the Commonwealth includes the Continent of Australia, the Island of Tasmania, Norfolk Island, Lord Howe Island, and part of the island of New Guinea (Papua).

Australia (mainland) is probably the oldest of all land surfaces in either hemisphere, and may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest of the Continents, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between 10° 39'-39° 11½' South latitude and 113° 5' 153° 16' East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance to England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast for 1 200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. 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 eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system 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 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 Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c.

Climate.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Executive Council of nine Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto. The Constitution rests on the fundamental law of March 16, 1898, ratified by the Imperial Parliament on July 9, 1900; and the Commonwealth was inaugurated on Jan. 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government possesses limited and enumerated powers as surrendered by the federating States, the residuum of legislative power being in the Governments of the various States. Briefly stated, the enumerated powers include authority over commerce and navigation, finance, defence, posts and telegraphs, census and statistics, and conciliation and arbitration in extra-State industrial disputes; with authority to assume the control of railways and lighthouses, marriage and divorce, emigration and immigration, currency and banking, and weights and measures.

Gov.-Gen., His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Forster, P.C., G.C.M.G. (1920) ...£10,000
Military Secretary, Brig.-Gen. Leonard Wheatley, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Aides-de-Camp, Lord Digby, D.S.O., M.C.; Lieut. G. Norman, R.N.R.; Capt. N. J. Traill, M.C.
Private Secretary, Capt. G. Pitt-Rivers.
Official Secretary, J. H. Starling.

Executive Council (Jan 10, 1918)

Prime Minister and Attorney General, Rt Hon William Morris Hughes P C
Treasurer, Rt Hon Sir Joseph Cook G C M G
Minister for the Navy Hon William Henry Laird Smith
Minister of Defence Hon George Foster Pearce
Vice Pres Executive Council Hon E J Russell
Minister for Repatriation Hon Edward Davis Millen
Minister for Works and Rlys, Hon Littleton Ernest Groom
Minister of State for Home and Territories Hon Alexander Poynton
Minister of State for Trade and Customs Hon Walter Massy Greene
Postmaster General Hon G H Wise
Honorary Ministers Hon Sir G de L Pyne K C M G C B V D Hon A S Rogers

The sum of £15 300 is provided in the Constitution for annual salaries of Ministers

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS

Prime Minister's Department —

Sec M I Shepherd
Public Service Comm W B Edwards (*acting*)
Sec Public Service Comm H McTaggart (*acting*)
Auditor General John William Israel I S O
Sec to Auditor General, G H Gatehouse

Treasury —

Assistant Treasurer, Hon Arthur Stanislaus Rodgers
Secretary and Commissioner of Pensions and Maternity Allowances James Richard Collins C M G
Asst Sec C J Cerutty
Accountant, J F Heathershaw
Commissioner of Taxes R Ewing
Governor, Commonwealth Bank Sir D S K Miller, K C M G

Attorney General's Department —

Secretary and Solicitor General, Sir Robert R Garran K C M G
Chief Clerk G S Knowles
Crown Solicitor Gordon H Castle
Commr of Patents R G Ferguson (*acting*)

Home and Territories —

Sec to Dept Atlee A Hunt, C M G
Chief Clerk F J Quinlan
Commonwealth Statistician G H Knibbs C M G
Chief Electoral Officer R C Oldham
Chief Surv and Estates Officer J J H Goodwin
Deputy Administrator, Northern Territory M Staniforth Smith
Administrator of captured German Territory in Pacific, Brig Gen T Griffiths C M G C B E D S O
Commonwealth Meteorologist H A Hunt

Postmaster General —

Sec to Dept Justinian Oxenham
Chief Clerk J C T Vardon
Chief Electrical Engineer (vacant)
Chief Accountant, G G Haldane

Defence —

Secretary, T Trumble, C B E
Asst Secretary W A Newman
Chief Accountant, Col T J Thomas
Chemical Adviser, Marcus Bell

Trade and Customs —

Comptroller General, P Whitton, I S O (*acting*)
Director of Quarantine, J H L Cumpston
Analyst, W P Wilkinson
Director of Lighthouses, J F Ramsbotham
Director of Navigation, Capt J K Davies

Works and Railways —

Secretary W D Bingle
Director Gen of Works Col P I Owen
Commissioner, Commonwealth Railways N G Bell

THE LEGISLATURE

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives The *Senate* contains 36 members six from each of the Original States elected for six years by universal suffrage The *House of Representatives* similarly elected for a maximum of three years contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State The House of Representatives 1920 is made up of 27 for New South Wales 21 for Victoria 10 from Queensland 7 from South Australia, and 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and consists of members of the Liberal, Labour, and Country Parties

President of the Senate Hon Thomas Givens
Speaker, House of Representatives Hon Sir Elliott Johnson K C M G

THE JUDICATURE

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 5 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction subordinate to the final Appeal Court of the Empire, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

Chief Justice Rt Hon Adrian Knox P C C M G
Judges Hon Isaac Alfred Isaacs Hon Henry Bournes Higgins Hon Frank Gavan Duffy Hon George Edward Rich, Hon Hayden Erskine Starke
Arbitration Court, Pres, Hon H B Higgins

INTER STATE COMMISSION

The Inter State Commission was constituted in 1913 its members being A B Piddington, K C and S Mills C M G (*acting*) *Secretary* A C Brown, L L B

DEFENCE

On June 30 1918 there was a total membership of the Defence Force of 463 254 The Expeditionary Force 93 404 Military force in Australia 109 218 92 877 riflemen and 90 908 cadets The expenditure on Defence (excluding War expenditure) in 1917 18 was £1 158 893 this does not include Navy expenditure the Estimates for which in 1917 18 amounted to £4 143 930 The total expenditure on defence, including war expenditure was estimated at £102 270,914

Navy

Under the *Australian Defence Scheme* the Commonwealth provides and maintains certain ships of war which will form an Australian squadron of the Royal Navy, under the command of a Commonwealth officer in time of peace and an integral part of the Eastern fleet of the Royal Navy in time of war Ships of the Royal Australian Navy are known as *H M A S* (His Majesty's Australian Ship), and served with the Royal Naval forces throughout the war The Commonwealth fleet consists of the *Australia*, *Melbourne* (flag ship), *Sydney Brisbane*, 2 sloops, 6 destroyers, and 6 submarines H M A S *Sydney* destroyed the German cruiser *Emden* at Cocos Island on Nov 9, 1914 The

personnel of the fleet is mainly Australian in character, although still supplemented to some extent by Imperial officers and men The sea going forces on June 30, 1918, consisted of approximately 400 officers and 4 500 petty officers and men There is also a R A N Brigade composed of members of the Citizen Naval force a section of the Commonwealth Compulsory Military Training System

Army

By a Federal Law of 1910 military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 26—in *Cadet Corps* 12 18, and *Citizen Soldiers* 20 26, with short periods of training in the field The *Peace Effective* is about 110,000 of all ranks the *War Establishment* about 127,000 upwards The Commonwealth had up to the end of the Great War enlisted no fewer than 409 615 men, fully equipped for service in the war New South Wales, 160,699, Victoria, 110,661 Queensland 56,795, South Australia 34,390 West Australia 31,932, Tasmania 15,138 The Australian forces who are unrivalled as mounted infantry, have behaved with the greatest gallantry whenever engaged with the enemy To Aug 5 1918 their War record was 36 V C, 370 D S O (14 bars) 1 258 M C (48 bars), 920 D C M (10 bars), 5 206 M M (167 bars and 2 double bars) 248 foreign decorations

The total cost of the War to the Commonwealth Government from August 1914, to the end of March 1919, was nearly £350 000 000 of which amount upwards of £34,000,000 was charged against revenue, and it is computed that, when the work of repatriation has been completed, and deferred pay and pensions provided for, the War disbursements of the Commonwealth will aggregate some £450,000 000, or £90 per head of the population

FEDERAL FINANCE

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Commonwealth for the years 1915–16 to 1918–19 (and estimates for 1919–20) are stated as follows —

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Balance repayable to States
	£	£	£
1915–16	30,762 216	24,415 221	6,346 995
1916–17	34,067,434	81,286,300	6,270,419
1917–18	36,839,868	84,775,783	6,340,374
1918–19	44,716,918	83,457,600	6,454,333
1919–20	46,346,600	49,570,200	

The Customs and Excise Revenue is collected by the Commonwealth and partly repaid to the States at the rate of 25s per head of the population

DEBT

The Commonwealth has now undertaken responsibility for the Northern Territory Debt and the Port Augusta-Coodnadatta Railway Debt, whose combined amounts were £4,192,111 at June 30, 1919 The other State Debts remain at the charge of the State Governments The total of the Commonwealth Public Debt on June 30, 1920, was £335,000,000 Adding the indebtedness of the States to that of the Federal Government, the total public debts of Australia amount to about £700,000,000, or about £135 per head of the population

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The estimated value of the products of the Commonwealth in 1917 and 1918 was —

	1917	1918
Agricultural	£57 967,000	£58,080,000
Pastoral	93,435 000	98,297,000
Dairying, &c	31,386,000	33,738,000
Forests and Fisheries	5,523,000	7,137,000
Mining	25,581,000	26,156,000
Manufacturing	67,797,000	75,261,000
	£283,689,000	£298,669,000

Agriculture and Live Stock —The total land area of the Commonwealth is estimated at 1 903 731 840 acres of which 13,332,393 were under cultivation in 1918 19

Crop	Acreage	Produce Bushels
Wheat	7 900 165	75,638,262
Oats	768 152	10,441,080
Barley	254 869	4,763 721
Maize	286,812	6,912,153
Hay	2 692,904	Tons (2 893,602 (1,780,063
Sugar Cane	171,024	

Live Stock

	1917	1918
Sheep	84 965,012	87,086,236
Cattle	11 829 138	12,738,852
Horses	2 498,940	2,528,243
Pigs	1,169,365	913,902

In 1918 the Commonwealth produced 657,911,710 lb of wool (as in the grease), against 573 693 252 lb in 1917 181 802,675 lb of butter in 1918 23,790 240 lb of cheese in 1918, against 27,430,805 lb in 1917 and 66,171,428 lb of bacon and hams in 1918, against 64,911,047 lb in 1917

Mines and Minerals —In 1918 the value of gold produced was £5,408 157 silver and lead, £6 104 977, copper £4,464,787, tin, £1,432,894, coal, £6 123 747, the value of all minerals produced in 1918 being £26,155,649

Manufactures —In 1918 there were in the Commonwealth 15 421 industrial establishments, employing 328,049 hands, wages paid amounted to £38 379 268 the value of plant and machinery lands and buildings £96,588,009, of materials used £146,181 866 value added by manufacture £79,571 745, and total value of final output £225 735 611

EXTERNAL TRADE

The Imports and Exports of the Commonwealth for the eight and a half years 1911–1918–19 are as follows, the value of gold and silver coin and bullion being included in the totals —

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1911	£66,967 488	£79,482,258	£146,449,746
1912	78,158 600	79,096,090	,254,690
1913	79 749,653	78,571,769	158,321,422
1914	39,777 497	37,930,087	77,707,584
1914–15	64,431,837	60 592,576	125,024,413
1915 16	77,521,142	74,778,321	152,299,463
1916 17	76,228,679	97 955,482	174,184,161
1917 18	62,334,449	81 429,221	143,763,670
1918 19	102,335,159	113,963,976	216,299,135

The total trade of 1911 amounted to £32 12*s* 4*d* per head of 1912 to £33 17*s* 2*d* per head, of 1913 to £32 19*s* 2*d* per head, of 1914–15 to £25 6*s* 1*d*, of 1915 16 to £30 17*s* 8*d* per head, of 1916–17 to £35 14*s* 7*d* per head, of 1917–18 to £29 2*s* 7*d* per head, and of 1918 19 to £42 19*s* 11*d* per head

The share of the various States in the external trade of the Commonwealth in 1918–19 was as under —

State	Imports	Exports*
New South Wales	£46,013 102	£51 027 359
Victoria	35 026 321	28 095 159
Queensland*	6 075 649	12 447 616
South Australia	6 502 319	11 570 470
Western Australia	8 083 852	9 444 021
Tasmania*	602 786	1 0 2 093
Northern Territory	25 140	377 258

The exchange of trade was with the principal countries as under in 1917 18 and 1918 19 (in £ sterling 000 omitted) —

Country	Imports from		Exports to	
	1917 8	1918 9	1917 8	1918 9
United Kingdom	22 075	34 385	37 675	61 604
Germany	—	—	2	2
United States	15 456	27 184	10 650	9 009
Belgium	21	5		105
France	1 219	1 652	926	1 045
New Zealand	1 617	2 136	4 010	4 157
India	4 799	7 967	8 697	7 741
Ceylon	1 302	1 379	62	648
Japan	5 511	8 204	3 340	3 847
South Africa	976	5 919	2 592	2 347
Canada	1 667	2,844	785	892
Argentine	2	8	76	2
Java	593	1 758	1 029	2 278
Switzerland	850	1 251	—	1
Italy	471	582	1 279	1 775

The principal articles of merchandise exchanged in 1917 18 and 1918 18 were as follows (in £ sterling 000 omitted) —

Import	1917 8	1918 9
Apparel and Textiles	18 877	31 962
Metals and Machinery	9 699	16 996
Drugs Chemicals and Fertilizers	3 358	4 425
Timber	1 403	1 837
Paper and Stationery	3 004	5 544
Bags and Sacks	2 658	3 935
Motor Spirit	1 391	1 791
Kerosene	443	709
Indiarubber and Manufactures	1 141	1,688
Sugar	279	1 052
Tea	1 552	1 955
Spirits (potable)	1 249	1 174
Arms Ammunition and Explosives	465	877
Tobacco	647	1 855

Exports	1917 8	1918 9
Wool	24 587	42 767
Wheat	5 990	11 335
Skins and Hides	2 853	4 402
Butter	4 904	3 193
Copper Matte Ingots and Ore	3 115	2 263
Zinc Concentrates	351	429
Tallow	909	2 177
Mutton and Lamb	453	1 298
Flour	4 419	5 819
Timber	239	237
Coal	260	387
Lead (Pig and Matte)	3 212	2 891
Beef	3 699	2,473
Tin (Ingots)	1 065	984

* Goods transferred from one State to another for transhipment to an oversea country are counted as an export from the State whence they were finally despatched from the Commonwealth thus, much of the produce of Queensland and Tasmania are credited in the export returns to New South Wales and Victoria

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways —The total length of Government (and private) railways open at June 30, 1919, is stated as follows, the private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses —

State	Miles open	
New South Wales	5,170	(345)
Victoria	4 261	(71)
Queensland	6 841	(1 372)
South Australia	3 404	(39)
Western Australia	4 965	(973)
Tasmania	811	(209)
Federal Territory	5	—
Northern Territory	200	
Total	25 657	(3,009)

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1918 19 were £25 306 781 working expenses £19 003 633 and net earnings £6 303 148 being at the rate of 2 4*d* per train mile and representing a return on the total cost (£224,921,708) of 2 8 per cent as against 3 02 per cent. in 1917 18

The great trans continental railway from West to East linking up Kalgoorlie in Western Australia with Port Augusta in Spencer's Gulf, a distance of 1 051 miles was completed in 1917, and the first mail train made a successful run through on 22 October of that year A scheme is under consideration to connect North and South by a line from Katherine River (Northern Territory) to Oodnadatta (S Aust) a distance of 1 011 miles

Shipping —The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in the six years 1912 1918–19 were as follows (tonnage in brackets) —

Year	Entered	Cleared
1912	2 033 (5,763 357)	2 017 (5 111 957)
1913	2 014 (5 371 531)	1 971 (5 230 417)
1914 15	1 568 (4 174 965)	1 643 (4 424 303)
1915 16	1 654 (4 269 484)	1 670 (4 268 838)
1916 17	1 486 (3 851 292)	1 500 (3 843 150)
1917 18	1 079 (2 456 757)	1 118 (2 574,993)
1918 19	1 350 (3 239 060)	1 264 (2 941 426)

Of the vessels entered (1918 19) 965 were under the British flag (Australia, 315 of 448 610 tons UK 524 of 1 969 441 tons NZ 109 of 129 463 tons) and 385 under foreign flags (Dutch 29 of 69 280 tons French 64, of 74 585 tons Japanese 71 of 164 724 tons Norwegian 50 of 93 890 tons United States 127, of 174 999 tons, other foreign 44, of 95,429 tons)

Posts and Telegraphs —In year ended June 30 1919 there were 8 334 post and receiving offices, dealing with 745 000 000 letters, &c there were 6 219 telegraph stations, with 141 200 miles of wire transmitting and receiving 20 000 000 cable and telegrams in 1918–19. *Telephones* are highly organised and generally used

TOWNS

CAPITAL —CANBERRA, in the Federal District transferred to the Commonwealth by the State of New South Wales on Jan 1, 1911 is to be laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth £150 000 being provided for that purpose in the Budget of 1920–21 Meanwhile the seat of Government is MELBOURNE

There were 16 cities and towns with a population exceeding 20,000 at the Census of 1911, viz. —

SYDNEY (N S W)	.. 828,700*
MELBOURNE (Vic)	. 743,000*

* Estimated Dec 1919.

Adelaide (S A)	256 660*
Brisbane (Q)	189 576*
Perth (W A)	142,000*
Newcastle (N S W)	65 500
Ballarat (Vic)	44 000
Bendigo (Vic)	42 000
Hobart (Tas)	45 390*
Broken Hill (N S W)	31 000
Geelong (Vic)	28 880
Charters Towers (Q)	25 000
Launceston (Tas)	24 536
Ipswich (Q)	23 000
Rockhampton (Q)	21 033
Fremantle (W A)	20 000

WEIGHTS MEASURES AND CURRENCY

The *Weights and Measures* in general use are the same as those of the United Kingdom The *Coinage* is of the same denomination as that of the U K and the gold coins are identical in appearance, *silver* 2s, 1s 6*d* and 3*d* pieces and *bronze* 1*d* and ½*d* of the same weights and composition as those of the U K but of special design The coinage of the U K of all denominations is legal tender

Banking —On June 30 1916 the liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £257 634 008, and the assets to £277,950,736 At the close of the financial year 1918 19 there were 2,945 839 depositors in the Savings Banks, the amount of the deposits being £128,525 541

* Estimated Dec 1919

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON, Australia House Strand W C 2

High Commissioner Rt Hon Andrew Fisher, P C
Official Secretary in Gt Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia Lt Col G J Hogben O B E
Chief Clerk Maj A W Arkill
Military Adviser Col P N Buckley, R A F £950
Naval Representative Capt A S Littlejohns C M G R N
Director, Publicity Dept Capt H C Smart
Gen Manager Commonwealth Shipping Line, H B Larkin

States of the Commonwealth

I NEW SOUTH WALES

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 36th parallels of S lat and 141st and 154th meridians of E long, and comprises an area of 310 372 square miles—*i e* more than five times the area of England and Wales and nearly three times the size of the United Kingdom

POPULATION

Census	Males	Females	Total
1881	410 211	339 614	749 825
1891	608 003	515 951	1 123 954
1901	710 005	644 841	1 354,846
1911	857 698	789 036	1 646 734

The estimated population on June 30 1920, was 2 026,285, viz, 1,004,680 males and 1,021 605 females

Increase of the Population

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1912	51,993		16 664
1913	52,134	19 732	16,311
1914	53,615	18,777	17 353
1915	52,885	19 610	18 129
1916	52,075	19,854	16 320
1917	52,467	17,969	13,261
1918	50,700	18,840	13,199
1919	48,528	26,385	15 818

Vital Statistics—Rates per 1,000 of population in 1919 —Births, 24 71, Deaths, 13 44 Marriages, 8 06 Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 72 3

Religions

All religions are free There is no State Church About three fourths of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1911, numbering 734 667, Roman Catholics numbering 412,680, Presbyterians 183,099, Methodists 151,392, Congregationalists 22,656, Baptists 20,679, Salvation Army 7,413, and Jews 7,660

Payments to ministers ceased in 1862, and since that year they have been restricted to those then in receipt of the subvention. In 1917 18 the amount paid was only £108 to 1 recipient

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Relief —The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by a mountain range known as the Great Dividing Range which is called locally the Munlong Range in the south—the highest points being Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend 7,238 feet)—in the centre the *Blue Mountains,* and in the North the *Liverpool Range* and *New England Range* the last named continuing across the Queensland border

Rivers —The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed Brunswick, Richmond, Clarence, Bellinger Macleay Hastings Manning, Wollomba, Karuah Hunter Hawkesbury, George Shoalhaven, Clyde Moruya, Tuross, Bega, Towamba and Snowy Rivers The western portion of the country is not well watered but immense reservoirs are being constructed for irrigation purposes and many artesian bores have been laid down The Darling and the Murrumbidgee are both tributaries of the Murray, which has a total length of 2,310 miles 1,200 miles forming the boundary between New South Wales and Victoria

Climate —The climate is dry and very healthy At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63 1° the mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 69°, south coast 57° to 63 northern tableland 54° to 60° southern tableland 56° Western slopes, the mean annual temperature ranges from 69° in the north to 60° in the south in the summer from 81 to 74° and in the winter from 53° to 47° Western Plains from 69° in the north to 62 in the south, in the summer from 83° to 74°, and in the winter from 53° to 45°

* GOVERNMENT

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788 and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was

* In 1920 a project was revived for the creation of a new State in North Eastern N S W with an area of 65 000 square miles and a population of 460 000 The boundaries of the proposed state are the Queensland border from Goodooga to the coast on the N and a line from Goodooga across the Darling River to Newcastle (inclusive) on the south west The proposal has not been sanctioned by the Legislature

established in 1843. In 1855 "Responsible Government" was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Consolidating Act of 1902. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the King), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR

Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Sir Walter Edward Davidson K.C.M.G., *born* 1859 (1917) . . £5,000
Private Secretary, L. de V. Lamb
Aide-de-Camp, Commr. J. J. Allison, R.N.
Official Secretary, H. S. C. Judge
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir William Portus Cullen, K.C.M.G., M.D., *born* 1855

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (April 12, 1920)

Salaries of Ministers of the Crown, £11,040.
President, H.E. the Governor.

Premier, Hon. John Storey, M.L.A.
Colonial Secretary and Minister for Housing, Hon. James Dooley, M.L.A.
Minister for Agriculture, Hon. William Ewart Dunn, M.L.A.
Secretary for Lands and Minister for Forests, Hon. Peter French Loughlin, M.L.A.
Secretary for Mines and Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. George Cann, M.L.A.
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. John Thomas Lang, M.L.A.
Minister of Public Instruction and Local Government, Hon. Thomas Davies Mutch, M.L.A.
Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Hon. Edward Aloysius McTiernan, M.L.A.
Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Railways, Hon. John Estell, M.L.A.
Minister for Public Health and Motherhood, Hon. John Joseph Gregory McGirr, M.L.A.
Assistant Minister for Justice, Hon. William John McKell, M.L.A.
Secretary General, Hon. Robert Sproule, M.L.C.
Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. Edward John Kavanagh, M.L.C.

UNDER SECRETARIES, &c.

Public Service Board, J. S. Marks (*Chairman*), £2,500; W. D. Loveridge, J. Leslie Williams, C.M.G. . £1,500
Under Secretary, Chief Secretary's Dept., Department of Public Health and Chief Medical Officer, E. B. Harkness . 1,000
Treasury, T. W. Holliman, I.S.O. . 1,120
Lands, A. J. Hare . 1,120
Under Secretary for Public Works, L. B. Cooper . 1,000
Attorney-General and Dept. of Justice, G. Whitfeld . 1,120
Mines, R. H. Cambage . 1,000
Agriculture, George Valder . 1,120
Dept. of Labour and Industry, E. J. Payne . 1,000
Education, Peter Board, C.M.G., M.A. . 1,300
Local Government, J. Garrick . 1,000
Secretary Premier's Dept., C. H. Hay . 840
Govt. Statistician, Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions, H. A. Smith, F.S.S. . 750
Chief Railway Commissioner, J. Fraser, C.M.G. . 3,000
Deputy Commissioner (vacant) . 2,000
Assistant Commissioners, The Hon. J. H. Cann, H. Fox . each 1,500
Secretary, W. J. Morris . 850
Chief Accountant, Richard Bourke . 1,200
Chief Mechanical Engr., Ernest L. Lucy . 1,300
Engineer in Chief for Existing Lines, Robert Kendall . £1,250
Chief Traffic Mgr., Charles A. Hodgson . 1,200
Goods Supt., F. Meiklejohn . 800
Comptroller of Stores, Hugh Mortimore . 1,000
Solicitor, John S. Cargill . 1,285
Medical Officer, Dr. George H. Taylor . 1,000
Signal Engineer, Cyril F. Byles . 750
Traffic Auditor, William H. Dennett . 850
Tramway Traffic Mgr., Edward Doran . 1,200
Chief Electrical Engineer (Railways and Tramways), Orlando W. Lyon . 1,200
Engineer (Tramways), Geo. R. Cowdery . 900
Estates Agent, P. S. Hunt . 1,000
Chief Engineer for Metropolitan Railway Construction, J. J. C. Bradfield . 1,000
Chief Engineer, Railway and Tramway Construction, W. Hutchinson . 1,000
Registrar General, W. G. Hayes-Williams . 1,120
Auditor General, F. A. Coghlan . 1,000
Parliamentary Draftsman, G. W. Waddell, LL.D. . 1,200
Public Trustee, J. W. Garrett . 1,200
Commissioner of Taxation, W. H. Whiddon . 1,100
Commissioner Stamp Duties and Taxation, F. W. Walther . 800
Government Printer, W. A. Gullick . 1,000
Director General of Public Health, R. T. Paton, M.D. . 1,400
Comptroller of Accounts, A. P. Pearson (*and allowance* £25) . 900
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, G. H. S. King (*Chairman*), J. B. Cramsie, J. P. Osborne . each 1,500
Boards of Trade, Deputy President, J. B. Holme, B.A., LL.B. . 1,000
Commissioners, W. T. Willington, F. Boutley, E. J. Kavanagh, A. G. Cooper . each 750
Additional Commissioners to represent Rural Industries, T. J. Campbell, C. J. McRae, J. Andrews, T. C. Arthur
Superintendent of Navigation, Capt. Fergus Cumming . 840
Inspector-Gen. of Police, James Mitchell . 1,500
Inspector-Gen. of Mental Hospitals, Eric Sinclair, M.D. . 1,350
Comptroller-Gen. of Prisons, R. G. D'Arcy . 800
Commissioners for Water Conservation and Irrigation, Hon. W. C. Grahame (*Chairman*), H. H. Dare, W. N. Sendall . each 1,250
Chief Engineer for National and Local Government Works, Percy Allan . 1,120
Construction of Buildings, W. Lance . 1,000
Government Architect, G. McRae . 960
Government Astronomer, W. E. Cooke, M.A., F.R.A.S. . 800
Valuer-General, E. J. Sievers . 1,000
Surveyor General and Chief Surveyor, J. Broughton . 1,100
Chief Engineer, Water Supply and Sewerage, L. M. de Burgh . 1,250
Chief Engineer, Harbours and Drainage, T. T. Burrows . 960
Chief Electrical Engineer, W. Corin . 900
Chief Engineer, Public Works, A. E. Cutler . 1,250
President, Water & Sewerage Board, W. J. Millner, A.M.I.C.E. . 1,000
Sydney Harbour Trust, President, C. C. Lance . 1,500
Commissioners, Thomas W. Keele, M.I.C.E., £900, Henry D. Walsh, M.I.C.E. (*and* £300 *as Engineer in Chief*) . . 900

Agent General in London

Agent General in London, Hon Sir T A Coghlan, K C M G, Australia House, Straud, W C 2 (and allowance, £500) £1,850
Secretary, Thomas George White 650
Consulting and Inspecting Engineer, J Davis, M I C E
Immigration and Publicity Officer (vacant) 650

The Legislature

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly The *Legislative Council* consists of not less than 21 members (72 in September 1920), appointed by the Crown for life Members are not entitled to remuneration but travel free on the State railways and tramways The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 90 members representing 24 electoral districts Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £500 per annum and members travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post The Women's Legal Status Act 1918 removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly With few exceptions all natural born or naturalised persons 21 years of age who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth 3 months in the State and one month in the electoral district are entitled to the franchise which was conferred upon women in 1902 and was first exercised by them in 1904 At the last General Election in March 1920 of 593 244 male electors enrolled and qualified to vote 363 115 or 61 2 voted and similarly of 561 193 female electors 285 594 or 50 9 voted

President of the Legislative Council Hon F Flowers £750
Chairman of Committees Hon B B O'Conor LL B 470
Clerk of the Parliaments W L S Cooper 740
Speaker Legislative Assembly Hon D Levy 1,000
Chairman of Committees R J Stuart Robertson 740
Leader of Opposition in addition to remuneration as M L 250
Clerk of Assembly W S Mowle 900
Librarian Francis Walsh 600

The Judicature

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges) an Industrial Arbitration Court District Courts Courts of Quarter Sessions Petty Sessions and Children's Courts Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

Supreme Court

Chief Justice, Hon Sir W P Cullen K C M G, L L D £3 500
Puisne Judges, Hon R D Pring Hon P W Street Hon A Gordon Hon D G Ferguson, Hon J M Harvey Hon Sir Charles G Wade, K C M G each 2,600
Ch Judge in Equity and Judge in Bankruptcy, Hon P W Street
Judge in Divorce & Matrimonial Causes, Hon A Gordon
Probate Judge, Hon J M Harvey

Industrial Arbitration Court

Judge, His Honour Mr Justice W Edmunds £2 500
Additional Judges, His Honour Judge Rolin, His Honour Judge Cullewis His Honour Judge Beeby each 1,500

District Courts

His Honour Judge Backhouse His Honour Judge Scholes His Honour Judge Cohen His Honour Judge Bevan His Honour Judge Hamilton His Honour Judge Armstrong and His Honour Judge White each 1 500
(The several District Court Judges are also Chairmen of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Judges of the Court of Review within their respective districts and Judges of the Court of Marine Inquiry)
Crown Solicitor J V Fillett 1 640

Education

Education—Education is non sectarian, compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years and free school fees in State primary and superior schools having been abolished in October 1906 The total enrolment in 1918 in 3 424 State schools was 280 236 and the average daily attendance 225 790 The State expenditure on Education, Science and Art was £2 375 330 The University of Sydney with which 5 colleges are affiliated including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851 In addition to the State schools there were in 1918 698 private colleges and schools with 73 560 scholars, exclusive of many business colleges and shorthand schools

Finance

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt of New South Wales for the five years ended June 30 1919, are stated as under —

Year	Revenue including Advances repaid	Expenditure including Transfers and Advances	Public Debt
	£	£	£
1915	18 946 227	18 516 179	127 735 405
1916	19 703 518	19 553 927	130 514 018
1917	20,522 017	20 790 895	138 138 347
1918	21 543 742	21 519 918	152 584 693
1919	23,448 166	23 233 398	147 174 536

To the total revenue during 1918 19, Railways and Tramways contributed £12 283 026 and other [illegible] 241 A sum of £2 380 139—equal to 25s per head of the population—was returned to the State by the Commonwealth Government in lieu of Customs and Excise revenue collected by the latter Revenue from taxation amounted to £4 083,999 Included in the total Expenditure were the following —Interest upon Public Debt, £975,352 (exclusive of £4 704 620 charged to Business Undertakings) Public Instruction, £2 125 659 Hospitals and Charities £1,003 246, Business Undertakings £9 309 479.

Banking, &c—There were (June 30, 1920) 17 banks within N S W, with total assets £119 272 435, including advances £89 063,144, coin, bullion and Australian Government Notes £23 484 721, and liabilities, £106,008,799, including deposits, £103 373,260. The savings bank deposits on June 30 1920 amounted to £49,928 517, representing 1,053 893 depositors

Shipping—Excluding coastal trade 2 292 vessels entered ports of N S W during 1919 20, the net

tonnage being 5,437,089, the clearances were 2,277 vessels of 5,291,110 net tonnage Sydney is the chief port In 1919–20 the shipping entries, including coastal, were 7,545 vessels of 5,803,384 net tonnage The dock accommodation includes four large graving docks, five floating docks, and six patent slips

Railways —The railways and tramways of New South Wales, with the exception of a few short lines, representing about 157 miles, are controlled by the State At June 30, 1920 the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 5,015, the capital cost amounted to £79,318,917, and the net earnings for the year 1919–20 to £3 512,863, or 3s 1d per train mile There were also 226 miles of State tramways, the capital cost being £8,768,548 and the net earnings £395,676, or 3¼d per tram mile

The population to each mile of railway line open was 402 and the area 62 square miles

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones —The postal, telegraphic and telephonic services are administered by the Federal Government In 1918 19 there were 2,599 post offices in New South Wales The postal matter carried included 240,591 473 letters, postcards, and registered articles 63,367,875 newspapers, 25,864,897 books, packets and parcels, and 7,936,453 telegrams, including 470 701 cablegrams, were received and despatched The telephone line connections numbered 65,734

Trade

The oversea imports, exclusive of gold, into New South Wales during 1919 20 were valued at £43 258 456, and the oversea exports, exclusive of gold, at £53,543,915

Production and Industry

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of the State, 3,893 602 acres, excluding areas double cropped, are under cultivation, producing during the year ended June 30 1919 18 325,000 bushels of wheat, 2,091,921 bushels of maize, 1,273 752 bushels of oats besides other kinds of grain with 30 356 tons of potatoes and 20,952 cwt of dried leaf tobacco Sugar cane to the extent of 105 234 tons was crushed, and 555,770 gallons of wine, and 1,619,346 bushels of citrus fruit, and 259,427 cases of bananas, almost every kind of fruit and vegetable may be grown The area sown for wheat for the year 1919–20 was 2,408,669 acres, which yielded 18,325,000 bushels The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 1919 was 62,077,258 acres, while the area of land leased for pastoral occupation and homestead mining, and other purposes at the same date was 113 476,973 acres

Live Stock —The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep farming and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, were introduced in 1813 On June 30, 1919, there were 722,723 horses, 970,448 dairy cows, 2,320,228 all other cattle, 37,382,874 sheep, 299,648 pigs, and 1,881 camels In 1918–19 305,613,000 lb (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, in addition to 488,060 cwt of tallow, 66,008,958 lb butter, 5,982,120 lb cheese, and 16 801,666 lb bacon and hams During 1918–19 there were 139,501 persons permanently employed in rural occupations, 113,913 being males, and 25,588 females

Minerals —The goldfields were discovered in 1851 Coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, zinc, bismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum, alunite, wolfram, scheelite, molybdenite, cobalt, marble, and kerosene shale, diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones are also found The total value of minerals raised during 1919 was £9,445,059, coal accounting for £5 422 846, silver, silver lead and ore £1 323,663 and gold £279 666 The mining industry gave employment to 32,459 miners during the year

Manufactories and Works —In 1918 19 there were 5,460 manufactories and works the employees numbered 127,591 of whom 96,884 were males and 30,707 females, the amount of £16,957,919 being paid in salaries and wages Male workers received on an average £154 9s 7d, and females £64 16s 11d The capital value of lands, buildings and fixtures amounted to £14,753,567, and of machinery and plant £23,651 152 The machinery in use represented 272,403 h p including steam 181,611 h p, electric, 74 567 h p and gas 14 227 h p The value of goods manufactured and of work done was £104,803,018 materials used, £69 737 452, and fuel consumed, £2 298 041 the production, *i e*, value added to raw materials was £32 767 525

The principal products of the factories during 1918 19 were —

	Quantity	Value
Saw milling native logs	1,181 617 514 sup ft	£1 277 038
Bacon and hams	13 9.5 701 lb	728 475
Butter	61 943 210 lb	4 734 197
Biscuits	43 055 326 lb	1 033 911
Jams and preserves	41 306 049 lb	957 733
Flour	377 107 tons	4 177 452
Raw sugar (cane)	245 560 cwt	270 116
Beer and stout (quantity on which excise was paid)	24 302 216 gal	1 772 037
Tobacco cigars and cigarettes	8 214 899 lb	2 423 156
Boots shoes and slippers	4 058 201 pairs	2,054 461
Gas	8 552 615 262 cub ft	1 296 372
Electric light and power	272 446 406 units	1 535 975
Wool scoured	42 964 824 lb	4 767 514
Meat tinned &c	24 188 779 lb	1 514 078
Soap	312 020 cwt	746 066
Tallow	554 749 cwt	1 008 946
Leather	18 093 302 lb	1 696 428

Industrial Arbitration

Matters relating to the conditions of industrial employment in New South Wales are determined by a Court of Industrial Arbitration, which is empowered to make awards fixing the lowest rates of wages, the hours and times of work, rates of payment for overtime &c, and the proportionate number of apprentices and improvers in any industry and granting preference of employment to members of any trade or industrial union of employees Industrial agreements between employers and employees may be enforced as an award Awards were until recently made by subsidiary tribunals known as Wages or Industrial Boards, constituted for each industry, but their functions are now absorbed by Judges of the Industrial Arbitration Court At June 30, 1920, there were 342 awards and 98 industrial agreements in force The industrial laws provide for the registration of industrial unions of employers and employees, and for mediation in industrial disputes Under certain conditions strikes may be recognised as lawful, except strikes by Government employees, or by persons engaged in military or naval contracts, or by employees in an industry of which the conditions are regulated by award or industrial agreement, but when an award has been in operation for twelve months, the employees may decide by secret ballot to withdraw from its conditions

When a strike occurs or is contemplated, the Minister for Labour may order a secret ballot to ascertain if the majority of the employees favour a strike

A "Board of Trade of New South Wales" has been constituted in 1918 with extensive powers regarding industrial matters one of its functions being to declare annually the rate of living wage for adult employees of each sex, to be used as a standard by the Court in determining rates of wages

Industrial matters which extend beyond the limits of one State are determined by the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration and Conciliation

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For purposes of Local Government with the exception of an area of 125 909 square miles in the sparsely populated western division the State is divided into 184 municipalities and 136 shires governed by councils which are elected triennially The councils are empowered to levy rates on the value of land, to float loans to acquire land and works, to construct and maintain streets, jetties wharfs, &c, to make regulations regarding, cattle slaughtering maintenance of public places, traffic street and road lighting, public health and safety, management of parks, &c

The basis of rating is almost wholly on the unimproved capital value of land which in 1918 was £94,686,224 for municipalities including the city of Sydney, and £109,133,215 for shires

Gross Revenue

	Municipalities	Shires
1914	£2 734,952	£1 044 992
1915	2,902,562	1 066 121
1916	3 088 062	1 093,023
1917	3,125,264	1 112,523
1918	3 340,013	1,161 093

Gross Expenditure

	Municipalities	Shires
1914	£2,495 139	£996,471
1915	2,738,836	1,018,870
1916	2 898 005	1,078 897
1917	3,069,228	1,140,727
1918	3,702,029	1,164 859

TOWNS

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 188 miles For 13 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west, and contains 134¼ miles of streets, and a population of 108,500 (Dec, 1919), or, including suburbs, 2,184 miles of streets, and a population (Dec, 1919) of 828,700 In addition to the Government buildings, there are the branch Royal Mint, the University, National Art Gallery, museums, free public libraries, observatory, conservatorium of music, two cathedrals, and numerous churches The parks within the metropolitan area are 4,728 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 33,747 acres and Kuring gai Chase 35,322 acres. Other large towns are Newcastle (with incorporated suburbs), 62,103, Broken Hill, 22,050, Bathurst, 9,100, Goulburn, 11,000; Granville, 12,030, Parramatta, 12,630, Lismore, 8,850; Maitland, E and W., 12,400, Grafton and South Grafton, 6,850; Albury, 7,000, Tamworth, 8,250; Lithgow, 10,900; Wagga Wagga, 7,650; Orange, 9,500; Auburn, 11,910, Wollongong 5,900, Katoomba, 7,400, and Lidcombe, 8,770

Approximate time in transmission of mails, 31 days

DEPENDENCY

LORD HOWE ISLAND (436 miles north east of Sydney) Lat 31° 33′ 4″ S, Long 159° 4′ 26′ E Pop., Dec 31, 1919, 116 The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia Palm Seed Industry are vested in a Board of Control Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

II.—VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria 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 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles and its extent of coast line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87,884 square miles

POPULATION

Year	Males	Females	Total
1911	655 591	659,960	1,315 551
1912	685 895	689 186	1,375,081
1913	706,948	705 171	1,412,119
1914	712 594	718 073	1,430 667
1915	693 650	725,526	1,419 176
1916	666,036	732 848	1,398,884
1917	671,382	739 622	1,411 004

Increase of the People

	Births	Deaths	Marriages
	35,970	15,474	11,324
	36,284	16,503	11,830
	35 009	15,823	12,832
	34 235	16 489	11,341
	33,035	14 555	9,506
	31,601	15 177	9,156

Religion

There has been no statute law as to religion since 1875 Members of the Church of England in 1911 numbered 451,087 "Protestants 24,116, Presbyterians 234 553, Methodists 176,662, Baptists 31,244, Church of Christ 16,511, Independents 16,484, and Roman Catholics 286 433

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Relief—The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the state, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south east, well-wooded valleys

Rivers—The Murray River forms the northern boundary of the State, and has many Victorian tributaries The capital stands upon the Yarra Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate—The mean temperature over a period of 60 years was 57 4° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for three nights in the year) below 32° F The average number of days on which rain fell was 136, and the average yearly rainfall was 25 48 inches.

GOVERNMENT

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales and was erected into a separate colony in 1851 with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown aided by an Executive Council of 12 members.

GOVERNOR

Governor of the State of Victoria, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Stradbroke, G.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., V.D. (born 1862) (1920) £5,000
Private Sec., R. N. Smith
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. N. C. P. Conant
Lt.-Gov., Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G.

THE MINISTRY (March 21, 1918)

Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. H. S. W. Lawson
Chief Sec., Minister for Public Health and Minister for Labour, Maj. Hon. M. Band
Minister of Railways and Mines, Hon. S. Barnes
Treasurer, Hon. W. M. McPherson
Solicitor-General and Minister for Public Works, Hon. A. Robinson
Agriculture, Hon. D. S. Oman
Crown Lands and Water Supply, Hon. F. G. Clarke
Education & Forests, Hon. Sir Alexander Peacock, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.
Honorary Ministers, Hons. A. R. Robertson, John McWhae, W. Pennington

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Public Service Commissioner, G. C. Morrison £1,000
Auditor-General, J. A. Norris 1,000
Secretary to the Premier, F. T. Short 720
Clerk Executive Council, F. W. Mabbott 456
Chief Secretary's Department, Under Secretary, W. A. Callaway 1,000
Under Treasurer, M. A. Minogue 1,000
Director of Education, F. Tate, I.S.O. 1,000
Law Department, W. R. Anderson 900
Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Titles and Master in Equity and Lunacy, H. A. Templeton 1,000
Secretary Lands, W. McIver 850
Secretary Mines, W. Dickson 900
Chairman State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, W. Cattanach 1,500
Director Agriculture, S. S. Cameron 900
Secretary Public Works, E. T. Drake 900
Pub. Health, Chairman, Dr. E. Robertson 800
Secretary Labour, H. M. Murphy 800
Hospitals for Insane—Inspector General, Dr. W. E. Jones 1,500
Victorian Railway Commrs., Harold Clapp (*chairman*), £5,000, W. M. Shannon 1,750
Chief Engineer for Railway Construction, M. E. Kernot 1,000
Secretary, G. H. Sutton 800
Govt. Statist, A. M. Laughton 650
Penal and Gaols Inspector General, J. W. K. Freeman 700
Industrial Schools Secretary & Inspector, J. Molloy 576
Chief Commr. of Police, Sir G. Steward 900
Public Librarian, F. La Trouche Armstrong 725
Astronomer, J. M. Baldwin 432
Botanist, Professor A. J. Ewart, D.Sc. 425
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons, W. B. House 750
Parliamentary Draftsman, J. T. Collins, M.A. 1,100

AGENT GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent General in London, Hon. Sir Peter McBride, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2
Secretary, H. G. W. Neale £456
Melbourne, distant 11,267 miles; transit, 32 to 37 days

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of two Houses—the *Legislative Council* of 34 members elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one half retiring every 3 years, and the *Legislative Assembly* of 65 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years, for the 65 electoral districts, by universal adult suffrage. The electors for the Council number 310,987, and those for the Assembly 816,172.
President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Walter Synnot Manifold £750
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. E. Mackey 1,000

THE JUDICATURE

There are magistrates' courts and general sessions and county courts and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G. £3,500
Puisne Judges, their Honours Sir H. F. A. Hodges, Joseph H. Hood, L. F. B. Cussen, F. W. Mann, W. J. Schutt each 3,000
County Court Judges, J. G. Eagleson, W. H. Moule, J. S. Wasley, H. C. Winneke and C. J. Z. Woinski each 1,500
Income Tax Commissioner, R. M. Weldon 720
Deputy Commissioner of Land Tax, M. Murphy 648
Crown Prosecutors, J. A. Gurner £700, S. Leon, H. G. C. Macindoe 700
Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness 1,100

EDUCATION

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being 254,033 children on the registers in 1917, the average attendance being about 63 per cent. *Secondary Education* is principally under private control, 56,193 pupils being in attendance at the 495 schools in 1917. There is a State-aided *University* at Melbourne, with four affiliated colleges (Trinity, Ormond, Queen's and Newman) and a School of Mines at Ballarat.

FINANCE

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for the five years ended June 30, 1915-1919, are given as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1915	10,529,017	11,706,968	72,183,927
1916	11,470,875	11,683,363	75,504,562
1917	11,813,879	11,795,295	76,822,110
1918	12,361,235	12,141,080	78,192,361
1919	12,786,589	12,468,068	

Banking &c.—There were (Dec. 31, 1917) 17 banks, with total assets £59,737,528, within the State, and liabilities £65,329,672. The savings bank deposits at June 30, 1918, amounted to £30,765,927.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture.—Agriculture has of late years much improved, wheat and oats chiefly being cultivated, the dairy industry has also made

marked progress Of the 5,782 954 acres under cultivation in 1917–18, 2 690,216 were wheat crops and 293 214 oats, and 748 608 acres were cut for hay In 1917 18, 800 068 gallons of wine were produced The estimated value of production in 1916 17 was (including manufacturing values) £64 702 672

Live Stock —There were in 1917 534,388 milch cows producing 64 405 711 lb of butter and 5 285,003 lb of cheese and 836 661 other cattle, 14,760 013 sheep 323 159 pigs and 514,065 horses

Minerals —Victoria is one of the leading gold producing States in Australia From the discovery of gold in 1851 to the end of the year 1917, the quantity raised—70,308,701 oz fine—amounted in value to £298 651 651 the amount produced in 1917 being 201 872 oz The value of other minerals raised to the end of 1917 consisting principally of tin copper coal, and antimony, is estimated at about £10,824,067 (including building stone, &c £5 091 737)

Trade and Industry —Wool, gold (including specie) wheat, flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State, and the manufactures (5 627 factories &c, employing 118 241 hands in 1917–18) are mainly for home consumption In 1917–18 the chief exports oversea were Wool, £6,820 006 lead £57 145, butter, £1,664,299, wheat flour and biscuit £4,381 588 leather £228 906 skins and hides, £478 236, tallow, £133 577, live stock £124 741 jams and jellies £643 765 and milk and cream £595 192 A trade is also springing up in preserved and frozen meats, the value of the exports (excluding bacon and hams) being £828 666 in 1917 18 The principal oversea imports of the State in 1917–18 were —Iron and steel £455,243 machines and machinery £914 096 metals and metal manufactures, £758 820 silks, velvets, &c £1 329,210, apparel and attire £784,032, bags and sacks, £1 006 557, tea £546,121, cottons and linens, £2,443,449, woollens, £769,931, and timber, £445,154.

Towns

MELBOURNE, the chief city and seat of federal 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 December 31, 1918, a population of 723,500 inhabitants Other towns are Ballarat, 39,970, Bendigo (Sandhurst), 35 590, Geelong, 34 080, Castlemaine, 7,762, Warrnambool, 7,400, Maryborough, 5,000, Hamilton, 4 700, and Mildura, 6,500

Transmission of mails, approximate, 30 days

III —SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S lat and 129° and 141° E long, the total area being 380,070 sq miles

Population

Year	Males	Females	Total
1914	220,550	221,140	441,690
1915	212,080	226,205	438,285
1916	201,998	230,711	432,709
1917	202,433	234,781	436,214
1918	205,823	239,885	445,708
1919	4,631	243,563	468,194

NOTE —About 30 000 were on Active Service during war

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1915	11 798	4,694	3,965
1916	11,857	5,077	3,602
1917	11,326	4,365	3,252
1918	11,357	4,390	3,190
1919	11,060	5,475	3,855

Birth rate 24 27 death rate 12 01, marriage rate 8 46 per 1,000 of population Infantile mortality 64 01 per 1 000 births, being one of the lowest rates in the world

Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid At the Census, 1911 the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows —Church of England, 113,781, Methodists, 100,402, Congregationalists, 13 357, Baptists, 21 863 Lutherans, 26,681, Roman Catholics, 50 964 Presbyterians, 22,567, and Church of Christ, 9,324.

Physiography

Relief —The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre The western portion is partly desert which can never be brought into cultivation The northern portion of the State between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude (the northern boundary since the transfer to the Commonwealth of the Northern Territory), is also unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east

Rivers —Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia

Climate —The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July–August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November–March) 71° During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight

The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from 81 years record is 20 96 inches This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas extending from Melrose to Cape Northumberland

In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches

Government

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant Governor

Governor

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency Lieut Col Sir William Ernest George Archibald Weigall, K C M G, *born* 1874 (1920) . .. £4,000

Private Sec, Legh Winser.

A D C, Capt. Hon. Nigel Somerset, D S O, M C
Lieut Governor, Hon Sir John Robert Murray, K C M G, L L M, *born* 1853 (1916)

MINISTRY (1920)

(£5,000 is allotted as salaries to Ministers)
Premier and Attorney General, Hon H N Barwell, L I B
Chief Secretary and Minister of Marine, Hon J G Bice
Treasurer and Minister of Education, Hon G Ritchie
Commr of Crown Lands, Immigration and Repatriation Hon G R Laffer
Commr of Public Works, Minister of Railways and Industry Hon W Hague
Minister of Agriculture Irrigation and Mine Hon I Pascoe

HEADS OF CHIEF DEPARTMENTS

Under Secretary and Clerk to the Executive Council, H Blinman	£700
Sec to Attorney General G G Martin	650
Under Treasurer, H F Peacock	800
Controller of Accounts W H Selway	600
Secy Public Work and Chairman Supply and Tender Board C H Dewhirst	650
Secretary of Lands E J Field	850
Surveyor General W N Pethick	700
Secretary Local Govt Dept I Duffield	600
Engineer in Chief, J G Stewart	900
Sheriff, O H Schomburgk	700
Commr of Insolvency, S J Mitchell I L B	1 000
President Arbitration Court, Hon W Jethro Brown	1 700
Deputy President, N A Webb	800
Commr of Audit, E W Giles	800
Do of Railways, J McGuire	1 250
Do of Police, R I Leane C B C M G	750
Master of Supreme Court &c, W L Stuart	650
Public Service Commissioner, S P Wen	800
Clerk Legis Council, J P Morice	600
Do House of Assembly, A Searcy	600
Police Magistrate (Adelaide) E M Sabine	650
Dir of Education, W I McCoy, B A	1,000
Supt Technical Education, C Fenner, D Sc	650
Supt Primary Education, C Charlton	650
Supt Secondary Education W J Adey B A	650
Chief Mech Engr Idys B F Rushton	900
General Traffic Manager, A N Day	850
Chief Engineer,	
Chief Asst do F W Stephen	
Inspector Genl of Hospitals, B H Morris, M B, B S	675
Supt Public Bldgs, A E Simpson	1,000
Crown Solicitor, &c F W Richards, I I D	800
Parliamentary Draftsman, A J Hannan, B A, L L B	1 100
Hydraulic Engineer, C A Bayer	800
Director of Agriculture, A J Perkins	900
Princ Agricultural College, W J Colebatch, B Sc	1,000
Horticultural Instructor, Geo Quinn	625
Director of Irrigation, S McIntosh	625
Government Astronomer, G F Dodwell, B A, F R A S	800
Government Geologist, L K Ward	500
Chairman Central Board of Health, &c, W Ramsay Smith, D Sc, M B	825
Conservator of Forests, W Gill, F L S, F R H S. ...	900
Commissioner of Taxes, R W Smith ...	650
Commissioner of Stamps, E H. Cornish. .	775
Manager Produce Export Department G A W Pope	650
Registrar General of Deeds, G W Anthony	£950
Supt of Mental Hospital, M H Downey	700
Director Chemistry Department, W A Hargreaves	750
Chairman S A Harbours Board, Arthur Searcy	850
Deputy Chairman do, J B Labatt	900
Commissioner do, E A Barquhar	800
Public Trustee W Wright	800
President Licensing Court, R G Nesbit	800
Public Actuary R R Strachey	650
Govt Printer, R E E Rogers	600
	650

AGENT GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent General in London, Hon Edward Lucas Australia House, W C 2	£1,200
Secretary, J B Whiting	625
Trade Commissioner R M K Lewis	600

Adelaide, 11,100 miles, transit 29 days

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years one half retiring every 3 years and a *House of Assembly* of 46 members elected for a maximum duration of 3 years 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 91 359 (22,853 women) in 1919, those for the Assembly numbering 255 529 (132,632 women)

President of the Legislative Council, Hon Sir J L Stirling K C M G	£600
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon F W Coneybeer	600

THE JUDICATURE

Law and Justice—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and three 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 50 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 9,000 of the population

Chief Justice and Judge of the Admiralty, Hon Sir G J R. Murray K C M G, B A, L L B	£2 000
Second Judge, Hon Sir J Hannah Gordon	1,700
Third Judge, Hon A Buchanan	1,700
Fourth Judge, Hon J S Poole, L L B, M A	1,700

EDUCATION

Public Education (*Primary, Secondary and Technical*) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister, it is secular compulsory, and free, there are 954 State schools with 2,437 teachers and 75 681 scholars, the expenditure in 1918–19 was £400,000 The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships carrying the holders to higher schools and the University Private schools number 166 with 720 teachers and 13,209 scholars There is an endowed *University* at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 500 undergraduates, and 950 other students all classes are open to women A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established with branches at 5 country centres, and technical education is also provided The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State

FINANCE

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt for the five years ended June 30, 1916 1920, are stated as follows —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1916	4 356 967	4 741 376	37,743 289
1917	4 874 603	5 190 453	39 364 280
1918	5 526 226	5 500 419	40 621 480
1919	5 798 313	5 876 811	42 650,206
1920	6 582,788	6 457 039	43 753,146

Most of the revenue is derived from inland revenue railways and territorial receipts while most of the expenditure is on account of public works and railways, and interest on public debt

Banking —There are 9 banking institutions in Adelaide, in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank, with 279 branches and agencies and £32,468 875 authorised capital, having a total liability of £23,186 857 and assets £17,717 783 in June, 1920 The Savings Banks on June 30, 1920, had 377 431 depositors with £15,494,143 to their credit Nearly 80 per cent of the population have Savings Bank accounts The total banking deposits £37 915,789, averages over £80 per head of population

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture —Of the total area about two thirds are farmed or grazed and 5 000 000 acres cultivated—under wheat 2,200 000 acres, hay 600 000 oats 200,000, barley 150,000 orchards 30 000 and potatoes 4,000 acres with 1 500,000 acres lying fallow During the last ten seasons the quantity of wheat produced has averaged 24 000 000 bushels English fruit oranges, lemons almonds, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable There were 31,000 acres of vines, with an average annual production of about 5,000,000 gallons of wine, 50 000 cwt of currants and 40 000 cwt of raisins Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried) and also wine are annually sent to oversea countries, principally the United Kingdom Brandy and other spirits are also produced The land is also very suitable for the growing of all kinds of root crops and vegetables

Live Stock —There were 6 625 184 sheep in 1919 cattle number 342,768, horses 269 255 pigs 79 078 and goats 8 884

Minerals —Copper and gold silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, gypsum, salt, phosphate rock coal &c are found the total annual mineral output being valued at £1,400,000 Over £32,000 000 of copper have been produced since the foundation of the State

Manufactures —In 1919 there were 1,313 factories, employing 27 915 hands, the gross value of the output being £20,901,137, and the wages paid £3,359,354 Plant, machinery, land, and buildings were valued at £7,224,217 A Department of Chemistry has been established for the purpose of fostering new industries by the utilisation of products at hand, and there is also an Advisory Board of Science and Industry

Value of Production, 1918–19 —Crops, total value, £11,345,854, average per head, £25 9s 3d (cereals, hay, &c, £9,550,002, orchards, vine yards and gardens, £1,795,852); manufactures, £6,955,361; pastoral, £6,102,379; minerals and quarries, £1,327,288; dairying and poultry, &c, £1,842 253; fisheries and game, £376,698; forestry, £388,511 *Total value of production*, £28,538,344, average £64 1s. 3d. per head

Exports of Produce —A considerable quantity of the produce of South Australia is exported to Great Britain and other oversea countries, the average annual value being about £10,000,000 The main items are wheat, flour, wool, meats, skins and hides, butter tallow, leather, minerals, wines, fruits (fresh and dried), jams and jellies, honey, manures

Communication —There are 3,400 miles of railway in South Australia, 113 miles of electric tramways 44 000 miles of roads and several good harbours The River Murray is used for conveying the produce grown on the irrigation settlements along its banks There are 791 post offices in the State which transmit annually 50 000,000 letters 10,000,000 newspapers, 5,000 000 packets and parcels, and also 1,800,000 telegrams

Ships entered and cleared number annually about 2,500 The larger part of the trade is with the U K and other British possessions besides the U S, France Italy, and Japan The export trade is equal to about £40 per inhabitant

TOWNS

ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, population (1919) 256 660 inclusive of suburbs within 10 miles radius Other towns are Moonta (4,000), Kadina (3 000) Wallaroo (5 500), Port Pirie (13,000), on the east and Port Augusta 3,000) on the west of Spencer Gulf and Kapunda (2,500), Gawler (4 500), and Peterborough (2,500) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Strathalbyn (1,200) in the south, and Mt Gambier (4,500) in the south east

Transmission of mails, approximate, 29 days.

IV —QUEENSLAND.

This State situated in lat 10° 40′—29° S and long 138°—153° 30 E, comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent

Queensland possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (i e equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom)

POPULATION

	Males	Females	
	125 325	88,200	213,525
1891	223 779	169,939	393,718
1901	277 003	221,126	498,129
1911	329,506	276,307	605,813

The estimated population on Dec 31, 1917, was 688 532

Increase of the People

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1913	19,747	6 783	5,662
1914	19,883	6,732	5,895
1915	20 165	7,560	6,141
1916	18,916	7,514	5,208
1917	19 764	6,510	4,862
1918	19,560	7,158	4,821

Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion At the Census of 1911 there were 212,702 Church of England, 137,086 Roman Catholics, 75,560 Presbyterians, 59 920 Methodists, 24,235 Lutherans, 13,715 Baptists, and 47,394 other Christians, with 5,518 Muhammadans and besides "Indefinite," "No religion," &c

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Relief—The *Great Dividing Range* on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the *Kirby's Range* divides the land into a northern and southern watershed

Rivers—The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards

Climate—At Brisbane the average temperature for 1917 was 67 1°, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 100 8° and 37 4° mean barometer, 29 978 The coastal regions are warm and moist the plateaus dry and temperate whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty The rainfall during 1917 was 40 900 inches and there were 125 wet days

GOVERNMENT

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 10 members

GOVERNOR

Governor of Queensland, His Excellency the Rt Hon Lt Col Sir Matthew Nathan, G C M G, *born* 1862 (1920) £3,000
Private Sec, F Thatcher B A 300
Aide de Camp, Capt Lukin 300

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (Sept 11, 1919)
(H E the Governor presides)

Premier, Chief Secretary, Vice President of Executive Council, and Treasurer Hon E G Theodore £1 300
Home Secretary Hon W McCormack 1 000
Attorney-General and Secretary for Railways, Hon J L Fihelly 1 000
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon J H Coyne 1 000
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock Hon W N Gillies 1,000
Secretary for Mines, Hon A J Jones M L C 1 000
Secretary of Public Instruction, Hon John Huxham 1,000
Public Works, Hon James Larcome
Clerk of the Council and Chief Clerk, Chief Secretary's Dept, G W Watson 425

UNDER SECRETARIES, &C

Premier and Chief Secretary's Dept, P J McDermott, C M G, I S O £800
Home Sec's Dept, W J Gall I F I A 800
Public Works A B Brady M Inst C E 900
Dept of Justice G A Carter 800
Treasury, G L Beal 800
Public Lands, W G Graham 800
Agriculture, E G E Sullivan 800
Public Instruction, J. D Story 800
Mines, H Marshall .. 800
Parliamentary Draftsman, J L Woolcock, B A 650
Auditor-General, M H. Robertson, F F I A. 1,000
Crown Solicitor, W F Webb . .. 700
Commissr. of Police, F. C Urquhart 700
Commissioner of Taxes, H. D Brennan ... 800
Comm for Railways, J W Davidson £1 000
Police Magistrates at Brisbane H L Archdall, £580 Wm Harris £530 A Dean 530
Registrar, Supreme Court C S Norris 575
Registrar District Court, and Sheriff, W H Carvosso 495
Public Curator, F W Mole 800
Government Statistician and Registrar General, N J Macleod 525
Savings Bank Comm W I Lowles 1 500
Commissioner of Public Health J I Moore, M D F R C S (Irel) D I H 800
Postmaster W V B Forrester 575
General Manager of Central Sugar Mills W T J Short 1,000
Inspector of Asylums H B Freeth, M I C S I C P 1,000
Chief Inspector of Schools A S Kennedy 600
Government Printer A J Cumming 850
Chief Commr of Stamps F J Fitzpatrick 450
Curator of Intestate Estates F J Imalfeld 650
Immigration Agent T O N Brenan 500
Director of Museum H Longman 450
Registrar of Industrial Courts T J M Gee 525
Superintendent of Technical Education, L C Morris B E 600
Principal Agricultural College Cuthbert Potts B A 700
Insurance Commissioner, J Godwin A I A 1,000
Chief Inspector of Machinery and Scaffolding J Henderson M I M F 460
Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops, F F Walsh 430
Engineer for Harbours and Rivers E S E Cullen M Inst C E 1,000
Hydraulic Engineer, John Hargreaves, M S E 500
Surveyor General, A A Spowers 750
Government Geologist B Dunstan 580
Registrar of Friendly Societies R R Ridle 600
Medical Supt Benevolent Asylum J H Macarthur M B M S 650
Director State Children G A Ferguson 490
Chief Protector of Aboriginies J W Bleakley 400
Comptroller General of Prisons 650
Govt Analyst J B Henderson F I C 630
Government Storekeeper G G McLennan 525
Secretary Public Service Board V H B Madsen, A C I S A S A A 410

AGENT GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent General in London Hon John McEwan Hunter 409 410 Strand, London W C 2 £1,250
Secretary, P J Dillon 500

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of two Houses a *Legislative Council* of 49 members, nominated for life by the Crown, and a *Legislative* Assembly of 72 members elected by universal adult suffrage

President of the Legislative Council Hon W Hamilton £1,000
Clerk of Legislative Council, C R Gregory 500
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Hon W Lennon 1,000
Clerk of Legislative Assembly, C J Holmes à Court 600

THE JUDICATURE

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and four Puisne Judges an Industrial Court, with a President and another Judge, District Courts, presided over by District Court Judges, and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.

Chief Justice Supreme Court, The Hon Sir Pope A Cooper, M A, K C M G £2,500
Puisne Judge Industrial Court, Hon I W McCawley . 2,000
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon Patrick Real £2,000
Puisne Judges, C E Chubb K C (Southern), L O Lukin (Central) W A B Shand, M A (Northern) each 2,000
District Court Judges, Allan W Mc naughton £2,000, Charles Jameson, Thomas O Sullivan, K C each 1,000

EDUCATION

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free In 1917 there were 1 545 State schools and six High Schools in operation with 4 075 teachers and an average daily attendance of 88 259 children, and 156 private and 10 grammar schools, with 101 teachers and an average attendance of 1 466 A State aided University was established during 1910

FINANCE

The revenue, expenditure, and debt of Queensland for the five years ended June 30, 1916 20 are stated as follows —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1916	*7,706 365	7,671,573	56 945 836
1917	*7 880 893	8,134,387	61 303 136
1918	*8 491,482	8 000,934	63 110 786
1919	*9,415 000	9 587 000	65 581 122
1920	*9,300 000	10 400 000	

Banking —The banking assets were £25 738 659 liabilities £28 099 540 The deposits on Dec 31, 1917, were £26,796 326, apart from the £13,669,661 (equal to an average of £58 0s 11d to each depositor) in the hands of the State Government Savings Bank, and Commonwealth Savings Bank deposits, an average of £38 2s 2d per head

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock —Of the total area of 429 120,000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 16 669 837 acres, under a system of deferred payment, 10,215 839 acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area of 211 581 200 acres leased out for sheep and cattle runs, 62 292,732 acres for grazing farms and homesteads, 40,929,360 acres are held under occupation licence, 241 647 acres under gold mining and mineral lease 186,592 for special purposes and 532,411 acres perpetual lease and scrub selections 206,155 acres, leaving 86 264 228 practically unoccupied Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the Darling Downs, while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 21 bushels per acre Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pine apples, grapes, bananas, cocoa nuts mangoes, plums, and various English fruits India rubber and sisal hemp plantations have also been recently started In the year 1917, 307,714 tons of sugar were produced The live stock in 1917

Forestry —There are many varieties of fancy timber which are much utilised by cabinet makers, &c, among them may be mentioned silky oak, largely used in furniture and office fittings, maple, a timber with a handsome grain and capable of taking a very high polish, "bean" is also much in demand for furniture, black walnut, penda, beech, crows ash, quandong, bally gum, as well as many varieties of the eucalypt, pine, cedar, and sandalwood, the latter being mainly exported to China

Minerals —The total mineral output in 1917 was £4,012,977 There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, ironstone and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts The gold output in 1917 was valued at £761,639 silver, £40,774, copper, £2 208,232 tin, £160 600 coal, £597,360, wolfram £58 367, molybdenite £48 618

Commerce —The chief articles of export oversea, the produce of the State, in 1916–7 were Wool, £5 401,853 gold, £3,103, silver £11,518 tin, £72,229 pearl and tortoise shell, £59,904, meat, including extract, and bacon, hams, and pork, £5 839,962, green and preserved fruit, £13 940 sugar, £107, hides and skins, £275,618, marsupial skins, £28,640, tallow, £8 680, live stock £185 827, and borderwise £1,479,783, butter cheese, and milk, £1,742,696, timber, £2,874

TOWNS

CAPITAL Brisbane Population (1918),181,199. 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, Rockhampton (20,915), Maryborough (12,500), Townsville (17,200), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, and Bundaberg (10,132) Other places of importance are Ipswich (18 574) Toowoomba (24 200), Charters Towers (17,298), Gympie (12 419), and Cairns Mt Morgan (12,023)

Transmission of mails, approximate, 32 days

V.—TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State It lies between 40° 33′—43° 39 S lat, and 144 39—148° 23′ E long, and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION

	Males	Females	Total
1891	77,560	69,107	146,667
1901	89,624	82,851	172,475
1911	97,591	93,620	191,211
1918	105,434	103,439	208,873
1919	112,448	104,303	216,751

Increase of the People

	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1912	5,853	2,057	1,506
1913	5,886	2,231	1,620
1914	6,017	1,918	1,543
1915	5,845	2,015	1,600
1918	5,280	1,802	1,131
1919	5,310	2,192	1,513

Religion.

All religions are free In 1911 there were 88,000 members of the Church of England, 29,000 Roman Catholics, 25,000 Methodists, 18,000 Presbyterians, and 11,000 Independents and Baptists.

* Including net amount received from Commonwealth on a per capita basis

Physiography

The surface of the country is generally undulating forest land, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and expanses of level open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. 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 1919 the mean annual temperature was 55·4°, the mean temperature for Dec., Jan. and Feb. being 61·5° and that of June, July and Aug. 47·6°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts.

Government

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was added. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth, *q.v.* The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown) aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

Governor

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir William Lamond Allardyce, K.C.M.G., *born* 1861 (1920) . . . £2,750
Private Sec., G. W. Wentworth

Executive Council

Premier, Chief Sec., and Education, Hon. Sir Walter Henry Lee . . . £1,250
Treasurer and Minister of Mines, Hon. Sir Neil Elliott Lewis, K.C.M.G. . . . 1,000
Att.-Gen. and Railways, Hon. W. B. Propsting, C.M.G. . . . 1,000
Works and Agriculture, &c., Hon. J. B. Hayes . . . 1,000
Lands, Hon. Alexander Hean, C.M.G. . . . 1,000

Under Secretaries, &c.

Under Secretary, D'Arcy Addison, I.S.O., M.V.O. . . . 600
Under Treasurer, P. J. Strutt . . . 600
Auditor-General, E. Pretyman . . . 600
Registrar-General, J. P. Laughton . . . 450
Govt. Statistician, L. F. Giblin . . . 500
Public Service Commission, Sir John Gellibrand . . . 750
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. J. F. C. Lord . . . 600
Sec. for Public Works, E. H. Kennedy . . . 550
Conservator of Forests, L. G. Irby . . . 600
Chief Engineer and General Manager, Hydro-Electric Dept., J. H. Butters . . . 1,200
Commissioner of Taxes, H. E. Downie . . . 650
Do., Railways, G. W. Smith . . . 1,200
Director of Education, G. V. Brooks . . . 700
Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands, E. A. Counsel . . . 600
Chief Health Officer, E. S. Morris, M.B. . . . 750
Government Printer, J. Vail . . . 550
Director of Agriculture, L. A. Evans (*acting*) . . . 354
Engineer of Works, W. R. Reynolds . . . 625
Secretary for Mines, W. H. Wallace . . . 550

Agent-General in London

Agent-General in London, Hon. A. H. Ashbolt, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2
Secretary, Herbert W. Ely . . . £360

The Legislature

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 18 members elected for six years, and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members elected by proportional representation for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 12 months, the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Jetley Gant, C.M.G. . . . £350
Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. J. W. Evans, C.M.G. . . . 350

The Judicature

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty general and quarter sessions and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir H. Nicholls, C.M.G. . . . £1,500
Puisne Judges, Hons. N. K. Ewing, H. Crisp . . . each 1,200
Solicitor-General, L. E. Chambers . . . 700
Registrar Supreme Court, W. O. Wise . . . 575
Recorder of Titles, J. W. Whyte, I.S.O. . . . 700

Education

Primary education is compulsory, secular, and free, there being 483 State schools in 1919, with 38,239 children on the registers. *Secondary* education is also provided by the State (4 high schools with 1,139 scholars), and by private endowment. There is a *University* at Hobart, and technical schools at Hobart and Launceston.

Finance

The revenue and expenditure and debt of Tasmania for the five years ended June 30, 1914–1919, are stated as follows —

	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
1915	£1,224,095	£1,384,149	£13,133,046
1916	1,376,493	1,340,711	13,908,913
1917	1,369,368	1,402,893	14,071,640
1918	1,503,047	1,459,748	15,137,355
1919	1,581,984	1,644,512	15,281,281

Banking.—In 1918 the banks of issue had total assets £7,909,186, the savings bank deposits on Jan. 1, 1919 were £3,089,422.

Production and Industry

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres on March 1, 1919, 254,109 acres were under crops and 666,954 under artificially sown grass, wheat 11,917 acres, while 1,399,087 acres (exclusive of mineral land) were leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes. The live stock on March 31, 1919 included 218,234 cattle, 1,841,924 sheep, 44,328 pigs and 41,281 horses. The wool clip in 1919 was estimated at 10,279,998 lb. Tasmanian blankets command very high prices in the commercial world. Fruit of all kinds and of the finest quality is grown in abundance.

Forestry.—The forests of Tasmania abound in the most beautiful cabinet woods and the largest size timbers adapted for every variety of purpose. In 1919 about 56,809,119 super. ft., estimated at about £391,374, were cut by the saw mills.

Minerals.—The chief minerals produced are copper, tin, silver, lead, osmondium, coal, wolfram and schulite; gold and zinc. Over 54,391 acres have been taken on mineral leases and

mines of both lode and stream tin are being worked in the north. Coal of a good quality, and in easily accessible positions, is very generally distributed over the island.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (1919), 50,000.

Other towns are Launceston (pop. 28,000), Devonport, Zeehan, Ulverstone, Latrobe, Waratah, Westbury, Longford, Burnie, and Queenstown.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 31 days.

VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52′ E. long., and from 13° 30′ to 35° 8′ S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles.

Physical Features.—Large portions of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the north-west division or the Stirling Range (3,640 ft.) in the south-west. The greater part of the far interior may be described as a great tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which consists of large areas of sand-dunes, varied by wide stretches of clayey soils. Long, straggling rivers, broken during the summer into a series of pools, cross the country as far inland as the hills extend, widening in many cases nearer the coast into large sea estuaries. Of the area of Western Australia, which is equal to more than half that of European Russia, probably about three-fourths is suitable for pastoral purposes, immense tracts having already been proved eminently so. Some 60,000 square miles at least are equally fitted for agricultural purposes, more especially for the production of wheat, wine, and fruit, and considerable areas are already under cultivation. Gold, coal, and other minerals in abundance are found in many parts, and wide stretches of land are covered with forests of great commercial value.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1915	171,304	146,712	318,016
1916	159,998	148,808	308,806
1917	158,701	150,722	309,423
1918	161,464	151,983	313,447
1919	176,902	154,758	331,660

The apparent decrease in the male population after 1914 existed, of course, only in a technical sense, since it was mainly due to enlistment of volunteers for the war. The total number of men who enlisted in the State during the course of the war was 34,353, and of these 20,768 returned. The settlement of the soldiers in suitable occupations has been vigorously pushed on since the end of the war. The tide of immigration from the United Kingdom and elsewhere has again set in, and in view of the unlimited scope Western Australia offers for further settlement, the Government is doing its utmost to encourage it. It is confidently expected that a better knowledge of the great resources of this as yet very meagrely peopled part of the Empire will more and more attract large numbers of suitable settlers from Great Britain and other populous countries, particularly as the Western Australian Government is again offering every inducement to the *bonâ fide* immigrant.

Natural Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1915	9,017	2,992	2,581
1916	8,563	3,085	2,365
1917	7,882	2,769	1,681
1918	7,106	2,833	1,612
1919	6,037	3,500	2,104

Religions.

There is no State aid to religions. At the Census of 1911 there were 109,435 persons belonging to the Church of England, 56,626 Roman Catholics, 34,348 Methodists, and 26,687 Presbyterians.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the central desert of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a western slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the Leopold range into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea.

Climate.—The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.) for the past 23 years was 64°, while the mean for the barometer for 35 years was 30·02 inches. There are wet and dry seasons, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1910 was 37·02, during 1911 23·38, during 1912 27·85, during 1913 38·28, during 1914 20·21, during 1915 43·61, during 1916 35·16, during 1917 45·64, during 1918 39·58; and during 1919 30·66; the average for the past 44 years being 33·60.

The climate is one of the most temperate in the world, especially in the south-western portion, where excessive cold is never and excessive heat very rarely known. The summer heat, which is mostly dry, with hardly any rainfall, is during the greater part of the hot season relieved by cool sea-breezes in the afternoon. The winters are rainy, but with occasional dry spells of perfect weather.

GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Sir Francis Alexander Newdigate-Newdegate, K.C.M.G., *born* 1862 (1920) £4,000
Private Sec., Major B. Kerr-Pearse .....
Aide-de-Camp, Major J. S. Egerton.....
Hon. Assistant Secretary, Ernest Chase.

Executive Council (June, 1919).

Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Lands and Repatriation, Hon James Mitchell, C M G £1,500
Minister for Education Public Health, and North West Hon H P Colebatch 1,300
Public Works and Trading Concerns, Hon W J George 1 300
Mines, Railways, Industries, and Woods and Forests, Hon John Scaddan 1,300
Attorney General, Hon T P Draper, K C, C B E 1 300
Colonial Secretary, Hon F J Broun 1,300
Without Portfolio, Hons F E S Willmott and C F Baxter

Permanent Staff

Public Service Commr G W Simpson £850
Engineer in Chief, J Thompson, M I C E 1 300
Under Secretary (Colonial Secretary's Dept), F D North, C M G 636
Managing Trustee Agricultural Bank and General Manager Industries Assistance Board, E A McCarty 1,000
Under Treas, E T Owen 756
Under Sec for Lands, C G Morris 552
" *Works* C A Munt 672
" *Mines*, M J Calanchini 576
" *Law Dept*, H G Hampton 636
" *Agriculture*, H C Pieth owan A I A W A 636
Solicitor General, W F Sayer, K C 1 020
Registrar Supreme Court, C A Sherard (*acting*) 756
Auditor General C S Toppin 800
Commissioner of Public Health, L Atkinson, M A, M B Ch B D P H 1 020
Govt Printer J W Simpson 756
Registrar General and Govt Statistician S Bennett, F I A Lond 672
Director of Education, C R P Andrews M A 804
Commissioner of Taxation, E A Black, A I A W A 756
State Mining Engineer A Montgomery, M A 804
Agricultural Commissioner (Wheat Belts) G I Sutton 756
Govt Geologist A Gibb Maitland 804
Chief Harbour Master, Capt F Winzar 528
Commr of Police, R Connell 750
Chief Protector of Aborigines A O Neville 456
Govt Astronomer, H B Cullewis, B A, F R A S (*acting*) 504

Royal Mint

Deputy Master Capt J Campbell £1 100

Railway Department

Commissioner, Lt Col H Pope, C B £2,000
Chief Traffic Manager, W Loid 862
Chief Mechanical Engineer, F A Evans 862
Secretary for Railways, W H Hope 637
Deputy Chief Engineer for Existing Lines, J Pidgeon 712
Chief Accountant, L H Gwynne 662
Auditor of Receipts C H Higgs 662
Comptroller of Stores, C S Gallagher 662

Agent General in London

Agent in London, Hon Sir J D [illegible] *Offices*, Savoy House, Strand, W.C. 2 £1,500
Secretary and Emigration Agent, C. B Rushton 600

The Legislature

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage, the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration

President of the Legislative Council, Hon W Kingsmill, B A £700
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon George Taylor 700

The Judicature

There are magistrates courts and general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges
Chief Justice, Hon Sir R F Macmillan £2 000
Puisne Judges, Hons R B Burnside, J Rooth, and J A Northmore each 1 700

Education

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education There are a training college, technical schools a school of mines and a Goldfields High School at Kalgoorlie, a modern school and a University The total amount expended on education during the year ended June 30, 1920 was £427 830 (including the University, £13,500)

It has been consistently the object of successive Governments to place within the reach of each child in the State every advantage of education from the kindergarten to the university

Finance

The revenue and expenditure and debt of the State for the 5 years ended June 30, 1916 1920 are stated as under —

	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1916	5 356 978	5 705 201	39 139,676
1917	4,577,007	5 276 764	40 914 826
1918	4 662 536	5 328 279	42 304 001
1919	4,944 850	5 506,865	43 637 076
1920	5 862 501	6,531,785	46 822 003

Banking.—There were including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 8 cheque paying banks formerly banks of issue, in the State on June 30 1920, with total assets £16 205 577 and liabilities £12,972 185. The amount due to depositors in the State Savings Bank at June 30 1920, was £5,739,029, in the School Savings Bank £45 510 and in the Commonwealth Savings Bank the amount due to depositors in Western Australia on the same date was £1 473 301 The combined amounts due to State Savings Bank depositors and State School Savings Bank depositors, on June 30, 1920, averaged £16 784 per head of the population, whilst the amount due to Commonwealth Savings Bank depositors on the same date averaged £4 156 per head of the population

War Funds.—The public contributions in Western Australia to a variety of War Funds up to June 30, 1919, totalled approximately £1,148,156, or considerably over £3 per head of the mean population during the war period.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area (624,588 800 acres) 1,629,400 acres were under crops in 1919-1920, wheat for grain accounting for 1,041,827 acres, large areas of good wheat growing soil exist in the southern districts The live stock included 880,644 cattle, 6,697,951 sheep, 58,160 pigs, 31 986 goats, and 174,919 horses There were about 3,000 acres of vineyards

Land Settlement and Agriculture—It is only a few years since the immense capabilities of the State as one of the world's potential great wheat producers were more generally realised In those few years the area under wheat for grain has increased annually by leaps and bounds the acreage in 1908 being only 279 609 whilst in 1916 it was 1 734,117 From 1916, owing to the war, a temporary retrogression has set in the acreage in 1920 being 1 041 827 Fruit growing, prior to the war, was rapidly creating a considerable export trade to foreign markets Large numbers of English and other immigrants were then annually settled on the still unoccupied agricultural areas of the State It is anticipated that with the energetic policy of development now once more initiated by the Government land settlement will progress even more rapidly than in former years, and that Western Australia will then absorb a constantly increasing stream of immigrants A very large portion of the south western division of the State containing many millions of acres, is especially suitable for wheat growing whilst the hills of the Darling Range and many other portions of the State produce grapes and other excellent fruit in the greatest variety

Manufacturing Industries—There were on December 31 1918, a total of 939 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands The total number of persons employed by them was 14 030 as against 18 799 in 1914, the highest number previously reached The combined output of these establishments was computed at £8,399 262

Forestry—The forests are among the most extensive within the Commonwealth and contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world Two of these, jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*) have been largely exported and, just prior to the war their annual export value was over one million pounds. These two timbers are eminently suitable for every kind of constructional purpose and for use in all kinds of railway rolling stock The [illegible] already employed in these respects in Great Britain, India South Africa Egypt, and elsewhere Their hardness and durability is remarkable and the great size of the trees permit beams and pieces of unusually large dimensions being obtained For furniture and decorative purposes they are also extensively employed the beauty of the grain when polished [illegible] equal to that of the best Honduras mahogany Besides these trees the forests contain a wealth of hardwoods, one or other of them suitable for every purpose to which wood can be applied The beauty of grain and delicacy of working in nearly all of them recommend them for the furniture manufacturer Sandalwood (*Santalum cygnorum*) is peculiar to the State, and is exported very largely to the East, its essential oil being extracted locally There are in the forests many barks containing tannin Some of these are exported, the trade in mallet bark prior to the war having been extensive The forests are rich in gums and resins An Act for their protection and management was passed in 1918, and a scheme is now being completed for the regeneration on scientific lines of cut over areas.

Minerals—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 constantly worked, the production of gold being 734,066 oz in 1919, and 400,153 oz in the first eight months of 1920 To the Coolgardie group belong the following gold fields North Coolgardie Broad Arrow, North East Coolgardie East Coolgardie and Coolgardie The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to August 31, 1920, is 33,530 702 fine oz., of this amount the greater portion was received at the Royal Mint Perth

Magnetic iron lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities as also coal

Total Production—The total estimated value of Western Australian production during 1918 was £17 710,138 distributed as follows Agricultural £4 757 763, Pastoral, £4 544 144 Dairy Poultry, and Bee Farming, £698 038 Forestry and Fisheries, £922,317 Mining, £4 265 577, Manufacturing £2 522,209 (value added to the raw material by the production of the industrial establishments)

Industrial Legislation—Industrial legislation has for many years included industrial arbitration with the result that wages are not subject to the frequent depreciation prevailing in the older countries

Trade—The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany Bunbury Geraldton, and Broome The opening of the Trans Australian Railway in Oct 1917 has afforded another means of ingress and egress both for travellers and merchandise The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea tobacco spirits, beer, soap, machinery, iron mongery clothing of various kinds, &c The principal exports are of wool, gold, jarrah timber, silver tin copper ore, sandalwood mallet bark for tanning, pearls and pearl shells, hides and skins wheat, flour, fruit, &c The estimated value of the exports for the year ended June 30 1920, was—Wool, £3,937,106 timber, £465 331 sandalwood £240 579, pearl shell, £335 283 pearls, £96 542 hides and skins, £623 067 wheat, £2,541 698 flour £2 526,620

During 1919 20 the total imports into Western Australia were valued at £12 369 386 including £2 250 268 from the United Kingdom, and £7 409 269 from other States of Australia The exports totalled £15,258 301, including £6,668,829 to the United Kingdom and £1,146 383 to other States of Australia

TOWNS.

CAPITAL Perth Population (1919) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 142,000

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 m. less from Fremantle The King's Park (approximately 1000 acres), on a hill overlooking the city and the wide estuarine reaches of the river, is one of unique natural beauty Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs, 25,200), Albany (4,200), Kalgoorlie and Boulder (over 20,000), Bunbury (about 4,000), Claremont (6,000), Geraldton (3,800), Midland Junction (5,000), and Northam (2,500)

Transmission of mails, approximate, 32 days

Territories

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Northern Territory occupies the centre of the Australian continent between 129°—138° East longitude as far as 26° South latitude, and its administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on Jan 1, 1911

The area is estimated at 523,620 sq miles The population on Dec 31, 1918, was 4,781 (exclusive of aboriginals)

Part of the country is desert but large portions of land are suitable for tropical and semi tropical agriculture and the Federal Government grants suitable areas rent free for the original settler s lifetime or for 21 years (whichever shall be longer) The staple industry is pastoral, and pigs and sheep thrive, while cattle and horses do well south of the 15th parallel The chief grasses are Mitchell and Flinders Many grants have been taken up, and a considerable area has been settled and improved Extensive meat freezing works have been erected near Darwin, which will greatly enhance the value of locally bred cattle which hitherto have been driven to other States for disposal For the months of April to September the climate is delightful From October to December it is hot and humid, from January to March is the wet season, when travelling becomes extremely difficult There are thousands of square miles of first class pasturage which will one day carry millions of sheep The chief rivers are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, Liverpool, Goyder, Mc Arthur, and the Robinson The first five are navigable from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance for boats drawing 4 feet Pearl fishing is carried on round the coast the shell being of good quality There are considerable mineral resources, gold, silver lead and tin being indicated, and when communications are opened up, the industry will become important

The only railway is from Darwin to Emungalan (200 miles) A further extension to the head of the Roper River (80 miles) will be proceeded with in the near future, the permanent survey having been completed The policy of the present Government is to link up the Territory with the other States by means of a trans continental railway

Darwin, the seat of Government, occupies an elevated site 80 feet above high water mark overlooking Port Darwin, one of the finest harbours in Australia, and contains the offices of the Administrator and officials of the Territory The cable owned by the Eastern Extension Company lands at Darwin from Singapore The town is healthy and free from malaria The Darwin Botanical Gardens are about 1½ miles from the town

Acting Administrator of Northern Territory M Staniforth Smith

Director of Mines, T G Oliver

Director of Lands, H M Trower

PAPUA.

(British New Guinea)

The total area of the island of Papua is about 215 000 sq miles, with an estimated native population of 1,000,000 Of the total area in 1914, the S E portion (90,000 square miles, pop 200,000) was a territory of the Commonwealth, the N E portion (70,000 sq miles, pop 120,000) was the German Colony of Kaiser Wilhelm s Land, and the W portion (158,000 sq miles, pop 600,000) was part of the Netherlands E Indies An expedition of Imperial Australian troops took possession of the German territory (Kaiser Wilhelm s Land) in the north on September 24, 1914 and the former German possessions in Papua have been allocated to the Commonwealth The area of the territory of Papua is thus increased to about 160 000 sq miles, estimated native population 320 000

The island is the second largest in the world, and lies some 80 miles to the north of Queensland between 0° 0 and 12° 0 S lat and between 130° 50′ and 154° 30 E long Its greatest length is 1 490 miles, with a maximum breadth of 430 miles The islands lying near Papua some 200 in number, form part of the Territory

The island of Papua was discovered in 1511 and was first claimed by the Dutch The British portion was annexed by Queensland to the Empire in 1883 but it was not then ratified by the Imperial Government A Protectorate was, however, proclaimed in 1884 on the guarantee of the Australasian Governments of £15 000 annually, to cover the cost of administration and British New Guinea was annexed by the Crown in 1888

The two largest rivers of the Territory are the Fly and the Purari The land is mountainous generally the highest point reaching 13 150 feet and a large portion of the country consists of forest The climate is favourable to the cultivation of all tropical products The soil is exceedingly fertile but the cultivated area is small Tobacco is being cultivated and a factory is established at Moresby Oil has been discovered and the petroleum industry is likely to become important The chief exports are copra rubber sisal hemp gold and copper ore

The ports of entry are PORT MORESBY Samarai Daru, and Bonagai

There is an Executive Council of 6 members who with 3 non official members form also the Legislative Council

Lieutenant Governor of Papua His Excellency John Hubert Plunkett Murray C M G, *born* 1861 (with allowance £450) £1 250

Govt Sec, Hon H W Champion 700

Commr for Lands, Hon M S C Smith 800

Treasurer Hon R W T Kendrick 600

Chief Med Officer (actg), W M Strong M D 625

Commr for Native Affairs Hon L W Barnett 600

Chief Judicial Officer H F the Registrar

Deputy do, Hon C E Herbert 1 000

CAPITAL Port Moresby

NORFOLK ISLAND

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand It is about five miles in length by three in breadth and was discovered by Capt Cook in 1774 Its area is 8 528 acres and circumference 20 miles The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68 and an annual rainfall of 55 inches The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856 The population in December, 1917, was 883

Administrator, Maj-Gen J W Parnell C M G

President, Exec Council, M F H Christian

New Zealand.

(The Dominion of New Zealand.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Islands.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population. Census of 1906.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1916.
ıland and Islets	44,130	476,732	563,729	651,072
ıland and Islets	58,120	411,340	444,120	447,809
Island and Islets	662	304	357	349
a Islands	372	197	258	219
ıd Islands	224			
ll Island	44			
es Islands	13			
Islands	1			
Islands	1			
ec Islands	13	5	4	...
lands	150	12,340	12,598	12,797
ılands annexed in 1901	130			
Islands (Mandatory)	1,050	...	...	34,500
Population	...	47,731	49,844	49,776
Total	104,010	948,649	1,070,010	1,196,522

Estimated Population, Dec. 31, 1919:—N.Z. (*excl.* Maoris) 1,164,405; Maoris, 49,776; Cook Islands, 12,797; Samoa, 29,500—Total, Dominion of New Zealand, 1,256,478.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Emigrants.			Marriages.
1915	27,882	*25,551	53,433	9,966	*22,476	32,442	10,028
1916	28,509	*21,799	50,308	10,596	*21,163	31,759	8,213
1917	28,239	*15,649	43,889	10,528	*13,869	24,397	6,417
1918	25,860	*11,906	37,766	16,364	*11,660	28,024	6,227
1919	24,483	*20,931	45,414		*19,877	30,685	9,519

* Excluding troops of Expeditionary Forces.

Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Aborigines.)

	Results of Census.			Quinquennial Increase.	Immigration during five corresponding calendar years.
	269,605	220,328	489,933		
	312,221	266,261	578,482	68,549	76,068
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	48,176	73,816
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	76,702	105,787
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	69,359	91,263
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	115,859	151,579
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	119,890	194,730
1916	551,775	547,674	1,099,449	90,981	193,834

Races and Religions.

	1916.		Religions.	1911.	1916.
Europeans	1,005,838	1,093,024	Church of England	41·14	41·75
Maoris	45,673	46,247	Presbyterians	23·32	23·72
,, Half-caste	4,181	6,750	Methodists	9·43	9·64
Chinese	2,630	2,147	Roman Catholics	13·97	13·79
Other race aliens	...	1,057			

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands having a length of 1,100 miles, between 34° 22′ and 47° 18′ South latitude and 162° East longitude – 173° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group

Geographical —The two principal islands of New Zealand have a total length of 1,040 miles, the total coast line reaching 4 330 miles A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character The principal range is that of the Southern Alps having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft) The North Island mountains include several active and dormant volcanoes Mt Ruapehu (9,175 ft) and Mt Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft) are the most important Of the numerous glaciers, the Tasman (18 miles by 1¼) is the largest The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation The more important include the Waikato (220 miles in length), Wanganui (140) and Clutha (210) Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq miles in area, Wakatipu, 112, and Te Anau 132) are abundant, many of them of great beauty

Meteorological —Owing chiefly to its great length New Zealand's climate varies very considerably in its different divisions In general it is mild with an abundant rainfall Snow is rarely seen except upon the higher levels Annual averages —North Island, mean temperature 56° F , rainfall 48 in (days with rain 159), South Island, mean temperature 52° F , rainfall 43 in (days with rain 150)

GOVERNMENT

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands East India Company) on December 13, 1642 The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777 In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H M S *Daedalus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814 but no colonisation took place until 1825 In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3 1841 New Zealand was, by letters patent erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales On Sept 26 1907 the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand.* The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor (now Governor-General) appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers, with a Legislature of two houses

GOVERNOR GENERAL

Governor Gen and Commander in Chief of New Zealand His Excellency Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe, G C B , O M G C V O , *born* 1859 (1920) £7,500

Private Sec

Official Secretary, A C Day C B E

A D C s Capt A R W Curtis M C (11th Hussars) Hon Lieut H G Helmore M B E Lieut H G de l Cuiland M C Lieut E W J Millton and Lieut.-Col J H Boscawen (extra)

Hon A D C s, Col Sir A H Russell K C B K C M G (temp Maj Gen) Col R J Collins C M G I S O V D Col G B C Campbell C M G , V D Col R Logan, C B Col L A Chaffey, C B E , V D , Col J C Nichols C B E , V D

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1920

The Executive Council now consists of —

His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Prime Minister and Minister of Railways, Finance Stamp Duties, and Minister in Charge of Land and Income Tax, State guaranteed Advances, Electoral and Imperial Govt Supplies Dept, Rt Hon W F Massey, P C . £2,000

Minister of Native Affairs and of Labour Customs and Marine and Minister in charge of Pensions Inspection of Machinery and National Provident Dept Funds Hon Sir W H Herries K C M G £1,300

Attorney General Commissioner of State Forests Minister in charge of Valuation Dept and Leader of the Legislative Council Hon Sir Francis Bell K C M G K C 1 300

Member of the Executive Council without Portfolio Hon Sir W Fraser 1 300

Minister of Lands Minister in charge of Land for Settlement Discharged Soldiers Settlement Scenery Preservation Animal Pathology Dairy Depts Hon D H Guthrie 1 300

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration and Minister in charge of Tourist and Health Resorts and Legislative Depts , Hon Wm Nosworthy 1 000

Minister of Public Works and Telegraph and Minister in charge of Public Trusts Roads, Public Buildings and Govt Life and Accident Insurance Depts and Postmaster General, Hon J G Coates 1 300

Minister of Justice, External Affairs Industries and Commerce, and Minister in charge of Police and Prisons Dept , Hon E P Lee 1,300

Minister of Education and Public Health, and Minister in Charge of Hospitals and

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £2 *per diem* when so engaged but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly A house allowance of £200 is also paid where a Government residence is not provided

Charitable Aid and Mental Hospitals Dept., Hon. C. J. Parr, C.M.G.!.... .....£1,300
Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister in charge of Printing and Stationery, Audit, Museum, Registrar General, Laboratory, State Fire Insurance. Advertising and Friendly Societies Depts, Hon. G. J. Anderson 1,300
Minister of Defence and Minister in charge of War Pensions, Col. Hon. Sir R. H. Rhodes, K.B.E. 1,300
Representing the Native Race, and Minister of the Cook Islands, Hon. Dr. M. Pomare, C.M.G. 700
Clerk of the Executive Council, F. D. Thomson..... 685

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Public Service Commr., W. R. Morris, C.M.G., I.S.O. 1,300
Assistant do., F. V. Frazer 1,000
Solicitor-General, W. C. MacGregor 1,500
Controller & Auditor-Gen., Col. R. J. Collins, C.M.G., I.S.O. 1,000
Commissioner Govt. Life Insurance Dept., J. H. Richardson, C.M.G., F.I.A., F.F.A., F.A.S. 1,100
Public Trustee, R. Triggs..... 1,000
Inspector-General Mental Hospitals, F. Hay, M.B., C.M. 1,100
Inspector-General of Hospitals and Chief Health Officer, T. H. A. Valintine, C.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. 1,050

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C.

Internal Affairs, James Hislop, O.B.E., M.V.O. 850
Treasury, Col. G. F. C. Campbell, C.M.G., V.D. 1,100
Customs, W. B. Montgomery, O.B.E..... 1.050
Education, W. J. Anderson, M.A., LL.D.... 1,050
Justice (also Native, and Cook Islands), G. C. B. Jordan..... 1,000
Crown Solicitor, P. S. K. Macassey 900
Commissioner of Police, J. O'Donovan, M.V.O. 800
Public Works, R. W. Holmes, M.I.C.E. ... 1,100
Lands. T. N. Brodrick, O.B.E..... 1,000
Surveyor-General, H. M. Skeet 750
Registrar-General, W. W. Cook 550
Govt. Statistician, M. Fraser, O.B.E..... 700
Govt. Printer, Marcus F. Marks..... 850
Taxes, D. G. Clark, O.B.E... 1,050
Valuer-General, F. W. Flanagan 850
Railways, R. W. McVilly, M.V.O. 3,000
Gen. Post Office, R. B. Morris..... 1,100
Telegraph Engineer, E. A. Shrimpton, M.I.E.E. 1,100
Stamp Duties, P. C. Corliss 1,000
Land and Deeds, W. Wynks 800
Dir. Museum. J. A. Thomson, M.A., D.Sc. 750
Govt. Astronomer, C. E. Adams, D.Sc., F.R.A.S., A.I.A. 600
Dominion Analyst, J. S. Maclaurin, D.Sc., F.C.S..... 800
Agriculture, C.J. Reakes, C.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.Sc. 1,000
Tourist Dept., B. M. Wilson..... 750
Labour, F. W. T. Rowley..... 750
Marine, R. Duncan..... 775
Pensions, G. C. Fache, O.B.E. 800
State Fire Insurance, C. R. C. Robeson... 950
External Affairs, J. D. Gray 800

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner in London, Col. Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B., New Zealand Government Offices, 415 Strand, W.C. 2 .....£2,000
Secretary, Capt. T. E. Donne 800

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for 7 years only), at present consisting of 43 members; and a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to vote and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives (Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919).

Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. W. C. F. Carncross..... ..... £700
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Sir F. W. Lang 900

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system is similar to that of England, with magistrates' courts and quarter sessions, and a supreme court with a Chief Justice and 8 puisne judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Robt. Stout, K.C.M.G. £2,250
Puisne Judges, Hons. F. R. Chapman, J. H. Hosking, Sir W. B. Edwards, T. Cooper, W. A. Sim, A. L. Herdman, T. W. Stringer, Sir J. W. Salmond each 2,000

In 1919, 24,680 civil cases were tried in Magistrates' Courts, while summary convictions in criminal cases were 32,692. In 1918 convictions (or sentences) in Supreme Courts were (Europeans) 310. Civil cases to number of 235 were tried, judgment being entered for a total amount of £104,927.

POLICE.

On March 31, 1910, the strength of the Police Force was 916 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 1,325 of the population. Average cost of police protection per inhabitant was, in 1919-20, 4*s.* 11¼*d.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town, road and harbour boards. Electors are adult ratepayers of both sexes.

Revenue of local bodies, 1918-19 .....£3,138,972
Indebtedness, March 31, 1919 24,321,413

PASSPORTS.

Since Oct. 1, 1916, no person over 15 years is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport issued by a competent British authority.

DEFENCE.

Army.

The New Zealand De ence Forces consist of the N.Z. Staff Corps (Officers), the Permanent Staff (Warrant and N.-C. Officers), and the Royal New Zealand Artillery (Field and Garrison); the Territorial Forces consist of 12 regiments of Mounted Rifles; 9 batteries N.Z. Field Artillery; 9 companies N.Z. Garrison Artillery; 4 companies N.Z. Engineers; 2 battalions N.Z. Railway Corps; 17 battalions Infantry; 8 companies N.Z. Signal Corps; the N.Z. Army Service Corps; 2 battalions N.Z. Post and Telegraph Corps; 8 field ambulances N.Z. Medical Corps; the N.Z. Veterinary Corps; the Rifle Clubs; and the Senior Cadets

Military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 25—in *Cadet Corps* 12-18, *Territorial* 18-25, with short periods of training in the field. The *Peace Effective* is about 30,000 of all ranks. The Dominion contri-

buted an Expeditionary Force for service in the field of more than 100,000 men, completely equipped, and its services in the various theatres of war were invaluable.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. W. C. Chaytor, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. £1,200

Navy.

The Naval Defence Act, 1913, provided for the establishment of a N.Z. Naval Force by voluntary enlistment for two years. The cruisers *Chatham* and *Philomel* have been handed over to the Dominion by the Imperial Government as the nucleus of a New Zealand-owned navy, to be, however, placed at the disposal of the Home Government in time of war. A number of small vessels, formerly belonging to the Australian Squadron, are located in N.Z. waters. In 1909 the Dominion presented the battle-cruiser *New Zealand* (18,000 tons) to the Imperial Government. The Calliope Dock, capable of docking two warships, was subsidised by the Imperial Government in 1898. N.Z. war expenditure to Mar. 31, 1920, amounted to £80,089,025.

Naval Adviser, Commr. T. A. Williams, C.B.E., R.N.

FINANCE.

Revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) and debt of New Zealand for the 5 years ended March 31, 1916-1920 :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Gross Debt.
1916	£14,507,530	£12,493,107	£109,637,397
1917	18,355,194	14,058,770	129,836,105
1918	20,206,222	15,120,288	150,840,055
1919	22,352,372	18,673,599	176,076,260
1920	26,081,240	23,781,924	201,170,755

Taxation by General Government.—The total taxation for the year ended March 31, 1920, was £16,251,769, representing £14 2s. 9d. per head of population.

Customs and Excise Duties	£5,185,728
Land-tax	1,557,903
Income-tax	6,369,765
Death Duties	978,095
Other taxes	2,160,278

Land Valuation.—

	North Island.	South Island.
Unimproved value of land	£174,899,964	£101,088,445
Value of improvements	111,268,166	58,276,870
Capital value	£286,168,130	£159,365,315

Banking.—At the end of 1919 there were six banks of issue doing business, two of which were New Zealand banks. Total assets, £48,615,209; liabilities, £57,861,393; value of notes in circulation, £7,087,545.

Post-office and private savings banks had, at the close of 1918, 679,398 depositors, having £36,529,554 to their credit.

EDUCATION.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1918) 2,365 public primary schools, with 5,464 teachers and 188,932 scholars; there are also (Dec. 1917) 320 private schools, with 25,491 scholars, and, in addition, 132 schools for the Maoris. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 33 endowed colleges and grammar schools. The University of New Zealand (to which are affiliated Auckland University College, Victoria University College, Canterbury College, and the University of Otago, the four colleges having 2,140 students in 1918) has power to confer degrees.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of the two main islands is 65,440,815 acres, and 41,262,193 acres of this were in occupation in 1916, this acreage representing 77,229 holdings. New Zealand is a pastoral rather than an agricultural country, but the quantity of wheat and oats grown is sufficient for the Dominion's requirements. The area under wheat in 1918-19 was 208,030 acres, giving a yield of 6,567,629 bushels. An area of 172,186 acres of oats was threshed, the yield totalling 6,884,609 bushels; while 301,724 acres were converted to chaff, hay, or ensilage. Other acreages were: barley, 18,753; rye-grass, 31,250; and potatoes, 19,116. An area of 438,045 acres was sown in turnips. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine.

Live Stock.—The cattle in 1919 numbered 3,035,478; sheep, 25,828,554; pigs, 235,347; and horses, 363,188. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain.

Minerals.—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1918 being 2,034,250 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1918 being 48,192,840 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hæmatite at Parapara, near Nelson.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total imports and exports of the Dominion are valued as follows, for the 5 years 1915-19 :—

	Imports	Exports.	Total.
1915...	£21,728,834	£31,748,912	£53,477,746
1916...	26,339,283	33,286,937	59,626,220
1917*	20,919,259	30,683,159	51,602,418
1918*	24,233,944	28,473,497	52,707,441
1919*	30,671,439	52,634,670	83,306,109

The principal articles of import and export in 1919 were :—

	Imports.
Apparel	£1,164,519
Books and Music	324,139
Boots and Shoes	442,962
Coal	382,016
Corn Sacks, Wool Packs, &c.	454,749
Wheat	397,407
Hosiery	434,225
Corrugated Iron, &c.	333,102
Machinery	1,021,747
Manures	319,620
Motor Vehicles	1,135,320
Oils	1,239,941
Paper and Stationery	811,836
Spirits	416,313
Sugar	1,114,084
Tea	423,293
Textile Piece Goods	3,810,674
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.	1,013,889

* Excluding gold (bullion and specie).

	Exports.
Wool	£19,559,537
Frozen Meat	9,628,292
Butter and Cheese	10,871,118
Skins, Hides and Pelts	3,439,513
Gold	*
Phormium Fibre and Tow	907,584

* Not available for publication

The external trade of 1919 was shared by the principal countries as under :—

Country.	Imports from	Exports to.
United Kingdom	£11,839,430	£44,213,223
Australia	5,081,968	1,720,319
United States	7,576,314	4,200,861
Fiji	980,186	140,835
India and Ceylon	1,200,280	329,360
Canada	1,622,234	980,190
Japan	1,258,016	8,178
France	41,123	98,573

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In March, 1920, there were 2,996 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 137 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system. The number of passengers carried in 1919-20 was 12,760,814 (exclusive of 400,621 season ticket holders), while goods carried amounted to 6,000,277 tons. Revenue and expenditure were £5,752,487 and £4,105,067 respectively.

Shipping.—During 1918 the vessels entered inwards numbered 543 (tonnage, 1,279,548), and those entered outwards 544 (tonnage, 1,310,627), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The annual postal circulation was (1918) 249,672,975 letters and postcards, 35,476,212 newspapers, 42,301,230 books and packets, and 6,376,469 parcels, and the work is effected by 2,344 post-offices. There are 13,813 miles of telegraph line, with 50,742 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres. Telegrams transmitted during year, 12,091,017.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, WELLINGTON, in the North Island.

The estimated population of the chief cities and towns was as follows (Dec. 31, 1919):—Wellington,* 100,898; Auckland,* 144,646; Dunedin,* 72,048; Christchurch, 101,747; Invercargill,† 18,726; Napier,† 16,383; Gisborne,† 14,366; Palmerston North,† 14,866; Nelson,† 10,340; Timaru, 14,828; Wanganui.† 21,778; New Plymouth,† 11,051; and Grey Valley Boroughs,† 8,495.

DEPENDENCIES OF NEW ZEALAND.

Antipodes Group (49° 41′ 15″ S. lat., and 178° 43′ E. long.) are uninhabited.

Auckland Islands lie about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32′ S. lat., and 166° 13′ E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited.

Bounty Islands (47° 43′ S. lat., 179° 0′ 30″ E. long.) are uninhabited.

Campbell Island is uninhabited.

Chatham Islands, between 43° 30′ S. lat. and 175° 40′-177° 15′ W. long., have a population of 219 Europeans and 258 Maoris and half-castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

Cook Islands Administration.—The Cook and other islands, annexed to the British Empire in October, 1900, and included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, The Herveys (Manuae and Aoutu), and Takutea. Outside the Cook group are Savage (or Niue), Palmerston, Penrhyn (or Tongareva), Humphrey (or Manahiki), Rehson (or Rakaanga), Danger (or Pukapuka), and Suwarrow Island, which are situated in the South Pacific, between 8° to 23° S. lat. and 156° to 170° W. long. The population at the Census of 1916 numbered 12,797, all except 265 being Natives. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue). The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the United States of America. The exports (1918) were valued at £99,245, and the imports at £116,890. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 2,853, and a European population of 211. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Federal Council of the Cook Islands, under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga, legislates for all the islands except Niue, which has a Resident Commissioner and an Island Council of its own. The six Arikis of Rarotonga are of equal rank and are all members of the Federal Council. Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N.S.W., and Wellington, N.Z., and San Francisco, U.S.A.

Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga, F. W. Platts £800

Resident Comm., Niue, G. N. Morris 500

The Kermadec Group, between 29° 10′ to 31° 30′ S. lat., and 177° 45′ to 179° W. long., includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Espérance, and some islets. The group is uninhabited.

Nauru Island, just South of the Equator, was captured by an Australasian Expedition in 1914, and is administered by the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand. The island has a population of about 1,000. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island.

The Samoan Islands, consisting of the islands of Savaii, Manono, Apolima, Upolu, Fanuatapu, Namua, Nuutele and Nuulua (the remaining islands of the Samoan group belonging to the U.S.), have a total area of 1,050 square miles and a population estimated at 29,500. The largest islands are *Savaii* (660 square miles) and *Upolu* (340 square miles). Upolu contains the harbours of Apia and Saluafata, of which the former is the capital. In 1899 a disastrous tidal wave wrecked three U.S.A. warships and the "Eber" and "Adler" of the German Navy, *H.M.S. Calliope*, of the British Navy, effecting its escape. The disaster is recorded in "A Footnote to History," by R. L. Stevenson, whose home was at Vaima (near Apia), where also he is buried. The natives of the islands are Christians of different denominations, including a few adherents of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons). Coco-nuts (copra), cocoa and rubber are the chief products of the islands.

The Three Kings (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9′ S. lat. and 172° 8′ 8″ E. long., are uninhabited.

* Metropolitan area. † Suburban area.

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces and Capitals	Area (English Sq Miles)	Population Census of 1911	White Population Census of 1918
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	276,966	2,564,965	618 825
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35,291	1,194,043	121,931
Transvaal (Pretoria)	110 450	1 686,212	499 347
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	50,389	528,174	181,678
South-West Protectorate	322,200		14 830
Total	795,296	5,973,394	1,436 61

Of the total 5 973 394 persons (1911) 3 069 392 were males and 2,904 002 females The increase for the Union (1904 11) was 15 41 per cent For the Provinces it was as follows —Cape 6 44 per cent Natal 7 69 per cent , Transvaal, 32 78 per cent Orange Free State, 36 37 per cent

BIRTHS DEATHS AND MARRIAGES OF WHITE POPULATION

Year	Number Births	Deaths	Marriages	Year	Rate per Thousand Births	Deaths	Marriage
1915	40 471	14,211	11 504	1915	29 33	10 30	8 34
1916	41,196	14 385	11 834	1916	29 33	10 24	8 43
1917	40,722	14 665	12,350	1917	28 99	10 26	8 64
1918	41 582	*24 972	11,889	1918	28 9	*17 17	8 10
1919	†39,894	*17,609	13 488	1919	26 37	11 90	9 12

* Increase due to influenza epidemi † Unaudited figures

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Boundaries —The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the course of the Limpopo River, *i.e.*, from 34° 50′ – 22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company

Relief —The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior The south western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwarte Bergen* and *Lange Bergen* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nieuweveld* to the north is the Great Karoo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuwbergen*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7 800 feet) In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensbergen* (11,000 feet), between Natal and the Orange Free State

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture land, at a general elevation of some 3 800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Vaaljes* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooge Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers —The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south rising in the Drakensbergen and flowing into the Atlantic between the Protectorate of South-West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

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 Netherlands East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama The first European settlement was formed (1824) 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. In the year 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.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately

The *Orange Free State* was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854 Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

GOVERNMENT.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909 In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seised of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbours and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910

The Government publishes annually an "Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa," giving full statistics and descriptive information on all matters of public concern.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Governor General (Pretoria), Lieut.-Colonel H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., A.D.C. ..... (1920) £10,000
Secretary, G. Hazlerigg £800
Private Secretary & Comptroller, Lieut.-Colonel T. Gurney, D.S.O. 450
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Hon. Caryl Annesley; Comm. Hon. Roger Coke, R.N.; Capt. L. D'Urban Pete .....
Medical Officer, Capt. Russell Wilkinson .....
Lady in Waiting to H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught, Lady Evelyn Farquhar .....

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (April 14 1920)

H E the Governor General presides

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs General the Rt Hon J C Smuts, P C £3 500
Minister of the Interior and of Public Health and of Railways and Harbours (Acting), Hon Sir Thomas Watt K C M G 2,500
Minister of Lands and of Defence, Col the Hon H Mentz 2 500
Minister of Mines and Industries and of Education Rt Hon F S Malan 2 500
Minister of Finance Hon H Burton K C 2 500
Minister of Justice Hon N J de Wet, K C 2 500
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs Hon Sir Jacobus A C Graaf K C M G 2 500
Minister of Agriculture, (vacant) 2 500

PERMANENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Prime Minister's Department —
Secretary to the Prime Minister and Clerk of the Executive Council H Gordon Watson £800

Controller and Auditor General, J de Villiers Roos 2 000
Agriculture (vacant) 1 500
Interior, H B Shawe I S O 1 500
Mines, H W Smyth, C M G 1 500
Finance, E H Farrer 1 500
Commissioner for Customs and Excise G Owen Smith 1 500
Lands, G R Hughes 1 260
Justice, W E Bok L L D 1 300
Native Affairs, E Barrett 1 350
Education, G M Hofmeyr 1 000
Postmaster Gen, H Twycross 1 500
Mining Engineer, Sir R N Kotze 2 000
Defence, Sir H R M Bourne K B E C M G 1 100
Public Works C. Murray, L L D 1 500
Public Health Dr J A Mitchell 1 250
Director of Census, C W Cousins 1 250

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

High Commissioner (acting), Sir R A Blanken berg K B E 32 Victoria Street S W
Secretary (acting) F H Sargeant
Trade Commissioner, A Canham 90 Cannon Street, E C 4

THE LEGISLATURE

The *Senate* consists of 40 members For ten years after the establishment of Union eight are nominated by the Governor General in Council and 32 are elected eight for each Province The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy will be filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurs

The *House of Assembly* consists of 134 elected members, 51 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal, 49 Transvaal, and 17 the Orange Free State Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent

President of the Senate, Hon F W Reitz £1,200
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon Christman Joel Krige 2,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected to the veto of the Governor General in Council Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament but the restriction as to European descent does not apply Provincial administration is in the case of each Province vested in an Administrator with an Executive Committee of four members The Provincial Council in each case consists of the same number of elected members as there are electoral divisions of such Province for the House of Assembly, unless that number is less than 25 (as in the cases of Natal and the Orange Free State) when the number is 25 Each Council exists for a period of three years Direct taxation is permitted for Provincial purposes and legislation is authorised on certain specified subjects

Administrators of the Provinces

Cape The Hon Sir N F de Waal K C M G £2 500
Natal The Hon G T Plowman C M G 2 000
Transvaal The Hon A G Robertson 2 500
Orange Free State The Hon Sir C H Wessels 2 000

Provincial Secretaries

Cape C T W Mansergh I S O 1 100
Natal F M N Hershensohnn —
Transvaal D E van Velden 1 200
Orange Free State A M N de Villiers 1 000

THE JUDICATURE

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

APPELLATE DIVISION
(Bloemfontein)

Chief Justice of South Africa, The Rt Hon Sir J Rose Innes P C, K C M G £3 000
Judges of Appeal Hon Sir W H Solomon, K C S I, K C M G, £3 000 Hon C G Maasdorp Hon J de Villiers £3,250 and Hon Sir Henry Juta 2 750
Registrar Taxing Officer and Librarian, Dr J Esser 800
Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division
Judge President Hon Sir J G Kotze 2 500
Puisne Judges Hon M W Searle Hon F G Gardiner Hon L E Benjamin and Hon H S Van Zyl each 2 250
Registrar, Taxing Officer and High Sheriff H R Dale 884
Eastern Districts Local Division
Judge President Hon Sir J I Graham 2 500
Puisne Judges, Hon F A Hutton and Hon V Sampson each 2 250
Registrar, R G Russouw 784
Griqualand West Local Division
Puisne Judge Hon Sir J H Lange 2 250
Assistant Registrar, W G Hoal 398
Transvaal Provincial Division
Judge President Hon Sir J W Wessels 3,000
Puisne Judges Hon. A W Mason, Hon L S Bristowe, Hon J S Curlewis, and Hon C G Ward, each £3,000, Hon R Gregorowski, (one vacancy) 2,250
Registrar, Taxing Master and Sheriff of the Transvaal, F L C B Juta 884

Natal Provincial Division

Judge President, Hon Sir J C Dove Wilson, K C £2,500
Puisne Judges Hon J P Cuter K C, Hon K H Hathorn K C and Hon F S Tatham each 2 250
Registrar K W McAlister 784

Native High Court Natal

Judge President Hon H G Boshoff 1 300
Judges Hon J C C Chadwick (two vacancies) each 1 200
Registrar W H Acutt 600

Orange Free State Provincial Division

Judge President Hon J E R le Villiers 2 500
Puisne Judges Hon D Ward Hon A J McGregor 2 250
Registrar I G Horak 800

Masters of the Supreme Court

Master (Transvaal Provincial Div n) U S Barrett 1 084
Master (Cape Provincial Div n) J G B Heyneman 1 084
Master (Natal Provincial Div n) P J Barry 884
Master (O F S Provincial Div n M L Neethling 884

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Secretary for Justice Dr W E Inkes £1 424
Under Secretary for Justice D D Keay 1 064
Director of Prisons and Chief Secretary for Justice W S Bateman 1 124
Law Advisers F J Matthews K C £1 500 L G Nightingale £1 184 C W H Innes 1 084
Attorney General (Transvaal) C W de Villiers 1 800
Professional Assistant Dr A A Schoch 859
Attorney General (Cape) E W Douglass 1 500
Professional Assistant A S Welsh 884
Attorney General (Natal) J Barclay Hyde 1 284
Attorney Gen (O F State) S J de Jager 1,284
Inspecting Magistrate and Inspector of Prisons (Transvaal Griqualand and Bechuanaland) O W Staten 884
Inspecting Magistrate and Inspector of Prisons (Cape Western), R J Crozier 809
Inspecting Magistrate and Inspector of Prisons (Cape Eastern and O F State) E B S Reading 809
Inspecting Magistrate (Natal) & Inspector of Prisons (Natal and Native Territories, Cape), J S Ente 884

POLICE

Commissioner South African Police I G Truter K C G £1 500
Deputy Commissioner in charge Transvaal Div and Secretary H C Bredell 1,000

PATENTS OFFICE

Registrar of Patents Designs Trade Marks and Copyrights (also Registrar of Companies, Transvaal Provinces) C W T B Juta £800

Staff employed in Government Service (excluding Railways) Dec, 1918 23 963

DEFENCE

At the commencement of the war, the S A Government undertook the defence of the Union thus freeing the Imperial troops for service elsewhere

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA TROOPS.

The South Africa Defence Act 1912, became law on June 14 1912 This Act provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising (1) a Permanent Force (2) a Coast Garrison Force (3) a Citizen Force (4) a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and (5) Special Reserves

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war and those between 21 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years The Act states however that only 50 per cent of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a rifle association Provision is also made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas where facilities can conveniently be arranged

The Permanent Force—South African Mounted Rifle men was established on the 1st April 1913

The Union has been divided into 15 Military Districts In each Military District has been allotted various Units of different Arms to which the citizens entered for Peace Training in their 20th and 21st years are posted The first training Camps be in in September 1913

A Cadet organization is also in existence and Rifle Associations have been formed

In October 1914 a rebellion broke out and the rebels attempted to join forces with the Germans of the neighbouring Colony The Union forces under the command of General Botha met the outbreak successfully An expedition to German South West Africa, which followed resulted in the surrender of the German forces on the 9th July 1915 and the taking over of the administration of that territory by the Government of the Union

EDUCATION

In the South Africa Act Section 85 (iii) it is provided that Education other than higher education for a period of five years and thereafter until Parliament otherwise provides shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute higher education The Department of Education under the Minister is therefore concerned with —

(1) The University of South Africa established April 1918 as successor to the University of the Cape of Good Hope, with the following constituent Colleges—(*a*) Rhodes University College, Grahamstown (1904) (*b*) Huguenot College, Wellington (1907) (*c*) Grey University College Bloemfontein (1910) (*d*) Transvaal University College Pretoria (1910) (*e*) University College Johannesburg (1910) (*f*) Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg (1909) (2) The University of Cape Town (1918—in succession to the South African College—1829) (3) The University of Stellenbosch (1918—in succession to the Victoria College). The Department is further charged with the Teachers First Class Certificate examinations

The total number of students at these Colleges in 1919 was 2,429 The State expenditure on higher education during 1919 20 was £187 500

Provision is made on the Vote of the Department of a grant in aid to the Potchefstroom University College (37 matriculated students in 1919) and to the South African Native College at Alice Cape Province an institution for the higher education of natives which was formally opened in February, 1916 and has present accommodation for 48 students

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education —The central direction of public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union Each Department is controlled by a Director or Superintendent of Education In the Cape Province practically all the schools are State aided In Natal they are partly State schools and partly State aided In the Transvaal and Orange Free State they are in the main State schools In all Provinces primary education is free

Number of Schools in the Union in 1917 —For white schools 4 945 for coloured schools 2 670 total 7 615

Number of Scholars and Teachers in 1917 — White scholars 259 076 coloured scholars 187 866 total 446 942 teachers 17 971

Expenditure from State Funds in 1917 —Cape £1 154 360 Natal £265 168 Transvaal £1 281 789 Orange Free State £468 572 total £3 169 889

In all Provinces Normal Colleges and other institutions for the training of teachers are maintained by the Education Departments

Superintendent General of Education Cape W J Viljoen M A Ph D

Supt of Education Natal H R Dukes

Director of Education, Transvaal J F Adamson M A

Director of Education Orange Free State C P Schmitt B A

UNION FINANCE

The Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Union (exclusive of Railways and Harbour Administration) for the four years ended March 31 1919 are stated as under —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1916 1917	18 408 615	17 845 377
1917 1918	19 657 597	18 959 198
1918 1919	21 911 029	21 322 142

DEBT

The Public Debt of the Union at March 31 1919 was £166 367,766, composed as follows —

Rate	Funded Debt	Floating Debt
	£	£
3/	54 104,946	
3½ %	26,548,711	2 335,790
3¼%	3,000,000	
4%	35,507,872	1 055,480
4¼%		72,200
4½%	12,470,165	4,956,500
5%	20,405,787	5,910,448
	£152,037,481	£14 330,888

PROVINCIAL FINANCE

Prior to the passing of the Provincial Relations Act the four Provincial Administrations (Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State) received no revenues beyond the amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidies for the performance of the services and duties assigned to them On the passing of the Act (April 1, 1913) certain revenues were transferred and assigned to the various provinces and in addition subsidies were voted by Parliament equal to half the normal recurrent expenditure The Cape Province receives an additional amount equal to one half the expenditure by local bodies Natal and Orange Free State Provinces receive additional grants of £100 000 each and Natal receives a special grant in lieu of trading and liquor licences payable to local authorities

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the three years ended March 31, 1918, were as follows —

Financial Year	Revenue transferred or assigned	Subsidies	Total Ordinary Revenue	Total Ordinary Expenditure
	£	£	£	£
1915 16	1 134 566	2 049 627	3 184,193	3 365 533
1916–17	1 423 767	2 345 517	3 769 284	3 708 684
1917 18	2 093 754	3 028 424	5 122,178	4 255 018

Joint Stock Bank — Assets and Liabilities 1919.

Capital and Reserve	£9 420 000
Liabilities	128,049,000
Liabilities to Public	120 327,000
Notes in Circulation	8 219,000
Bills under Discount	30 411,000
Advances	51 245 000
Deposits	100 245 000
Liquid Assets	118 529 000
Liquid Liabilities	113 003 000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture —The exports in 1919 of the principal articles of agricultural production were —

Article	Quantity	Value
Wool	185 740 104 lb	£17,886,713
Mohair	16 942 021 lb	1 654 235
Hides	19 586 819 lb	1 068 053
Skins	51 719 933 lb	3 903 596
Ostrich Feathers	104 611 lb	1 646 014
Meaties	246 265 197 lb	1 145 408
Fruit fresh	145 048 box	59 265
Wattle Bark	140 406 846 lb	602 184

Production of Crops 1918 19 *

Crop	Cape	Natal		
Wheat* 1 000 lb	323 734	2,154	65 504	87 342
Oats*	15 813	2,059	17 595	31,583
Barley*	44 172	120	3 029	2 073
Maize	77 580	220 746	23 398	612 394
Kaffir Corn	6 464	9 737	51 955	38,702
Rye				
Peas & Beans				
Potatoes	51 695	20 548	76 753	56 717
Sweet do				
Onions				
Tobacco	4 776	614	8,122	671
Tea, Green Leaf		5,744		
Sugar tons		145 318		

* Including Native Locations Reserves &c

Agricultural Statistics, 1918

Province	Cultivated	Irrigated	Total Area of Farms
	Acres	Acres	1 000 Acres
Cape	3,152 209	591,040	121,569
Natal	1,106 618	25 180	8,709
Transvaal	3 012 844	218 141	31,124
O F S	2 814 893	79,823	29 250

*Live Stock, 1919.**

Stock	Cape	Natal	Trans	O F S
Cattle	1 631 084	729 994	1 554 938	1 659 472
Horses	279 371	54 372	105 199	256 196
Sheep	15 403 460	1,258,490	3 244 840	8 584 721
Goats	4,825 850	306,480	447 700	262 240
Pigs	307 879	68,040	182 484	165 604
Mules	55,254	4 208	6 911	14 777
Asses	321,157	36 071	103 741	37 647
Ostriches	273 490	1 900	2 820	3 860

* Excluding Native Locations Reserves &c

Manufactures —The development of local industries has been most marked during the last three years, the scarcity of oversea supplies with the consequent increase in prices having served as a very effective measure of protection under which enterprise has flourished to a degree previously unknown New industries have sprung up in the principal centres of trade and existing industries have largely extended their operations From the recently published returns of manufactures in the Union the total output during the year 1915 16 was £40 434 882 sterling 1916 17 £49 457 414 and 1917 18 £60 806 910 Amongst the new industries which have been established during the period of the war may be mentioned the following —Wattle extract, industrial alcohol (motor fuel) from molasses calcium carbide, sulphate of ammonia bottle making starch from maize iron smelting (still in the initial stage) arsenic production detinning of scrap tin copper manufacture, &c As indicating the production during 1916–17 of certain specified industries, the following figures may be of interest —

PARTICULARS OF CERTAIN MATERIALS USED OR TREATED AND OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES DURING 1917 18

Industry	Quantity	Value
		£
Woolwasheries—		
Wool scoured	44 994 202 lb	—
Received for scouring		170 771
Tanneries—		
Value of leather produced		903 078
Wattle bark used	5 267 tons	30 288
Brush and Broom Factories—		
Value of brushes and brooms made		84,468
Bacon and Ham Factories—		
Bacon and ham produced	4,772 461 lb	35,661
Lard produced	446,616 lb	
lbs of pigs used	10,720,295 lb	
Value of pigs used		234,757
Butter and Cheese Factories—		
Butter Produced	12,014 289 lb	986 498
Butter fat used	13,627 756 lb	665,405
Cheese produced	4 277,227 lb	219 909
Milk used	4,938 322 gals	172 105
Flour and Grain Mills—		
South African wheat treated	200 850 tons	3 215 808
Imported wheat treated	83 753	1 833 244
Maize treated	413 538	2 850 538
Other grain treated	8 261	75 493
Printing Works		
Value of articles manufactured	—	2 321 645
Value of materials used	—	799 839
Tobacco Cigar and Cigarette Factories—		
Tobacco made	8 441 495 lb	420 937
Cigars and cheroots made	12 480 664	36 318
Cigarettes made	1 160 052 190	940 134
South African leaf used	12 389,696 lb	306 271
Imported leaf used	371 909 lb	97 863
Boot and Shoe Factories—		
Value of boots shoes veldschoens &c made		907 860
Coach and Wagon Works—		
Value of articles (including wagons trollies Cape carts farm carts, &c) made		413 673
Soap Factories—		
Output of soap	25 210 tons	1 127 245
Glycerine produced	590	35 224
Candle Factories		
Output of Candles	12 403 tons	892 623
Paraffin wax used	11 292	516 187
Stearine used	1 052 ,,	86 199
Breweries—		
Ale Beer and Stout	6 605 699 gall	986 421
Clothing Factories—		
Total value of articles made and work done		213,178
Total value of materials used		97 480
Jam Factories Fruit Preserving Works and Sweet Factories—		
Total value of articles produced		1,331 851
Total value of materials used		792 132
Bakeries—		
Bread	79,527 tons	2 245 115
Biscuits	3 051 ,,	255,043
Cakes	4,682	430,580
Total value of materials used		2,192,234

Mines and Minerals —Gold mining still continues the chief source of the country's wealth

At the outbreak of war the diamond mines closed down The value of the mineral output of the Union in 1919 was —

	£		£
Gold	35,390,609	Lime	
Diamonds	11,237,778	Silver	224,248
Coal	3 416,244	Salt	
Copper	234,445	Asbestos	66,426
Tin	277,925	Soda	753

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa was as follows —

1918	18,252,000 fine oz	£35,759 003
1919		35 390,609

The labour employed in the gold industry in December, 1919 Transvaal, was 23 755 whites and 174 952 coloured Of these 23 391 whites and 188 320 coloured were working in the Transvaal in January 1918

Diamonds

1912		£10 061 489
1913		11 389,807
1914		5 487 194
1915		399,810
1916	2 346,330 carats	5,728,391
1917	2 902,416	7 713 810
1918	2,537 360	7 114 867
1919	2 592 099	11 237,778

The labour employed in diamond mining including individual diamond digging was in December, 1919 Transvaal, 6 043 whites 12 150 coloured, Cape 5,101 whites, 24 987 coloured, O F S, 857 whites, 6 203 coloured a total of 12,001 whites and 43 340 coloured

Coal

(Tons of 2 000 lb)

1919			
Transvaal	6,622,313 tons	£1,694,131
Cape	4 759	3 750
O F S	838,059	231,332
Natal	2 801,004	1 487,031
Totals	10,266,135	£3.416,244

The labour employed in coal mining in 1919 was Natal, 709 whites, 14,048 coloured Transvaal 885 whites 15 239 coloured Cape 8 whites, 85 coloured O F S 154 whites 2 217 coloured, a total of 1 753 whites and 31 589 coloured

Silver

There are no silver mines in the Union The output, valued at £224,248, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores

Copper

(Tons of 2 000 lb)

4 610 tons of matte and concentrates valued at £216,789, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 276 tons of matte and ore, valued at £17,656, from the Cape The figures for 1918 are 3,206 tons (£273,483) and 1,669 tons (£68,668) respectively.

Tin

(Tons of 2 000 lb)

1 598 tons of tin concentrates valued at £272,918, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 32 tons, valued at £5,007, from the Cape The 1 mon figures for 1919 are 1,630 tons, valued at £277,925

Other Minerals

The value of the Union's production for 1918 of other base minerals, such as asbestos lime, graphite, magnesite lead, flint &c, was £373 964 and of miscellaneous products such as bricks cement, coke, talc, &c, £130 187 compared with £298,011 and £909 467 respectively for 1917

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the five years 1915 1919 (exclusive of specie) was as follows —

Year	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
	£	£	£
1915	31 810 717	16 664 991	48 475 708
1916	40 399 945	23 759,191	64 159,136
1917	36 476,238	28 494 299	64 970,537
1918	49 487 168	32 949 237	82 436,405
1919	50 791 205	52 038 752	102 889 957

Imports	1918	1919
	£	£
Apparel	2 948 324	3,118,241
Arms and Ammunition	322 965	267,551
Bags	1 348 322	1 329,696
Cotton Manufactures	12 835 732	6 050,896
Drugs and Chemicals	1,254 223	1 067,316
Electrical Wire and Fittings	374 969	963,379
Food and Drink	4 722 118	4 851,859
Furniture	422 597	462,805
Glycerine	423 882	137,601
Haberdashery	1 406,774	1,209,260
Hardware	1 137 692	2 242,950
Hats and Caps	413 505	382,221
Implements Agricultural	495 155	765 992
Iron and Steel	1 348 627	2 119,947
Leather Manufactures	1,807 048	1 763 950
Machinery	1,661,772	2 469,994
Oils	1 437,613	1 782 437
Tobacco	111 285	159,401
Wax (Candle)	530,207	346,139
Wood and Timber	1,063,282	1 247,280
Woollen Manufactures	1 452 076	977,101

Exports	1918	1919.
	£	£
Asbestos	58,063	86,944
Bark Wattle	412,107	602,182
Buchu Leaves	16,948	37,230
Coal	1,033,064	928,772
Copper	347,250	315,160
Diamonds	7,063,043	11,546,768
Dynamite	156,603	82,894
Feathers, Ostrich	88,628	1,646,014
Fish ..	176,588	229,163
Fodder	29,405	15,555

Exports—*contd*	1918	
	£	£
Fruit	112,047	214,643
Gold	*	*
Hides and Skins	2,288,465	4,971,649
Mohair	1,641,889	1,654,235
Oil Whale	62,316	52,093
Sugar	70,166	430,603
Tin Ore	245,067	145,077
Tobacco	159,210	137,326
Wines	112,613	106,349
Wool	9,689,630	17,885,713

49 9 per cent of the exports from the Union were shipped to the United Kingdom during 1918

Imports from U K (1919)	£21 237 996
Exports to U K (1918)	15 791 354

Imports from	1918		1919	
	Value	Per cent	Value	Per cent
	£		£	
United Kingdom	25 662,276	54 1	21 237 996	45 5
Australia	1 176,444	2 6	1 613 405	3 4
India	3 353 114	7 1	2 553 543	5 5
Canada	941,621	2 0	1 818 267	4 0
Other British Possessions	1 624 358	3 3	1 750 021	3 7
Total British Possessions	7 095 537	14 8	7 735,237	16 6
Total — British Empire	32 757 813	69 1	28,973 233	62 0
Foreign Countries				
Germany	19 480		29 896	0 1
United States	6 575 136	13 9	11,278,421	24 1
Belgium	4 342		21 438	0 1
Sweden	969 585	2 0	856,780	1 8
Holland	365 016	0 7	200,490	0 4
Brazil	786,804	1 7	634 792	1 4
France	472 815	1 0	613 649	1 3
Other Foreign Countries	5,446,398	11 6	4 104,096	8 8
Total Foreign Countries	14 639 576	30 9	17 739 562	38 0
Total Imports	47,397 389	100 0	46,712 795	100 0

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The first railway in South Africa was commenced in April, 1859, the first sod being turned by the then Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, Sir George Grey. This was very shortly followed by Natal, who started the construction of a line running from Durban. Another two lines finally linked up at Heidelberg in 1895. The Cape line was opened for public traffic to Stellenbosch in 1862 and to Wellington in 1863, while a track to Wynberg was opened to traffic in 1864. Little progress was however made in succeeding years, and it became evident that the development of the country could not be left to private enterprise. The existing Cape lines were therefore purchased by the Government on the Jan. 1st, 1873, and in 1876 Natal followed by acquiring the railways in that colony. Increased working at once took place, and the construction of four lines was pushed inland from Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and East London. Bloemfontein was reached in 1890 and two years later a line to Germiston linked up with the system already established in the Transvaal.

The total open mileage of Government owned lines at the end of March, 1919, was 9,542 miles (comprising Cape 4,254, Orange Free State 1,342, Transvaal 2,650 and Natal 1,302) of which 8,982 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 560 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1919, amounted to £94,331,365. The gross earnings for the year ending March 31, 1919, were £15,282,279 and the net loss after payment of interest, £896,267. Working expenditure (excluding renewals) amounted to £10,239,275, or 67·0 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with £9,379,659 or 65·5 per cent. of the gross revenue for the previous year.

Posts and Telegraphs.—At the end of 1919 there were in the Union 2,665 post and telegraph offices open. 113,251,801 inland letters and cards, 66,952,997 newspapers, books and circulars were received and despatched in 1916 and 7,230,935 telegrams were received and despatched in 1919. The number of money orders issued during the year 1919 was 413,607, while 417,279 were paid. 3,288,645 postal orders were issued, and 2,929,539 paid. The revenue of the post and telegraph department was £2,227,783, and the expenditure £2,317,543. The revenue of the telegraph and telephone service being £950,683 and the expenditure £950,193 12s. 8d. miles of telegraph line, carrying 43,938 miles of wire, were open, and 7,591 miles of telegraph telephone wire. The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank on Dec. 31, 1919, was 301,979, the amount to their credit being £7,049,108.

Shipping.—In 1919, 3,199 vessels (7,660,000 net tons) entered and 3,170 vessels (7,625,000 net tons) cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa.

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS BOARD.

The railways, ports, and harbours of the Union are administered and worked under the control and authority of the Governor-General in Council, exercised through a Minister of State, who is advised by a Board consisting of three Commissioners.

The management and working of the railways and harbours are subject to the control of the Minister of Railways and Harbours carried on by the General Manager, who is governed by such regulations as the Minister may from time to time frame, after consultation with the Board. The constitution of the Board at date is as follows:—

Chairman, Hon. Henry Burton, K.C., Minister of Railways and Harbours.

Members, Sir Thomas Hyslop, The Hon. J. P. B. Rissik.

Secretary, G. W. Pilkington.

Chief Officers

Gen. Manager, Johannesburg, Sir W. W. Hoy, C.B.
Asst. do., Johannesburg, W. H. Barrett.
Assistant do., Bloemfontein, J. R. More, M.Inst.C.E.
Assistant do., Cape Town, H. Salmon.

* Particulars of the export of gold are not at present available.

Engineer-in-Chief, Johannesburg, A M Tippett, M I C E
Chief Mech Engineer, Pretoria, D A Hendrie
Chief Accountant, Johannesburg, G A Reid
Chief Railway Storekeeper, Johannesburg, R B Gettliffe
Catering Manager, Johannesburg, A H Simmons

South West Protectorate.

Administrator, Sir Edmond H L Gorges, K C M G

SOUTH WEST AFRICA lies approximately between 17° 18'–29 10 S lat and 11° 40 21° E long, having an estimated area of 322 000 square miles, and a population of about 120 000 Parallel with the coast is a range of mountains (Omatako, 7,510 feet Nubeb, 4 265 feet Onyati 6 697 feet, Awas 8,247 feet), Schansberg, 7 647 feet which form the western edge of the great Kalahari Plateau, the eastern edge of which merges into the *Kalahari Desert* The northern and southern boundaries are the Cunene and Orange Rivers, but with these exceptions and the Great Fish River (500 miles) there are no streams of importance in the country

In 1920, Professor E H L Schwartz F G S, (Professor of Geology at Rhodes University College, Grahamstown) propounded a scheme for the irrigation of Ovamboland and the Kalahari (300 000 sq miles) by the construction of a weir on the Cunene River to irrigate Ovamboland, and on the Chobe (a tributary of the Zambesi), the water of the Chobe being diverted into Lake Ngami and to a proposed lake Makarikari in the Kalahari If the scheme were to be adopted it is claimed that the present arid wastes would become green and fertile

The northern district is known as *Ovamboland* the central part as *Damaraland* (or *Hereroland*) and the southern portion as *Great Namaqualand*

In accordance with a census taken on January 1, 1923, the white population was 14 830, and the native population (excluding Ovamboland and the Caprivi Zipfel) was 78 810 The number of natives in the areas excluded has been estimated to be between 150,000 and 200,000 The principal native races in the Protectorate are Hottentots Bushmen Berg damaras Hereros, Ovambos and Bastards The inhabitants are principally Animists

Administration—The administration of the Protectorate has been vested in the Government of the Union of South Africa under a mandate issued under the Treaty of Peace with Germany Arrangements have yet to be made giving full effect to the mandate which was accepted by the Union Parliament at the Session Extraordinary held in September, 1919

Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries The exports (valued at £3 515,142 in 1923) include live stock guano, horns, hides, wool, meat, ostrich feathers, copper, ore, lead, marble, and diamonds the imports (£2,272,230 in 1923) include foodstuffs textiles, metal, and hardware. The railways prior to occupation by the Union Forces, were divided as follows —(1) The Otavi line, extending from Swakopmund to Tsumeb, with branches from Onguati to Karibib and Otavi to Grootfontein (421 miles) (2) The State (Northern) railways, extending from Swakopmund *viâ* Jakalswater to Karibib and Windhuk (240 miles) (3) The North and South Railway, extending from Windhuk to Keetmanshoop (314 miles). (4) The Southern Railway, extending from Luderitzbuch to Keetmanshoop, with a branch from Seeheim to Kalkfontein (365 miles) These railways, together with the line from Prieska to Kalkfontein (316 miles), connecting the S W African railways with the Union system, are now controlled and worked by the South African Railways Administration The line from Prieska to Kalkfontein was constructed in connexion with the recent military operations

The railway system in the Protectorate now controlled and worked by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration and connected with Union Lines (De Aar to Nakop Protectorate border 344 miles) comprises —

3 feet 6 inches Standard Gauge (968 miles)	Miles
Main Line Nakop (Union border) to Karibib	657
,, Karibib to Swakopmond	114
Branch Line Seeheim to Luderitzbucht	197

From Swakopmond the line extends to Walvis Bay (20 miles) a Union port now serving the Northern portion of the Protectorate

2 feet Narrow Gauge (317 miles)	Miles
Main Line, Karibib to Tsumeb	250
Branch Line, Otavi to Grootfontein	57
,, ,, Kranzberg to Onguati	10

The Rehoboth Line (Rehoboth Station to Rehoboth 8 miles) is now being worked by horse trolley the Outjo Line (22 miles from Otjiwarongo (incomplete) and the Kalkfeld Iron Line are not in use

The line Rossing to Karibib, *viâ* Jakalswater, has been uplifted

Privately owned lines (99 miles)	Miles
Kolmanskop—Bogenfels	74
Arandis—Khan Mine	7
Karibib Marble Co	-
Otavi Mining Co	10

The Capital of the Protectorate is Windhuk (white population, 1917, 2 050) other inland towns being Karibib Otyimbingue, Tsumeb, Okahandja, Omaruru Grootfontein, Usakos, Warmbad Keetmanshoop (white population, 1917, 900), Gibeon and Bethany The ports are Swakopmund (white population 1917 650), Luderitz Bay (white population, 1917 750) and Sandwich Harbour

CITIES AND TOWNS

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT PRETORIA
SEAT OF THE LEGISLATURE, CAPE TOWN

The following cities had a *white population* exceeding 10,000 at the Census of 1911 and of 1918 —

City	Pop 1911	Pop 1918
Johannesburg (*T*)	119 953	137,873
Durban (*N*)	31 783	48 475
Cape Town (*C*)	29,863	98,725
Pretoria (*T*)	29 618	41,781
Port Elizabeth (*C*)	18 190	23,341
Germiston (*T*)	15.579	15,752
Maritzburg (*N*)	14,737	18 529
Bloemfontein (*O F S*)	14,730	15,752
Kimberley (*C*)	13,598	17,226
Krugersdorp (*T*)	13,132	13,789
East London (*C*)	12,279	17,696
Boksburg (*C*)	11,529	11,950

Provinces of the Union of South Africa

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S lat from 26° to 34° 50 and in E long. from 16°25 to 30° The extent of the country is N E to S W 750 miles and from N W to S E. 800 miles with a coast line of nearly 1 300 miles

Area and Population

	Sq miles	Pop 1911
The Colony	208 661	1 553 630
East Griqualand	6 602	249 088
Tembuland	3 339	236 086
Transkei	2 504	188 895
Walfisch Bay &c	430	3 076
Ponderland	3 906	234 637
Bechuanaland	51 524	99 553
Cape Province	276 966	2 564 965

Of the coloured population (1 982 588 in 1911) 19 763 were Malays and 1415 282 a mixture of various races the rest are Hottentots Bushmen Kaffirs and Bechuanas Of these 954 403 were males and 1 028 185 females Of the European population in 1911 24 245 were professional 143 925 domestic 37 796 commercial 87 795 agricultural 50 031 industrial 232 730 were dependants and 5 855 indefinite and unspecified Of the coloured population the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments The 1918 Census was of Europeans only and the returns show males 311,312 females 307 513 total 618 825

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1914	62 071	35 688	11 623
1915	59 344	37 961	11 069
1916	57 658	40 509	11,344
1917	55 529	41 023	11,814
1918	55 870	88 024	11 514
1919	47 770	45 784	14 227

Religion — In 1911 there were 1 437 Christians—479 825 Dutch Churches 282 619 Anglican Communion (including Church of England Church of Province of South Africa Church of Ireland Episcopal Church of Scotland and Episcopalian) 74 005 Presbyterians 147 378 Independents Congregationalists 285 283 Wesleyans 19 161 other Methodists 21 506 Lutherans 21 167 Moravians 22 953 Rhenish Mission 12 234 other Lutherans 13,704 Baptists 25 934 Roman Catholics 21 919 other Christians Muhammadans 24 189 Jews 16 744 Other religion 1 077 998 of whom 1 047 233 were natives

Education —The Province is divided into 121 school districts each under the control of a School Board two thirds of the members being locally elected and one third nominated partly by Government and partly by Municipal or Divisional Councils Education is compulsory for children of European extraction The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues to supplement local contributions, which in the case of Public Schools controlled by School Boards amount to about one-fourth of the total expenditure and are derived principally from school fees payable by the parents

Aided Schools, Dec 31 1918 4,794 enrolment 267 374 attendance 234 267 There are 121,910 European pupils and 149 985 non European pupils There are 9 627 teachers Government expenditure on education, exclusive of Higher Education (for which see Union of S A) for 1913 14 £853 448, 1914-15, £919 485 1915-16, £917 856 1916 17 £976,294, 1917 18 £1,166,089 1918-19 £1 435 385

Charitable Institutions Hospitals Pauperism —In the hospitals 18 466 in patients were treated during 1917 and there were 95 682 out-patient attendances at Government Aided Hospitals and 70 275 out patient attendances at Government Chronic Sick Hospitals making the total out patient attendances for 1917 165 957 There is no recognised system of poor law relief but 1 303 persons received indoor relief during the year 1917

Harbours and Works —There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town) Port Elizabeth East London and Mossel Bay There are electric tramways in Cape Town Port Elizabeth East London and Kimberley

Administration —The Province is administered by an Administrator appointed for five years by the Governor General aided by a Provincial Council of 51 members (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee

Local Government —There are 126 municipalities each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers There are 78 Village Management Boards

Administrator, Hon Sir N Frederic de Waal K C M G £2,500

Executive Committee C R Arnold Daniel Retief Hon W Ross C J Langenhoven

Prov Sec C L W Mansergh, I S O £1 100

CAPITAL CAPE TOWN Total population (1911) white and coloured 67 170 (with suburbs, 149 461)

Capetown is 5 979 miles from Southampton transit 16 days

NATAL

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35 290 square miles (including Zululand 10 square miles) with a seaboard of 360 miles

Population	Census 1904	Census 1911
Europeans	97 109	98,114
Indians and Asiatics	100 918	133 439
Natives	910 727	962,490
Total	1,108 754	1 194 043

Census 1918 (whites only) 121,931 (62,745 males 59 186 females)

In 1918 the European births registered numbered 2 924 the deaths 1 577, and the marriages 1,041 The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour

Education —A University College has been founded at Pietermaritzburg, and there are 3 Government high schools, 2 preparatory schools, 188 primary schools for white children, 1 art school, 1 agricultural and trades school, There also 2 Technical Institutes, 46 Asiatic schools, 331 native schools, and 21 coloured schools, which receive Government aid, and a large number of private schools.

Administration —The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years) There is an Executive Committee of 4 members

Administrator, Hon. G. T Plowman, C M G
Executive Committee, F C Hollander, J Dyson, J. McAuslin, J P Whyte
Provincial Secretary, John M Hershensohnn

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal Total population (white and coloured), 34,645 in 1918

In Durban (population, 1913, 74,160), on Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south east coast The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time the average low water depth at the entrance the bar being no longer existent, for 1908 being 33 ft 7 in.

Natal, 6,800 miles, transit, 20 days

ZULULAND.

Zululand annexed in 1897 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 new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vryheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland The *Amaputaland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov 22 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec 27 1897, and now forms part of the Province The *Northern Districts* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vryheid, Utrecht Paul Pietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27 1903

THE TRANSVAAL

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,426 square miles, about 20 000 square miles lying within the tropics The Census of 1911 showed a population of 1 686 212, of whom 971,555 were males and 714 657 females the population comprised 420 562 Europeans or whites, 1,219 845 natives and 45 805 other coloured races In 1918 there were 19,797 births (15 977 European), 22,687 deaths (8,122 European), and 6,867 marriages (4,498 European)

Religion —The religious statistics for 1911 are —

Churches	Whites	Others
Dutch Churches	204 058	24 634
Anglican	89 805	51,355
Presbyterian	24,739	6,670
Methodists	27 938	92 969
Roman Catholics	22 312	6 439
Lutherans	6 618	101 271
Other Christians	13 801	24,253
Jews	25 892	
Hindus, &c	89	13,672
No Religion	2 460	943,616

Education —There were 997 schools for white children in 1918, with a total enrolment of 95,230 and an average attendance of 83 820, and 3 normal colleges There were also 325 native schools, 1 Asiatic school, and 20 coloured schools, with 26,256 pupils.

Administration —The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 36 members (elected for 3 years) There is an Executive Committee of 4 members

Administrator, Hon A G Robertson.

Executive Committee, B D G Pienaar, H J. Lamb, G Hartog, J F Iudorf
Provincial Secretary, D E van Velden

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop 1912, 48,609 (white 29,660, coloured 18,949). Pretoria, which is also the seat of the Union Government, is pleasantly situated on the River Aapies and has wide, shady streets and magnificent buildings The principal town is JOHANNESBURG, 5,500 feet above sea level, about 35 miles S W of the capital Johannesburg is the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields, and possesses magnificent buildings Among its other industries are printing brickmaking, brewing, tobacco manufactures and iron foundries The population in 1912 was 237 220 (white 120,411, coloured 116,809)

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles; transit *viâ* Capetown, 19 days

ORANGE FREE STATE

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 50,389 square miles, and is divided into 24 districts The population at the last three censuses was —

Year	White	Coloured	Total
1890	77,716	129 787	207 503
1904	142,679	244,636	387,315
1911	175,189	352,985	528,174
1918	181,678		

In 1911, of the whites, 94 488 were males and 80 701 females and of the coloured races, 183,030 were males and 169,955 females

Religion —In 1911 the adherents of the Dutch Reformed Church numbered 175 311 Wesleyans, 88 857 Anglicans, 42 401, Presbyterians, 7 549, Congregationalists 8 368 Lutherans 8 727, Roman Catholics 5,696, Jews 2 808, and "No Religion," 173,336 (173,192 natives)

Education —Higher education is under the control of the Union Ministry In 1918 there were 875 public and aided private schools, with an enrolment of 36,908 pupils and, except when the parents object, both official languages are taught

Administration —The government is administered by an Administrator aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years) There is an Executive Committee of 4 members

Administrator, Hon Sir Cornelius Hermanus Wessels
Executive Committee, D J de Villiers, General F J W J Hattingh, A A Cilliers, D J Malan
Provincial Secretary, A M N de Villiers

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 26,929 (14,760 whites, 12,169 coloured) in 1912 A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan, 1904.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles; transit, *viâ* Capetown, 19 days

Egypt and the Sudan.

(British Protectorate)

Egyptian Districts and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population 1907	Population 1917
Lower Egypt (Masr el Bahri)			
Governorates (Mudiriehs) —			
Cairo	42	646 830	790 939
Alexandria	19	332 246	444 617
Damietta	11	29 354	30,984
Ismailia and Port Said	3	61 332	91,090
Suez	3	18 347	30 996
Provinces (Mudiriehs) —			
Behera (Damanhur)	1 725	789 532	892 246
Dakahlia (Mansura)	1 018	883 074	986 643
Gharbia (Tanta)	2 436	1,484,814	1,659 313
Menufia (Shebin el Kom	609	971 016	1,072 636
Qalioubia (Benha)	358	434,575	528 581
Sharqia (Zagazig)	1 325	886,346	950,497
Upper Egypt (El Said)			
Provinces (Mudiriehs) —			
Assiut (Assiut)	772		981 197
Aswan (Aswan)	169	234 602	253 340
Beni Suef (Beni Suef)	413	372,412	452 893
Fayum (Medinet el Fayum	671	441 583	507 617
Girga (Sohag)	579	797 940	863,234
Giza (Giza)	397	467 726	524 352
Minia (Minia)	759	656 371	763 922
Qena (Qena)	656	779,726	840 317
Frontier Districts			
Provinces (Mudiriehs) —			
Eastern Desert		35 136	37 040
Sinai		43 719	5 430
Western Desert		40 483	5 371
Libyan and Arabian Desert	340 000		
	386 181	11 387 359	12 718 255

Races and Religions

Native Population.—There are three distinct elements in the native population of Egypt. The largest, or Egyptian element is a Hamito-Semitic race known in the rural districts as *Fellahin* (*fellah* = ploughman or tiller of the soil). The *fellahin* have been mainly Muhammadans since the conquest of the country in the seventh century, but 834,474 Coptic Christians are enumerated in the towns and villages. These Egyptian townsmen and peasantry numbered 12 404 897 in the total of the Census of 1917. A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts (32,663 Bedouins and 107 500 Sudanese and Berbarins), of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated land of the Nile Valley and the Fayum. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley, between Aswan and Wadi Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouins and Nubians are Muhammadans.

Foreign Population.—At the Census of 1917 the foreign residents were 205,998, of whom 30,796 were Turks, 56,735 Greeks, 40,198 Italians, 24 356 British, 21,270 French and Tunisians, 2,789 Austro-Hungarians, 4,225 Russians, 157 Germans, 23,976 other Europeans, and 1,496 Persians.

Religions.—At the Census of 1917 there were 11,623,745 Muhammadans, 1,026,115 Christians, 59,581 Jews and 8,814 other religions.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Egypt occupies the north-eastern corner of the African continent, between 22° and 32° N lat. and 24° 37° E long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is conterminous with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the coast, N. of Sollum (long 25° E.), inland in a south-westerly direction for some distance and then turns S. along a meridian line approximately in long. 24° E. until it meets the parallel of 22° N. lat., which forms the N. boundary of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15′ E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aquaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aquaba and the Red Sea.

Coast.—The Mediterranean coast of Egypt is flat and sandy, except to the westward of Alexandria, where low rocky cliffs in places approach the sea. Along the Red Sea coast a sloping sandy and gravelly plain mostly intervenes between the mountains and the sea, but the mountains rise generally to great heights at only a short distance inland, while in certain places, notably in the Gulfs of Suez and Aquaba, they approach so closely to the sea that their feet are washed by its waters. Coral reefs are conspicuous almost everywhere along the Red Sea coast, and there are numerous outlying shoals. Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft, the principal are those of Solum and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Temsa and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safaga, Qosseir and Halaib on the Red Sea.

The Nile Valley.—The principal feature of Egypt is the Nile Valley, where the river runs through cliffs which, with the exception of a stretch of granite in the neighbourhood of Aswan, are chiefly of sandstone from Wadi Halfa to near Esna, while further north from Luxor to Cairo limestone predominates. The valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over ten miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of 3,470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to its mouths. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about thirteen feet. The water of the Nile is carried in artificial canals for the purpose of irrigation, only the surplus being allowed to flow into the sea. The great dam at Aswan serves to impound some of the waters of the river in the early and more rapid part of its falling stage, so that they may be released during the summer to mitigate the deficiency which would otherwise occur at the lowest stages. Smaller barrages have been built at Esna, Assiut and at the head of Delta to control the supply of water into the great canals. West of the river, about 60 miles south of Cairo, is the fertile province of Fayum, with an area of about 500 square miles. This province, which is separated from the river by a narrow strip of desert, is watered by a great canal over 100 miles long called the Bahr Yusef, which takes its water from the river at Deirut.

The Libyan Desert.—Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the vast limestone plateau of the Libyan Desert. Though as a whole it constitutes one of the most arid and inhospitable regions of the world, the Libyan Desert contains a number of depressions wherein wells and springs furnish water in sufficient quantity to irrigate small areas and to support populations of several thousands. These depressions are the *Oases*, of which the principal from S.E. to N.W. are known as Kharga, Dahkla, Farafra, Baharia, and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo, stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 189 feet long.

The Eastern Desert of Egypt.—The country between the Nile and the Red Sea, known as the Eastern or Arabian Desert of Egypt, though likewise on the whole a very waterless region, presents a marked contrast to the Libyan Desert. Instead of being a vast monotonous plateau like the country on the other side of the river, the Eastern Desert presents a great diversity of physiographical features, the most marked one being the great back-bone of high and rugged mountains, mostly of igneous and metamorphic rocks, which extends north-westward from Abyssinia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. The principal peaks of the Egyptian portion of this mountain chain are (from N. to S.) *Gebels* (Mounts) Gharib 5,760 feet, Abu Dokhan 5,450 feet,

Shevib 7,150 feet, Hamata 6,490 feet, Faraid 4,480 feet, Gerf 4,650 feet, Shendib 6,271 feet, and Elba 4,680 feet. Flanking the mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by wadis (dry water courses) often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The mountain-axis being much nearer to the Red Sea than to the Nile, the slopes of the eastern side are as a rule much steeper than those facing westwards, and the sedimentary flanking-plateaux are absent for long distances along the Red Sea coast. Wells and springs are more frequent in the south parts of the Eastern Desert than in the north owing to the southern tracts approaching more closely to the tropical rain-zone. The roads through the Eastern Desert follow as a rule the course of the main *wadis* from well to well and here and there are to be found small encampments of the wandering Arabs who form the scanty population of the region. The breeding of fast trotting camels is carried on chiefly by the Bisharin tribes who inherit the south parts of the Eastern Desert especially in the neighbourhood of Gebels, Gerf and Elba. The Eastern Desert is the source of most of the limited mineral wealth of Egypt, petroleum is worked at Jemsa and Hurgada, on the coast of the Gulf of Suez, and phosphates are mined on a considerable scale in the neighbourhood of Safaga and Qosseir, while at a few spots gold and emeralds have been extracted though as a rule with very little commercial success. Peridots are mined at St John's or Zeberged Island (in the Red Sea, lat. 23° 36' N.).

The Sinai Peninsula.—The north (Mediterranean) coast of Sinai is flat and sandy like that of Egypt. Inland, the ground gradually rises into a highly dissected limestone plateau, which extends southward for about 150 miles and terminates in the great scarp of El Tih; in some parts this scarp rises to over 5,000 feet above the sea-level. South of El Tih the character of the country abruptly changes the southern third of the peninsula being formed of rugged granitic mountains intersected by deep ravines. The highest peaks of these mountains such as *Gebels* (Mounts) Katherina, 8,680 feet; Um Shomer, 8,530 feet, Eth Thebt 8,030 feet are higher than any of those in Egypt proper. Springs and wells occur in fair abundance, mostly in the *wadis*, and running water (mostly brackish) is found at a few points. The mineral wealth of Sinai is not great, but manganese ore is mined on a considerable scale in the mountains east of Abu Zenima, and oil has been struck in borings on the Sinai side of the Gulf of Suez, though not as yet in payable quantities.

GOVERNMENT.

From B.C. 30 to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mameluke, or bodyguard. From 1802–1804 French troops occupied the country, with the ostensible object of suppressing the Mamelukes and restoring the authority of the Sultan, and after their evacuation of the country, *Mohammed Ali*, who was appointed governor in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811 and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of Feb. 13, 1841. Mohammed Ali was succeeded before his death by his son *Ibrahim* (1848), whose nephew *Abbas I.* ruled from 1848–1854. During the reign of *Said* (1854–1863) a son of Mohammed Ali, the concession for the Suez Canal was obtained, and his successor *Ismail* (1863–1879), a son of Ibrahim was granted (by *firman* of May 14, 1867) the title of KHEDIVE, the previous rulers having held the title of *Vali*, or Governor. In the early years of Ismail's reign the Egyptian dominions were very largely extended, until in 1875 its territories comprised an area of nearly 1,500,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 16,000,000. The wild extravagance of Ismail drove him to raise enormous loans in Europe, which plunged the country into such financial embarrassment that the Governments of France and Great Britain intervened and forced Ismail to abdicate, appointing his son *Tewfik* (1879–1892) to succeed him.

Dual Control.—By a Khedivial decree of November 10, 1879, two Comptrollers-General were appointed for the reorganisation of the administration and re-establishment of financial equilibrium, Major Evelyn Baring being the British and M. de Blignières the French representatives. The Dual Control governed Egypt for two years, and a series of reforms was initiated, but further progress was interrupted by a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (Ahmed Arabi *Pasha*). The revolt assumed alarming proportions, but the French Government declined to intervene, and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive.

British Occupation.—The Dual Control was abolished by a decree of the Khedive (January 18, 1883) and a British financial adviser was appointed in place of the

Comptroller General In January, 1884, Sir Evelyn Baring (who had previously served as Comptroller-General) was appointed Consul General for the United Kingdom, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam This revolt led to the temporary abandonment of the territory now known as the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. In 1892 Tewfik was succeeded by his elder son *Ibbas II.*, who was deposed in 1914 Sir Evelyn Baring (created Earl of Cromer) resigned the post of British Agent and Consul-General in 1907, and was succeeded by Sir Eldon Gorst, upon whose death (1911) the post was filled by the appointment of Viscount Kitchener

British Protectorate.—In 1914 Egypt was a semi independent tributary State of the Ottoman Empire, occupied by British troops At the outbreak of the Great War the Khedive, Abbâs II., who was absent from the country, declared himself an adherent of the Central Powers and was deposed, Hussein Kamil *Pasha* being appointed in his stead On November 18, 1914, a British Protectorate was declared over Egypt, which was therefore taken from the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, and the Khedive assumed the title of Sultan Sultan Hussein Kamil died October 9, 1917, and was succeeded by his brother, the present Sultan In September 1919, a Commission (under the Presidency of Lord Milner) conducted an investigation into the affairs of Egypt, with a view to reporting on the introduction of fuller measures of self-government and of reforms in the judicial system During the closing months of 1919 symptoms of the unrest, which had pervaded the world in consequence of the Great War, evinced themselves in Egypt, and serious rioting occurred in Cairo and Alexandria On November 19, 1919, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, the British High Commissioner, issued a proclamation defining the aims of the British Government *

Sultan of Egypt

His Highness FUAD I., G C B (Ahmad Fuad), Sultan of Egypt; *born* March 26, 1868, *succeeded his brother* October 9, 1917, *married* May 24, 1919, to the daughter of Sabri *Pasha*

Brothers of the Sultan.

H H Prince Ibrahim Hilmi, *born* 1860
H H Prince Mahmoud Hamdi, *born* 1863

British High Commissioner

High Commissioner for Egypt, His Excellency Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, G C B, G C M.G (October, 1919) £7,600

THE EXECUTIVE

There is a Council of Ministers appointed by the Sultan, with a President, who acts as Prime Minister The various Ministers prepare drafts of administrative decrees, which are submitted to the Council When approved and signed by the Sultan these decrees become law

The British High Commissioner has a seat in the Council of Ministers, the British financial adviser attends the meetings of the Council, but has no vote

Council of Ministers

(May 20, 1920)

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Tewfik Nessim *Pasha*
Minister of Finance, Mahmoud Fakri *Pasha*
Minister of Public Works, War and Marine Muhammed Shafik *Pasha*
Minister of Communications Ahmed Ziver *Pasha*
Minister of Waqfs (Pious Foundations), Hussein Darwiche *Bey*
Minister of Education, Mohammad Tewfik Rifaat *Pasha*
Minister of Justice Ahmed Zulfikar *Pasha*
Minister of Agriculture, Yusef Soliman *Bey*

The Ministries.

FINANCE

Financial Adviser, (vacant)
Under Secretary of State, E M Dowson C B E
Assistant do F T Dallin
Controller General of Administration W B Trelawny
Financial Secretary, L G Roussin C M G
Inspector General Henry Higgs C B
Legal Adviser, W G Hayter, C B E
Disputed Claims Officer, Sir W G Hayter K B E.
Director General State Domains, H M Anthony
Director General, Customs, T C Macaulay, M C
Director General, Coast Guards and Fisheries, G F G Purvis *Bey*
Director General Direct Taxes, R. V Wild O B E
Surveyor General, L F B Weldon, M C
Military Administrator, Frontier Districts, Brig-Gen G G A Hunter, C B, C M G

* The policy of Great Britain in Egypt is to preserve the autonomy of that country under British protection, and to develop the system of self government under an Egyptian ruler The object of Great Britain is to defend Egypt against all external danger and interference by a foreign Power, and at the same time to establish a constitutional system wherein—under British guidance as far as may be necessary—the Sultan and his Ministers and the elected representatives of the people may, in their several spheres, and in an increasing degree, co operate in the management of Egyptian affairs.

INTERIOR

Adviser, Brig Gen Sir Gilbert Clayton, K B E, C B, C M G
Under Secretary of State, Abdel Fattah Yehia *Pasha*
Inspector General of Prisons, Miralai C H Whittingham *Bey*, C M G
Commandants of Police, T W Russell *Bey* (*Cairo*) C Galvice *Bey* (*Alexandria*)
Director General Department of Public Health Dr I Fergusson Iees

PUBLIC WORKS

Adviser Sir Murdoch Macdonald K C M G
Under Secretary of State P M Tottenham (*Irrigation*)
Secretary General Mahmoud Sami *Bey*
Antiquities Service Pere Jacau (*Director General*)
Inspectors General Irrigation Service A M Adamson (*Lower Egypt*) P R Bawell (*Upper Egypt*)

EDUCATION

Adviser, R S Patterson
Under Secretary of State Ismail Hassanein *Pasha*
Director Sultanieh Library Ahmed Sadek *Bey*
Director School of Law E P Walton
Director, School of Medicine C J O W Richards C M G
Director General Agricultural and Technical Education, S H Wells

COMMUNICATIONS

Adviser, Brig Gen Sir G B Macaulay K C M G C B
Under Secretaries of State It C J S Liddell R F Mahomed Effatoum *Pasha*

JUSTICE

Adviser Maurice Sheldon Amos
Under Secretary of State Abdel Fatah Yehia *Pasha*

AGRICULTURE

Under Secretary of State John Langley C I E
Inspector General A J McKillop

WAR

Under Secretary of State Sayed Aly Imam
Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, Maj Gen Sir L O F Stack, K B E, C M G

WAQFS (PIOUS FOUNDATIONS)

Under Secretary of State, Mohammed Zaghlul *Pasha*

THE LEGISLATURE

By the Organic Law of 1883 were created (1) a *Legislative Council* of 30 members and (2) a *General Assembly* consisting of the Legislative Council, the Ministers of State and 46 members elected by the people These bodies were mainly consultative (except in respect of the imposition of new direct personal or land taxes, on which questions the General Assembly's vote was decisive), the legislative power resting with the Khedive and his Ministers By a Law of July, 1913, these two bodies were merged into one called the Legislative Assembly, consisting of (*a*) the Ministers as *ex officio* members (*b*) 66 elected members, and (*c*) 17 members nominated by the Government 15 of these to represent certain minorities The elected members are chosen in each district by the electors delegate, each of whom represents 50 electors on the principle of mandate and recall Their term of office is for 6 years, but a third of both nominated and elected members retire biennially. The Assembly can initiate legislation and must be consulted on laws initiated by the Government as also on public loans and important modifications of the railway and irrigation systems The Government is not bound by the resolutions of the Assembly although the legislative procedure laid down ensures that the Government shall act in full knowledge of the views of the Assembly The Assembly has a right of veto only on questions of new direct, personal or land taxation.

THE JUDICATURE

Justice is administered under four distinct systems all except the Consular Courts being supervised by the Ministry of Justice to which a British judicial adviser is attached The systems are (1) *Mehkemas*, or Courts of the *Qadis* who are chosen from the students of Azhar University and administer Muhammadan Law following the Hanafite Rite (2) *Native Tribunals* containing Egyptian and foreign judges and dealing with criminal charges against natives and with civil cases in which both plaintiff and defendant are local subjects (3) *Mixed Tribunals* founded in 1876 to deal principally with civil actions between foreigners of different nationality and between foreigners and natives (4) *Consular Courts* (of the 15 powers possessing rights to them by treaty) with criminal jurisdiction over foreigners and judging civil cases between foreigners of the same nationality

Mehkema

Sheikh el Azhar Mohamed Abu El Fadle
Grand Mufti Mohamed Ismail el Bardici

Native Tribunal

President of the Court of Appeal Ahmed Lalaat *Pasha*
Vice President John Hope Percival
Procureur General Mohamed Ibrahim Bey

Mixed Tribunals

President of the Court of Appeal, M de Sanzo Turchet
Vice President M Francis Lee

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The chief towns constitute governorships (*muhafzas*) and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudirias*) which are subdivided into districts (*markaz*) each under a *mamur*, who controls the head man (*omda*) of each village in his district By the law of 1883 provincial councils were instituted consisting of two representatives from each *markaz*, under the presidency of the *mudir* (or governor) of the province These councils were reorganized in 1910 and were made the elementary education authority for the province, with certain restricted powers of local government

DEFENCE

The *British Forces* in Egypt and Palestine since the outbreak of the Great War have undergone many changes, and until the situation in the East has been cleared up its ultimate strength cannot be determined The Commander in Chief in Egypt is Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, G C B, G C M G (the High Commissioner), the G O C, Egyptian Exp Force, is Lieut Gen Sir W N Congreve, V C, K C B, M V O.

Service in the *Egyptian Army* is nominally compulsory on all Egyptian subjects between the

ages of 19 and 27, the recruits required each year being chosen by ballot; but certain classes (professors, students, Government employees, &c) are exempt, and exemption may also be purchased for £E50, if paid before the ballot. Natives of the Sudan are enlisted voluntarily for service in the Egyptian Army. The Sirdar is appointed by the Sultan with the consent of the British Government.

Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, Major Gen Sir L O F Stack, KBE, CMG

Chief Staff Officer and Adjutant General, Col L K Smith, DSO

Peace Effective

Troops	Officers		Men
	British	Egyptian	
Staff	12	9	95
Cavalry	2	14	319
Mounted Infantry	3	15	429
Mounted Machine Gun Co	1	3	133
Artillery	7	45	1,203
Camel Corps	7	24	924
Infantry	47	386	12,147
E & W Arab Corps	16	66	2,487
Equatorial Battalion	10	18	856
Bahr el Ghazal Territorials	2	6	282
Transport	4	12	126
Medical Corps	18	74	445
Veterinary Depts	5	11	110
Mil Works Dept	7	33	956
Mech Transport	4	5	154
Supplies Dept	5	33	268
Recruiting Dept	3	44	45
Ordnance Services	5	26	517
Schools, Band, &c	17	43	455
Total	175	857	21,951

There is no *Navy* in the proper sense of the term, there are 3 small cruisers belonging to the Coast Guard and Fisheries service, and 4 vessels under the Ministry of Communications, while the different Government Departments possess steamers on the Nile for inspection purposes.

The *Egyptian Police* (under the Ministry of the Interior) consists of City and Provincial Police, the former comprising 262 officers 376 constables and 5,103 men (443 Europeans), the latter 342 officers and 5 261 men. There are also 54 422 *ghafirs*, or native night watchmen.

EDUCATION

Education on native lines has long been given in elementary vernacular schools; some of these are under native management, and the rest are partly under the direct control of the Ministry of Education and partly under its inspection for grants in aid. The native system of education is completed by the more promising pupils at the Azhar University in Cairo, the principal University of the Moslem world. In 1920 there were 134 *Elementary Schools* (*Maktabs*) under Government supervision, with about 28,300 pupils, and about 3,270 *Maktabs* under inspection for grants-in-aid with 102,386 pupils; there were also 42,864 pupils in other elementary schools. The government primary schools give a 4 years' course and prepare for admission to secondary, agricultural and other special schools. There were also 7 government *Secondary Schools* with 2,525 pupils and 34 Secondary Schools under inspection for grants in aid with 4,588 pupils, other Secondary Schools (about 30) had 1,645 pupils in 1920. There are *Colleges* of Medicine, Law, Education, Engineering, Commerce, Veterinary Science and Agriculture at Cairo. Much assistance is given to education by private enterprise and benevolence and foreign schools abound. A National University, under entirely Egyptian management, was founded in 1908 at Cairo. Proposals are under consideration for the establishment of a State University and for the generalising of education among the masses of the people.

FINANCE

The revenue and expenditure for the 7 years 1914-15 to 1920-1 (Budget estimates for 1920-1) are stated as follows in £E (£E1 = £1 0s 3¼*d* English or £E0 975 = £1 sterling):

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£E	£E
1914-15	15 389,124	16 857 783
1915-16	17 759 418	16,594 666
1916-17	19,927,274	17 240 606
1917-18	23 166,074	22,496,948
1918-19	22 900,000	23,250 000
1919-20	27,300,000	28 850,000
1920-21	40 271,000	40 271,000

The Accounts of 1918-19 and the Budget of 1919-20 —

REVENUE.

	1918-19	1919-20
Land Tax	£E5 129 093	£E5 097 500
Customs	4 189 168	4 200 000
Tobacco	2,156 523	2 350 000
Other Taxes	483 198	474,500
Railways	6,991 105	6,750 000
Post Office	402,831	375,000
Telegraphs	237 726	200 000
Ports, &c	91,428	170 000
Justice	1,606 939	1 660,000
Miscellaneous	6,373 278	6 023 000
Deficit	—	1 550,000
Total	£E27 661 289	£E28 850 000

EXPENDITURE.

	1918-19	1919-20
Civil List	£E378 455	£E413 465
Government	9,691,474	13 389,204
Railways	3 732 735	5,594 669
Post Office	367 508	382,257
Telegraphs	166,676	199 479
Egyptian Army	1 787,166	1,499,684
British Army	146 250	146,250
Pensions	733,095	733 497
Debt Service	4,595,179	4,605 272
Miscellaneous	15 580	42,373
Special Expenditure	1 770,268	2,905,000
Surplus	4,276,963	—
Total . ..	£E27,661,289	£E28,850,000

DEBT.

The reckless financial administration under *Ismail*, 1863-1879, led to the bankruptcy of the country in 1876 and to a Franco-British investi-

gation and settlement of the national finances For the protection of the bondholders there was instituted a *Caisse de la Dette*, a body representing the creditors of the Egyptian Treasury with considerable powers and special privileges The *Caisse*, appointed during an era of bankruptcy, succeeded in protecting the interests of the bondholders, but as Egypt became solvent and prosperous, its stringent regulations prevented the development of the country out of surplus revenue a large part of which was held in suspense as contingent security for the service of the debt By an agreement of April 8 1904 between Great Britain and France, subsequently ratified by all the Powers the restrictions which hampered the liberty of the Egyptian Government in financial matters were abolished Though the *Caisse de la Dette* still exists its duties are now limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and for the payment of the coupons as they become due while it also holds a considerable reserve fund (amounting to £E8 755 436 on April 1, 1918) the interest on which reduces the amount of the Treasury contribution The Egyptian debt was stated as follows (in £ sterling) on April 1, 1919 and 1920 —

Debt

	£	£
Guaranteed Debt, 3 per cent	6,288,900	6 098 400
Privileged Debt 3½ per cent	31 127 780	31,127 780
Unified Debt 4 per cent	55 971 960	55 971 960
Total	93 388 640	93,198 140

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Irrigation —The total area of Egypt is estimated at approximately 222 100 000 English acres of which about 8 450 000 acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abyssinian hills the remainder being chiefly limestone desert Only the former are cultivable and only that portion of them which can be irrigated from the waters of the Nile—this portion amounts at present to 5 400 000 acres (1919), and is capable of extension (to 7 600 000 acres) by the improvement of water storage facilities and means of distribution King Mena (B.C 4000 approximately) is said to have been the founder of the first scientific system of using the Nile water for irrigation purposes, he employed what is known as the *basin* system, which is still used for the irrigation of all the land lying to the south of Deirût in Upper Egypt By this system the land is divided into rectangular areas varying in size from 5 000 to 50 000 acres and surrounded by banks, water is admitted to these basins during the flood season (August) to an average depth of 3 feet and is left on the land for about 40 days, it is then run off and the seed is sown broadcast on the uncovered land Since the British occupation the basin systems have been improved and provided with numbers of important masonry works they have also been insured against a insufficient flood by the construction of barrages at Esna and Assiût, of which the former was built during 1906–08, and the latter in 1898 1,02 they are situated in lat 25° 18 N and 27° 12′ N respectively

About 1820 Mohammed 'Ali Pasha introduced the system of *perennial* irrigation by digging deep canals in which the water could flow all the year round, by which means it was possible to grow two (or more) crops in one year and to introduce the cultivation of cotton on a large scale During his reign the barrages across the Delta were begun under the direction of Mongel Bey in 1843 and 1847 respectively but by 1863 they were found to be unworkable Since the British occupation they have been restored and greatly improved (1886 91) and a vast storage dam has been constructed at Aswân (lat 24° 2 N) at a cost of £E2,740,000, which was opened on December 10 1902 its height has since been raised so as to increase the capacity of the reservoir thus formed to a total of 85 460 000 000 cubic feet A barrage has also been built at Zifta in Lower Egypt

By these works and by the construction of a vast network of canals with controlling masonry works a small part of the excess waters of the river have been stored and distributed at all seasons of the year and perennial irrigation has been extended throughout Middle and Lower Egypt The increase in the value of the land has been enormous and some 2 million acres have been added to the cultivable land of Egypt

Agriculture and Live Stock —Although nearly the whole population is directly or indirectly connected with agriculture the total given in the census return of 1917 under the headings of proprietors tenants and labourers &c amounts to 4 012,000 persons employed representing only 30 5 per cent of the population The land is held in to 4 773 050 *feddâns* by 1 662 803 native owners and as to 5 486 155 *feddâns* by 8 242 European Of the native landlords 1 044 371 own up to 1 *feddân*, 476 910 up to 5 *feddâns* and 141,522 from 5 to 50 *feddâns* (1 *feddân* = 1 038 acres)

The agricultural land is of two kinds The first is that which is under the basin irrigation system by which the land receives one watering only This watering consists of a flooding at high Nile as the flood decreases the seeds of the various crops are sown and the basin fields are left without further watering Harvests of wheat barley beans clover vetches and lentils are gathered in due course The second kind of land is that which is perennially irrigated by means of canals and receives waterings according to rotations laid down by the Irrigation Department In these lands which are for the most part in Lower Egypt cotton maize wheat rice beans barley sugar cane clover vegetables and fruit are the chief crops In 1919 Egypt exported 6 708 906 kantârs of raw cotton valued at £ 5 441 901 (against 5 019 689 kantârs, £38 034,467 in 1918) In 1919 the quantity taken by the United Kingdom was 3 742,725 kantars (£35 284 139) against 3 528 401 kantars (£26 868 655) in 1918 In August, 1914, the price of this cotton was 8 45*d* per lb, in January, 1918 the price was 31 4*d* per lb and in March 1919, the quotation was 95*d* per lb

Agricultural Area

Description	Acreage 1911–1912	1912 1913
Total Area of Country	222,398,000	222 398,000
Cultivable Area	7,990,666	8 272,023
Cultivated	5,496,872	5,493,931
Uncultivated	2,493,794	2,778,092
Cropped more than once	2 491 66,	2 526,977

Areas Under Chief Food Crops

Crop	Acreage 1911 1912	1912–1913
Wheat	1,334,252	1,357,801
Barley	378,613	383,924
Maize and Millet —		
Autumn	1,765 222	1 774,879
Summer	141,168	151,991
Rice —		
Autumn	26,396	32 114
Summer	208 654	219 648
Beans	538 532	497 314
Total Chief Food Crops	4,392,837	4,417,971

Produce of Corn Crops
(in Ardebs of 5 44 bushels)

Crop	1911	1912
Wheat	6,882 000	5 606,000
Barley	2 125 000	2 057 000
Maize and Millet	12 320,000	13,361 000

Areas Under Other Crops

Description	Acreage 1911 12	1912 13
Cotton	1 790 688	1 792 018
Clover	1,446 600	1 465 553
Sugar Cane	52 030	50 407
Onions	27 448	29 183
Orchards and Market Gardens	29 245	29 264

Yield of Cotton

Year	Feddans (1 038 acres)	Kantars (99 lb)
1913 14	1 723 000	7 684 000
1914–15	1 755 000	6 490 000
1915 16	1 186 000	4 806 000
1916–17	1 656 000	5 111 000
1917 18	1 677 000	6 308 000
1918–19	1,361,000	5,250 000
1919 20		

Live Stock

Description	1911	1918
Cattle	656,166	516 760
Buffaloes	657,406	571 106
Horses	50 675	30,390
Mules	25 077	14 929
Donkeys		583 304

Minerals —The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are ill provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts Known deposits are chiefly situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile This fact has retarded exploration and development, but of late years considerable progress has been made Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuit being entirely agricultural, the local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organisation is chiefly foreign In 1919 the value of the principal minerals produced was phosphates, £E156,730, salt, £E56 023, metallic ores, £E76,052, gold ingots, £E30,053, and kerosine, £E17,921

The following minerals, metals, and precious stones are at present being exploited or developed on a commercial scale —building stones, clays, gypsum, gold, manganese ores, natron, petroleum, phosphate of lime, peridots, salt, alum, magnesia and ochres. Besides those mentioned above, there are known to exist, in quantities more or less important, copper ores, emeralds, granite, iron ores, nickel ores, ornamental stones and sulphur Enquiries respecting the geology of Egypt should be addressed to the *Geological Museum* Applications concerning mining and quarrying and the issue of licences and leases should be made to the *Department of Mines, Dawawin Post Office, Egypt*

Manufactures —There are some cotton mills in the Delta for the manufacture of rough calico whilst in Upper Egypt are sugar, rice, and flour mills, and a certain amount of pottery is made Cigarette factories centre at Cairo and Alexandria from imported tobacco

EXTERNAL TRADE

The imports and exports of merchandise (the produce or manufacture of Egypt) for the 6 years 1914–1919, are stated as follows —

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	£E	£E	£E
1914	21 724 606	24,091,796	45 816 402
1915	19 328 993	27 046 872	46 375 865
1916	30 886 888	37 461 763	68 348 651
1917	31 838 998	41 049 612	72 888 610
1918	51 155,306	46,748 752	97 904 058
1919	47,409 717	75,888 321	123,298 038

In addition to the above figures for 1919 there were re exports valued at £E4 307 401 against £E1,378 732 in 1918 The adverse balance of £E4,406,554 in 1918 was turned into an excess of exports over imports of £E28 478 604 in 1919

There is a general import duty of 8 per cent *ad valorem* on all articles except fuel timber cattle and meat, which pay 4 per cent *ad valorem*, and an export duty of about 1 per cent all round The principal articles imported and exported in 1919 were —

Imports		Exports	
Textiles	£E18 845 836	Animals &c	£E1 473
Cereals, &c	2,212 992	Raw Cotton	65 441 901
Metals	3 742,635	Cereals	4 530
Fuel	3 919,594	Cigarettes	1 032 076
Chemicals	3 345 751	Rice	550 590
Tobacco	3 070 744	Onions	424 634
Spirits, &c	4,251,329	Hides & Skins	1 264 325
Paper, &c	1,270,839	Cakes	412 477

The exchange was with the principal countries as under in 1919 —

Country	Imports from	Exports to
United Kingdom	£E21,840,957	£E40 222 821
India and Aden	2,348,624	587 015
Greece	1,893 105	696 591
Italy	2 512,028	3,499 514
United States	2,889,749	16,714,079
Australasia	1,848,623	1 848 623
Japan	1,729 164	1 729 164
China	1,317,270	1 317 270
France	2,443,154	2 390 541
Spain,	265 273	265 273
Switzerland	455,307	455 307

Imports of British Produce and Manufacture (1918) £22,385,038 —

Cotton Yarn		Iron and Steel	
do Manufs	13,649,959	Manufactures	£797,899
Linen Manufs	142,184	Woollen Manufs	1 013 218
Machinery	211,220	Soap	267 302
		Paper all sorts	396 439

Exports of Egyptian Produce and Manufactures to the United Kingdom (1918) £54,150,929 —

Cotton raw	£44,469,567	Vegetables raw	£1 089 617
Cotton Seed	6 314 130	Gum, Arabic	202 249
	725 170	Wool unmanuf	173 839
ton Manuf	126 960	Bone Manure	26 402

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways —There is a network of railways in the Delta, the principal lines radiating from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta) Damietta and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez) From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract At this point a steamer connexion runs to Wadi Halfa connecting the Egyptian State system with the Sudan Government Railways Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line which it is hoped to extend eventually to the frontier at Sollum, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt The total length of the Egyptian State Railways (excluding the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt and the Western Oases Railway) on March 31, 1920, was 1,590 miles 26 212 988 passengers and 4,820,702 tons of merchandise were carried during 1917–8 the net receipts being £E1,910,874 The gauge is standard (4 ft 8½ in), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Shellal which are 3 ft 6 in gauge There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt consisting of 282 miles of standard gauge and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oases of Kharga with the Nile Valley In addition to the Government lines, there are 818 miles of light railways exploited by public companies By the completion of a swing bridge over the Suez Canal at Kantara (March, 1918) there is now direct railway communication from Cairo to Palestine

Caravan Routes —The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el Arbain, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan There are many well known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used

Shipping —The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line (which is under British management) has its headquarters at Alexandria and a depôt at Suez the majority of the Egyptian pilgrims to Mecca now travel by it. The principal port is Alexandria, with 3 (1,330,702 tons) entered and 735 vessels (1,362,431 tons) cleared in 1919 The traffic through Port Said amounted in 1919 to 316 vessels entered and 316 cleared, the remainder being dealt with *viâ* Suez

Posts and Telegraphs —There were in 1919 2,501 post offices and stations, dealing with a total inland correspondence of 60,936,000 (including letters, post-cards newspapers, &c), and a total foreign correspondence of 30,177,000 There were on December 31, 1918, 4,622 miles of telegraphs, with 28,930 miles of wire, over which 2,155,443 messages were transmitted during 1918

A system of rural savings banks has been introduced under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in each district by the *sarraf* (village tax collector)

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal —The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* is an Egyptian company authorised in 1856 and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200 000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176 602 shares (cost £4 000 000 value March 31 1920 £23 192 000

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869 The total length of the canal is 101 miles with a width of 45 metres (147 ft 8 in) having cost 743 260 929 francs to construct and enlarge the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 9 14 metres (30 feet). The average time for the transit through the canal is 16 hours 13 minutes 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 The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators of whom 10 are British (three representing H M Government and seven the shipowning interest)

British Directors Sir Thomas Sutherland G C M G (*Vice President of the Company*) Sir Fredk Green K B E , J Harrison Hughes Lord Inchcape G C M G K C S I K C I E Oswald Sanderson, Sir E Wyldbore Smith Sir Owen E Phillips, C C M G

Representing H B M Govt H J Anstruther Sir Ian Malcolm, K C M G (and one vacancy)

The transit receipts in 1870 were 5 718 756 fr and in 1919 145 092 560 fr

The present rate of transit dues is 8 fr 25c per ton and 5 fr 75 c for vessels in ballast

The net dividends for the year 1915 amounted to 120 fr on the ordinary 500 fr shares and 97 915 fr on the Actions de Jouissance In 1919, the dividends were 191 877 fr and 168 597 fr , respectively

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1914 with the percentage of British vessels —

Year	No of Vessels	Net Tons	British Tonnage
1914	4 802	19 419 495	66 5
1915	3 708	15 266 152	76 3
1916	3,110	12 325,347	79 6
1917	2 353	8 368 918	73 6
1918	2,522	9 251,602	79 5
1919	3 986	16,013,802	70 9

TOWNS

CAIRO, the capital, stands on the E bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A D 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century The bazaars are always interesting, especially the Khân-el Khalili, the Hamzâwi, and the Brass Bazaar though the Muski, which leads to them, is fast losing its oriental character

ALEXANDRIA, founded B.C. 332 by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt. Its great Pharos, or lighthouse, was one of the "*Seven Wonders of the World." It now contains two palaces of the Sultan's, Ras-el-Tin and Montaza, while almost the entire cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers. The principal towns (with their population in 1917) are as follows:—

LOWER EGYPT.

CAIRO	790,939	Shebîn el Kôm	24,604
Alexandria	444,617	Suez	30,996
Tanta	74,195	Rosetta	21,950
Port Said	75,192	Zifta	18,299
Mehalla el Kubra	38,128	Mataria	20 498
		Fua	16,553
Mansûra	49,238	Samanûd	14,245
Damanhûr	47,867	Belbeis	21,653
Zagazig	41,741	Ismailia	15.507
Damietta	30,984	Salhia	7,582
Menûf	24,253		

UPPER EGYPT.

Assiût	51,431	Qena	22,958
Medinet el Fayûm	44,400	Girga	21,542
Minia	34,945	Edfu	13,550
Luxor	15,439	Esna	17,326
Akhmîm	26,023	Sohâg	20,760
Beni Suef	31,986	Aswân	11,293
Mallawi	24,963		

CAPITAL, Cairo.

FLAG: Red, with 3 white crescents (with convex sides to flagstaff), each with a 5-pointed white star between the horns.

British Diplomatic and Consular Officers.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Field Marshall Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (1919).

Minister Plenipotentiary (Cairo), Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G. £900
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J.K. Watson, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. .....
1st Sec., E. J. Hope Vere .....
3rd Secs., Hon. John Cecil; G. Vereker
Hon. Attachés, J. Gordon; Sir C. Markham, Bt. .....
Commercial Agent, E. H. Mulock .....
Oriental Secretary (vacant) .....
Archivist, A. R. Craig ..... £300 to 400

CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Cairo—Consul, A. D. Alban, O.B.E. .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. Gout .....
Birket es Sab—Cons. Agent, A. W. Murdock .....
Mansûra—Cons. Agent, F. T. Murdock
Zagazig—Vice-Consul, G. Diacono .....
Alexandria — Consul-General, D. A. Cameron, C.M.G. .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, C. A. Were .....
Tanta—Cons. Agent, E. Erba .....
Port Said—Consul, F. G. Freeman .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, ...
Suez—Vice-Consul, W. A. Fox Strangways .....

* The *Seven Wonders of the World* are generally enumerated as follows:—
The Pyramids.
The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
The Tomb of Mausolus.
The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
The Colossus of Rhodes.
The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

Weights and Measures.

The *Metric System* of *Weights and Measures* and the foot and pound and their multiples, are legal in Egypt. The foot and pound are rarely used and the Metric System is little known except in the large towns.

The Weights and Measures in common use, with their English equivalents, are as follows:—

Length—
Dira Baladi (used for piece goods) = 22·83 inches
Dira Mamari, or Pic (used by architects) = 29·53 inches
Qasaba (used for agricultural land) = 11·65 feet

Area—
1 Qirat = 209·3 sq. yards
1 Feddân (=24 qirats) = 1·038 acres

Capacity—
1 Kêla = ·454 bushel
1 Ardeb (=12 kêlas) = 5·444 bushels

Weight—
1 Roti = ·99 lb.
1 Oke = 2·75 lb.
1 Qantar (=100 rotls) = 99·05 lb.

A *Qantar* of unginned cotton = 315 lb., of ginned cotton = 100 lb.; an *Ardeb* of wheat = 150 *kilogrammes*, of barley = 120 *kilogrammes*, of beans = 155 *kilogrammes*, of maize = 140 *kilogrammes*, of whole lentils = 157 *kilogrammes*, of split lentils = 132 *kilogrammes*. A *bale* of steam-pressed cotton = 7·75 *Qantars*, of hydraulically-pressed = 8·5 *Qantars*; 3 bales of steam-pressed cotton = 1 ton 85 lb.; an *ardeb* of cotton-seed = 270 *rotls* = 267 lb., 8·5 *ardebs* of cotton-seed = 1 ton.

Currency.

The Egyptian monetary system prescribed by the Law of October, 1916, is on a gold mono-metallic basis, the unit being the Egyptian pound of 100 piastres, or 1,000 milliemes, weighing 8·5000 grams, 0·875 fine, or 7·4375 grams of fine gold.

The Legal tender qualities of the coins are: Gold—the Egyptian pound and 50 piastre pieces full legal tender. Silver—pieces of 20, 10, 5 and 2 piastres up to a sum of 200 piastres. Nickel—pieces of 10, 5, 2 and 1 milliemes up to a sum of 10 piastres. Bronze—pieces of ½ millieme up to 10 piastres.

The respective values of the new Egyptian coins are designated thereon in both Arabic and English characters.

The pound sterling is also legal tender in Egypt at the fixed rate of 97·5 piastres. The 20-franc piece and equivalent coins of the Latin Union circulate at the fixed rate of 77·15 piastres. The gold circulation consists almost entirely of British sovereigns, the Egyptian pound and the other legal tender gold coins being comparatively rare; the British sovereign is, therefore, the real basis of the monetary system, and the foreign exchanges, expressed in piastres, are based, not on the Egyptian pound of 100 piastres, but on the British sovereign of 97½ piastres.

The National Bank of Egypt issues notes for (£E.) 100, 50, 10, 5 and 1, and (piastres) 50 and 25: and the Government Currency Notes for (piastres) 10 and 5.

CAIRO is 2,520 miles from London; transit 6 days, or by P. & O. Mail *viâ* Brindisi, 5 days.

The Sudan.

Total Area 1,014,600 English Square Miles. Estimated Population 3,400,000.

Provinces and Capitals.	Approximate Area (English Sq. Miles).	Governors (*Mudirs*).
North:—		
Berber (El Damer)	97,100	C. P. Browne, O.B.E.
Dongola (Merowe)	124,300	Col. Sir H. W. Jackson, K.B.E., C.B.
Halfa (Halfa)	112,300	S. A. Tippetts.
Red Sea (Port Sudan)	27,800	Col. C. E. Wilson, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Centre:—		
Blue Nile (Wad Medani)	12,000	G. E. Iles, O.B.E.
Khartum (Khartum)	5,000	A. J. C. Huddleston, O.B.E.
White Nile (El Duem)	14,700	E. N. Corbyn.
East:—		
Kassala (Kassala)	46,000	C. E. Lyall, O.B.E.
Sennar (Singa)	38,700	Lt.-Col. A. Cameron.
West:—		
Darfur (Fasher)	145,400	Lt.-Col. R. V. Savile, C.B.E.
Kordofan (El Obeid)	119,000	J. W. Sagar.
South:—		
Bahr-el-Ghazal (Wau)	114,100	(vacant.)
Mongalla (Mongalla)	63,800	V. R. Woodland.
Nuba Mountains (Talodi)	34,000	Major C. S. Northcote.
Upper Nile (Malakal)	36,000	K. C. P. Struve, O.B.E.
Sobat-Pibor (Military District)	24,400	

The inhabitants of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan are partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 3,000 Europeans. The Arabs are all Muhammadans, as are some of the Negroes and the Nubians, but the Negroes are generally pagans. Before 1884 the population was believed to be between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000, but by 1898 they had been reduced to about 1,500,000 by war, repression, and disease.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt 22° N. lat., to the northern shore of the Albert Nyanza, 2° 19′ N. lat., and reaches from the French Sahara about 18° 15′ E. (at 22° N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea (Italian) in 38° 30′ E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,400 miles, and from east to west 1,200 miles. The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Abyssinia; on the south lie the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo; and on the west the French Congo.

Northern Region.—The greater portion of the region between 16° N. and 22° N. consists of the Nubian Desert on the east and the Libyan Desert on the west, divided by the fertile valley of the Nile, which is nowhere of great width. The Nubian Desert is bounded on the south by the rivers Atbara and Gash, the latter of which looses its annual flood in a fertile delta north of the town of Kassala. It is traversed from south to north by the continuation of the Abyssinian highlands, which constitutes the Nile-Red Sea water parting, and forms a series of parallel rocky ranges rising to a height of 5,000 feet, the lower slopes and valleys of which are clothed in vegetation and comparatively well watered. The maritime plain lying between these mountains and the Red Sea is covered with low bush, and at *Tokar* the Baraka (a mountain torrent) waters sufficient of it to produce excellent cotton.

The Central Region, between 16° N. and 10° N., contains on the east the so-called "Island of Meroë," the ancient seat of civilization in the Sudan, situated between the Atbara and the Blue Nile rivers. It is now almost uninhabited save for the natives who visit it to raise a precarious crop after the annual rains. The districts bordering on the upper reaches of the Blue Nile are covered with forests of large trees.

Southern Region.—From 10° N. to the southern boundaries are extensive tracts of

cultivable lands enclosed by a semi circle of forests and swamps, through which a multitude of streams flow into the main river

Darfur is mainly an elevated plateau about 3 000 feet above sea level, with occasional summits in the Jebel Marra and Jebel Medob of 6,000 feet, with summer torrents in the *khors*, which flood much of the southern districts and vanish in the winter The *Lado enclave*, which had been leased to Leopold II , King of the Belgians, reverted at his death to the Anglo Egyptian administration, and now forms part of Mongalla The total area of the *enclave* is estimated at 15 000 sq miles, with a Negro population of about 250 000 The *Gambela enclave* (within the boundaries of Abyssinia) is leased from the Abyssinian Government as a trading post

Hydrography —The Nile basin covers a total area of nearly 1,100 000 sq miles, and while part of the basin lies in Abyssinia and Eritrea its course from the Central African Lakes to the Mediterranean is within the British Protectorates of Uganda and Central Africa, and the Egyptian and Sudanese dominions The main stream issues from the Victoria Nyanza at the Ripon Falls and flows through Lake Choga, whence it diverges to the Albert Nyanza and enters the plains of Lado in the Mongalla Province of the Sudan, as the *Bahr el Jebel* At Lake No the stream effects a confluence with the *Bahr el Ghazal*, from the south west, and further east with the *Sobat* from the south western highlands of Abyssinia From the junction with the Bahr el Ghazal the stream is known as the Bahr el Abiad or *White Nile* At Khartum 535 miles above the Sobat confluence, the river is reinforced by the Bahr el Azrak, or *Blue Nile* from the south east and near El Damer, 200 miles further north by a confluence with the *Atbara*, from Abyssinia Thence the river flows north west to Abu Hamed and makes a great south westerly bend, across the Nubian Desert before resuming its northward course through the Dongola to the northern frontier at Wadi Halfa From the Atbara confluence to the Mediterranean the Nile has a course of close on 1,600 miles, and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 2 400 miles giving a total waterway of 4 000 miles From the Ripon Falls (on the northern shore of Victoria Nyanza) to Rosetta (on the Mediterranean) the length of the waterway is stated to be 3 475 miles Between Khartum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts* the remaining (first) cataract being in Egypt at Assuan The sixth occurs at the Shabluka Gorge, below Khartum, the fifth below Berber, at El Sohmanieh the fourth in the Nubian bend, between Monastir and Merowe the third between New Dongola and the 20° N lat , the second ends just above Wadi Halfa the first (in Upper Egypt) has been greatly diminished in vehemence by the construction of the dam and locks at Assuan

GOVERNMENT

The Sudan is administered by a Governor General aided since 1910 by a Council nominated from amongst the Officials of the Government All Ordinances and Laws are made by the Governor General in Council The Civil and Criminal Codes are based on those of India and Egypt The boundaries correspond in general with the territory obtained by conquest from the indigenous tribes by the armies of Mohammed Ali the first Khedive of Egypt and of his successors up to Ismail Pasha, between 1820 and 1875 At one time the authority of the Khedive extended along the western shore of the Red Sea as far as the Somali coast, but these outlying portions were gradually given up and in 1884 the Mahdist rebellion, culminating in the fall of Khartum and the death of General Gordon on Jan 26, 1885, compelled the Egyptian Government to withdraw from the whole of the Sudan, with the exception of Wadi Halfa on the Nile and Suakin on the Red Sea which were held as frontier posts An invasion of Egypt by the Mahdist hordes under Wad El Nejumi was defeated at the battle of Toski on Aug 3 1889 but from 1885 until the final overthrow of Mahdism in the campaign of 1896–98 the country was entirely under the oppressive rule of the Dervishes, and suffered a set back from which it will take many years to recover, the population decreasing from about 9 000 000 to less than 2 000,000 through famine and the spread of disease due to misgovernment Mohammed Ahmed the original Madhi, died a natural death on June 22, 1885, but was succeeded by the Khalifa Abdu lahi who ruled until his final overthrow by the Anglo Egyptian army at the battle of Omdurman on Sept 2, 1898. He escaped from the battle and remained at large until he, and most of his remaining Emirs, were killed at the battle of Gedid on Nov 24, 1898 After the reconquest of the Sudan a treaty, signed on Jan 19, 1899, between Egypt and Great Britain, defined the boundary between Egypt and the Sudan, and provided for its administration The British and Egyptian flags fly together and the territory is administered by a Governor-General appointed by Egypt with the consent of the British Government No duties may be levied on imports from Egypt and duties on imports *via* the Red Sea ports may not exceed those levied in Egypt. The import and export of slaves is prohibited.

al Adamns

Governor General, His Excellency Maj Gen Sir L O F Stack, K B E, C M G (*Sirdar of the Egyptian Army*).
Private Sec, Maj M J Wheatley, O B E.
Mil Sec, Lt -Col C A Barker O B E
Civil Sec, Lt Col R M Feilden, C B E
Sudan Agent (*Cairo*) R E More, O B E
Director of Intelligence (*Khartoum*), Capt C A Willis, O B E
Legal Secretary (*Minister of Justice*) W Steiry, C B E
Advocate General N G Davidson
Chief Justice, R H Dun
Financial Secretary, Col Sir E E Bernard K B E, C M G
Asst do,
Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Central Economic Board, H P Hewins O B E
Director of Customs, C H Armbruster O B E
Director of Education, J W Crowfoot C B E
Director, Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Maj R G Archibald D S O, M B
Director of Medical Dept, E S Crespin, M D, C B F
General Manager of Railways and Steamers, Capt E C Midwinter, C B, C B E C M G, D S O
Deputy do, Lt Col W E Longfield
Director of Surveys, Lt Col H D Pearson D S O, R E
Director of Public Works R Bunnett
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Lt Col J P Moir, D S O
Asst do, Maj J A F Mair M C
Director of Veterinary Dept, Lt Col J T B Lapley, D S O
Director of Agriculture, R Hewison O B E
Chief Inspector, Repression of Slavery, F J I Atterbury
Director of Lands, Hugh Fraser, O B E

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Sudan is divided into 15 provinces (*mudirias*) under governors (*mudirs*) subdivided into *mamurias*, or districts The governors (*see* p 669) are all British In some provinces there are High Court or Provincial Judges, in others the Governor acts as Provincial Judge District Judges have been appointed in many instances, and where no appointments have been made the Provincial Inspectors and District Officers act in their stead

DEFENCE.

Several regiments of the Egyptian Army (*see* Egypt) are stationed in the Sudan, which forms an excellent recruiting ground, and the *Sirdar* (Commander in Chief) is Governor General of the Sudan A detached body of the British army of occupation in Egypt is quartered at Khartum, under the command of the Sirdar The police and the locally recruited irregulars (*jehadia*) are under provincial administration

EDUCATION

In addition to *kuttabs* (vernacular schools) there are 6 *primary schools* at Khartum Omdurman, Wad Medani, El Obeid, Suakim and Atbara, where instruction is given in English as well as Arabic, attended by about 1,000 pupils, a *secondary school* at Khartum (Gordon College), and a *training college* (also at Gordon College), and *technical* or *trade schools* at Khartum and Omdurman The central authority is the Education Department

FINANCE

The revenue and expenditure of the Sudan for the seven years 1913–1919 are stated as follows —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1913	£E1,654,150	£E1 614,007
1914	1,543,550	1 531 350
1915	1 495,230	1,463 940
1916	1,857,860	1 745.530
1917	2,195,360	1,901,940
1918	2,774 690	2,336,315
1919	2 992 793	2,720,513

The revenue is derived mainly from land tax, animal tax royalties, customs and railways, posts telegraphs and steamboat services The deficits of the early years were met by a contribution from the Egyptian exchequer, the total sum so paid by Egypt from 1901 1911 amounting to £3 435,000 In addition nearly £5 000 000 has been advanced by Egypt for public works in the Sudan

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture —In 1918 the area under cultivation was about 2,700 000 acres of which (approximately) 8½ per cent was rain cultivation, 13 per cent naturally flooded, and 5 per cent irrigated by artificial means The area artificially irrigated is being extended (*a*) by pumping installations and (*b*) by gravitation canals The basin system (*see* Egypt, *Irrigation*) is used in the Dongola *mudiria* The chief rain crop is *dura* (African millet), which forms the staple food of the Sudanese Wheat, barley, dates lentils, beans, onions and melons are also grown, and ground nuts and sesame are also produced for oil, and an excellent quality of cotton in rapidly increasing quantities, the high prices being a great inducement to the cultivators The forests of the south west and south contain valuable timber, and gum is derived from the forests of Kordofan and the valley of the Blue Nile the Sudan being the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic, rubber is obtained from the Southern Provinces The *Live Stock* includes camels, horses, cattle, sheep, goats and asses, and wild (and semi wild) ostrich in Kordofan The cattle trade is increasing in importance annually cattle are easily raised and the quality of the stock is improving under the supervision of the Veterinary Department

Minerals —Gold was once worked extensively from mines on the Red Sea littoral, in modern times these ancient workings have been reopened from time to time with varying success Limonite iron and copper are known to exist and the last two are worked by natives in the Bahr el Ghazal Province

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The principal exports are gum, ivory obtained by elephant hunters, cattle, sheep, sesame, dates, cotton and cotton seed, hides and skins The principal imports are cotton goods, machinery and metals, coal, food stuffs, tobacco

and spirits The total trade for the eight years 1912–1919 is stated as follows —

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1912	£E1,967,429	£E1,373,119	£E3,340,548
1913	2,109,476	1,185,186	3,294,662
1914	1,891 494	1,020,260	2 911,754
1915	1,704 250	1,577,991	3,282,241
1916	2 661 468	2,288,403	4 949,871
1917	3,102,117	3,490,565	6,592,682
1918	4,024 582	3,923,771	7 948,353
1919	4,805,745	2,740,759	7,546,504

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways, &c —In 1915 about 1 500 miles of rail ways were open for traffic The Sudan Railway reached Khartum in 1899, a line from Atbara to the Red Sea at Port Sudan and Suakin and a branch to the Halfa Khartum line from Abu Hamed to Kareima to tap the Dongola Province, were opened in 1906. A bridge has been con structed over the Blue Nile at Khartum, and runs to El Obeid, the chief town of Kordofan Province, crossing the White Nile by another bridge near Hillet Abbas Since the opening of the eastern railway the Red Sea ports of Port Sudan and Suakin receive much of the trade which formerly passed northwards South of Khartum communication is established by steamers and boats on the Blue and White Niles, Sobat and Bahr-el-Ghazal, and inland chiefly by camels and donkeys

Telegraphs —All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khar tum, the total mileage of telegraph lines being 4,353 miles in 1920 There are 65 stationary and 11 travelling Post and Telegraph offices and 11 wireless telegraphy offices

TOWNS

CAPITAL, KHARTUM, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles The town has been rebuilt and now contains a large mosque for Muhammadans, a cathedral and the Gordon College with extensive government buildings Population about 23 000 Opposite Khartum, on the Blue Nile is Khartum North (16,000), and on the White Nile is Omdurman (60 000), the former Madhist capital Other towns are Berber, Abu Hamed Merowé Dongola Wadi Halfa, Port Sudan, Suakin, Kassala, Kamlin, Sennar, Wad Medani Roseires Gallabat, Gedaref, El Obeid, El Dueim, El Fasher (Darfur) Kodok, Mongalla, Lado and Rejaf

The League of the Empire (FOUNDED 1901).

(Associated with the Overseas Club)

THE League is entirely non political and non sectarian Its practical work has been to promote co operation between the different Countries and Colonies of the Empire, mainly in affairs connected with education, and to afford full and correct information regarding them, so that the duties of citizenship may be better understood and appreciated, and personal and active interest inspired in the great problems connected with our Empire's conditions and progress The relation of the League to the Edu cation Departments and Governments throughout the Empire has been regularised (*a*) through the recommendation of its work to the Governments concerned by the Colonial Office of the Imperial Government and by the Agents General in 1902 3 (*b*) by the active and widespread acceptance of its schemes by the different Educational Autho rities and Governments In 1907 the League carried through the first Conference between the Education Departments of the Home and Colonial Governments. One of the effects of this Con ference was that the Imperial Government undertook to call the Imperial Conference on Education in 1911 In 1912 the first Imperial Conference of Teachers Associations was held by the League, and in 1913 was inaugurated the Imperial Union of Teachers In 1921 the second Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations will be held in Toronto, by invitation of the Government of Ontario An annual meeting of the Imperial Union of Teachers takes place each July The League, through the liberality of the late Mr Louis Spitzel, has published a series of text books on the Empire, under the editorship of Professor A F Pollard (1) 'The British Empire—Its Past Its Present and Its Future (a book of reference), (2) 'The British Empire and Its History (for Secondary Schools), (3) 'The Story of the British Empire In 1907 the League helped to establish a lace industry in St Helena With the co operation of the Oversea and Home Education Authorities a Scheme for the interchange of teachers throughout the Empire is now in active operation, the League arranging yearly interchange appointments The School Affiliation and Comrades Correspondence Sections were established in 1901 2 Other work undertaken are the giving of lectures the estab lishment of a bureau of information, essay competitions exhibitions, and the furthering of the keeping of Empire Day

During the War the League distributed from its depôt over a million articles to the hospitals and troops, besides helping prisoners and others in distress The League has also given colours and shields to all the overseas contingents who fought for the Empire

The League also hold a Conference of 300 Oversea Soldier Teachers in 1919

Hon. President, H R.H The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn K G

Chairman, Executive Committee, The Head master of Winchester M J Rendall M A

Hon Treasurer Sir Philip Hutchins, K C S.I.

Hon Secretary Mrs. Old Marshall, C B E

Address, 124 Belgrave Road, London, S W 1

Imperial Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

NOTE.—*The Indian Empire, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, The Union of South Africa*, and *Egypt and the Sudan* are shown separately. The following list includes the British Dominions and Protectorates which have not yet received "Responsible Government."

ASCENSION,

an isolated Island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth 760 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 Joao de Nova Gallego on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with 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 up to 1 800 feet but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it. The island is under the Board of Admiralty by whom an officer is appointed as commandant. The inhabitants consist of 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 about 250 (exclusive of 40 members and servants of the Eastern Telegraph Co.) with about 35 women and children. Georgetown the garrison settlement, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited by the sea turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand 112 being 'turned' during 1914, their weight being from 300 to 800 lb. The sooty tern or 'wide awake,' use the island as a nesting place about every eighth month their eggs being much appreciated by the inhabitants.

Commandant, Major H. G. Grant, R.M.L.I.
Surgeon, Surg. Lt.-Commr. E. Moxon Browne, R.N.
Paymaster, Paym.-Commr. D. E. Smith, R.N.

Imports from U.K. (1917)	£3 654
Exports to U.K. (1917)	673

Transit from London about 14 days.

BAHAMAS

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago of the British West Indies lying between 21° 42'—27° 34' N. lat. and 72° 40'—79° 5' W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north west to Haiti on the south east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands and an immense number of islets and rocks comprising an area of about 4 404 square miles and a population in 1917 of 59,928 the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau) San Salvador Abaco Grand Bahama, Long Island Eleuthera, Exuma Harbour Island, Inagua Andros Islands Watlings Island Rum Cay, Long Cay Ragged Island, and Bimini. 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 1918 being valued at £107,622. The fruit trade is principally with the United States, bananas cocoa nuts, fruit and vegetables being exported. Tomatoes are being cultivated in large quantities for shipment to the United States. Mahogany lignum vitæ mastic ironwood ebony logwood and satinwood are found throughout the islands. A fibre industry is largely established the land under the fibre plant being about 20 000 acres and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1918, £128 564. 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 nominated Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL, Nassau.

	1916	1917	1918
Public revenue	£90,472	£86,767	£81 049
Expenditure	97,213	105,254	98,237
Public debt	58 209	58,209	69,427
Total imports	475,067	483,584	392,386
Total exports	332 679	400 152	279 803
Imports from U.K.	41 743	23 317	13 832
Exports to U.K.	44 376	32 098	23 497

Governor, His Excellency Maj. H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. £2 000
Chief Justice, Sir Daniel T. Tudor, K.C. 1 000
Colonial Sec., H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G. 600
Attorney Gen. F. C. Wells Durrant, K.C., M.A. (and private practice) .. 400
Receiver Gen. P. W. D. Armbrister 400
President Legislative Council, Sir James P. Sands 100
Speaker House of Assembly H. G. Malcolm, K.C., O.B.E. .. 200
Postmaster, C. O. Anderson 350
Surveyor-Gen., William Miller 500
Commandt. of Police, Maj. E. R. Turner (*actg.*) 400
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrates, A. K. Solomon (and £85 travelling allowance) 450
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, (Vacant) 800

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4 000 miles; transit 14 to 21 days *viâ* New York.

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 estimated population, Jan. 1, 1920, was 200 368. The principal exports are sugar, molasses rum, and cotton, and the imports rice salted meat corn salted fish butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. 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 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of

Assembly of 24 members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop., 1911, 16,648), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay)

	1917-18.	1918-19	1919-20
Revenue	£399 969	£347,497	£420 136
Expenditure	456,303	347,817	351,851
Public debt	538 900	530 000	530 000
Total imports	2,285,278	2,986,000	3 893,458
Total exports	2,190,114	2,480,646	3 305 382
Imports from U K	617 503	597,571	739 861
Exports to U K	512,897	479,346	348 589

Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1919, 3,648,289, of which 1,650,526 tons were British

Governor, His Excellency Lt Col Sir Chas Richard Mackey O'Brien K C M G £2 500
Priv Sec and A D C, (vacant) 200
Colonial Secretary, Lt Col F Jenkins C M G 750
Officer Commanding Local Forces, Lt Col M D Harrel
Chief Judge, Sir Wm Herbert Greaves
President of Legislative Council His Hon Sir W K Chandler, LL D C M G
Clerk, do, J B Howell
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon Sir F J Clarke, K C M G 250
Clerk, do, C P Bowen 400
Attorney General, Hon C P Clarke K C 1 000
Solicitor Gen, H W Reece K C *and fees* 250
Treasurer, W L C Phillips O B E 700
Auditor General, S S Phillips 500
Controller of Customs, S I Harrisson C M G, O B E 600
Inspector Gen of Police and Supt of Fire Brigade Lt Col M D Harrel 600
Colonial Postmaster, H W Collymore, I S O 500
Registrar W I H Haynes 500
Provost Marshal C J Winter 350
Port Health Officer J F E Bridger M B *(and fees)* 500

Barbados distant 3,635 miles, transit, 13 days

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 a population of 21 840 (7 443 white, and 14 397 coloured) 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

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 7 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

The climate is mild and healthy There are no streams or wells, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tanks Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding The islands produce large quantities of onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and lily bulbs, to New York Arrowroot and bananas are also grown, but meat, flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians

CAPITAL, Hamilton Population (1911), 2,627

	1916	1917	1918
Public revenue	£107,055	£100,447	£91,645
Public expenditure	109,652	105 867	90,684
Public debt, Dec 31	40,000	40,000	40 000
Total Imports	734,799	674,493	692,742
Total Exports	139,825	207 714	110 977
Imports from U K	114,587	124,409	75 347
Exports to U K	11 162	2,138	2,363

Governor and Commander in Chief His Excellency Gen Sir James Willcocks G C M G K C B K C S I D S O (1917) £3,200
A D C Capt C D F Leighton
Colonial Secretary & Registrar General Hon W F Jackson, C M G *and fees* 500
Attorney General, 500
Receiver General, Hon A E Smith I S O 500
Chief Justice, His Honour Sir Colin Rées Davies, K C 1,000
Assistant Judges Hon C V Ingham and Hon A W Bluck *fees*
Postmaster, C H Tucker £400

Naval Officer in Charge Capt B H Ranshawe, C B F, R N
C R A Lt Col R N Lockhart D S O
Paymaster, Maj J S Bartrum, R A P D
S M O Lt Col D O Hyde, C B F D S O, R A M C

Hamilton 2 970 miles, transit, 13 days

BORNEO

Borneo is a large island 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 284 000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1 846 000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese Bajaus Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes) The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and at the present time rather more than two-thirds of the island is included within "Netherlands India" The remainder of the island is under British protection

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 31 000 square miles and a coast line of about 900 miles The population is 227 000 consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast aboriginal tribes inland, and a large number of Chinese traders artisans and agricultural labourers The interior is mountainous (Mount Kinabalu, 13 455 feet) and is densely timbered

The two chief towns are Sandakan on the north east coast and Jesselton on the west coast All legislation is passed by the Legislative Council, which consists of 7 official and 5 unofficial members, who have the local title of Honourable The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State For administrative purposes the whole State is

divided into 5 Residencies The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure amended and adapted by local ordinances There is an Imam's Court for Muhammadan law

	1917	1918	1919
*Revenue	$2 384 553	$2 570 199	$2 852 378
Expenditure	1 155 699	1 331 258	1 530 873
Exports	9 223 487	8 735 092	12 462 763
Imports	5 352 746	6 525,925	7 930 583

The chief products are timber tobacco rubber sago rice gums gutta percha coco nuts rattans and all varieties of jungle produce The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar tapioca rubber pepper and gambier on a large scale Gold has been found Coal of good quality is now being produced at the rate of 7 000 tons per month at Sebattik, in the south eastern corner of the territory

Exports of Leaf Tobacco	1918 $361 204	1919 $1 904 922
,, Rubber	5 744 880	6 699 461
,, Timber	357 443	1 088 955

A railway runs from Jesselton the chief port on the west coast to Melalap in the interior a distance of about 100 miles and down the coast to Beaufort the centre of the rubber industry where it turns inland there is a branch from Beaufort to Weston on the coast (20 miles) There are wireless stations at Sandakan Jesselton Kudat and Tawau

There is a native military force of 800 men under European officers with one machine and four mountain guns There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission and churches at Sandakan Kudat and Jesselton

The British North Borneo Company

Court of Directors.

President Rt Hon Sir West Ridgeway C C B G C M G K C S I
Vice President Edward Dent Esq
Vice Admiral Sir Bouverie F Clark K C B
The Hon Mountstuart Elphinstone
Sir Montagu F Ommanney G C M G K C B I S O
G E R Bromley Martin
Sir John Hewett G C S I C I E

London Office Staff—

37 Threadneedle St London E C
Secretary Harington G Forbes
Under Secretary C F Collins
Assistant Secretary W J Worth (*Administrative*)
E C R Stileman (*Financial*)

List of Officers (North Borneo)

Governor and Commander in Chief His Excellency A C Pearson C M G	$17 136
Government Sec F W Fraser	†8 591
Asst Gov't Sec. vacant	
Judicial Comm B A Platt	†6 857
Commandant, Lt Col C H Harington	7 200
Finance Commissioner, C H Dunn	7 472
Residents —	
Sandakan F H Barratt	†7 200
West Coast Capt A B C Francis	†7 200
Kudat G C Irving	5 600
East Coast W W Smith	†6 600
Interior H W L Bunbury	†7 200
Auditor, B McEnroe	7 080
Principal Medical Officer P A Dingle, M R C S, I B C P	8 571
Commissioner of Lands G C Woolley, M A	†7,200
Commissioner of Customs and Excise, M M Clark	†7,200
Postmaster General and Supt of Telegraphs C F Newton Wade	*$5 575
Genl Manager of Railways J W Watson	8 571
Protector of Labour, R G L Horton	*6 360

* Exclusive of land sales
† Exclusive of Duty Allowance

BRUNEI

Sultan H H Mohamed Jemal ul alam K C M G *succ* May 11 1906

A native State on the north west coast of the island of Borneo The total area is about 4,000 square miles, the estimated population being 30 000 (1911) The territory was placed under British protection in 1888 and on Jan 1 1906 the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration The chief town Brunei has a population of nearly 10 000 and is built entirely on the water except the Chinese quarter which is on land communication being possible only by boat

High Commissioner The Governor of the Straits Settlements
British Resident, Brunei G E. Cator
Executive Engineer P W D Edmund Roberts (*who also acts as Officer in Charge*)
Treasurer & Supt Customs (vacant)

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan and communication is now regularly maintained

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the Counties of Demerara Essequibo and Berbice is situated on the north east coast of South America and has a total area of 89 480 square miles with a seaboard of more than 300 miles The population Dec 31 1918 was estimated at 310 972 of whom 134 670 were East Indian immigrants The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil on the east by Dutch Guiana on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N E by the Atlantic Ocean The climate is hot but not unhealthy The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 188 929 acres (of which 73 565 acres are in sugar cane) is confined to the sea coast and to a short distance from the rivers The coastland is very like the Netherlands being below the level of the sea and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt Roraima a flat topped mountain 8 740 feet above sea level and on the Potaro River is the *Kaieteu Falls* with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet 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 birth rate in 1918 was 25 1 and the death rate 40 6 per 1 000. The chief product is sugar which forms 72 per cent of the export trade The leading exports are sugar (£2 066 784 in 1918) rum, diamonds timber balata and rice There are about 13 000 aboriginal Indians they are occupied largely in fishing hunting and raising crops of cassava

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members 7 official and 8 elected, and a Combined Court including the members of the Court of Policy together with six elected Financial Representatives with an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 5 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown There are 2,804 miles of post office

* Exclusive of Duty allow

telephone wire and 556 of telegraph lines, with 73 post-offices There are 95 miles of railway

CAPITAL, Georgetown Population, 54,006

	1915 1916	1917	1918
Public revenue	£669,385	£736 473	£863 625
Public expenditure	642,483	733 689	774 481
Total debt .	879 890	992,577	1,076,127
	1916	1917	1918
Total imports	2,471,944	2 905,717	3 394,219
Domestic exports	3,302,523	3,802,857	2,878,607
Imports from U K	951,994	816 569	872,897
Exports to the U K	1,116 541	1,856 743	1,416,894

Governor, His Excellency Sir Wilfred Collett K C M G £5,000
(With allowance for contingencies £1 000, and Customs Duty Allowance £250.)
Colonial Secretary, C Clementi, C M G £1,350 to £1,500
Asst Col Sec, G Ball Greene 600
Attorney Gen, J J Nunan K C, LI D £1,350 to 1,500
Auditor Gen., (Vacant) 800
Immigration Agent Gen., J Hampden King 800
Government Emigration Agent in India, R. P Gibbes 1,000
Colonial Treasurer, R. Clifton Grannum 800
Compt of Customs, Capt J M Reid 800
Chief Commissary, (Vacant) 650
Comdg Militia & Insp Gen of Police, Col W E Clark 750
Insp of Prisons, H A Frere 500
Director of Public Works E. C Buck 800
Postmaster General, N Farrar 700
Electrical Engineer H G Spain 450
Surgeon General & Registrar General, J H Conyers M B, C M 1,000
Commr of Lands & Mines G D Bayley 800
Harbour Master, F W Kirby 500
Solicitor Gen., (Vacant) 750
Chief Justice Hon Sir Charles Major 1,600
Puisne Judges, M J Berkeley, £1,250, Llewellyn C Dalton M A 1,000
Georgetown, 3,963 miles

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29′ 5″ to 15° 53 55′ N latitude and 89° 9′ 22″ to 88 10′ W longitude Its extreme length and breadth are 174 m and 68 m respectively it is bounded on the north by Yucatan (Mexico) on the west and south by Guatemala and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 7 652 sq miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 40 458—20,374 males and 20,084 females The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy The temperature ranges from 50° to 98 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 or twenty miles inland, after which hills from 500 ft to 4 000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood Sugar, rubber and cacao grow readily Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coco nuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes also grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage There are indications of gold and other minerals. About 60,000 acres are under cultivation The best description of cacao trees grow wild in the bush Crown lands can be purchased at $3 per acre, plus cost of survey which averages about $1 25 per acre, or leased at an annual rental of 25c. to 30c per acre. There are 61 primary schools in the colony, and 3 schools with secondary departments in Belize

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 3 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 5 official and 7 appointed members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL, Belize Population (1911), 10,478

	1917 18	1918-19	1919-20.
Public revenue	$676,227	$721,233	$1,065,622
Public expenditure	675 235	670,737	981,816
	1917	1918	1919
Public debt	874 800	874 800	874,800
Total imports	3,565,416	3,565,416	4 695,216
Total exports	3 668,657	3 668,657	4 448,809
Imports from U K		355,215	405,017
Exports to U K		11,902	667,880

Governor and Com in Chief, His Excellency Eyre Hutson, C M G $9,720
Private Sec, (vacant) 972
Colonial Sec Lt Col Max Smith *and house* 5,000
Treasurer and Collector of Customs, W L McKinstry 3,500
Surveyor General F W Brunton 3,908
Director of Public Works J P Auld 3,645
Executive and Electrical Engineer, Morton Cuthbert . 2,400
Prin Medical Officer, T W F Gann 3,500
Supt of Police, H J L Cavenagh 2,000
Colonial Postmaster, G S W Smith ... 1,800
Chief Justice R B Roden 6,000
Attorney General, G O D Walton 3,500
Registrar General, (vacant) 2,100
Clerk to Councils, H E Phillips 2,400
Auditor, M H Matthews 2 643
Inspector of Schools, A Barrow Dillon 1,800

Belize is distant from London about 5,702 miles, transit, 17 days

CAMEROON

(Joint Franco-British Administration)

The German Protectorate of *Kamerun* on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo (the Spanish Muni River Settlements occupying a small intervening area) was obtained by conquest by France British forces during the War of 1914-18 and at the conclusion of Peace its administration was confided by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers to Great Britain and France jointly

The approximate geographical limits are between 2° 12° N lat and 8° 48′-19° E long, and the area is about 295 000 square miles containing a population estimated at 3,500 000 The coast line extends from the Rio del Rey to the Muni River The south-eastern boundary (as rearranged in 1911) is the confluence of the Sanga with the Congo River, the extreme northern limit is the southern shore of Lake Chad, and the extreme eastern limit (1911) is the Ubangi River The territory occupies the north west corner of the Central African Plateau, with Cameroon Peak (13,370 feet) near the capital, on the coast, and the Chebchi and Mandara Mountains on the north west frontier Access was obtained to the Congo and Ubangi

Rivers by the Agadir compensation treaty with France (1911), under which the area of the colony was increased by 102 300 square miles. The Sanaga is a considerable river flowing into the Atlantic opposite Fernando Po. The Sanga and Dscha (or Ngoko) are tributaries of the Congo and the Logone Shari flows into Lake Chad. The inhabitants are Bantus and Sudanese with some Haussas and Fula tribes, of whom the latter are Muhammadans and the remainder pagans. Cocoa cultivation is a highly successful industry of recent origin and the Protectorate is rich in forest produce. The exports (valued at 23,336 000 marks in 1912) are rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa and ivory; the imports (34 242 000 marks in 1912) are chiefly clothing and textile goods, meat, fish and provisions. There were 170 miles of railway open in 1912.

In 1900 the whole area was divided into a British Sphere and a French Sphere.

The *British Sphere* is a wedge-shaped strip, running with the Nigerian border and containing an area of about 28 000 sq. miles. It is administered by the Nigerian Government; the capital being Buea, on the slopes of the Cameroon Mountain. The principal port is Victoria (in Ambas Bay), which is connected by railway with the capital.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, are situated between the meridians 79° 44' and 81° 26' W., parallels of 19° 15' and 19° 46' N., and consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, with a total area of 225 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called Las Tortugas. Population (1911) 5 564.

The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman; population (1911) 1 449.

Commissioner & Judge of the Grand Court
H. H. Hutchings (house and fees) £600

CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 55' – 9° 50½' N. lat. and 79° 42' – 81° 53' E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25 481 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles, and its greatest width 140 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district, but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January, the hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of 1911) was 4 110 367, the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. In 1507 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast, but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but five 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 islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and dry grain. The principal exports are tea, coffee, and products of the coco-nut palm, cinchona, rubber, cocoa, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fourth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas in 1919, in acres, were:—Rice 710 922, other grain, 159 284, tea 449,538, coffee 941, coco-nuts, 1 011 570, rubber 308 687, cinnamon, 35 083, cocoa 31 235, and tobacco 12 246. The live stock in 1919 included 1 598,925 horned cattle, 68 040 sheep, 180 369 goats, 59 290 pigs, and 3 555 horses. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, brass, ivory and tortoiseshell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially cat's-eyes, rubies, &c., and the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island, yielded a revenue of Rs. 2 405 645 in 1905. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

There are 728 miles of railway open, 611 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 117 miles 2 ft. 6 in., and the post and telegraph offices numbered 711, there being 7 319 miles of telegraph wire.

The government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Council of 21 members including the Governor and the Executive Council. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the principal races and interests in the island. Four of the ten unofficial members are elected, the rest nominated by the Governor.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 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.

	1918	1919
Public revenue	Rs. 63 933 629	Rs. 70 070 941
Public expenditure	64 944 549	70 843 680
Public debt	104,101 500	103 570 500
Total imports	177 738 683	242 719 690
Total exports	213 133 834	367 057 479
Imports from U.K.	£1,970 679	£33 890 842
Exports to U.K.	11 548 791	154 641 527

CAPITAL: Colombo (population 267 888).

Governor, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir William Henry Manning, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B. Rs. 105 000
A.D.C., Capt. F. R. Sarsfield de la Cour £300
Priv. Sec., Hon. R. H. Trefusis 300
Commdg. Forces, Col. C. Coffin, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. Rs. 23 480
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B. £2 000
Principal Assistant do., John Scott 1 000
2nd do., M. A. Young 700
3rd do., C. H. Collins 700
4th do., F. C. Gimson 450
Controller of Revenue, H. E. B. Alexander Rs. 18 000
Colonial Auditor, F. G. Morley £700
Treasurer, Hon. W. W. Woods 1,000
Government Agents —
Western Province, Hon. J. G. Fraser, C.M.G. Rs. 20 250
Central, W. L. Kindersley 18 000
Northern, B. Constantine 18,000
North West, C. R. Cumberland 18,000
Southern, Hon. R. B. Hellings 22,250
Eastern, R. A. G. Festing £2,000
North Central, F. G. Tyrrell 1,000

Uva, R N Thame £1,200
Sabaragamuwa, G F R Browning . 1,000
Surveyor General, W C S Ingles 1,200
Director Pub Works, Hon T H. Chapman 1,400
Postmaster General, F J Smith Rs 18,000
Prin Collector of Customs, Hon F Bowes C M G 18,000
Chief Justice, Hon Sir Anton Bertram £2,250
Sen Puisne Judge, Hon G F M Fonis 1,400
Puisne Judge, Hon W S Shaw 1 400
Do do Hon T de Sampayo, K C 1,400
Do. do Hon G Schneider, K C (*Acting*) 1 400
District Judge, Colombo H A Loos 1 200
Do do Kandy, P E Pieris 1 200
Do do Galle I W C Schrader Rs 18 000
Do do Jaffna, G W Woodhouse 18 000
Attorney Gen, Hon H C Gollan, C B E K C £1 450
Solicitor Gen, J E Garvin 1 200
Registrar General, N W Morgappah (*Acting*) 475
Director of Education, A S Harrison (*Acting*) 600
Principal Colonial Medical Officer, Hon G J Rutherford 1 400
Police, H. L Dowbiggin 1 200
Prisons Major A W De Wilton 1 200
Manager Railways G P Greene 1,400
Conservator of Forests H E Tomalin, M I C E 1.200
Director of Irrigation C E S Baker 1,050
Director of Food Production, Edward Brandis Denham 1 200

The MALDIVE ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S W of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator Malé the seat of government is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon to which the islands have always been nominally tributary The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo The natives are Muhammadans The islands are unhealthy and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells cocoanut coir, and tortoiseshell

Colombo distant from London 6,300 miles transit 16 days

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea between N lat 34° 33 and 35 41 and E long 32° 17 and 34° 35 It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor and 60 miles from Latakia on the Syrian coast 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 3 584 square miles The estimated population on Dec 31 1919 was 311 108 of whom about 21 per cent were Muhammadans and the remainder mostly members of the autocephalous Church of Cyprus which is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame linseed wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust beans (carobs) cotton wool, hides grapes, oranges, pomegranates, asbestos aniseed sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum and salt The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial In 1919 the wine export was 1,440,600 gals, and that of spirits 141 252 gals, the bulk of the wine and spirits going to Egypt The climate varies in different localities In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered 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 was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1914 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 18 members, 6 being official and 12 elected The island is divided into three electoral districts each returning one Muhammadan 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 judge, who is assisted by two native judges one being a Christian and the other a Muhammadan There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges

The capital is NICOSIA (Lefkosia) near the centre of the island with a population of 26,052 in 1911 the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 9 262) Limassol (10,302) Famagusta (5 327) Kyrenia (1 726) and Paphos (3,435)

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers and a narrow gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1905, and was extended to Morphou, 25 miles, in 1907, and to Evrychou 15 miles, in 1915 There is a regular service of steamers from Egypt

	1917–18	1918–19.	1919–20
Revenue	£498,460	£620,499	£602 927
Expenditure	382,599	494,675	485,406
	1917	1918	1919
Total imports.	£969,497	£1,013,796	£1,525 427
Total exports	792,724	862,026	1,372,580
Imports from U K	262,458	319 085	552 626
Exports to U K	108,302	232,122	313,861

High Commissioner and Commander in Chief Malcolm Stevenson, C M G (1920) (*and duty allowance* £600) £3,000
A D C B J Surridge (*acting*) 150
Private Sec (vacant) 150
Chief Secretary J C D Fenn 1,000
Chief Assistant Sec C H. Hart Davis £600 to 750
Commissioners Maj W N Bolton O B E, Maj G C Bayly (and one vacancy) £800 to £950 E E McDonald T J Greenwood Capt A M Fleury £600 to 800
Treasurer W A Bowring 1,080
Chief Collector of Customs W J Mackay, I S O £750 to 900
Registrar General (vacant) £800 to 1,000
Auditor E du Boulay 800 to 950
Chief Justice Stanley Fisher 1,500
Puisne Judge A. L. C Stuart 1,200
Presidents of District Courts J C Macaskie H C W Grimshaw, B Dickenson, E D Vergette, J C Howard C C Geraghty £720 to 900
King's Advocate, W A Russell . 1,200
Chief Commdt Police, Lieut-Col A. E. Gallagher D S O £750 to 900
Chief Med Officer, Dr F B Thompson 750 to 900
Chief Inspector of Schools, Rev Canon F D Newham . .. £550 to 650

Island Postmaster, E Edgington £600 to 720
Director of Agriculture, W. Bevan 600 to 720
Prine Forest Officer, A. K Bovill, I S O £750 to 900
Genl Manager, Railways, G Bert Day £800 to 900
Dir. Public Works, H Simms, M V O 800 to 950
Distance, 3,030 miles, mail transit, 6 to 9 days.

DOMINICA. *See* LEEWARD ISLANDS

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE *See* KENYA.

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 1916 of 3,220 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 Argentine Republic 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 colonised being the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire On Dec 8, 1914, a British squadron under Adm Sir Doveton Sturdee defeated a German squadron (von Spee) off the Falkland Islands The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65° The islands are chiefly bog land, and have proved suitable for sheep, kitchen gardens occupy the only cultivated part, with the exception of one station situated in a sheltered position on the West Falkland, where a considerable crop of hay is grown The population is mainly British and is principally engaged in sheep farming and sea faring industries The chief exports are whale oil and guano wool tallow, hides and sheepskins The only important settlement is Port Stanley at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland

SOUTH GEORGIA an island 800 miles east south east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is a dependency of the Falkland Islands Among other dependencies are the *South Shetlands*, the *South Orkneys* (on which the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H M Government, established a meteorological station in connexion with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina 3½ years later), the *Sandwich Group*, and a part of the mainland of the *Antarctic*, known as *Graham's Land*

	1917	1918
Public revenue .	£45,558	£46,365
Expenditure	29 687	26,270
Total imports	1,257,306	939,937
Total exports .	1,870,903	2,054,486
Imports from U K	681,803	487,787
Exports to U K	1,777,487	1,891,409

The government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 4 members, and a Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency John Middleton, C M G (*and fees*) £1,500
Colonial Secretary, &c, Lt -Col I R St Johnston 600
Colonial Treasurer, &c, Hon W A Thompson £300 to 400
Chief Justice, The Governor
CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley Population (1911), 925.

Port Stanley is distant about 8 130 miles, transit, 25 days monthly from Liverpool Telegrams by cable and wireless telegraphy *via* Monte Video

FIJI

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) 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 — 22° 10 S lat and 176° E — 178° W long The gross area of the group is about 7 083 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 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 bread fruit tree, banana, plantain, pea nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), coco nut, sugar cane, rice, maize, and cotton The principal exports are sugar, copra, bananas, tiocas shell, molasses, rubber, maize, hides and pelts, and beche de mer The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 6 members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 12 nominated members (one specially representing Indian interests), 7 elected members, and 2 native members, appointed by the Governor Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision The population (Dec 31, 1917) was estimated at 165,991 (91,013 native Fijians, 61 153 East Indian immigrants, 4,824 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others)

	1917	1918	1919
Public income	£335 064	£371,189	£415,432
Public expenditure	300 717	342,141	442,128
Public debt	25 315	12,915	4,300
Total imports	992 869	1 166,367	1,060,314
Total exports	3 079,809	1,165,066	1,871,062
Imports from U K	57 033	118,104	151,626
Exports to U K	3 338	2,805	76,346

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu
Population (1914), 5 122
Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K C M G (1918), (*and* £1,000 *as High Comm of W Pacific*) £3,000
Private Sec, Capt R W Westmacott
A D C, Capt H Garland
Chief Justice, His Hon Sir Charles Simon Davson, K C, LI B (*and* £300 *as Chief Jud Commr, W P*) 1,000
Colonial Sec, Hon Thomas Edward Fell, C M G 1,000
Asst Do, D R. Stewart 600
Attorney-Gen Hon A K Young, K C 900

Crown Solicitor, T D H Bruce £600
Chief Medical Officer, Hon G C Straphairn 800
Commissioner for Lands, Hon Dyson Blair
Secretary for Native Affairs (vacant) 650
Agent-General of Immigration (vacant) 600
Receiver General (vacant) 700
Commissioner of Works H B Iees 1,000
Registrar of Supreme Court, Registrar General and Public Trustee, C G B Francis 575
Inspector General of Constabulary and Prisons and Sheriff Col G S L Golding
Auditor E H Morris (*and* £50 *as Auditor, Western Pacific*) 600
Colonial Postmaster, Hon H P St Julian 500
Chief Police Magistrate (vacant) 600

Suva is 11 000 miles from London, transit from London, *via* Vancouver, about 30 days and *via* Sydney, about 50 days

GAMBIA

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, 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 recognised by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British The Colony 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 1888 It now consists of the Island of St Mary, British Kombo, Albreda the Ceded Mile MacCarthy Island and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river The total area is estimated at 4 132 sq miles The population of the Island of St Mary at the Census of April 2 1911 was 7 700 and that of the Protectorate 138 401 The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season viz from June to October but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy The chief export is ground nuts which form seventy per cent of the total exports They were sent chiefly to Marseilles where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil but, since the outbreak of war the export trade has been mainly with the U K Beeswax, palm kernels, hides and calabashes 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 to meet local requirements The chief imports are cotton goods kola nuts rice soap spirits, hardware, sugar, wine, and tobacco A Company of the W A F F (4 officers and 120 non commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 98 men), which performs both civil and military duties The government which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 3 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown

	1917	1918	1919
Public revenue	£117,977	£133,324	£180,585
Public expenditure	94 519	88,703	143,451
Public debt	*nil*	*nil*	*nil*
Total imports	991 626	1 458 014	1,850 321
Total exports	1 046 504	1 100 810	1,553,581
Imports from U K	417,115	537 443	725,598
Exports to U K	1 558 583	828,337	1,124,674

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst Population (1911), 7,700

Governor, His Excellency Capt Cecil Hamilton Armitage C M G, D S O £3,250
Private Secretary 500
Colonial Secretary, H Henniker Heaton
Judge of Supreme Court S S Sawley Cookson 1 000
Receiver General, Cecil Gwyn 960
Legal Adviser, E M Hoy to 800
Police Magistrate and Insp of Schools, I J T Turbett £630 to 800
Senior Med Officer J K G Mavet £1 000 to 1 500
Commissioner of Police &c C Greig £700 to 900
Travelling Commissioners E Hopkinson £960 Capt H E Sproston £880 Capt E B Leese, £720 Capt R H H Whitehead, M C £600 to £960 Maj R W Malkin M C £600 to £960
Colonial Engineer (vacant) 960

Transit from London 14 days

GIBRALTAR

a rocky promontory 2¾ miles in length and ¾ of a mile in breadth and 1 396 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 1919 6 833 vessels entered with a total tonnage of 13 737 959 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 There is an enclosed harbour with an area of about 400 acres three graving docks and docking accommodation for the largest battleships in the British Navy The civilian population (Census of April, 1911) was 19 120

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

	1917	1918	1919.
Revenue	£125 876	£158 694	£239,397
Expenditure	119 636	133 387	136 422
Imports from U K.	2,269 443	3 015 800	
Exports to U K	51,679	158 983	

Governor and Commander in Chief His Excellency General Sir H L Smith Dorrien G C B, G C M G, D S O (and table allowance £500) £4,500
Asst Military Sec, Capt S F Carrington
G S O, Lt Col T A Pollok Morris, O B E.

In charge of Administration, Col. J. D. McLachlan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .....
D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Capt. S. F. Bussell, R.G.A. (*acting*) .....
Garrison Adjt. & Qr.-Mr., Maj. J. Barrow, O.B.E. .....
Commanding Royal Artillery, Lt.-Col. C. C. M. Nuttall, D.S.O. .....
Chief Engr., Col. E. H. Bland, C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy Director Medical Services, Col. H S. Thurston, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M.S.
Officer Commanding R.A.S. Corps, Lt.-Col. J. D. Buller, C.M.G., D.S.O. .....
Assist. Director of Ordnance, Col. F. J. Angell, C.B.E. .....
Command Paymr., Lt.-Col. R. A. Dobbin
Senior Naval Officer, Rear-Adm. Sir R. Y. Tyrwhitt, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O.

Colonial Sec., Maj. C. W. J. Orr..... £1,000
Chief Asst. Sec., E. P. Griffin, M.B.E. ... 400
Asst. Sec., G. C. du Boulay..... £300 to 360
Treasurer and Collector, A. C. Greenwood, O.B.E. 600
Captain of the Port, Comm. H. Biron, R.D., R.N.R. 500
Police Magistrate, S. O. Rowan-Hamilton £500 to 600
Government Engineer, J. R. Crook, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. ..... £500 to 600
Chief of Police, J. Cochrane 500
Postmaster-General, G. E. Jones ..... 400 to 500
Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, J. Lochhead, O.B.E., M.D. 500
Chief Justice, Sir Bartle Frere. K.C., LL.B. 1,000
Attorney-Gen., Capt. M. H. Anderson, C.B.E., K.C., R.N. 800
Registrar, Supreme Court, J. Discombe £400 to 500

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 3 days.

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast Colony comprises a portion of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 7′ W. to 1° 14′ E. of Greenwich, with a protectorate extending inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 11° of N. latitude, 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 total area of the colony and its dependencies is estimated at 80,235 *sq. miles*. The *population* (Census of April 2, 1911) was: *Gold Coast Colony*, 857,516; *Ashanti*, 287,814; *Northern Territories*, 357,519; total, 1,503,386, of whom about 1,000 are Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but the number of Muhammadans 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 Kormantyne, and subsequently many forts and factories were established by the English and other nations. 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, Sekondi, Kommenda, Anamabo, 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 Sweet River to the Netherlands, 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 trade is principally with the United Kingdom. Gold is found in considerable quantities, and diamonds were discovered in 1919; there are also large deposits of high-grade manganese. The principal exports in 1919 were: cocoa, £8,278,000; gold and gold dust, £1,403,760; palm kernels, £253,248; and kola nuts, £350,249. The chief imports are textiles, building materials, provisions, kerosine, and hardware. The climate, generally, is hot and moist and very malarious, but is becoming annually less unhealthy by the aid of medical science and sanitation. The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters, and has established schools of its own. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The principal towns are lighted and policed. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1919 was 1,670,805 (British 1,404,715), in 1918, 983,994 (British 953,164). 2,600 miles of telegraphs have been established in the colony, of which 290 miles are in Ashanti and 203 miles in the Northern Territories. There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra. A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi (168 miles). Another line runs from Accra to Tafo (65 miles), and further developments are being surveyed.

The seat of government is Accra* (population 19,588). The other principal towns are: Cape Coast (11,269), Ada (1,572), Elmina (5,079), Sekondi (9,122), Tarkwa (2,426), Kwitta (3,630), Axim (3,285), Kumasi (18,853), Saltpond (3,540), and Winnebah (5,840). The government is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 12 official and 9 unofficial members.

	1917.	1918	1919
Total revenue ...	£1,624,124	£1,298,674	£2,601,360
Expenditure	1,424,279	1,309,486	1,781,170
Total imports ...	3,386,480	2,919,915	7,946,981
Total exports ...	6,364,925	5,818,631	10,814,175
Imports from U.K.	1,899,724	1,490,240	6,055,777
Exports to U.K. ..	2,657,528	2,246,806	4,951,110

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, K.B.E., C.M.G., R.E.S.O. (1919) £4,000
(and allowance, £1,200)
Colonial Secretary, A. R. Slater, C.M.G., C.B.E. 1,200
Chief Assist. Sec., A. C. Finlay, L.S.O. ... 700
Senior Assistants, H. B. Popham, M.B.E. (and 1 vacancy)..... each £300 to 600
Assistant Secs., ... each £400 to 500

* Pronounced A'krah.

Chief Clerk, F J Ribeiro £350 to 400
Secy for Works, C W Pettit
Chief Justice Sir P C Smyly 1,500
Attorney-General Donald Kingdon 1,000
Solicitor General (vacant) 600
Treasurer, H. M Lewis £800 to 1,000
Chief Assist Treasurer P F Barton £500 to 600
Auditor W Bowerley 700
Senior Assist Treasurers R E Burns D B Hinson H Vane Percy each £400 to 500
Lt Col Comdg G C Regt R A de B Rose C M G, D S O 800
Princ Medical Officer, 1 200
Director of Works E H D Nicolls O B E 1 000
Genl Manager, Railways E W Cozens Hardy 1 000
Comptroller of Customs J McIntosh Reid £700 to 900
Deputy do J I Lauder £500 to 600
Commissioners of Provinces A J Philbrick, J Maxwell F W I Jackson Col Colin Harding each 700
Secretary for Mines Frank Cogill 800
Sec Native Affairs T H Hunley O B E 700
Insp Genl of Prisons Capt C F Cookson
Postmaster General S B Gosling £600 to 800
Deputy do, W T E Wallace 600 to 700
Telegraph Engineer, Maj J J F O'Shaughnessy £600 to 700
Director of Surveys Lt Col H A J Hall 1 200
Chief Surveyor R N Kilby 350
Inspector-Gen of Police D R A Bettington £700 to 900
Director of Education D J Oman 700
Puisne Judges S K F Nettleton W J Porter R W H Wilkinson Fwen J Logan each 1 000
Director of Geological Survey A L Kitson C B E 700
Ashanti —
Chief Commissioner C H Harper O B E 1 250
Provincial Commissioners Maj C E D Lew P A H Pott G R Griffith each 700
Northern Territories —
Chief Commissioner Capt C H Armitage C M G D S O 1 250
Provincial Commissioners Capt E H Hobart H M H Berkeley Maj A H C Walker Leigh each £600 to 700

Distant from Liverpool, 3 920 miles transit 14 to 30 days

HONG KONG

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands situated off the south eastern coast of China at the mouth of the Canton River in 22° 10—22° 34 N lat and 113° 52—114° 30 E long and of a portion of the mainland

Hong Kong is an island about 10 miles long and from 2 to 6½ miles broad with a total area of 32 square miles, it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyee moon) not more than a quarter mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January 1841 and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842. *British Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860 and the *New Territories*, being a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 391 square miles, with an estimated population (1919) of 514,600, of whom 501,000 were Chinese. The non-Chinese residents, excluding naval and military, numbered about 13,600

The capital of the colony is Victoria which lies along the northern shore of the island 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 10 square miles. With the exception of liquor and tobacco the port is free and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered (1918) 14 759 095 tons (1919) 17 363 741 tons. A railway of which 23 miles belong to the Government runs from Kowloon to Canton the length north of the Sham Chun River (which is the boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government. A light railway runs through the fertile valleys of the north east portion of the New Territories from Lanling to Sha Tau Kok a distance of 7 miles. Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous the highest point being Victoria Peak which is about 1 820 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence and is reserved for Europeans. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months from November to March the climate is cooler drier and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 63° in February and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 55 in February. The average annual rainfall is 84 in of which no less than 75 per cent falls between May and September when the S W monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce chiefly camphor coal cottons flour gunnies hides iron and steel goods leather matches oils rice silks sugar tea and tin.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1919 there were 576 schools subject to Government supervision attended by 25 786 pupils. The University (opened in 1912) includes faculties of medicine engineering and arts.

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 a representative from the Chamber of Commerce and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected which controls all sanitary measures.

CAPITAL Victoria | Population (1919) 320 080

	1918	1919.
Public revenue	$18 605 248	$16 524 975
Public expenditure	16 252 172	17 911 925
Public debt Jan 1	£1 485 732	£1 485 732
Do do	$3 000 000	$3 000 000
Imports from U K	£3 796 721	£5 125 784
Exports to U K	1 450 382	2 698 815

Governor and Commander in Chief His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K C M G £6 000
A D C Capt H S McGrath 300
Private Sec Capt J E Warner 300
Commanding the Forces, Maj Gen Francis Ventris, C B

Colonial Secretary, Hon Claud Severn, C M G £2 000
Treasurer, &c, Hon C McI Messer O B E 1,500
Attorney Gen, Hon J H Kemp, K C, C B E 1 800
Director of Public Works, Hon W Chatham, C M G 1 500
Sec for Chinese Affairs Hon E R Hall fax O B E 1 500
Chief Justice, His Hon Sir Wm Rees Davies, K C 2 400
Puisne Judge, His Hon H H J Gompertz 1 600
1st Police Magistrate E D C Wolfe 1,500
Principal Civil Medical Officer, J T C Johnson 1 200
Director of Education Hon P Irving 1 500
Crown Solicitor G H Wakeman 1,000
Harbour Master, &c, Commander C W Beckwith R N 1 000
Postmaster General S B C Ross 1 200

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *via* Suez Canal, transit, 29 days, or *via* Siberia 18 to 23 days.

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 most valuable of the British West Indian Islands being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth containing an area of 4 450 square miles, and a population in April 1911 of 831 383 the whites numbered 15 605 coloured 163 201 blacks, 630 181 East Indians 17 380 Chinese 2,111 not specified 2 905

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 Peak of the Blue Mountains in the eastern part of the island an elevation of 7 388 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 198 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 40 393 (1918) 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 U S A and U K 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 King 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 pop (Census 1911) 57 373 the next in importance are Spanish Town pop 7 119 Montego Bay 6 616 and Port Antonio 7 074 Chief exports (1917) Fruit £249 029, coffee £116,976 sugar £704 050 dye woods, £159 173 pimento £71 635 rum £55 739 cocoa £117 853 minor products £732 622

	1916-7	1917-18
Public general revenue	£1 154 349	£1 052 485
Expenditure from income	1 076,237	1,098,409
Public debt	3 811 346	3 797,273
	1916	1917
Total imports	3 107 004	3 323 865
Total exports	2 821 234	2 479 107

Captain General and Governor in Chief, His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn K C M G (1918) £5 000
A D C and Private Secretary, Hon Robert Trefusis
Comdg Troops Brig General A R Gilbert C B K D S O.
Colonial Secretary Lt Col Hon H Bryan C M G 1 200
Asst Colonial Secretary Sir R Johnstone C M G I S O £600 to 700
Auditor Gen Hon L T Bertram C M G 900
Director Public Works Hon T H W Park £1 000 to 1 200
Superintending Medical Officer, Hon T E Kerr M R C S £800 to 1 000
Collector General Hon A H Miles C M G I S O £800 to 900
Collector of Customs and Shipping Master Kingston, B de S Bell (*acting*) 600
Director of Agriculture Hon H H Cousins 850
Inspector General of Police and Prisons Arthur F Strachan (*acting*) 800
Director of Railways, Maj Lewis Thomas, O B E £800 to 1,000
Director of Education Hon F E Reed B A £600 to 700
Treasurer, Hon C C Anderson 600
Postmaster Ellis Wolfe 600
Chief Justice and Keeper of Records His Hon Sir A M Coll 1 600
Puisne Judge His Honour C H Beard 1 000
Judge of Kingston Court J F Cargill £800 to 900
Resident Supreme Court H I C Brown, K C 600
Attorney General Hon E St J Branch, K C 1 000
Crown Solicitor J F Milholland 820
Administrator Gen and Trustee in Bankruptcy John M Nethersole (*and fees*) 400
Registrar-Gen, Deputy Keeper of Records and Registrar of Titles D Balfour £500 to 600
Government Printer, J C Ford 500
Protector of Immigrants, C W Doorly 350
Emigration Agents in India A Marsden 500
R P Gibbs .....(*and allowances*) 125

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles, transit 14 days

* The Government publishes annually a *Handbook of Jamaica* full of information respecting the history and personnel of the island

KENYA

Kenya, formerly "The East Africa Protectorate" includes the whole of the coast from the Umba to the Juba River, as also the vast territories in the interior bounded in part by international conventional lines. The eastern boundary was defined along the Juba and north east by an agreement with Italy (1891) and on the north by an agreement with Abyssinia in 1908. On the west the Colony adjoins Uganda and on the south the Portuguese colony of Mozambique.

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 Colony is divided for administrative purposes into eight provinces which are subdivided into districts and sub-districts (1) Seyidie (2) Ukamba (3) Jubaland (4) Tuba land (5) Kenya (6) Naivasha (7) Nyanza and (8) Northern Frontier District of which the centres of administration are respectively Mombasa Nairobi Lamu Kismayu Nyeri Naivasha Kisumu and Moyale. Of the provinces Ukamba and Naivasha are best suitable to colonisation by Europeans. There is also a considerable region still undeveloped and not yet included in any administrative district. The population of the Colony has been estimated lately at 4 000 000 but no accurate census has ever been taken. Its area is approximately 200 000 square miles.

Kenya also includes the *Witu Protectorate* a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana. Witu is regarded for administrative purposes as part of *Jubaland*.

Mombasa which is connected with Europe by telegraph possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population about 30 000 of whom 300 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu and between Mombasa and Entebbe the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions radiating from the main Uganda Railway telegraph system to Taveta Fort Hall West Kenia Archers Post Southern Masai Reserve Lidima Ravine Kericho Nasin Gishu Machakos Kisii and Mumias also telegraph connexion between Mombasa and Tanga. Radio telegraph stations exist at Mombasa and Kismayu. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa which is connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1 732 feet in length. Nairobi the capital of the Colony and central station of the Uganda Railway has a population of about 25 000 of whom 1 200 are Europeans. There are also some 400 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

The principal exports are hides and skins grain rubber fibre and copra. The principal imports 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.

Communication with England by Union Castle Line *via* Suez Canal.

	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Revenue	£1,533 783	£1 368 329	£1 548 703
Expenditure	1 197 396	1 490 571	1 570 705
Imports	3,024 123	2 809 681	
Exports	1,613,853	1,741 939	

Imports from	1916	1917	1918
U K	£1 343 299	£1 111 060	£1,391,251
Exports to U K	478 501	1,047,303	1 751,982

Governor & Commander in Chief His Excellency Maj Gen Sir Edward Northey K C M G, C B (and £1 000 *duty allowance*) £3,000

A D C, Capt K Caldwell R F A 250

Chief Secretary Sir Charles C Bowring K B E C M G (and £100 *duty allowance*) 1 000

Asst do W J Monson (£60 *duty*) 775

Chief Native Commr J Ainsworth C M G C B E D S O (£100 *duty*) 1,000

Provincial Commrs Hon C W Hobley, C M G £860 C R W Lane £750 W I McClellan C M G £750 F W Isaac, £675 H R Tate F S E Traill £ 575

Chief Justice Jacob William Barth, C B E (£100 *duty*) 1 000

Commandant K A R Brig Gen E Llewellyn D S O

Judges Thos Dovetin Maxwell (£80 *duty*) £800 G H Pickering (£70 *duty*) £700 J A Sheridan (£70 *duty*) 700

Land Officer R B Wright (£60 *duty* £600 to 800

Treasurer H P Espie (£70 *duty*) £700 to 900

Attorney Gen (£90 *duty*) 900

Chief of Customs F W Major C M G I S O (£60 *duty*) £600 to 800

Principal Medical Officer A D Milne C M G M B (£70 *duty*) £700 to 900

Insp Gen, Police E Africa and Uganda, Col W F S Edwards C M G D S O £600 to 800

Director of Public Works W M. Ross (£70 *duty*) £700 to 900

General Manager Uganda Railway S Cooper (£150 *duty*) £1 500 to 1,800

Dir of Agriculture A C Macdonald, C B E £800 to 1,000

Postmaster Gen E Afr and Uganda J Gosling (£60 *duty*) £600 to 800

Conservator of Forests E Battiscombe (£50 *duty*) £500 to 700

CAPITAL Nairobi transit about 21 days

LEEWARD ISLANDS

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua with Barbuda and Redonda (2) St Christopher and Nevis with Anguilla (3) Dominica (4) Montserrat and (5) the Virgin Islands with Sombrero under Commissioners all except the latter having their own local Legislature. These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate and there is also a General Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the census of 1911 was 127 189. The General Legislative Council consists of 8 *ex-officio* and 8 elective members with the Governor as President.

Governor His Excellency Sir Edward Marsh Merewether K C M G K C V O £3 000

Private Sec & A D C Capt C O Pearce 300

Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records (vacant) 2,200

First Puisne Judge His Honour W P Michelin 800

Second Puisne Judge (vacant) 700

Colonial Sec, Lt Col Hon I R St. Johnston £750 to 900

Asst do E D A Tibbits 400 to 450

Attorney-Gen (vacant) 700

Treasurer, Hon F W Griffith £480
Postmaster, A. C K Tibbits 312
Crown Attor., St Kitts, W M Wigley 250
" " *Dominica*, T C Lartigue 250
Auditor-Gen, W D Auchinleck I S O 600
Govt. Analytical Chemist and Supt of Agriculture, A. E Collins, F I C, F C S £500 to 600
Chief Inspector of Police, Lt Col Hon E Bell M B E 480
Inspector of Schools, L Tucker, B A £375 to 480

	1917 18	1918-19	1919-20
Revenue	£192 047	£198 019	£240,076
Expenditure	198 157	202 054	220 578
Public debt	259,850	259 450	251 250
Imports	901,779	908 401	
Exports	1,094,631	912 877	

Transit 13 to 16 days

(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 17 000 are under cultivation The population (with Barbuda) in 1911 was 32,265, including 13 989 males and 18,276 females Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II, the island has always been more distinctively English It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected Cotton is being planted, and the island also exports molasses tamarinds and arrowroot In March 1898 the Crown Colony system of government was instituted

	1917 18	1918-19	1919-20
Revenue	£66 768	£63 528	£70 158
Expenditure	64 398	66 188	70 829
Public debt	116 500	116 100	115 900
Total imports	293 858	307 954	
Total exports	368 378	262 881	

CAPITAL, St John's population (1911) 7 910
President & Island S (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands)
Treasurer Hon F W Griffith (*see* Leeward Islands)
Magistrate, R H K Dyett £600
Supt of Public Works C K Stretch 480

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N of Antigua of which it is a dependency in lat 17° 35 N long 61° 42 W Area 62 square miles Population 1,000 The island is flat and fertile in part producing cotton, corn, pepper tobacco and vegetables and was formerly a possession of the Codrington family Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing

Magistrate O Nugent
Manager Capt G Downing
Redonda, a small island with a phosphate industry, has a population of about 20

(2) ST KITTS NEVIS (WITH ANGUILLA).

The islands of St Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population at the Census of 1911 of 43,303, and a total area of about 150 square miles The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 78° to 85°

St Kitts, the principal island of the Presidency, and the oldest colony in the West Indies, is situated in lat 17° 18 N and long. 62° 48' W, and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). The capital, Basseterre, pop (1911) 8,159, is a port of registry, and had 70 vessels of 1 285 tons in 1918

Nevis (separated from St Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) has an area of 50 square miles with a population in 1911 of 12 495. Sugar cane and cotton are grown Its greatest elevation is 3 596 feet Chief town Charlestown. Pop (1911) 912

Anguilla is about 60 miles N W of St Kitts, 16 miles in length and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles containing an area of 35 square miles. Population (1911), 4 075 Cotton is the principal product, and small stock are raised

	1917 18	1918-19	1919 20
Public revenue	£60 221	£64,491	£80,007
Expenditure	61,330	64,081	73,501
Public debt	40,155	38,637	33,008
Imports	296 594	306 309	364,090
Exports	372,515	344 633	425,450

Administrator Maj J A Burdon, C M G (*and Entertainment Allowance* £150) £1,000
Clerk, and Clerk of Councils, R B Skinner £344
Treasurer Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping Hon G C Johnson £450 *and fees*
Magistrates St *Kitts* W M Wigley (*and Crown Attorney*) £681 *Nevis* Hon F H Watkins I S O £245 *Anguilla* S P Jones £350
Supt of Public Works, J Lamareth Smith 510

(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 15 broad comprising an area of 291 sq miles or 186 240 acres of which about 70 000 acres are under cultivation The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish and the soil is very fertile The temperature varies according to the altitude from 55° to 85 The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa limes coffee and fruit The population was estimated at 40 315 on Dec 31 1919 included in this total are 400 Caribs of whom 100 are of pure blood The climate is healthy and during the winter months very pleasant Yellow fever is unknown and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator who sits as President and 6 official and 6 non official members nominated by the Governor The principal towns are Roseau on the south-west coast population about 7,000, and Ports mouth population about 1,000.

	1917 18	1918 19.	1919-20,
Public revenue	£46,106	£47,239	£56,097
Expenditure	54,040	52 726	52 095
Public debt	35,607	34,787	33,625
	1917	1918	1919
Imports	232,833	205,826	203,360
Exports	223,178	205,305	258,789

Administrator, His Honour R. Walter C.M.G (with £200 allowance) £990
Clerk, and Clerk of Councils T. E. P. Baynes 375
Treasurer, Hon. R. Sharpe 430
Colonial Engineer, P. Noble, A.M.I.C.E. 625
Registrar J. Cools Lartague 500
Postmaster V. P. Blanchard 327
Magistrates A. W. Solomon £500 R. F. Garraway, £406 H. W. Steele 375
Medical Officers Hon. H. A. A. Nicholls C.M.G. £480 E. Sutcliffe £375 (and 3 vacancies) each 375

(4) MONTSERRAT

is situated in 16° 41' 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 with a population (Census 1911) of 12,196. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, 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 the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles. It contains three active soufrieres and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The chief exports during the year 1919 were cotton, £68,951; cotton seed, £5,389; limes and its products, £17,473; sugar, £845; papaine, £1,663; animals of all kinds, £2,424. The chief town is Plymouth with a population (1911) of 1,534.

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20.
Revenue	£12,804	£17,671	£19,336
Expenditure	12,614	12,893	16,014
Public debt	11,100	11,100	11,100
	1917	1918	1919
Total imports	57,632	70,843	59,145
Total exports	63,982	87,012	102,057

Commissioner & Treasurer, C. F. Condell £600
Assist. Treasurer, Jas. B. Bladen 397
Senior Medical Officer, W. G. Heath 375
Magistrate, A. K. Agar 437

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and the U.S.A. form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. 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 1911 was 5,562. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep and goats. Sugar and cotton are grown in increasing quantity; 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 Road Town on the south-east of Tortola; population (1911) 410.

	1917-18.	1918-19	1919-20
Revenue	£6,148	£5,070	£14,—
Expenditure	5,774	6,227	8,149
Imports	13,980	17,160	19,709
Exports	8,817	9,046	13,362

Commissioner and Treasurer, Maj. H. W. Peebles, D.S.O. £375
Medical Officer, J. Y. McFadyen 312

MALAYA

(1) THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements, they consist of the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a Chief Secretary to Government with Residents in each State subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements. The total area of the Federation is 27,623 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 1,036,999. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel.) pop. 46,718; Ipoh (Pk.), 23,978; Taiping (Pk.) 19,556; Kampar (Pk.), 11,604; Seremban (N.S.) 8,667, Klang (Sel.), 7,657; and Teluk Anson (Pk.) 6,927.

The first three States are on the west coast and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above mentioned control.

There are 1,001 miles of railway all constructed from revenue including the Johore State Railway (120½ miles) which is leased from the Johore Government. There is through communication between Penang and Singapore. The West Coast Railway through Kedah and Perlis connects with the Southern Siamese Railways and affords direct communication with Bangkok. Eventually the journey between Bangkok and Penang will take 36 hours by rail instead of 6 days by sea. The East Coast Railway (now under construction) through Pahang and Kelantan will also connect the Federated Malay States and Siamese railway systems. There are 2,456 miles of road and 1,695 miles of bridle paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats.

One of the regions contributing largely to the raw products of the British Empire is the Malay Peninsula and the most productive portion of the peninsula is that embraced by the four Federated Malay States. The territory is greatly endowed by having tin and plantation rubber as its two richest products but the figures given below show that it has other exports of great value.

With the growth of the rubber industry there has been a tendency to neglect some of the other products of the country such as indigo, coffee, sugar and pepper and it may be mentioned that as recently as 1910 no less than 420 tons of pepper and 9,332 tons of sugar were exported from the Federated Malay States apart from what was exported from other States of the peninsula. Gold has always been found in small quantities chiefly in Pahang and the export in 1919 amounted to 16,402 oz., compared with 16,875 oz. in 1918, 16,967 oz. in 1917 and 16,161 oz. in 1916.

The following table shows the relative importance of the exports from the Federated Malay States over a period of three years —

	1917 tons.	1918 tons	1919 tons
Rubber	80,022	78,389	106,453
Tin and tin ore	53,573	50,983	49,364
Copra	21,055	25,489	26,650
Rice and padi	8,708	10,541	2,505
Tapioca	1,718	1,360	1,140
Areca nuts	1,213	794	1,168
Gambier	395	385	446
Wolfram and scheelite	762	355	585
Coffee	180	170	103
Pepper	11	20	6
Sugar	17	19	55

The climate is very uniform, and may be described as hot and moist. There is no well-marked dry season, and the rainfall in the low country is about 95 inches. The average maximum shade temperature is 90°, and the minimum 70°.

The States are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1918.	1919
Public revenue	$68,448,862	$72,135,075
Public expenditure	45,286,910	70,676,961
Public debt	15,000,000	15,000,000
Total imports	§74,750,746	†119,495,607
Total exports	§223,066,282	†279,652,483
Imports from U.K.	£725,036	£1,393,961
Exports to U.K.	2,143,507	5,237,738

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (*Singapore*).

Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Edward Lewis Brockman, K.C.M.G. (*Kuala Lumpur*), F. S. James, C.M.G. (*acting*) *$26,400

British Residents:

Perak, W. G. Maxwell, C.M.G. 17,400
Selangor, A. H. Lemon, C.M.G. 16,800
Negri Sembilan, J. R. Aldworth 15,600
Pahang, C. W. C. Parr O.B.E. 15,600

Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir Gerald Aubrey Goodman, K.C. 19,200

Judicial Commissioners, P. A. Farrer-Manby; M. H. Whiteley; A. V. Brown; E. C. Watson ..... each 14,400

Secretary to High Commissioner, A. S. Haynes ..... $9,900 to 11,400

Under Secretary to Government, O. F. Stonor 14,400

Legal Adviser, A. B. Voules 14,400

Director of Public Works, W. E. Kenny 14,400

General Manager Railways, P. A. Anthony, C.M.G. 24,000

Treasurer, H. A. Smallwood 14,400

Commr. of Police, W. L. Conlay 14,400

Director of Education, H. W. Firmstone 14,400

Surveyor-General, C. M. Goodyear 14,400

Auditor-Gen., C. B. Mills (*acting*) 14,400

Director of External Audit, G. P. Bradley 12,600

Director, Posts and Tel., C. H. Allin 12,600

Conservator of Forests, G. E. S. Cubitt ... 14,400

Sen. Warden of Mines, G. D. Lucas..... 14,400

Commr. Trade and Customs, Lt.-Col. W. J. P. Hume; E. Burnside (*acting*) 14,400

Controller of Labour, E. S. Hose 14,400

Asst. Surveyor-General, E. W. Hedgeland 12,000

Principal Medical Officer, C. L. Sansom, C.M.G. 14,400

Director of Agriculture & Govt. Mycologist L. Lewton-Brain 12,600

Geologist, J. B. Scrivenor .....$9,000 to 10,800

Director of Museums and Fisheries, H. C. Robinson ..... $7,200 to 8,400

Supt. Printing Dept., J. E. Wallace $6,000 to 8,400

Commissioner of Lands, O. Marks 14,400

Official Assignee (vacant) 12,600

Secretary for Chinese Affairs, W. T. Chapman 12,600

Kuala Lumpur is distant 8,500 miles from London; transit, 21 days (*via* Penang).

(2) THE MALAY STATES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FEDERATION.

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined in the Treaty of Dec. 11, 1885, as amended by an agreement dated May 12, 1914, whereby the Sultan accepts, and acts upon, the advice of a British officer called the General Adviser. In respect of the other four States, the rights of Suzerainty, protection, administration and control were transferred by Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of March 10, 1909.

In all these States the trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements. Currency, weights and measures are the same. The religion is Muhammadism.

JOHORE, with an area of 9,000 square miles and a population (Census, 1911) of 280,412, occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Capital: Johore Bahru, population, 9,359. The rubber estates are important.

	1918.	1919.
Revenue	$9,125,694	$11,052,777
Expenditure	5,858,591	8,223,862
Public Debt	*Nil*	*Nil*
Imports	19,473,685	29,524,700
Exports	43,560,700	71,279,930

Sultan, H.H. Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.; *born*, 1873; succeeded his father, 1895.

General Adviser, H. Marriott, J. F. Owen (*acting*).

Legal Adviser, J. McC. Reay (*acting*).

KEDAH, between 5° 5′ – 6° 35′ N., lies on the west coast of the peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1911 was 245,986, and the approximate area 3,800 sq. miles. Rice is the principal crop in North Kedah, while coco- and betel-nut and rubber are cultivated in South Kedah. The capital is Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River, with a population of about 12,000. The powers of the Sultan have owing to illness, been vested in a Regent, who is assisted by a Council. There are 38 British officials, employed in the Public Works, Survey, Police, and Medical departments.

	1918.	1919.
Revenue	$5,058,958	$4,941,487
Expenditure	3,785,536	4,089,876
Public Debt	2,720,953	2,720,953

Sultan, H.H. Tunku Abdulhamid, K.C.M.G.

Regent, H.H. Tunku Ib ahim.

British Adviser, M. S. H. McArthur.

PERLIS, the most northerly State, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 300 sq. miles, and the population is 32,740. The capital is Kangar, a few miles up the Perlis River. Rice is the principal crop.

	1919.	1920.
Revenue	$294,044	$443,442
Expenditure	243,885	277,994
Public Debt	495,395	495,394

Raja, H.H. Syed Alwi.

British Adviser, E. W. N. Wyatt (*acting*).

KELANTAN lies between 4° 38′ – 6° 15′ N. and 101° 26′ – 102° 45′ E. on the east coast of the peninsula, with a total length of about 120 miles and a breadth of 50 miles. The northern portion is flat and fertile, producing rice, coco-nut and betel-nut and affording pasturage for large quantities of live stock. Agriculture, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the principal industries. The southern and larger portion is mountainous and barren. The capital, Kota Bharu, 8 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, has a population of 12,000.

* All salaries are exclusive of allowances.
§ Exclusive and † Inclusive of coin and bullion.

	1918.	1919
Revenue	$933,402	$1,141,444
Expenditure	899,161	1,665,012
Public Debt	3,432,078	2,688,948

Sultan, H H Muhammed, K C M G
British Adviser, H W Thomson

TRENGGANU, between 4° 30′ – 5° 45′ N and 102° 15′ – 103° 30′ E lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the peninsula Area, about 6 000 square miles Population (1911) 154,037 Industries of agriculture (mainly rice), silk weaving, shipbuilding and tin mining The principal exports in 1919 were dried fish ($1 044 966) tin ore ($828 966), wolfram ($611,670) and copra ($455 322) The capital Trengganu on the river of that name contains 13,991 inhabitants

	1918	1919
Revenue	$626 835	$762 455
Expenditure	480 315	756 977
Public Debt	193 126	15 000

Sultan H H Suleiman
British Adviser J I Humphreys

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 91¹ square miles The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo with an area of 24½ square miles Comino—the site of the *Sultan's* disaster in 1889 and now a sanitary station—and several islets The estimated civil population of the whole group on April 1 1918 was 224 323 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 of those who sought the protection of the Order of St John during the Middle Ages from all parts of Southern Europe They speak English and Italian There is a Maltese order of nobility consisting of 29 families

The climate although not tropical is very hot in summer The mean temperature for the summer months in 1917 (June July August and September) was 76 1° In winter the range is from 50 6° to 58 8 In 1917 18 the highest temperature in the shade was 93 6 and the lowest 41 2

The islands are highly cultivated The chief products are corn oranges, melons, grapes forage cummin seed onions and potatoes figs and honey are plentiful The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping about 8 000 females being occupied in making lace

The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal being about half way between Gibraltar and Port Said There is 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 There is also a hydraulic dock, originally constructed by private enterprise, which has been taken over by the Admiralty Two new dry docks and both arms of the breakwater at the mouth of the principal harbour have now been completed

Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary its population has now dwindled to about 436, but its suburb, Rabato had about 9,474 inhabitants in 1916–17 Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta which was founded in 1566

Malta possesses a University and Lyceum, 168 elementary and infant schools, 2 secondary schools, and 39 night schools maintained at a total cost to the Government of £38,877 in 1917 18 in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school and 71 private schools which receive no grants in aid from the Government

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St Paul 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 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity In 1565 it sustained the famous siege when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798 The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814

The government is administered as regards Imperial affairs by a Governor who is usually a distinguished General assisted by an Executive Council Under the Constitution of 1920 there is an elected Legislative Assembly for purely local affairs which are controlled by a Ministry responsible to the Legislature

In 1917 18 the Port of Valletta was entered by 457 vessels (tonnage 563 301)

CAPITAL Valletta Population (1918) 24 189

	1915 16	1916–17	1917 18
Public revenue	£463 002	£460 165	£470 976
Expenditure	410 389	462 469	484 726
Imports	3 213 890	3 318,412	
Exports	558 749	589 552	—
	1916	1917	1918
Imports from U K	1 706 631	3,589 369	2 809,373
Exports to U K	45 922	45 919	140 078

There is no direct taxation and no Public Debt

MALTA COMMAND

Governor and Commander in Chief, His Excellency Field Marshal Lord Plumer G C B G C M G G C V O (table allowance £500) £4 500
A M S Capt M M F Gubbins, M C
A D C Col H Mercer Maj W H Brooke O B E M C
Colonial A D C, Maj V Micallef R M A 300
A A & Q M G, Lt Col C R L Savile, D S O
G S O (vacant)
D A Q M G, Major J B I Monteith

Commdg. R.A., Maj.-Gen. W. C. Hunter Blair, C.B., C.M.G. .. . £1,095
Chief Engineer (vacant) . . 748
Asst. Dir. S. & T., Col. G. Vaudrey, C.M.G., C.B.E. . 684
Director of Medical Services, 821
Asst. Dir. Ordn. Stores, Lt.-Col. R. B. Tyrrell O.B.E. .. . 720

Vice-Pres. of the Council of Govt., His Honour M. A. Refalo C.B.E., LL.D.
Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, Wm. C. Fleming Robertson 1,300 (and duty allowance £300)
Crown Advocate 600
Public Works, Hon. L. Gatt C.M.G. 500
Director of Public Instruction, Hon. Prof. Henry Magro M.D. 500
Asst. Sec. to Govt., Hon. F. Bonavia, C.M.G. 450
Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, Robt. J. Briffa 400
Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, L. Benjacar 450
Treasurer & Director of Contracts, Hon. T. Huber . 400
Auditor, T. C. Fisher, O.B.E. 440
Supt. of Posts, Lt.-Col. H. W. Engerer 400
Superintendent of Police, C. W. Duncan. 500
Chief Justice & Pres. of Court of Appeal, His Honour M. A. Refalo C.B.E., LL.D. 1,000
Judges, Dr. G. Pullicino, Dr. A. Parnis, Dr. S. Micallef, Dr. G. Agius, each 600

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and *via* Naples about 1,995, transit 3 days.

MAURITIUS

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17′–57° 46′ E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58′—20° 33′, and comprising an area of 720 square miles. The permanent population at the Census of 1911 was 370,393, of whom 257,887 were Indians, the majority born in the Colony and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered between the years 1507 and 1528 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 Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule, when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivated area of 209,065 arpents, 168,670 are under sugar, 20,000 under fibre, and 20,395 under other crops. The necessaries of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour and frozen meat 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.

There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered and cleared, in 1919, amounted to 648,358 tons, of which 76·65 per cent. was British. In 1919 there were 143½ miles of railway (119¼ of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 24 of 2 ft. 6 in.). 60 post offices, 57 telegraph and 42 Government telephone offices in the island, with 665 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph for the railway, and 142 miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of four official members, and of such other persons in the service of the Government as the Governor, through instructions of the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint; and a Legislative Council of 27 members, eight being *ex-officio*, nine nominated by the Governor and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has two members, and each of the country districts one.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches.—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College and the Associated Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The total expenditure on education in 1918–19 amounted to Rs. 679,649. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools 59 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 2 per cent. Church of England, 1 per cent. other Christian denominations, 11 per cent. Muhammadans, and 27 per cent. Hindus and others.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1911), 50,060 *

	1917-18	1918-19
Public revenue	Rs. 13,566,419	Rs. 13,192,729
Public expenditure	12,860,379	14,206,494
Public debt	£1,255,590	£1,249,990
Paper circulation	Rs. 7,696,250	Rs. 8,251,250
	1918	1919
Total imports	Rs. 42,921,250	Rs. 47,037,024
Total exports	55,731,674	127,806,321
Imports from U.K.	7,026,235	11,422,848
Exports to U.K. .	21,257,627	96,317,034

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G. Rs. 60,000
Commanding Forces, Col. F. K. Fair, C.B.R.E.
Colonial Sec. (vacant) Rs. 16,000 to 18,000
Assistant do., Leon Koenig Rs. 8,000 to 9,000
Procureur & Advocate General, E. Kaenig Rs. 14,500 to 16,500
Receiver General, E. A. Grannum, C.M.G. Rs. 13,000 to 15,000
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, R. Lejeune Rs. 11,500 to 13,500
Protector of Immigrants, B. A. Francis Rs. 10,000 to 12,000
Director of Public Works & Surveys, P. Le Juge de Segrais, M.I.C.E. Rs. 10,500 to 13,500
Registrar General, T. Avice Rs. 10,000 to 12,000
Local Auditor, J. Craig Rs. 8,000 to 9,000
Director, Medical & Health Dept., (vacant) Rs. 13,000 to 15,000
Rector, Royal Cottage, T. W. Eyre, B.A. Rs. 9,000 to 10,500
Chief Judge, Sir F. A. Herchenroder, K.C. 21,000

* Census figure (March 31, 1911). Estimated population on December 31, 1926, 48,067.

Puisne Judges, Hon H W Prichard, Hon T E Roseby Rs 13,000 to 15,000

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS

(1) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius Population (Census 1911), 4,829. Area, 40 square miles Cattle, beans, salt fish, and goats are the principal exports The island is under the administration of a magistrate from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius
Magistrate, L Ucoq Rs 8 000 to 9,000

(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 two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them The chief product is coco nut oil The most important is Diego Garcia (pop 1911, 517) 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 The total population of the 'Other Dependencies' (1911) is 1 344

Transit from London to Mauritius 28 to 30 days

MESOPOTAMIA

Mesopotamia, 'the land between the rivers (Euphrates and Tigris), extends from Kurdistan on N and N E to the Persian Gulf on the S and S E, and from Persia on E to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W, the approximate position being between 37½° to 48½° E long, and from 37° 30' to 30° N lat The territory was freed from Turkish rule during the War of 1914 18 by Anglo Indian and British Dominion troops under Generals Nixon Maude and Marshall (Gen Maude succumbing to cholera after the capture of Baghdad) Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (1920) Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia and its future administration has been entrusted to Great Britain by the Supreme Council of the Allies

The total area of the districts comprised within the British Mandatory Sphere is about 150 000 sq miles, the distance from Basra in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles The sphere comprises the former Turkish vilayets of *Mosul Baghdad* and *Basra* At the Census of 1920 the population was ascertained to be 2 849 282, as under —

Baghdad vilayet	1 360,304
Basra vilayet	785 600
Mosul vilayet	703 378
Total	2,849 282

The *Baghdad* vilayet includes the Baghdad Samarra, Diyalah Kut Diwaniyah, Shamiyah, Hillah and Dulaim Divisions *Basra* vilayet includes Basra, Amara and Muntafik and *Mosul* includes Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk and Suleimani (Mosul covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of *Assyria*, the ruins of the Assyrian capital being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul)

Of the total population there were in 1920 1,246,685 Sunni Muhammadans 1,494 015 Shiite Muhammadans, 87,488 Jews, 78,792 Christians, and 43,302 other religions.

Mesopotamia is capable of supporting a population many times in excess of its present inhabitants if irrigation is developed and extended In 1908 certain works were undertaken, following on the report of Sir W Willcocks, and since the British occupation notable improvements have been effected the Irrigation Department is at present confining itself to small and immediately remunerative schemes The wealth of the country depends entirely upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat barley and beans, and rice, peas and Indian corn wheat averages 464lb per acre, barley 612lb and rice over 1,000lb In 1918-19 there were 1,547,000 acres (deriving their water from the Tigris and Euphrates) under general cultivation an increase of 64 per cent on the previous year Cotton growing is a developing industry and it is estimated that Mesopotamia could yield 300,000 bales annually if sufficient labour is forthcoming. The country is being opened up and existing communications improved and secured Schools, hospitals and dispensaries have been established under British auspices Basra was equipped with wharves railway sidings, &c for military purposes, and is thus suited for commerce The chief imports are textiles sugar, and tea, and the chief exports are dates and piece goods

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1 800 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (375 miles) the latter rising in the north west of Erzeroum in the Dumlu Dagh The *Tigris* has a total length of 1 150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Garmat Ali 70 miles from the Persian Gulf and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains in Kurdistan uniting at Til where the boundaries of the vilayets of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

The Baghdad Railway —In 1899 the Anatolian Railway Company obtained a concession from the Sultan of Turkey for the construction of a railway from Konieh (the eastern terminus of the Anatolian Railway), to the Persian Gulf at Koweit *viâ* Baghdad a total length of 1 550 miles, with a single track of 4 ft 8½ in gauge Its projected course was from Konieh to Adana thence S E to Aleppo Jerablus (where it would cross the Euphrates and enter Mesopotamia) and Mosul and thence S down the right bank of the Tigris to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf As this scheme was under German control the British Government (on account of the paramount interests in the Persian Gulf of British India) declined to be a party to it and a new financial scheme was substituted in which 40 per cent of the capital was to be German and 20 per cent French while the Basra section of the line was to be under British control The first section, Konieh Eregli Bulgurlu (124 miles) was opened in Oct 1904 and at the outbreak of the War of 1914 18 about 1 200 miles (out of the total of 1 550 miles) were in operation with gaps in important sections (notably in the hills N W of Aleppo, and in the Mesopotamian desert W & S of Mosul) The line crosses the Euphrates on a wooden bridge at Jerablus At Aleppo there is a connexion with the Pilgrims' line from Medina

(through Damascus and Homs to Aleppo) and, when completed, the railway will be served by the port of Alexandretta (Iskanderun) in the French mandatory sphere of Cilicia. The first through train from Basra to Baghdad left Basra on Jan 13, 1920. The total length of line open at that date was 945 miles compared with 1 113 miles during the War, some unimportant lines having been disused since the cessation of hostilities with Turkey.

The chief city is Baghdad the former capital of the Abbasside dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Raschid of "the Arabian Nights." Baghdad has an estimated population of 170,000 other towns being Basra, 85,000 and Mosul (opposite the site of Nineveh) 90,000.

CAPITAL Baghdad

Civil Commissioner and Chief Political Officer, Maj Gen Sir P Z Cox, G C I E, K C S I, K C M G

Deputy do, Lt Col Sir A T Wilson, K C I E C S I, C M G C I F, D S O

Personal Assistant, Lt H R Lowis, I A.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT, &C

Revenue, Lt Col E B Howell, C S I C I E

Financial, Lt -Col S H Slater, C I E

Judicial, Sir E Bonham Carter K C M G C I E

Chief Engineer & Sec P W D, Maj Gen E de V Atkinson, C B, C M G D S O

Director of Health Services, Lt Col J D Graham C I E

Inspector Gen Civil Gaols, Lt Col W B Lane, C I E, C B E

Director of Agriculture, Lt Col R S D Graham

Director of Irrigation, Maj A B Aitken, O B E, M C

Director of Education Maj H E Bowman

Director of Posts & Telegraphs, Lt Col G E O De Smidt, D S O

Commissioner of Police, Lt Col H C Prescott, C I E

Secretary for Commerce, C R Watkins, C I E

Commander in Chief, Lt Gen Sir J A L Haldane, K.C B, D S O

NIGERIA

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the west and the Kameruns on the east. The Protectorate is in two main divisions, the Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces, of which the northern group coincides with the former Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and the southern group with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The headquarters of Government is at Lagos. The area of the whole territory is 336,000 sq miles, and the population roughly 16,500,000.

The chief industry is agriculture and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground nuts, maize, guinea corn millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The natural products exported are palm oil and kernels, gum copal rubber, mahogany, shea nuts, hides and skins, and the export of ground-nuts is steadily increasing. A considerable industry has arisen in connexion with tin mining in the Northern Provinces. The Udi coalfields are of great extent and the coal is of excellent quality. A railway is in operation between Lagos and Kano, a distance of 705 miles. Branch lines run from Minna to Baro (on the Niger), and from Zaria to Bukuru. Another railway line runs from Port Harcourt, at the head of the Bonny estuary, to the coal fields at Udi (150 miles) and further railway extensions are in progress. Centres of trade are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Illorin, Zaria, Kano, Onitsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports are cotton goods, provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, and haberdashery.

	1918	1919
Revenue	£4 014 190	£4 959 489
Expenditure	3 459 774	4 529 176
Total imports	8 318 398	12 016 000
Total exports	9 564 858	14 727 000
Imports from U K	6,220 826	8,864 457
Exports to U K	8 637 513	12 337 158

Governor Gen and Commander in Chief of Nigeria, His Excellency Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, K C M G, (1919) £6,000

Lieut Governor, Southern Provinces, and Administrator of the Colony, A G Boyle, C.M G, C B E. 2,000

Lieut Governor Northern Provinces, H S Goldsmith, C M G 2 000

Central Secretary, D C Cameron C M G £800 to 1 000

Chief Justice Sir Ralph Molyneux Combe 1 600

Puisne Judges, A R Pennington K C, A F C Webber, J E Green, Sir F A Van der Meulen, O B E each 1 000

Attorney General E Greenwood 1,400

Auditor C A Pickwoad £700 to 900

Treasurer, D S Macgregor £1,000 to 1,200

Comptroller of Customs T F Burrowes C B E £900 to 1,100

Director of Marine, Lieut Commr J Percival, D S O, R N R. £1,000 to 1 200

Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, F E Rice 1 400

Surveyor General A Clemmison £900 to 1 000

General Manager Nigerian Railway, E M Bland £1,100 to 1 300

Postmaster General J Somerville £700 to 900

Commandant Nigeria Regt, Col G J Main, C M G, D S O 1,100

Director of Forests, H N Thompson, C M G £1 000 to 1 200

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool 16 days. Cable communication to Lagos and Bonny. Inland telegraphs Lagos Kaduna, Zungeru and majority of important places.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14 1891. The Protectorate comprises the eastern shore of Lake Nyassa and the Country southwards nearly to the Zambesi.

The population of the Protectorate is estimated at 1,217 107 including 724 Europeans and 407 Asiatics, and it has a total area of 39 573 square miles.

The principal exports are cotton, tobacco, chillies, coffee, ground nuts, fibre, and tea. The cultivation and export of cotton and tobacco are considerable, and there are prospects of a steady development of these industries. Ivory and rubber are also exported. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are seven steamers.

There are also twenty three steamers on the Zambesi and Shire rivers plying between Chinde and the railway terminus 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 281 Europeans and 7 000 natives) and Zomba the headquarters of the Government A railway from Port Herald (the inland port of the Protectorate) to Blantyre (113 miles) is open for traffic An extension from Port Herald to Chindio on the Zambesi (61 miles) was opened to traffic in 1915, and further extensions to Beira and to Fort Johnston on Lake Nyasa are projected Main roads and "carrier roads are open all over the Protectorate the total mileage being 3 425

Mails to and from England are despatched every week *via* Cape Town and Beira Between Chinde and Europe the means of communication are the Union Castle Mail S S Co Messrs Rennie s Line *via* Natal and the British India Steam Navigation Co 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 Fort Jameson on Lake Tanganyika

	1916 17	1917 18	1918 19
Revenue	£148 284	£144 240	£187 645
Expenditure	128 272	143 677	150 198
Imports (excl transit)	385 567	331 657	648 979
Exports (excl transit)	284 467	144 874	511 193

	1917	1918	1919
Imports from U K	£368 520	£197 201	£328 902
Exports to U K	180 397	132 402	482 055

Governor and Commander in Chief His Excellency Sir George Smith K C M G (with duty allowance £200) £2 000

Private Sec and A D C Sub Lt B B Bevan R N R 200

Chief Secretary Sir H J Duff K B E C M G *£700 to 800

Commandant of 1st Bn King's African Rifles Lt Col A H Griffiths D S O 844

Judge of High Court R W Tyrrell Grant *£700 to 800

H B M Consul and Agent Chinde C H V Mercier *£400 to 500

Assist Chief Sec A M D Turnbull *500 to 600

Attorney Gen F St J Jackson O B E *500 to 600

Treasurer W Wheeler O B E C M G *500 to 700

Principal Med Officer H Heaney O B E 750 to 850

Director of Agriculture J S J McCall 500 to 700

PACIFIC ISLANDS

High Commissioner His Excellency Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell K C M G £1 000
(In addition to £3,000 as Governor of Fiji and allowance of £150 as Consul General for Western Pacific)

Secretary to High Commission and Registrar of the Court Roger Greene £650

Chief Judicial Commissioner Sir C S Dawson, I L B K C. 300
(In addition to £1 000 as C J of Fiji)

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, and consisting of Guadalcanar, Malaita, San Cristoval New Georgia, and other islands situated east of New Guinea with a total area of about 11 000 square miles and a population 1919 of 675 Europeans 75 Asiatics and about 150 000 natives The *Santa Cruz Group* and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899 and in 1900 Choiseul and Ysabel with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe s group were transferred by treaty from Germany The revenue in 1918 19 was £29 476 and the expenditure £30 205 exports 1918–19 £170 125 imports £188,408 The seat of government is Tulagi

Resident Commissioner C H Workman (and £50 allowance) £800 to 1 000

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands* formerly a Protectorate were formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915 The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N and 3 S latitude and 172 and 177° W longitude consists of 16 islands with several small islands or islets depending upon them and the Ellice Group between 5° S and 10° S latitude and 176° E and 179 58° W longitude consists of nine islands Ocean Island (or Paanopa) in lat 0 52′ S and long 169° 35′ E, which is the seat of government was proclaimed British in 1900 Total area 180 square miles population (1919) 200 Europeans, 300 Asiatics and 33 500 natives Revenue (1918–19) £24 450 expenditure, £30 734 imports (1915–16) £108 783 exports (1915 16) £283 248

The Union or Ellice Group Fakaafo Nukunono and Atafu were included in the Protectorate in 1909 and annexed to H M Dominions in Feb 1916 as part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony

Fanning Island in lat 3° 30 N long 159° 13 W, and Washington Island 66 miles N W by W of Fanning Island Pop 21 Europeans in connexion with Pacific cable station and about 400 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry The islands were included in the Gilbert and Ellice Colony by an Order in Council of Jan 27 1916.

Resident Commissioner, E C Eliot £700 to 800 (and £50 allowance).

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands* —A protectorate over the Tonga Islands was proclaimed May 19 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 a population (1919) of 376 Europeans, 250 half castes, 22 689 Tongans and 247 others—total 23 562 The limits of the group are between 15° and 23 30 S and 173 and 177 W Nukualofa is the seat of government the late King George Tubou II who died in 1918 being the last of the independent kings in the Pacific Soil generally is fertile the principal exports are copra fungus green fruit kava and candle nuts Two of the smaller islands disappeared owing to a tidal wave in June 1919 Revenue 1918 19 £66,902 expenditure £43,688 imports (1918) £177 151 exports, £169.757 The total shipping entered and cleared in 1917 was 47,180 tons all of which was British

Agent and Consul Islay McOwan (and entertainment allowance £100) £800

(4) *The Phœnix Islands* (Wilkes, Gardner, Birnie Hull Enderbury Phœnix and Sidney), between 2° 30′ and 4° 30 S and 171° and 174° W

(5) *Pitcairn Island* situate in lat 25° 3′ 30″ S, long. 130° 8′ 30″ W Pop (April, 1907), 144, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty* Arrowroot is manufactured and exported

* Exclusive of all allowances

Deputy Commissioner, Dr W T Williams (*H M acting Consul for the Society Islands*).
Chief Magistrate, Parkin R Christian

(6) *The New Hebrides Group* lies west of Fiji and south-east of New Caledonia In 1906 a Convention was signed under which the administration of the group was assumed by Great Britain and France British and French Resident Commissioners were appointed in 1902 Nat pop about 65 000, European 800 Principal exports, maize copra, cotton, and coffee A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia.

French High Commissioner, J Repiquet (Governor of New Caledonia)
British Resident Commissioner, M King £940
French Resident Commissioner, M Miamende
President of Joint Court, Count de Buena Esperanza £900

(7) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands

PALESTINE AND HAIFA

Palestine and Haifa, extending from the Mediterranean on W to an eastern boundary formed by the Wady Arabah, Dead Sea River Jordan and Sea of Tiberias, and from the Egyptian frontier on S to the French Mandatory Sphere of the Great Lebanon on N, include part of the former Turkish vilayet of Lebanon and the sanjak of Jerusalem (El Kuds) This district is under British administration since the conquest of the country by the forces of General Allenby in 1918 and consists of a W maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judah (which forms the backbone of the district) and on the E, the depression through which the Jordan wends its way from the Sea of Galilee (Tiberias) to the Dead Sea The *Dead Sea* 1,292 feet *below* the level of the Mediterranean, is 46 miles long and has an average width of 8½ miles, it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation Its water is intensely salt and has a specific gravity one sixth greater than water, with 24 per cent of salt (The Great Salt Lake of Utah, U S A, is 80 miles long and 30 miles wide, at 4,218 feet *above* mean sea level, and contains 25 per cent of salt) The country is generally fertile, and wheat, wine olives and various fruits are produced, while sheep and goats thrive in the lowlands (and in the mountains during times of drought) The area of the Mandatory Sphere is about 7,000 square miles, with a population of about 800,000, of whom 90 per cent are Muhammadans, 3 per cent Christians and 7 per cent Jews The chief ports are Acre, Haifa and Joppa There are railways from Haifa running N to Damascus and E across the Jordan, and from Joppa to Jerusalem these are connected by the "Milk and Honey" line running N from the Egyptian frontier (the rails being carried across the Suez Canal on a swing bridge at Kantara), and by a line from the Joppa Jerusalem railway running N to the Great Plain of Esdraelon (or Megiddo), the scene of the final overthrow of Turkish rule at the decisive battle of Sept. 19, 1918.

Palestine and Haifa are divided into 10 administrative districts, under Governors (Haifa, Galilee, Jenin, Nablus, Tulkeram, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Gaza, Hebron and Beersheba). Arabic, English and Hebrew are the official languages of the country The chief town, *Jerusalem* (*Military Governor*, Col Ronald Storrs, C M G, C B E) which has been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1517, surrendered to General Allenby on Dec 9, 1917, to be entered the next day by British troops The city, which occupies so prominent a place in the affections of the Christian, Muhammadan and Jewish peoples has been placed under a separate governor and plans for restoration have been drawn up The population of the city was estimated in 1919 at 100,000 The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is visited annually by large bands of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Orthodox and Coptic churches The site of Solomon's Temple is occupied by the Mosque of Omar which contains a relic of Mahomet and the sacrificial stone of Abraham *Bethlehem*, the scene of Christ's Nativity is 5 miles S of Jerusalem The Church of the Nativity at the E end of the present village is reputed to be the oldest Christian church in existence King David was also born in Bethlehem *Nazareth*, about 25 miles S W of the Sea of Galilee had a population of about 20,000 in 1919 Other large towns are Joppa (50 000), Gaza (40 000) Acre (12 000), and Haifa (12,000) The Jewish schools at Haifa have been purchased from the German *Hulfsverein* and presented to the Zionist Organization

CAIRO, Jerusalem
British High Commissioner Rt Hon Sir Herbert Samuel, P C G B E (1920) £4 000
Private Sec, Capt J P K Groves
Civil Secretary W H Deedes C M G, D S O

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 1 800 from the coast of S America and 4 477 from Southampton 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 (Census 1911) of 3,520 St Helena 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 (1917) 49 43 inches St Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator Juan de Nova Castella, on May 21 1502 (St Helena's Day) and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588 It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it *circ* 1645 The English East India Company seized it in 1651, but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the 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 the Emperor Napoleon, who died there May 5 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown 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. A phormium (flax fibre) industry and lace making, both under Government control, were established during 1907. 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 4 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population (1911), 1 416.

	1917	1919.
Public revenue ..	£9 308	£12,170
Expenditure	15 966	11,432
Debt	*nil*	*nil*
Total imports	51 301	44 084
Total exports	54,830	30,878
	1918.	1919
Imports from U. K.	8,889	14 147
Exports to U. K.	63 799	29 387

Governor His Excellency Lt.-Col. Robert Francis Peel. £775
Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master, Robert R. Bruce, M.B.E. 320
Chief Clerk Clerk to Executive Council and Emigration Agent, A. Hands *and fees* 240
Police Magistrate &c., W. J. J. Phillips 440
Colonial Surgeon, W. J. J. Arnold M.B. 300
Govt. Schoolmaster (vacant)
Do. Schoolmistress Eleanor Short *and fees* 100
Manager Govt. Flax Mill, H. J. Broadway 150

Distance 4,477 miles; transit 17 days.

ST. KITTS *see* LEEWARD ISLANDS.

ST. LUCIA, *see* WINDWARD ISLANDS.

SARAWAK

Raja H.H. Charles Vyner Brooke *born* Sept. 26 1874 *succ.* his father the Raja Sir Charles Johnson Brooke May 17 1917 *m.* 1911 Hon. Sylvia Leonora daughter of 2nd Viscount Esher, *b.* 1885 (H.H. the Ranee)
Heir Presumptive Bertram Willes Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda) *b.* Aug. 8 1876
Treasurer Hon. G. C. Cullan $6 000
Resident 1st Division Hon. A. B. Ward 7 200
Resident and Division F. A. W. Page Turner 4 200
Resident 3rd Division Hon. J. Baring Gould 6 700
Resident 4th Division Hon. R. S. Douglas 6 600
Resident 5th Division Hon. H. S. B. Johnson 6,600
Commandant Capt. S. Cunningham.
Postmaster General, Hon. F. G. Day 5 460
Commissioner of Public Works and Surveys &c., (vacant)
Principal Medical Officer O. G. T. Luhn (*actg.*) 4,800

Advisory Council in England

Bertram Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda)
H. F. Deshon (late Resident 1st Division).
C. Willes Johnson (Legal Adviser).

Offices, Millbank House Westminster, S.W.
Secretary, J. F. Rowlatt.

Sarawak is a state on the north west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 42,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of various races. The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District where it touches the boundary of British North Borneo. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges, the Serang Kelinghang and Batang Lupar mountains the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles) the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles) the Batang Lupar and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (20 miles). The government consists of a hereditary sovereign and a Supreme Council of 9 (4 Europeans and 5 Malay magistrates) and a General Council of 50, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 50, appointed by the sovereign. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1884, and 1890 when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1904. The country produces sago gutta percha india-rubber bees wax birds' nests oil gold, silver diamonds antimony quicksilver tobacco rice, rattans, coal gamboir and pepper. A large petroleum field has been discovered in the Baram district, and is now a valuable asset. Gold exports (1913) $1 077 400 (1915) $1,256,500. (1916) $1 209,050 (1917) $675 600 (1918) $923 100. Oil exports, (1917) 93 000 tons (1918) 74 400 tons.

	1916	1917	1918.
Revenue	$1,624,143	$1,705,292	$1,921,964
Expenditure	1 500 853	1 359 746	1,455 692
Imports ..	9 532 421	9 013,896	9 908,732
Exports	11 755 829	10,947,458	13 540 190
Imports from U. K.	£20,018	£13,233	£12,214
Exports to U. K.	15,345	1 718	482

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Population (1911), 30,000. Distance from London, 8 700 miles; transit 25 to 30 days. Kuching Sadong, Sibu, and Miri are in wireless communication with Singapore. Steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Tuesday in normal times. There is also direct communication with Sibu and Miri.

SEYCHELLES

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 90, were occupied by the French about 1742 (annexed by a British ship in 1794 and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1814. By letters patent of Sept. 1903 they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse and La Digue and the total area of the islands with dependencies, is estimated at 148½ square miles, of which Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles. The population of all the islands (Census 1911) was 22,691 (Mahé 17 721 Praslin 2,018 La Digue 1,364, other islands 1,588), an increase since the Census of 1901 of 3,454. Victoria, the capital on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour it is an Admiralty coaling station, and depôt for patent fuel. Although only 4°8 of the Equator the islands are very healthy, the death rate in 1917 being 20 63 per 1,000. There are 22 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools, there is a Government college (King's College) and a school (Victoria School) maintained for higher education.

The principal exports are copra, vanilla coco nuts, coco nut oil, tortoise shell, cinnamon essential oils, soap, and guano 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 coco nut *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé and in larger quantities in Praslin, where there is a famous valley The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members (2 *ex officio* and 1 nominated) and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members

	1917	1918	1919
Revenue	Rs 446 533	Rs 408,849	Rs 573 643
Expenditure	435 561	441 235	626 844
Imports	1 272 580	984 931	1 125 376
Exports	1,346 939	622 504	2 101 377
Savings Bank Deposits	78,314	92 975	140 740
Debt	170 225	160 090	£9 265
Imports from U K			Rs 255 402
Exports to U K			705 422

CAPITAL, Victoria

Governor & Commander in Chief His Excellency Lt Col the Hon Sir Eustace Fiennes, Bart Rs 18 000
Clerk to Governor, Private Sec and Clerk to Councils (vacant) Rs 3 300 to Rs 4 500
Chief Justice, P B Petrides Rs 9 000
Crown Prosecutor, &c J I Devaux Rs 7 200
Treasurer and Collector, Edwin Taylor Rs 5 000 to Rs 6 000
Auditor, Capt R H Marshall Rs 4 500 to Rs 5 250
Chief Med Off, J B. Addison M I C S Rs 4 500
Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys and Chairman I B C D J Le Vieux Rs 5 000
Director of Education and Inspector of Schools J H T Ellis Rs 4 500
Curator of Botanic Station R Dupont Rs 4 400
Inspector of Police & Supt of Prisons C Savy Rs 3 300 to Rs 3 800

Letters *from* London *via* Marseilles, 50 days, *to* London 60 days

SIERRA LEONE

The peninsula of Sierra Leone situated on the West Coast of Africa was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs for the purpose of being used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there The Colony has a coast-line of 210 miles, with an estimated area of 4 000 square miles In 1911 its population was 75,572, of whom 650 were resident Europeans Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes A babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 210 miles, lying between 7° and 10° N lat, and the extreme breadth from east to west is 180 miles, between 10° 40′ and 13° 21′ of W long Its estimated area is 27,000 sq miles, and its population about 1,227,560 For administrative purposes it is divided into 5 districts, under District Commissioners, the principal peoples being the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south

The principal exports are palm kernels, kola nuts and palm oil, but ginger, plassava, hides, and rice are also exported The value of the palm kernels exported in 1919 reached £1,191,607 The chief imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel hardware, provisions, and tobacco Freetown the capital possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa

A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu a distance of 227½ miles and a branch line 104 miles in length extends in a north easterly direction from Bola to Kamabai By the extension of the railway and the development of a system of roads in the Protectorate it is estimated that the output of Sierra Leone products into the European market is capable of being more than doubled There are 825 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service

Sierra Leone is a Crown Colony possessing a Legislative Council nominated by the Crown, and having full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony The Governor is advised by an Executive Council

	1917	1918	1919
Public revenue	£546 449	£583 159	£748 779
Public expenditure	512 844	544 011	740 383
Total imports	1,332,752	1 680,336	2,123 344
Total exports	1 497 995	1 516 871	2 101,569
Imports from U K	1 000 126	1,313,113	1 372 985
Exports to U K	919 102	787 022	1 374 510

Governor His Excellency Richard James Wilkinson C M G *£2 500
Chief Justice Sir G K. J Purcell *£1 200
Colonial Secretary †Dr J C Maxwell, C M G *£1 000
Attorney Gen †M F J McDonnell *£700 to 900
Treasurer †S Renshaw *£700 to 800
Comptroller of Customs †A P Vinet *£600 to 700
Circuit Judge E V Parodi *£900
P M O †F H Tweedy *£1 000
Solicitor Gen (vacant) *£500 to 700
Registrar General and Police Magistrate K J Beatty *£500 to 700
Dir of Public Works W S Lake *£800 to 1,000
General Manager (Railway) W Cramer Bostock *£1,000
P M G and Savings Bank H J March *£500 to 700
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rt Rev J Walmsley, D D

Freetown is 3 078 miles from Liverpool transit 11 to 13 days

SOMALILAND

(*The Somaliland Protectorate*)

In 1884 a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland a region where the coast is divided between Great Britain France and Italy while the interior is subject to Abyssinia and forming the north-eastern horn of the African continent The British Protectorate contains about 68,000 sq miles The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Muhammadan people is estimated at 300 000 The boundaries are defined by treaties with Abyssinia, France 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 Protectorate's garrison is now confined to a Camel Corps, 400 strong,

* Exclusive of allowances † Members of Council

the Dervish power having been finally broken in 1920 The chief products of Somaliland are cattle sheep, goats, hides, skins and gum There is wireless communication with Aden The Protectorate was transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905

	1917–18	1918–19.	1919 20
Total imports	£304,480	£347,543	£503,213
Total exports	239,444	240,257	231,011

Governor and Comm in Chief, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Archer, K C M G *£1,800
Officer comm'g troops, Col G H Summers, C M G
Secretary to the Administration D J Jardine, O B E 800
District Commissioners, Maj A S Lawrance Capt J L Berne, O B E , Capt A Gibb, R R H Jebb, O B E Maj A Rayne O B E , M C , I D Butler each *£400 to 700
Treasurer, C Wilkins 700
Commdt of Police Lt Col G R Bread ing, D S O 700
Senior Medical Officer, F E Whitehead 800
Chief of Customs, H M O Byrne 700
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, (vacant) 600
Director of Public Works, L H Mac naghten 700
Commdt Camel Corps, Lt Col C A L Howard, D S O 800

Principal towns, Berbera, Bulhar and Zeyla

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION

High Commissioner for South Africa Major General H R H Prince Arthur of Connaught, K G , K T , G C M G G C V O , C B , A D C (also receives £10 000 as Governor General of the Union of South Africa) £3 000
Imperial Secretary and Accountant H J Stanley, C M G 1 700
Asst Imperial Secretary, C I O B Dutton 900
Chief Clerk, Shirley Eales £650 to 750
Resident Commissioner, Southern and Northern Rhodesia C D Douglas Jones C M G 1 800
Private Secretary, C Dalby

The High Commission—The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly combined with the Governorship of Cape Colony was by a Commission issued in 1900 vested in Lord Milner by a similar Commission issued in 1905 in Lord Selborne, since 1910 it has been vested by a separate commission in the successive holders of the office of Governor General of the Union of South Africa The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland, and he exercises the control provided by Order in Council over the Administration of the British South Africa Company in Southern and Northern Rhodesia The Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898, and the Northern Rhodesia Order in Council 1911 provide respectively for a control by the High Commissioner over legislation, important appointments, and Native Affairs in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, who is paid from Imperial funds and acts as the local representative of the High Commissioner and the Imperial Government

* Inclusive of allowances

BASUTOLAND

(The Territory of Basutoland)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, bounded North and West by Orange Free State, East by Natal, and South by Cape Colony, with an area of 11,716 square miles The Census of 1911 showed 403,111 natives and 1,396 whites

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa and the abundant grass enables the Basuto to rear immense herds of cattle The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged

The 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 is derived from Customs, native tax, Post-office, and licences Telegraph offices have been opened at Leribe Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Morija, Mafeteng Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek There are 390 native schools with over 30 000 native scholars on the roll a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission, there are also 7 white schools with 133 pupils The amount spent on education in 1919 20 was £23 862 The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware and groceries

	1917 18	1918-19	1919 20
Revenue	£175 029	£191,428	£199 885
Expenditure	173 198	180 881	202,441

CAPITAL Maseru Pop 1 300 (200 whites)

Resident Commissioner Lt Col E C F Galloway C M G £1 500
Deputy Resident Commissioner J P Murray 888
Government Secretary R M B Smith 770
Financial Secretary T A Williams 650
Assistant Commissioners —
Mafeteng (vacant) 650
Mohale's Hoek A I Bond 670
Leribe E D Urban Blyth 800
Quthing E H Cole 670
Qacha's Nek J H Sims 590
Maseru F Bocord 650
Berea, L Griffith 670
Chief Veterinary Officer F A Verney 700
Director of Public Works H W Gibson 700
Director of Education F H Dutton M A 640
Prin Med Officer Edward Charles Long 800
Supt Leper Settlement F Tenner 650
Cont of Stores, Stephen Bernard Dutton 500
Agricultural Officer, I Wachel 350
Auditor, Alexander Warren 466
Chief Clerk in H C Office Shirley Eales 690
Chief Clerk and Registrar, and Master of Court, E G Dutton 515
Accounting Clerk, R E Goodman 420
Staff Officer of Police, D W How 438

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.

BECHUANALAND.

(The Bechuanaland Protectorate.)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambesi.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north-east by Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 400 miles long and 450 mile shroad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles. The population at the Census of May 7, 1911, was 125,350, of whom 1,692 were whites.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kaffir corn, mealies, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown, and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 323,911 at the Census of 1911. Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Khama (Bamangwato), of Linchwe (Bakgatla), of Sebele II. (Bakwena), of Tshosa (Bangwaketsi), of Seboko Mokgosi (Bamalete), and of Mathibe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, *viâ* Gaberones and Francistown, to Bulawayoand Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatsi, Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the Chief (Khama) and all his people moved a few years ago from Palapye The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

	1916 17.	1917 18	1918-19.
Revenue	£69,348	£71,469	£80.282
Expenditure	65.077	67,439	76,726

Resident Commissioner, J. C. Macgregor, C.M.G.	1,500
Govt. Sec. and Asst. Commissioner, Southern Protectorate, J. Ellenberger (*and allowance* £100)	900
Master of Resident Commissioner's Court and Registrar of Deeds, Vernon Eason...	630
Assist. Com. and Magistrate in Northern Protectorate, Lt.-Col. R. M. Daniel (*and allowance* £200)	500
Resident Magistrate, Ngamiland, A. G. Stigand	700
Do., Gaberones, E. O. Butler	520
Do., Kanye, Myles Williams	520
P.M.O., D. M. MacRae, M.B.....	700
Chief Veterinary Officer, W. H. Chase, F.R.C.V.S.	700

RHODESIA.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

Board of Directors:—Rochfort Maguire; P. Lyttelton Gell; Hon. Sir Lewis Michell, C.V.O.; Sir Henry Birchenough, K.C.M.G.; The Marquess of Winchester; Sir Otto Beit, K.C.M.G.; H. Wilson Fox, M.P.; Baron E B. d'Erlanger; D. O. Malcolm; Brig.-Gen. Hon. E. Baring, C.V.O., C.B.E.; The Duke of Abercorn; Maj. P. S. Inskipp, O.B.E.

Secretary, A. P. Millar.

Asst. Sec., H. Price Powell.

Registrar, R. C. Bolton.

Chief Accountant, P. J. Baird, A.C.A.

Head Office, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2.

Emigration and Information Office, 138 Strand, W.C. 2.

Capetown Agency, Local Secretary, F. B. Philip, Rhodes Buildings, Cape Town.

Commercial Representative in South Africa (Salisbury), W. Olive.

Director of Land Settlement, F. W. Inskipp, Salisbury.

Administrators, Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury), Sir Drummond Chaplin, K.C.M.G.; *Northern Rhodesia* (Livingstone), Sir Lawrence Wallace, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Resident Commissioner for Southern and Northern Rhodesia, C. Douglas Jones, C.M.G., Salisbury.

Commandant General Rhodesian Forces, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. H. M. Edwards, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Sq m.	Pop
Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury)	149,000	788,500
Northern Rhodesia (Livingstone)	291,000	941,335

The total area of Rhodesia is about 440,000 square miles, the total population being estimated at 1,729,835 in 1919. The territory is named after *Cecil Rhodes*, the founder of the British South Africa Company, and extends from Lake Tanganyika and the Congo watershed in the north, to the Limpopo River in the south.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The main arteries of communication are the Rhodesia and the Mashonaland Railways. The former is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *viâ* Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,362 miles. A line connecting Bulawayo with Salisbury (301 miles) was completed in Oct. 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and is continued by the Biera Railway Companies to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a total distance of 374 miles. The section from Bulawayo *viâ* the Wankie coalfields to the Victoria Falls (282 miles) was completed in June, 1904. The line crosses the Zambesi at the Victoria Falls, traverses Northern Rhodesia, and crossing the border (507 miles), extends a further 450 miles *viâ* Kambove to Bukania, in the Belgian Congo State. A branch line of standaid gauge (3 ft. 6 in.) runs from Salisbury to the Eldorado mine (78 miles), and has been extended to Sinoia (4 miles). A standard-gauge line leaves the Eldorado branch at Mt. Hampden Junction (13 miles from Salisbury) for the Shamva mines (73 miles). A line connects Gwelo with Selukwe (24 miles); another runs from Bulawayo *viâ* Gwanda to West Nicholson (104 miles), opening up the mining district to the south-east; another connects Bulawayo with the Matopo Hills, where the founder of Rhodesia and Sir Starr Jameson are buried, and a branch line from Gwelo to Umvuma has been extended to Victoria (123 miles).

Telegraphs.—*The African Transcontinental Telegraph Line* ("Cape to Cairo") has been constructed as far as Ujiji in East Africa, about 3,250 miles from the Cape.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Area and Population.—The total area is 149,000 square miles, and the estimated population (1919) 788,500, of whom 38,300 are Europeans. The native population is estimated at 750,000, with 4,000 Asiatics and other coloured persons, including those of mixed race.

Constitution.—Southern Rhodesia is administered by the Company under the Charter of 1889, amplified from time to time by Orders in Council. The Administrator is advised by an Executive Council consisting of the Resident Commissioner and not less than three members, appointed by the Company with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. There is a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner (*ex officio*), and 19 members, of whom six are nominated by the Company with approval of Secretary of State, and 13 are elected by the registered voters. A Supplemental Charter was issued on March 13, 1915, giving effect to the arrangement to which the Directors of the Company had agreed to render possible the establishment of Responsible Government in Southern Rhodesia, should the Legislative Council desire it, and should H.M. Government concur at some date other than that the Charter permits.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10, 1891, were adopted for Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable. Subsequent legislation has been by proclamation of the High Commissioner and by ordinances passed by the Legislative Council. Municipal self-government has been established in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, and Gatooma.

Industrial Progress.—Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold-workers. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation, and for the cultivation of European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to tobacco and the indigenous products of the country. The local breeds of cattle are constantly restocked by importation of pedigree stock.

The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to December 31, 1919, was of the value of £45,227,791. The output for the year ended December 31, 1917, was valued at £3,495,391. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome iron, asbestos, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities.

Administrative revenue, 1919–20	£1,050,379
Administrative expenditure, 1919–20	1,309,807
Imports, 1919	4,500,982
Exports, 1919	4,432,152
Imports from U.K., 1919	1,309,807
Exports to U.K., 1919	525,935

SALISBURY, the seat of government, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, 4,880 ft. above sea-level (white population, census, 1911, 3,979). BULAWAYO, the largest town in Matabeleland, 4,460 ft. above the sea-level, had a white population of about 4,800 in 1916.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

This territory, a large portion of which was first opened to British influence by David Livingstone, is partly occupied by the native tribes living under their own chiefs, but large tracts are being opened up for European settlement. Over 1,000,000 acres of land are under settlement by white farmers, whose operations are chiefly stock-raising; over 50,000 head of cattle are being grazed by them. Extensive mineral deposits, copper in particular, have been discovered. Indigenous rubber is found in large areas. The country is well timbered, and well watered by the Zambesi and Kafue rivers and their affluents. There are large herds of native cattle (310,208 in 1919). Game is also abundant.

The total area is about 291,000 sq. miles, and the population was estimated in 1919 at 941,335, of whom 2,932 are Europeans.

Administrative revenue, 1919.....	£149,792
Administrative expenditure, 1919	215,288

SWAZILAND.

(The Swaziland Protectorate.)

Swaziland (called by the natives Kwa Ngwane) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and the Portuguese province of Mozambique (Delagoa Bay). By the Convention of 1894, Swaziland was placed under the administration of, but not incorporated with, the South African Republic; the British Government now controls the Territory. The total area is 6,678 square miles, and the estimated population 111,700, of whom 1,700 are whites, the remainder being Ama-Swazi Bantus (or Swazis). Swaziland is divi-ible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. Except in the Low Veld the country is well watered and healthy.

A Special Court having the full jurisdiction of a Supreme Court, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners having a restricted jurisdiction, have been established. Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in civil disputes between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. The Paramount Chief, Sobhuza, son of the late Paramount Chief Bunu, is about 21 years of age, and the regency is in the hands of his grandmother, Labotsibeni, widow of Mbandeni.

The numerous mineral and land concessions and monopolies granted by Mbandeni, of which many of the latter carried exemption from Customs dues or invested private individuals with powers properly exercisable by the Crown, rendered satisfactory government difficult. A Commission was therefore appointed under Proclamation to inquire into these concess ons and monopolies, and those conferring exclusive rights have been expropriated, compensation being made out of loans raised for the purpose. The Commission also determined the validity and extent of all concessions, and the agricultural and grazing rights of the natives have been fully safeguarded. A general survey of the country took place in connexion with the work of the Concessions Commission and the Special Commissioner.

The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching on a large scale has been commenced by several companies. There were

about 280 000 head of cattle in the Territory at the end of March, 1920

In the winter season between 250 000 and 300,000 sheep are brought to Swaziland for grazing from the high table lands of the Eastern Transvaal The agricultural products are tobacco maize (the staple product) millet pumpkins ground nuts beans, and sweet potatoes grown in insufficient quantities to meet local requirements Most of the sub tropical fruits can be grown with success Large areas of land are suitable for growing cotton coffee and tea The country possesses considerable mineral wealth including gold tin coal and copper During the year ended March 31 1920 449 tons of cassiterite tin valued at £66 676 were exported A few gold mines were being worked on a small scale but these have had to close temporarily owing to the war

Mbabane the headquarters of the Administration is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4 000 feet At each of the district headquarters—Hlatikulu Stegi and Piggs Peak—there is a small number of Europeans in the vicinity of the station likewise at Bremersdorp the old head quarters of the Territory There are eleven schools for Europeans at various centres and the Government has established a school for natives at Zombode the kraal of the Regent at which until recently the young Paramount Chief (Sobhuza) attended There is also a school for coloured children Grants are also made to the various native purposes

There is a tri weekly communication by motor car between Mbabane and Carolina (82 miles) and between Mbabane and Bremersdorp (23 miles) Elsewhere the communication is by cart or runners There are 14 post offices, and a telegraph office at Mbabane Piggs Peak Bremersdorp and Ezulweni

	1917 18	1918 19	1919-20
Revenue	£70 796	£73 342	£91 801
Expenditure	70 055	82,005	87,097

CAPITAL Mbabane

Resident Commissioner De S M G Honey C M G
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary B Nicholson D S O M C

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

The whole of the Malay Peninsula from the southern boundary of Siam to the Strait of Singapore is with in the British sphere the administrative groups being the *Straits Settlements* (Singapore Penang Malacca Labuan Cocos Islands, and Christmas Island) the *Federated Malay States* (Perak Selangor Negri Sembilan and Pahang) the *Feudatory Malay States* (Kelantan Trengganu Kedah Perlis or Palit, and Brunei) and the Protected *State of Johore*

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements consist of the island of Singapore (with its dependencies) Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings) Malacca the Cocos or Keeling Islands Christmas Island, and Labuan These Settlements have an entire area of about 1 600 square miles with a population (1921) of 714,069.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Council of 10 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 respectively The Resident Councillor of Penang has a seat 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 four puisne judges and constitutes also a court of appeal from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases viz to the Privy Council The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty There are also in each Settlement district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction and the usual police magistrates and coroners courts

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year and foliage is perennial The rainfall in 1914 amounted in Singapore to 85 84 inches in Penang to 89 54 inches and in Malacca to 84 17 inches

The railway from Singapore to Bankok was opened for passenger traffic in July 1918

The exports comprise—gutta percha gambier, pepper india rubber horns hides canes, para rubber shells sago tapioca spices dye stuffs (cutch), copra rattans coffee, gums tin preserved pineapples &c

The chief imports are rice sugar, cotton piece goods opium petroleum and coal

	1918	1919
Public revenue	$23 262,015	$34 108,465
Public expenditure	15 566,145	34,901,234
Publ Debt (Dec 31)	£6 913,352 ($62 729 500	£6 913,352† $65 327 600‡
*Imports	$699,581 272	$884 705 757§
*Exports	616 475 240	874,766,230§
Imports from U K	£6 197 995	£6 882,724
Exports to U K	10,815 006	75 845,869

Governor and Commander in Chief H E Sir Laurence Nunns Guillemard K C B. £5 500
Coming Troops Maj Gen Sir D H Ridout K B E C M G R F
Colonial Secretary F S James C M G 1,500
Res Councillor of Penang, G A Hall $9 600
Do Malacca L F P Wolferstan £800 to £1,000
Chief Justice (vacant) 2 000
Attorney General Sir W Murison 1 500
Treasurer A M Pountney 1,200
Colonial Engineer, Hon F J Pigott £1 050 to 1 200
Puisne Judges L M Woodward 1 300
Do P J Sproule 1 200
Do F C A Barnett Lennard 1 200
Do M H Whitley 1 200
Auditor Genel F A S McClelland £800 to 1 000
Solicitor General G G Seth £800 to 1,000
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils E C H Wolff £800 to 1 000
and Asst Col Sec G G Wilson £650 to 750
Insp Gen of Police, Capt A R Chancellor 1,200
District Judges (Singapore) W Ian Carter (*actg*), £1 000, P F David £800 to £1 000 (*Penang*), R. D Acton £800 to 1,000
Princ. Civil Med Off, S H R Lucy M D £1,050 to 1,200
Registrar of Companies and Official Assignee C J Saunders £1 050 to 1,200
Master Attendant, Comm. B A Cator R N £750 to 900

All salaries are stated exclusive of allowances.

* Exclusive of bullion and specie
† 3½ per cent. S S Inscribed Stock
‡ 6 per cent. S.S War Loan Bonds.
§ Inclusive of bullion and specie for second half year

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width, its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles, it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 217 square miles. It was first occupied in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 16 N. and long. 103° 53 E., with 303 321 inhabitants in 1911. The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. The railway from Singapore to Bangkok was to be open for passenger traffic on July 1 1918.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1919, exclusive of native craft was 11,245 with a tonnage of 14 088,775. The total for the whole colony was 16,578, with a tonnage of 18,885 183. The total native craft entered and cleared at all four ports Singapore, Penang Malacca Labuan during the same year was 63 770 (tonnage, 2,566,091). The harbour, in the extent of its shipping is one of the greatest ports in the world being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East the North of Australia and the Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of $29,000 000. The King's Dock (opened in 1913) is the largest east of Suez being 879 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 34 feet deep, its cost was $3 500 000.

Singapore is a free port, no duties are levied upon anything except opium, tobacco, spirits wines beer, and petroleum consumed in the colony. The trade returns aggregate for 1919 (including inter settlement trade) amounted to $1,498 966 248 (including the value of bullion and specie for the last half of the year only) the value of exported tin being $72,426,990.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north west coast of Borneo in 5° 16' N lat and 155° 15 E long., and forms part of the Settlement of Singapore. Its area is about 28 square miles and its population is 6,546. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846 being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour. The exports consist of coal, cloth, rice sago, earthenware brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south east is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island. Imports (1919), $2,110,246, exports, $1 639 314.

Resident, J. W. Goldthorp.

The Cocos Keeling Islands are a group of about 20 small islands about 700 miles south west of Sumatra, and form part of the Settlement of Singapore. The population is about 700, and the island exports about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Direction Island.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the Indian Ocean about 200 miles south west of Java, and 700 miles east of the Cocos Keeling Islands, has an area of about 56 square miles and a population of about 1 500. A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1919 was 81 197 tons.

PENANG is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (population 1911 141,559), on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital and the strip of mainland opposite known as Province Wellesley (population 1911, 128 978) and the Dindings. Penang Island about 15 miles long and 9 broad is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat 5° 28 N., long 100 21' E. and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory Kedah. Area 108 square miles. At the time it was founded Penang was the only British settlement in further India now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1919 (including inter settlement trade) amounted to $389,043,436 the export of tin from the port being $57,374,408 in 1919.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kedah in 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, spices, tapioca, and rubber plantations.

The Dindings Territory (area 183 square miles population in 1911, 7,466) is at present little developed, but it contains what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor. The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest) and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Perak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

MALACCA, the largest of the Settlements situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang and about 110 miles to the N.W. of Singapore comprises an area of about 720 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 British, and retained till 1818 when it was restored to the Dutch, it finally became a British possession in pursuance of the treaty with Holland March 17, 1824 being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra. The population in 1911 was 124,082.

Aggregate trade, 1910 $90,546 471
(Including para rubber $55 359 777 exported in 1919.)

Singapore distant 8,700 miles, transit, 22 days.
Penang, 20 days, and Malacca, 23 days.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY formerly "German East Africa" was attacked by British and South African forces and conquered in 1918, the German forces surrendering near Abercorn in North-east Rhodesia on Nov. 23, 1918. Civil Administration was established *pari passu* with the conquest of the territory, and the whole Colony passed under the effective control of the present Administration at the beginning of 1919.

The country is now divided between the

British and Belgians, the Belgian sphere of occupation including the provinces of *Ruanda* and *Urundi*, bordering on Lake Tanganyika, with headquarters at Kigali

Tanganyika Territory has a coast line of about 600 miles and an estimated area of 384,180 square miles The Sultan of Zanzibar's rights over the narrow strip of coast territory were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks The coast line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma River

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, and was enumerated for the whole area (Jan 1, 1913) at 7,659,898, the coloured population (other than native) being 14,898. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule The total white population was 5,356 in 1913 The native population in the British area is about 3,500,000

Education is not compulsory In 1913 there were 109 Government schools, including four for handicrafts, with 18 European and 159 native teachers and 6,177 pupils Five Protestant and three Roman Catholic missionary societies had schools with 108,551 pupils

Near the coast are forests of mangrove cocopalm, baobab, tamarind, &c, and in the higher regions the acacia, cotton tree, sycamore, banian and other trees, the area of Government forests being 652,067 acres There are a number of plantations of coco palms, coffee (on the higher lands), caoutchouc, sugar, cotton, cardamum and cinchona, while fibre plants (especially sisal) are successfully cultivated In 1912 there were 43,617 cattle, 41,647 sheep and goats in the possession of Europeans, and 3,950,250 cattle and 6 398,300 sheep and goats in the possession of natives Minerals known to exist within the Protectorate are coal, iron lead, copper, mica, and salt Agates, topaz, moonstones, tourmalin, and quartz crystals are found, and garnets in large quantities

The revenue of German East Africa for the year 1914 was put at £825 500, and the expenditure £1,188 500, and the Tanganyika Territory estimates for 1920–21 are Revenue (Ordinary), £671,620, extraordinary (grant in aid), £330,000, total, £1,001,620, expenditure £1,111,809 The imports in 1918 1919 were valued at £1,018 000, and in 1919 20 at £1,158,000, the exports were valued at £700 000 in 1918 19, and at £1,426 000 in 1919–20 The chief exports in 1919 20 were Sisal (16,744 tons, £436,000) cotton (1,629,851 lb, £62,000), hides (78,890 cwt, £227 000), skins (4,897 cwt, £29,000), copra (106,625 cwt, £105 090), coffee (78,530 cwt, £187,000), ghee (11,051 cwt, £40,000) wax (5,481 cwt £24 000), ground nuts (16,485 cwt, £18,000), grain (231,624 cwt, £91,000), sim sim (33 076 cwt, £35,000), rubber (2,141 cwt, £6,000), and ivory (257 cwt, £13,000), the chief imports in 1919 20 were cotton piece goods (£554,000) rice (£51,000), other food stuffs (£149,000), kerosene (£39,000) cigarettes (£32,000) tobacco (£27 000), spirits, wine and beer (£55,000) The trade is chiefly with Zanzibar, British East Africa and India

The chief seaports are Dar es Salaam, Bagamoyo, Saadani, Pangani, Kilwa, Lindi, Mikindani and Tanga, but few of these are accessible to ocean-going vessels, though gradual improvements are being introduced Wide well kept roads (on some of which rest-houses and stores are provided) run all through the colony. There are two railway lines in the Protectorate—the Usambara railway from Tanga to New Moshi (220 miles), commenced in 1905 and completed in Feb., 1912, and the Central railway (780 miles), from Dar es-Salaam to Kigoma, completed in Feb, 1914 There are also Government coasting and lake steamers. Dar-es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with the coast towns, Zanzibar, Mombasa, and many inland centres There are 62 post offices and telegraph stations. Three Battalions of the King's African Rifles are stationed in Tanganyika Territory

In 1919 20, 59 steamers (exclusive of coastal boats) of 193,440 tons and 1792 vessels (dhows) of 46,157 tons entered the various ports from places beyond the territory

CAPITAL, Dar-es Salaam

Governor and Commander in Chief His Excellency Sir Horace Archer Byatt, K C M G (and £1 000 *Duty Allowance*)	£4,000
Private Secretary and A D C, Lieut L Tremellen	300
Chief Secretary A C Hollis, C M G, C B E	1,800
Assistant Sec, A E Stack, O B E	900
Chief Justice, Sir W M Carter C B F	2,000
Judges, G G Alexander (and one vacancy) each	1,200
Land Officer, R C Allen, C M G	1,200
Treasurer S S Davis, C M G	1,200
Attorney General, L H Elphinstone	1,500
Comptroller of Customs, C H Chambers	1,200
Principal Medical Officer, J B Davey .	1,200
Commissioner of Police, P F Browne	1,000
Director of Public Works, J E Selander	1,200
General Manager, Railways, Col G A P Maxwell D S O M V O, M C, R E	1,800
Director of Agriculture J S J McCall	1,200
Postmaster General, W T Storm	1,000
Conservator of Forests, D K S Grant	1,000
Game Warden, C F M Swynnerton	600
Custodian of Enemy Property, E Adams	1,050
Auditor, W E Knollys	1,000

TOGOLAND.

(*Joint Franco British Administration*)

The former German colony of *Togoland* was conquered by Franco British forces during the war of 1914–18, and its administration has been entrusted to France and Great Britain jointly by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers

Togoland is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between the (British) Gold Coast Colony and (French) Dahomey, and is bounded on the south by the Atlantic and on the north by (French) Upper Senegal Niger, and lies between 0° 15′ W.–2° E long and 6°–11° N lat at its extreme limits, the coast line being only 28 miles in extent (1° 14′–1° 38′ E long) The coast is fringed with lagoons, but for some 50 miles inland are undulating plains, which end in a plateau, about 1,000 feet in mean level, with Mount Agu (3,135 feet) and Mount Avaklu (3,250 feet) in the south west The country is watered by the Oti, which effects a confluence with the Volta at the western boundary of Togoland The area is 33,659 English square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000 The Christian element is small. Coffee, cocoa, cotton, maize, kola and other tropical products are abundantly cultivated, palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, cotton, maize, ground nuts, vegetable butter, fibre, indigo, kola nuts, ebony, and other forest products are exported (exports, 1919, £850,744). The imports (valued at £665,322 in 1919) are textiles, metals,

hardware and spirits. The revenue exceeds the expenditure and the colony is in a very flourishing condition. About 220 miles of railway are open, lines running from the capital to Anecho and to Misahöhe and Atakpame.

In 1916 the whole territory was divided into a *British Sphere* and a *French Sphere*.

The British Sphere consists of an area of about 10,200 sq. miles with an estimated population of 200,000. No portion of the coast is included in the British area. The sphere is administered by the Government of the Gold Coast.

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 60° 55′—61° 56′ W. long., and is about 69 miles in length by 54 in breadth with an area of 1,862 square miles (359,469 acres cultivated) and a population at the Census of 1911 of 333,552 (including Tobago). The estimated population on Dec. 31, 1918 was 381,309. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonised in 1588 by the Spaniards and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 67,874), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies with sewerage, electric lighting, tram and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 9,852), about 30 miles south of the capital, Princestown (pop. 4,497) and Arima (pop. 4,020). A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake near the village of La Brea, 120 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply. In 1918, 56,799 tons (£88,825) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, mineral oil, molasses, rum, copra, limes and coconuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1918) were sugar, 35,104 tons, value £821,068; rum, 145,035 gallons, value £89,590; molasses, 897,168 gallons, value £169,363; bitters, 25,960 gallons, value £25,960; cocoa, 58,638,562 lb., value £1,547,085; coconuts, 22,200,385, value £145,721; and copra, 5,231,991 lb., value £77,947. Coal is found in Manzanilla, and is indicated in other parts of the island. The petroleum industry has made considerable advance, boring operations being carried on by 12 different companies. There are 124 miles of railway open; electric lighting and tramway service and waterworks and sewage operations have been established. The island is crossed by the telegraph wire of the West India and Panama Company, by Government telegraph and private telephone wires. There is also wireless telegraphic communication between Trinidad and Tobago and between Trinidad and Demerara. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

OIL INDUSTRY.—The development of the oil fields is progressing satisfactorily. The number of Companies operating at the close of 1918 was twelve, and other substantial concerns are preparing to commence operations.

During 1918, 72,872,398 imperial gallons of crude oil were extracted, and of this 43,597,000 gallons were exported. Petrol, kerosene, and lubricating oil continue to be manufactured in local refineries: 2,741,622 imperial gallons of gallons of lubricating oil were exported in 1918.

	1916	1917	1918
Revenue	£1,064,596	£1,098,283	£1,172,900
Expenditure	1,018,136	1,097,696	1,184,258
Public debt	1,654,853	1,651,853	2,209,753
Imports	4,470,728	4,789,719	5,108,960
Exports	5,057,174	5,308,996	5,149,979

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 (Census 1911) of 23,587. 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 (pop. 729) and Plymouth (pop. 535).

Governor, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Sir John Robt. Chancellor, R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., £3,000
Private Secretary, W. de Verteuil
Colonial Secretary, T. A. V. Best, C.M.G., C.B.E., £1,350 to £1,500
Assistant Do., W. M. Gordon, £600 to £750
Attorney General, R. S. A. Warner, K.C., 1,300
Commdt. Loc. Ion. & Insp.-G. of Constabulary, &c., Col. G. H. Mair, V.D., 1,000
Auditor Gen., R. Gervase Bushe, C.M.G., 800
Chief Justice, Sir A. van W. Lucie-Smith, 1,600
Director of Public Works, Arch. G. Bell, C.M.G., M.I.C.E., 1,000
Solicitor General, L. H. Elphinstone, 750
First Puisne Judge, A. D. Russell, LL.D., £1,000 to 1,200
Second Puisne Judge, George Campbell Deane, £1,000 to 1,200
Crown Solicitor and Administrator General, A. D. O'Connor, 800
Collector of Customs, H. B. Walcott, C.M.G., 1,000
Registrar &c. Supreme Court, H. F. Gantteaume, 750
Conservator of Forests, C. S. Rogers, 500 to 700
Receiver General, Denis Slyne, C.B.E., 800
Protector of Immigrants, A. H. W. de Boissiere, 800
Postmaster Gen., A. E. C. Ross, 700
Surgeon General, L. H. Wise, 1,000
Director of Lands and Mines, (vacant), £1,000 to 1,200
Director of Education, H. H. Hancock, £800 to 1,0
Director of Agriculture (vacant), £900 to 1,0
General Manager of Railways, H. K. Marwood, £800 to 1,0
Principal Queen's Royal College, W. Burslem, 800
Commissioner District Court, C. P. David, K.C., 600
Superintendent of Prisons, P. L. Fraser, O.B.E., 500

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 66,000), transit 14 days to U.K., 8 days to U.S.A.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6′ S. and long. 12° 2′ W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Triśão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The population numbers about 100, and the inhabitants are said to be very long lived. The

principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in the north-west of the island. In spite of periods of distress the inhabitants refuse to leave the island for the Cape of Good Hope, to which they are attracted by offers of land

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length, the island is the resort of penguins and sea fowl

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ¾ m wide and rises in two peaks 960 and 1 105 ft above the sea level respectively The smaller islands Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle are little more than huge rocks Numbers of seals and sea elephants visit these islands

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez) in 40° 20 S and 9° 44′ W lies about 250 miles S S E of Tristan da Cunha The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816 The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits There is no permanent population

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group from which Government they were separated in 1848 In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica from the north west of which they are distant about 420 miles They have an area of about 170 square miles The population in 1911 was 5 615 of which the principal island Grand Turk contains 1 681 Salt is the principal industry of the islands and Sisal hemp and sponges are exported

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency assisted by a Legislative Board This Board has control of local finance and passes local ordinances subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes and is also a Court of Appeal

	1917	1918	1919
Revenue	£9 626	£8 691	£11 164
Expenditure	8 720	8 323	9 263
Total imports	34 930	39 276	38 343
Total exports	40 085	25 594	33 554

Commissioner and Acting Judge G White field Smith £700
Grand Turk *viâ* U S 13 days

UGANDA

(The Uganda Protectorate)

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890 and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East African Company In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories The present limits are approximately as follows —On the north, the Uganda Sudan boundary, on the east, a line drawn down the middle of Lake Rudolf, and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya and the eastern shores of Lake Victoria on the south, by Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa) and on the west, by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza, part of Lake Edward, the whole of Lake George, half of Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, part of Lake Rudolf, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule where the Egyptian Sudan commences Total area, 1 0 300 square miles including 16,377 square miles of water Owing to sleeping sickness the islands of Lake Victoria have been entirely depopulated and the inhabitants numbering about 20 000, settled on the mainland in fly free districts

With the exception of the Rudolf Province and the districts of Karamoja and Lobor, the whole Protectorate is now under direct administration, but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects The province of *Buganda* is recognised as a native kingdom under a *Kabaka* (H H Daudi Chwa grandson of the celebrated Mutesa) He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a *Lukiko*, or native assembly In Buganda (and in *Bunyoro*, *Ankole* and *Toro*, also ruled over by native 'Kings'), purely native matters are dealt with by the various *Lukikos*, but in serious cases there is an appeal to higher courts For Europeans and non natives justice is administered by His Majesty's Courts The principal British representative is the Governor who makes Ordinances for the administration of justice the raising of revenue and other purposes There are local and special courts of justice and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction In 1919 there were 2 601 criminal cases tried, 135 of which were cases of serious crime There is an armed constabulary force under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers There is also a volunteer reserve of Europeans

The total population of Uganda (year ended March 31 1920) is given as 2 962 550 composed as follows Natives, 2,957 075 Asiatics 4,528, Europeans 947 (including 306 females) Among the natives approximately 785 000 belong to the intelligent civilised Baganda a race converted to Christianity by British and French missionaries Educational work is undertaken by the various Missionary Societies who receive grants amounting to £2 225 towards scholarships, etc, for students and teachers About 170 000 natives speak Bantu languages there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river the rest of the natives belong to the Masai, Nilotic, and Sudanese groups

In 1918 19 total exports £1 247,457 1919–20, total exports £1,828 537 the import figures are now merged in those of Kenya The export trade, which is increasing is mainly in cotton, £1 209 663 in 1919–20 coffee, £161 714, chillies, £10 251 oil seeds £57 868 rubber, £25 992, ivory, £65 952 hides and skins £270 472 The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and India

	1917 18	1918 19	1919–20.
Revenue	£326 366	£351 834	£495.548
Expenditure	292 913	323,692	465,117

In 1919–20 the poll tax amounted to £247,372 and Customs to £90,849

The headquarters of the British administration is at ENTEBBE, the native capital of Buganda is at MENGO (Kampala). Nile steamers from Khartoum ply to Rejaf, which is about eight

day's march from Nimule, the Sudan port of the Lake Albert Marine Service. A regular steamer service is maintained by the *Uganda Railway Administration* between Kisumu the railway terminus, and Entebbe, Port Bell and Jinja, the principal Uganda ports on Lake Victoria. The Busoga Railway Marine, which, with the Busoga Railway, is controlled by the Uganda Railway deals with the traffic on Lake Kioga. There are two steamers and a large number of lighters on that waterway. An additional steamer and subsidiary craft ply on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba Nimule and Belgian port of Kasenye at the south of Lake Albert. The Busoga Railway of the same gauge as the Uganda Railway 62 miles in length runs from Jinga (on Lake Victoria) to Namasagali a point on the Nile below the rapids, and deals with the cotton output in the regions round Lake Kioga connecting that lake with Lake Victoria. There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala, 7¾ miles in length. There is a fleet of Government motor vans. The length of telegraph line in the Protectorate is (1919) 1,225 miles with 24 telegraph offices.

Governor and Commander in Chief His Excellency Sir Robert T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G. (1919) (and £1 000 *duty*)	£3 000
Chief Secretary, E. B. Jarvis, C.M.G.	1 300
Provincial Commrs. C. W. G. Eden, S. Browning, P. W. Cooper, O.B.E., A. H. Watson (£500 *duty*)	£800 to 1 000
Chief Justice Charles James Griffin	1 500
Puisne Judge F. Guthrie Smith	1 200
Attorney General A. Hogg	1 100
Principal Medical Officer C. A. Wiggins	1 200
Asst. Chief Secretary T. S. Thomas, C.B.E.	£800 to 900
Treasurer A. E. Booty	1 100
Dir. of Public Works C. V. A. Espeut	1 100
Director of Surveys and Land Office E. Richardson	1 100
Director of Agriculture S. Simpson	1 100
Director of Transport J. P. W. Russell	900
Commr. of Police Lt.-Col. C. Riddick	1 000
Geologist E. J. Wayland	800
Chief Veterinary Officer F. Hutchins	900
Chief Forestry Officer R. Eyffe	800

CAPITAL (Administrative Headquarters) Entebbe.

WEIHAIWEI

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on July 1, 1898 and lies in latitude 37 30 N. longitude 122 10 E. It is situated in the Chinese province of Shantung and comprises the island of Liu Kung all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast line with a total area of about 285 square miles and a population in 1911 of 147 177 in which are included 3 000 resident on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a zone which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian 122 40—an area of 1 500 square miles—within which Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications, station troops or take any other measures necessary for defensive purposes. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule, small.

The government is administered by a Commissioner. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the ports of Shanghai Hong Kong Chefoo, and Tientsin.

Commissioner Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G.
Judge of the High Court Hiram Parkes Wilkinson
Crown Advocate, Allan G. Mossop
Senior District Officer and Magistrate A. P. Blunt
Junior District Officer and Magistrate H. Jowett
Senior Medical Officer, W. M. Muat, M.B.
Financial Assistant & Chief Clerk P. D. Crawley
Inspectors of Police A. Whittaker, F. Jones, G. H. Jennings, W. R. Haller.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

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. The total area is 508 square miles with an estimated population (1920) of 180 182. 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. Each island retains its own institutions and in the Governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.

Governor and Commander in Chief Sir G. B. Haddon Smith, K.C.M.G.	£3 000
Private Secretary & A.D.C.	300
Auditor M. J. Flanagan	£440 to 550
Staff Officer (vacant)	

Transit about 14 days.

GRENADA

AND THE GRENADINES)

Grenada is situated between the parallel of 12 30 11 58 N. lat. and 61° 20–61 35 W. long. and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth. It is about 96 miles north of Trinidad 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area about 85 120 acres. Population (including some of the Grenadines) estimated at 74 490 in 1920. The country is mountainous and very picturesque and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498 and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile and cocoa spices rubber cotton coffee and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers. 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.

	1917–18	1918–19	1919–20*
Public revenue	£106 138	£110 387	£87 295
Expenditure	109 390	108 251	107 011
Public debt	183 460	192,280	206 070

	1917	1918	1919
Total imports	£353,976	£377 338	£438 110§
Total exports	£[illegible]1553	704,777	837 369§

* From April 1—December 31 1919 only, the Financial year now corresponding with the Calendar year.
§ January 1—December 31.

olonial Sec Herbert Ferguson £660 to 770
Treasurer, E. D Laborde, I S O £550 to 660
Chief Justice Sir Thos W Haycraft, B.A 1 100
Attorney General, N J Paterson K C 750
C lonial Surgeon, G W Paterson £660 to 770
Magistrate Southern District, John Stuart Martin 440
Magistrates T M Comissiong *E Dist*, T W S Gairaway, *W Dist*, each £385, H Allan Otway, *District Commr of Carriacou* £330 to 385
Postmaster C L Wilson £330 to 385
Chief of Police Maj O C Heidenstam (and quarters) £385 to 440

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 (1919) 7 606

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 a population (1919) of 54 989 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 (1919) are sugar cocoa lime juice molasses and syrup lime oil bay oil honey hides logwood and fuel The chief places are Castries the capital (pop 1911 6 266) and Soufriere (pop 2 300)

Port Castries one of the finest in the W I is a coaling depôt In 1919 258 steamers (tonnage 600 177) entered Port Castries

	1917 18	1918 19
Public revenue	£70 576	£73 284
Expenditure	81 234	77,916
Public debt	150 580	152 530
Total imports	416 968	368 123
Total exports	337,195	362,785

Administrator & Col Sec Lt Col W B Davidson Houston, C M G (and allowance £300) £1,000
Chief Justice Anthony De Freitas, O B E 700
Attorney General J Stanley Rae 500
Treasurer G D Mackie £350 to 400
Colonial Engineer, M A Murphy 500
Registrar, J E M Salmon 500
Magistrates, T A Drysdale, £400, A R Palmer 300
Chief of Police, Lt Col R Deane, O B E 400
Postmaster, S Okell 300
Inspector of Schools, A K Beauchamp 300

ST VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10′ N lat. and 61° 57′ W long, is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area with its dependencies, of 150 sq miles and a population (Dec. 31, 1919) of 53,210. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. 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 arrowroot, cotton, sugar, molasses rum cassava, cocoa coffee, and spices Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures Canadian flour, fish lumber &c Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose

CAPITAL Kingstown Population (1911), 4 300

	1916–17	1917 18	1918–19
Public revenue	£35 242	£37 535	£41 503
Expenditure	36 139	34 555	36 356
	1917	1918	1919
Total imports	£122 114	£134 699	£185 128
Total exports	104 397	195 205	153,892

Administrator and Colonial Sec R Pophan Lobb C M G (and £110 allowance) £880
Chief Justice and Vice Chan and Police Magistrate of 1st District Samuel Joyce Thomas 660
Attorney General N C Ruggles K C 440

ZANZIBAR

(The Zanzibar Protectorate)

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 Tungbi 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 and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1904 they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba a ten mile coast line from Wanga to Kipini the islands of Lamu Manda Patta and Siwa together with the port of Kismayu with a radius of 10 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 Governor and Commander in Chief in the East Africa Protectorate (*q v*) Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November 1890 On July 1 1913 the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office

By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba

As the centre of the Arab power Zanzibar from the beginning of the nineteenth century until quite recently dominated the trade of East Africa The island contributes comparatively little to the actual commerce of the world beyond a very considerable export of cloves, worth on an average £300,000 per annum but it serves as a 'gigantic go down' or storehouse for the whole East African coast where both imports and exports are received and distributed

Of late years the importance of Zanzibar as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has largely decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir coast Recent figures however, tend to indicate that the island, in spite of losing the main transhipment trade, will continue, from the very fact of its geographical position, to retain control of the local trade—of that portion of the trade which goes to small towns up and down the adjacent mainland coast

The principal imports are piece goods ivory,

copra groceries, rice and coal, the exports are ivory, cloves, copra, hides, gum-copal, and many minor articles

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 direct communication with the United Kingdom by the Union Castle and Ellerman Harrison Lines and also a monthly cargo service by the British India Steam Navigation Company There are through steamers to and from Europe of the Messageries Maritimes Marittima Italiana and Portuguese Government Line and a bi-weekly service to and from Bombay

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 and Pemba (Census of 1910) was 198 914 the area of the former 640 square miles and of the latter 380 square miles

The number of ocean going steamers which entered the port in 1919 was British 74 French 11, Norwegian 5 others 14 the total tonnage being 440 737 and 4 714 dhows (82 334 tons) entered the port in 1919

Trade of the *Port of Zanzibar* in 1919 —

Country	Imports from	Exports to
	£	
British India	480,969	
U K	492 791	
France	4,934	
South Africa	44,132	
Netherlands	14,100	
U S A	41 129	
Kenya	150,975	

	1918	1919
Imports	£2 366 390	£1 934 169
Exports	2 133 597	2 444 011
Imports from U K	839,603	492 791
Exports to U K	12 677	378 254

Sultan H H Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub K C M G, K B E, *succeeded* his brother in law Dec 9, 1911

High Commissioner Maj Gen Sir Edward Northey K C M G C B (1919) (*Governor Kenya*)

British Resident Maj Francis Barlow Pearce C M G £1 500

Chief Secretary J H Sinclair C M G C B E 1 200

Judge of H B M Court J S Tomlinson 1 300

Director of Agriculture, F C McClellan C M G

Zanzibar is distant 6 850 miles transit 20 days

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Year ended June 30	Imports from U K			Imports from U K				Exports of exports to U K
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	P c on free	
	$	$	$	$	$	$		$
1899	505 668 925	6 109 780	511 778 705	36 307 008	82 181 209	118 488 217	30 64	393 290 488
1900	527 784 340	6 035 205	533 819,545	52 804 130	106 778 271	159 582 401	33 06	374 237 144
1901	624,216,404	6,960,753	631,177 157	50 858 704	92 529 797	143 388 501	35 47	487 788 656
1902	542 001 128	6,547 349	548,548 477	55 792,250	109 954 310	165 746 560	33 67	382 801 917
1903	516,986,416	7 276,246	524 262 656	58,727 562	131 294 096	190 021,658	30 91	334 240 998
1904	530,849,224	6,491,375	537,340,599	57,109,521	108 675 847	165 785,368	34 45	371 555 231
1905	518,105,398	5,291,454	523,396,852	61 705 743	114 106 175	175 811 918	35 10	347 584 934
1906	578,023 505	5,066,618	583,090,123	77,073,161	132 056 276	210,029,437	36 70	373 060 686
1907	602,132,813	5,650,442	607,783,255	90 846,161	155 265 886	246,112,047	36 91	361,671 208
1908	574,439,726	6,223,796	580,663,522	65,609 474	124 746 001	190,355,475	34 47	390 308,047
1909	509,676,577	4,950,788	514,627,365	74,070,752	134 542 006	208,612 758	35 51	306 014 607
1910	496,077,726	9,475,145	505,552,871	116,533,119	154 496,653	271,029,772	43 00	234 523 099
1911	567,813,119	8,800,855	576,613,974	122,726 434	138 562,672	261,289,106	46 97	315 [illegible]24 868
1912	558,964,832	5,407,354	564,372,186	137,132,816	135 807,884	272,940 700	50 24	291 431 426
1913	542,554,127	4,443,784	546,997,911	147,625,214	104,844,023	252,469 237	58 47	294 [illegible]28 674
1914	545,060,138	3 581,261	548,641,399	161,488 084	132,173,220	293 661,304	54 99	254 980 098
1915	901,963,649	9,831,305	911,794,954	142,687 565	113,664 110	256 351,675	55 66	655 443 279
1916	1,520,930,516	5,754,585	1,526,685,101	181,674,395	126 768 828	308 443 223	58 90	1,218 211 879
1917	2,041,165,774	5 646 904	2,046,812,678	170,704,005	136,970,848	307,674 853	55 48	1 860 461 769
1918			1,995,863,000			190,082,000		1 805 781,000
1919			2,149,250,000			157,108 000		1,992,142,000
1920			2,151,336,000			524,020 000		1 687 318,000

The United States.

(The United States of America.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Gross Area, 1910 (sq. miles).	Population. Census 1910.	Census 1900.
United States	*3,026,789	91,972,266	75,994,575
Alaska	590,884	64,356	63,592
Guam	210	†11,635	—
Hawaii	6,449	191,909	154,001
Panama Canal Zone .	436	†56,481	—
Philippines	115,026	†8,276,802	†7,360,551
Porto Rico	3,435	1,118.012	†962,019
Samoa	77	†7,050	†5,840
Military, &c.. abroad		55,608	91,219
Total	3,743,306	‡101,754,119	84,631.797

* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,973,890. † Estimated

‡ The population of the Continental United States on June 1, 1920, was 105 683 108.

Increase of the People—(*Continental U.S. only*).

Year Cens	Total Pop		Increase over Preceding Census	Decennial Immigran
1850	19,553,068	3,638,808	23,191,876	6.122,423	1 713.251
1860	26,922,537	4,520,784	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,511,060
1870	33,589,377	4,968,994	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,377,279
1880	43,402,970	6,752,813	50,155 783	11,597,412	2,812 191
1890	55,101,258	7,846,456	62,947.714	12,791,931	5 256,613
1900	66,809,196	9,185,379	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687 564
1910	81,731,957	10,240,309	91,972.266	15,977,691	8.795,386

IMMIGRATION.

Statistics concerning the arrival of aliens are available for nearly a century, but the Government exhibits little interest in those who leave its shores. From 1790–1917 33,198 353 alien passengers arrived in the U.S. The following figures (from the *Statistical Abstract*) show the number of arrivals at certain periods from 1820–1918:—

Ye.	Immigrants.	Ye.	Immigrants.
1820	8,385	1910	1,041,570
1840	84,066	1911	878,587
1850	369,980	1912	838,172
1860	133,143	1913	
1870	387,203	1914	1,218
1880	457,257	1915	326,700
1890	455,302	1916	298,826
1900	488,572	1917	295,403
1905	1.026,499	1918	110,618

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In addition to adultery and cruelty of the husband or adultery of the wife, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment for felony are qualifying offences.

	Divorces Granted. Total.	To Wife	To Husband	Total.
1887	483,069	18,190	9,729	27,919
1892	577,870	24,002	12,577	36,579
1897	622,350	29,934	14.765	44.699
1902	746,733	41,424	20,056	61,480
1903	786,132	43,604	21,321	64,925
1904	781,145	44,010	22,189	66,199
1905	804,787	45,756	22,220	67.976
1906	853,290	48,607	23,455	72,062

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

There are no complete statistics of Births or Deaths. The former are practically ignored, while the latter are reported only in the "Registration Area," which covers little more than half the United States. The following table shows the Deaths recorded in the *Registration* Area for the decade 1907–1916:—

Year	Deaths (Reg. Area).	Year.	Deaths (Reg. Area.)
1907	687,034	1912	838,251
1908	691,574	1913	890,843
1909	732,538	1914	898,053
1910	805,422	1915	909,255
1911	839,284	1916	1,001,921

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF U.S.

(CENSUS OF 1910.)

Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
Austria	1 174,973	Denmark	181 649	Italy	1,343,125	Spain	22 108
Belgium	49,400	England	877 719	Japan	67 744	Sweden	655 207
Canada—		France	117,418	Mexico	221,915	Switzerland	124 848
French	385,083	Germany	2,501 333	Norway	403 877	Turkey in Asia	59,729
Other	819,554	Greece	101,282	Portugal	59 360	Turkey in Europe	32 230
China	56,756	Holland	120 063	Russia and Finland	1 732 462	Wales	82 488
Cuba and other West Indies	47,635	Hungary	495 609			Other Countries	158 992
		Ireland	1 352 251	Scotland	261,076		
						Total	13,515,886

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Republic occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25° 49° North and longitude 67°-124° 30′ West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line on both oceans has an estimated length of about 15,610 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes and 5 744 on the Gulf of Mexico. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, 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 River. 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

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 table land, 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 civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium, the non-metallic minerals including immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphate rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver), while precious stones are worked in great variety, including the turquoise, sapphire, tourmaline, and garnet.

HISTORY

EARLY COLONISATION.—A natural factor, the great expanse of ocean which divides the American continent from Asia, has saved America from *Asiatic* domination, and it required many centuries of progress before the *European* adventurer dared to attempt the passage of the narrower Atlantic. The aboriginal inhabitants were comparatively few in number, and being generally backward in development, except in Mexico, have left few permanent traces of their presence.

Although *Columbus* discovered America in the fifteenth century (Oct. 12, 1492), American history may be said to commence with the colonising expeditions from Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. No definite European settlement was attempted until the last quarter of the sixteenth century, when England, Holland, Sweden, France, and Spain made determined efforts to bring into account the potential wealth of the newly discovered continent. Of these nationalities the English secured a paramount

influence, through their natural aptitude for colonisation, which continues to distinguish that race (and in a greater degree the Scotch) amongst the nations of Europe In the seventeenth century a chartered company founded *Jamestown* (1607), and many Royalist settlements were established in the district which had been named *Virginia*, after Queen Elizabeth, in the previous century. But step by step with the Church and Royalist foundations in the South a similar series of Puritan and Separatist centres was established in the North The small band of "Pilgrim Fathers" in their 180-ton *Mayflower*, from Southampton, England, to Plymouth, Massachusetts (1620), was soon followed by a stream of well-to-do merchants from Boston, Lincolnshire, and other east coast English towns, and *New England* became rapidly prosperous Between these two settlements the Dutch had established themselves in *New Netherlands* (1621), and the Swedes in *New Sweden* (1638) Other English foundations were *Maryland* (1632), *Carolina* (1663), *New York* (1664), *New Jersey* (1665), and *Pennsylvania* (1681) From that date Continental enterprise may be said to have ceased for half a century, and *Georgia* (1732) was the last of the English settlements

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—A continuous struggle was waged between the English and French settlements in America, but until the *War* of 1754–1763 little part was taken by Great Britain in the actual campaigns The issue of this war decided the fate of America It secured the possession of the Pacific coast for the inhabitants of the Atlantic slope, and roused the interests of the British Government in the possibilities of its American colonies The Home Government endeavoured to recover from the colonies part of the cost of the war by which their existence had been secured, but "taxation without representation was bitterly resented In December, 1773 some English ships laden with tea arrived in the harbour of Boston, where a non-importation agreement was strictly enforced A band of colonists, disguised as Indians, boarded the vessels and threw their contents into the sea This *Boston Tea Party* of December 16, 1773, remains as an outstanding incident in the quarrel between America and Great Britain In spite of the counsels of Chatham the King persisted in repressive measures, generally with inadequate forces and at inopportune moments. The colonists resisted in arms and bloodshed ensued at the first engagement at *Lexington*, April 19, 1775, and continued until the *Capitulation of Yorktown*, October 19, 1781, when *Lord Cornwallis* surrendered with the whole of his forces to *General Washington*. When peace was concluded, Sept 3, 1783, between America and Great Britain, no vestige of territory over which the dispute had raged remained under British rule

The Declaration of Independence On July 4, 1776, the delegates of the various American colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence * "*We, the representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States*" This Declaration was at length acknowledged by Great Britain, and the United States of America from this beginning has become one of the greatest Powers of the world. The Declaration of Independence was followed by the framing of a *Constitution*, which was ratified in 1787 to 1790 by the 13 *Original States* (Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island) This Constitution established a legislature of two houses, and vested the executive power in an elective President, and on April 30, 1789, *George Washington* entered office as the first of a line of Presidents of the United States of America.

NINETEENTH CENTURY.—The maritime war of Britain and France led to the outbreak of hostilities between the former and the United States, owing mainly to the rival interpretation of the law of allegiance in connexion with impressment of British subjects from American ships to serve in the British Navy. On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war against Britain in which the latter was generally successful on land and the United States almost invariably victorious on the sea A land engagement at *Chateauguay* on October 26, 1813 gained lasting glory for the troops of Canada, and earlier in the same year—June 1, 1813—a duel at sea between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon* did much to restore the prestige of the British Navy Peace was concluded by the *Treaty of Ghent* on December 24, 1814, after a purposeless war, which Canada alone has reason to remember with satisfaction.

Continental Congress, Richard Henry Lee proposed, and John Adams of Massachusetts, seconded, a resolution declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, and Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston were appointed a committee to draw up a Declaration of Independence. This famous document, composed almost entirely by Jefferson, was adopted unanimously on July 4, 1776."

The Gold Rush.—In 1846 a dispute arose between the United States and Mexico in connexion with the boundaries of *Texas*, recently (1845) admitted as a State of the Union, and after hostilities of several months the war ended in the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* (1847) Under this treaty Mexico surrendered the disputed portions of Texas and New Mexico, part of Arizona, and *California*. In 1848 a great rush of goldseekers entered the newly acquired territory, which remains the principal gold producing State of the Union.

The Civil War.—Among the industrial classes of America in 1860 nearly 4 000,000 were negro slaves, descendants of those planted in the Colonies by Britain The question of their emancipation led to a bitter dispute between the Northern and Southern States of America the latter seceding from the Union in 1861 Two years earlier *John Brown*, an advocate of emancipation, had embittered the relations between the North and South by a raid upon the Government arsenal of *Harper's Ferry*, which he captured and held until forced to surrender, and although he was hanged by the State of Virginia his object was eventually achieved by President Lincoln's *Emancipation Proclamation* of January 1, 1863 The *Secession of the Southern States* was followed by hostilities which included many pitched battles, fought with astounding tenacity and prolific slaughter on both sides Hostilities ceased soon after the surrender of *General Lee* at *Appomattox* on April 9, 1865, and the bitterness engendered by the war was buried in a lasting peace By a careless observance of the Foreign Enlistment Act, Britain permitted the departure from Liverpool of the *Alabama*, which committed depredations upon United States shipping, and was also guilty of other acts of negligence, for which, under the *Treaty of Washington*, May 8, 1871, Britain was called upon to pay £3,250,000 damages to the United States In the four years war the Confederate (Southern) States lost over 200,000 men by death and disease, while the victorious Federal (Northern) States lost close on 350,000 from the same causes

War with Spain.—The continuous misgovernment of the neighbouring island of *Cuba* brought America into conflict with Spain in 1898 A succession of revolts, which the Spanish forces were unable to suppress, left Cuba the prey to anarchy, and induced the United States to despatch to Havana the warship *Maine* By accident or design that vessel was destroyed by an explosion (Feb 15), and the United States declared war against Spain on April 25 1898 The outcome of the hostilities was the freedom of Cuba and the acquisition by the United States of the Spanish possessions in the *Philippine Islands* in addition to *Guam* (Pacific) and *Porto Rico* in the West Indies

Twentieth Century.—On June 28 1902, Congress appropriated the sum of $40 000,000 for the purchase of all outstanding rights in the work inaugurated on the *Panama Canal*, and on April 28, 1904, a further sum was granted for the purchase of a strip of territory on each side of the proposed waterway from the Republic of Panama Operations were immediately undertaken, and the Canal was completed in 1913 and was opened to traffic with no inaugural ceremony on August 1, 1914

Anglo American Arbitration.—A Treaty of Arbitration between the United Kingdom and the United States was signed at Washington, August 3, 1911 The Treaty contained seven Articles (*see* 1912 Edition of *Whitaker's Almanack*) An Anglo-American Peace Commission Treaty was signed by Mr Bryan and the British Ambassador on Sept 15, 1914

War with the Central European Powers.—On April 6, 1917 the United States, after fruitless endeavours to obtain guarantees from Germany that the rights of neutrals on land and sea would be observed entered the war on the side of France, Great Britain and the Allied and Associated Powers The first shot by U S troops (Oct 27, 1917) was followed by a full participation in the campaigns of the Allies, and the Armies of the United States contributed very largely to the defeat of the Central Powers At the date of the *Armistice* (Nov 11, 1918) 3,670 888 troops had been placed under arms, and 77,459 were numbered amongst the killed or died of disease, accident or other causes U S troops also figured amongst the armies sent to the assistance of Russia against the Bolshevik *regime*, but these were withdrawn, in accordance with the plans of the Allies, in 1919

GOVERNMENT

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 2 organised Territories.

The Constitution.—By the Constitution of Sept 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to fifteenth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, and March 30 1870), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE.

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 (they are now elected by popular vote on the *first Tuesday after the first Monday in November* of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), 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 anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on the *second Monday of the January* following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the *second Wednesday of February* by the President of 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, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of Navy, and Secretary of the Interior, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of $75,000, with a travelling allowance of $25,000. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and, with the approval of the Senate, negotiates Treaties with Foreign Powers. The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT.§

President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey (*born* at Staunton, Va., Dec. 28, 1856; *educated* at Princeton Univ. 1875-1879; President of Princeton Univ. 1902-1910; Governor of New Jersey 1911-1913), elected Nov. 5, 1912, and came into office March 4, 1913, until March 4, 1917; re-elected for a further term 1917-1921. *Democrat.*

1. *Vice-President of the United States* (*and ex-officio President of the Senate*), Thomas Riley Marshall, of Indiana (*born* 1854, admitted to the Bar 1875, Gov. of Indiana 1909-1913).

THE CABINET.

(In order of succession to the Presidency.)

2. *Secretary of State*, Bainbridge Colby, of New York (*born* 1869), *appointed* March 22, 1920.
3. *Secretary of the Treasury*, David Franklin Houston, of Missouri (*born* 1866), *appointed* February 2, 1920.
4. *Secretary of War*, Newton D. Baker, of Ohio (*born* 1871), *appointed* March 7, 1916.
5. *Attorney-General*, A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania (*born* 1871), *appointed* Feb. 27, 1919.
6. *Postmaster-General*, Albert Sidney Burleson, of Texas (*born* 1863), *appointed* March 5, 1913.
7. *Secretary of the Navy*, Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina (*born* 1862), *appointed* March 5, 1913.
8. *Secretary of the Interior*, John Barton Payne, of Illinois (*born* 1855), *appointed* March 15, 1920.

Secretary of Agriculture, Edwin Thomas Meredith, of Iowa (*born* 1876), January 31, 1920.
Secretary of Commerce, Joshua Willis Alexander, of Missouri (*born* 1852), Dec. 11, 1919.
Secretary of Labour, William Baucho Wilson, of Pennsylvania (*born* 1862), March 5, 1913.

§ *President-Elect*, 1921–1925, Senator Warren Gamaliel Harding, Republican, of *Ohio*, *born* Nov. 2, 1865.
Vice-President-Elect, 1921–1925, Governor Calvin Coolidge, Republican, of *Massachusetts*.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(New York and Pennsylvania Aves Washington D C)

The *Department of State* has cognisance of all matters appertaining to Foreign Affairs, including correspondence with Representatives of the U S both diplomatic and consular, and with accredited Representatives of Foreign States in the U S The *Secretary of State* is the custodian of the Seal of the U S, which is affixed by him to all proclamations to various commissions and to warrants of extradition he is also the Custodian of the Laws of the U S and of Treaties made with Foreign Powers He grants and issues Passports and communicates to Congress reports made by Diplomatic and Consular officers of the U S He is the medium of correspondence between the President and the chief executives of the States of the Union

Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby N J $12 000
Under Secretary Norman H Davis *Missouri* 7 500
Assistant Secretary 5 000
Second do, A A Adee *D C* 4 500
Third do, 4 500
Director of Consular Service, W J Carr, *N Y* 4 500
Chief Clerk, Ben G Davis, *Neb* 3 000
Solicitor, Fred K Nielsen, *Neb* 5 000
Foreign Trade Adviser Wesley Frost (*Consular Service*)
Chief Division of Western European Affairs (*acting*) Robert Woods Bliss (*Diplomatic Service*)
Chief Division of Russian Affairs (*acting*) Felix Cole (*Consular Service*)
Chief, Division of Foreign Intelligence Frederick A Emery, *D C* 3 500
Chief, Division of Latin American Affairs Sumner Wells (*Diplomatic Service*) 4 500
Chief, Division of Mexican Affairs, Charles M Johnston *N Y* 4 500
Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs John Van A MacMurray *D C* 4 500
Chief Division of Near Eastern Affairs Warren D Robbins (*Diplomatic Service*)
Chief Diplomatic Bureau Wallach A McCathran (*D C*) 2 250
Chief Consular Bureau (*acting*) Herbert C Hengstler *Ohio* 3 000
Chief Bureau of Appointments Miles M Shand *N J* 2 250
Chief Bureau of Citizenship Philip Adams 2 500
Chief, Bureau of Indexes and Archives (*acting*) David A Salmon *Ohio* 2 500
Chief Bureau of Accounts, William McNeir *Mich* 2 400
Chief Bureau of Rolls and Library John A Tonner *Ohio* 2 100

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

(15th Street Washington, D C)

The *Secretary of the Treasury* is charged by law with the management of the national finances He prepares plans for the improvement of the revenue and for the support of the public credit superintends the collection of the revenue and directs the forms of keeping and rendering public accounts and of making returns, grants warrants for all moneys drawn from the Treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and for the payment of moneys into the Treasury, and annually submits to Congress estimates of the probable revenues and disbursements of the Government He controls the construction and maintenance of public buildings, the coinage and printing of money the administration of the Coast Guard and the Public Health branches of the public service, and furnishes generally such information as may be required by either branch of Congress on all matters pertaining to the foregoing He is *ex-officio* chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, created by Act approved December 23 1913 known as the Federal Reserve Act *ex officio* chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board, created by Act approved July 17 1916 known as the Federal Farm Loan Act and president of the central executive council of the International High Commission and chairman of the United States section of that Commission

Secretary of the Treasury David F Houston *Mo* $12 000
Assistants James B Moyle *Utah* Nicholas Kelley *N Y* S Parker Gilbert *N J* Jouett Shouse *Kan* each 5 000
Assistant to the Secretary George P Cooksey *D C*
Chief Clerk Wilmer L Platt *Ind* 4 000
Supervising Architect (vacant) 6 000
Director of the Mint Ray T Baker *Nev* 5 000
Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, James I Wilmeth *Ark* 6,000
Chief Appointments Division, James E Harper *S C* 3 000
Chief Book keeping and Warrants Division Michael J O Reilly *Cal* 4 000
Chief Customs Division, George W Ashworth *Md* 4 500
Chief Loans and Currency Charles N McGearty *Ala* 3 500
Register William S Elliott *Ga* 4 000
Comptroller of the Treasury, Walter W Warwick *Ohio* 6 000
Assistant do, Charles M Inlee *Ken* 4 500
Treasurer of the U S, John Burke, *N Dak* 8,000
Comptroller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams, *Va* 5 000
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, William Martin Williams *Ala* 6 000
Asst Com Paul F Myers *N J* 4 000
Deputy Coms James M Baker *S C* James Hageman jr *Mo* Clarence B Hurley, *D C*, George V Newton *Mo* 4 000
Solicitor of Internal Revenue (vacant) 4 500
Auditor of Treasury Samuel Patterson *Neb* 4 000
Auditor of War Dept, James L Barty *Mo* 5 000
Auditor of Interior, John E R Ray *Tenn* 4 000
Auditor of Navy, Edward Luckow *Wis* 4 000
Auditor of State Edward D Hearne *Del* 4 000
Auditor of Post Office Charles A Kram *Pa* 5 000
Captain Commandant Coast Guard of the U S, William Edward Reynolds *Cal* 5 000
Chief of the Secret Service, W Herman Moran, *D C* 4,000
Supervising Surgeon General Public Health and Marine Hospital, Hugh S Cumming, *Va* 6 000

General Customs Appraisers

Appraisers of Merchandise, Byron S. Waite, *Mich*, Israel F Fischer, *N Y*, Eugene G Hay, *Mass*, Charles P

McClelland, *N.Y.*; George Stewart Brown, *Md.*; Jerry B. Sullivan, *Iowa*; William C. Adamson, *Ga.*; and George E. Weller, *N.Y.* .....each $9,000

Federal Reserve Board.

Governor, William P. G. Harding, *Ala.*, term expires 1922; *Vice-Governor*, Paul M. Warburg, *N.Y.*, term expires 1918; Frederick A. Delano, *Ill.*, term expires 1920; A. C. Miller *Cal.*, term expires 1924; Charles S. Hamlin, *Mass.*, term expires 1926 each $12,000

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, *ex officio*.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

(17th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of War* prepares estimates of the expenses of the Department of War, and supervises the expenditure of all appropriations made by Congress for that Department. He also supervises the Military Academy at West Point, the National Cemeteries, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, the improvement of rivers and harbours, and matters appertaining to navigation. He also approves the planning and construction of bridges over navigable waters as authorised by Congress.

Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, *Ohio* $12,000
Private Sec., Benjamin T. Fiery, *Ohio* ... 2,500
Asst. Secretary, William R. Williams, *Va.* 10,000
Assistant and Chief Clerk, J. C. Scofield, *Ga.* 4,000
Chief of Staff, Maj.-Gen. Peyton C. March, *Pa.* 10,000
Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. Peter C. Harris, *Ga.* 8,000
Inspector-General, Maj.-Gen. John L. Chamberlain, *N.Y.* 8,000
Judge-Advocate-General, Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, *Mo.* 8,000
Quartermaster-General, Maj.-Gen. Harry L. Rogers, *Mich.* 8,000
Surgeon-General, Maj.-Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, *Ind.* 8,000
Chief of Engineers, Maj.-Gen. Lancing H. Beach, *Iowa*, 8,000
Chief of Ordnance, Maj.-Gen. Clarence C. Williams, *Ga.* 8,000
Chief Signal Officer, Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, *Mich.* 8,000
Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Maj.-Gen. Frank McIntyre, *Ala.* 8,000
Chief of Coast Artillery, Maj.-Gen. Frank W. Coe, *Kans.* 8,000
Chief of Militia Bureau, Brig.-Gen. Jesse McI. Carter, *Mo.* 8,000
Chief of Field Artillery, Maj.-Gen. William J. Snow, *N.J.* 8,000
Chief of Infantry, Maj.-Gen Charles S. Farnsworth, *Pa.* 8,000
Chief of Cavalry, Maj.-Gen. Willard A. Holbrook, *Wis.* 8,000
Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, Brig.-Gen. Amos A. Fries, *Ore.* 8,000
Chief of the Air Service, Maj.-Gen. Charles J. Menoher, *Pa.* 800
Chief of Finance, Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, *Me.* 6,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(K Street and Vt. Ave., N. W., Washington, D.C.)

The *Attorney-General* is the chief law officer of the Government and head of the Department of Justice. He advises the President and the chief executive officers on legal questions arising out of their administration, and generally supervises the U.S. attorneys and marshals in judicial districts. He provides special counsel when required to do so by a department of the Government of the U.S.

Attorney-General, A. Mitchell Palmer, *Pa.* $12,000
Private Sec., Robert T. Scott, *Va.* 3,600
Solicitor-General, William L. Frierson, *Tenn.* 10,000
Assistant to Attorney-General, Frank C. Daly, *Ind.* 9,000
Assistant Attorneys-General, Frank Davis, jr., *Ohio*; Frank K. Nebeker, *Utah*; Robert P. Stewart, *S. Dak.*; Thomas J. Spellacy, *Conn.*; Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams, *Cal.*; (one vacancy) each 7,500
Solicitor, State Department, Fred K. Nielson, *Neb.* 5,000
Solicitor, Post Office Dept., William H. Lamar, *Md.* 5,000
Solicitor, Interior Dept., Charles D. Mahaffie, *Oregon* 5,000
Assistant A.G., Court of Customs Appeals, Bert Hanson, *N.Y.* 8,000
Solicitor of the Treasury, Lawrence Becker, *Ind.* 5,000
Solicitor of Internal Revenue (vacant)..... 5,000
Solicitor, Dept. of Commerce, Franklin G. Nixson, *Mich.* 5,000
Solicitor, Dept. of Labour, Rowland B. Mahany, *N.Y.* 5,000
Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant, Charles E. Stewart, *Ala.* 4,000
Attorney in charge of Titles, Chas. S. Lawrence, *Tenn.* 4,500
Director, Division of Investigation, Wm. J. Flynn, *N.Y.* 7,500
Chief, Division of Investigation, Lewis J. Baley, *Ga.* 4,000
Chief, Division of Accounts, Calvin Satterfield, *Penn.* 3,000
Disbursing Clerk, John N. Gardner, *N.Y.* 2,750
Attorney in charge of Pardons, James A. Finch, *N.Y.* 3,600
Supt. of Prisons and Prisoners, Denver S. Dickerson, *Nev.* 4,000
Appointment Clerk, C. B. Sornborger, *Vt.* 2,000

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Postmaster-General.

Postmaster-General, Albert S. Burleson, *Texas* $12,000
Private Sec., Robert E. Cowart, *Texas*... 2,500
Chief Clerk, Ruskin McArdle, *Texas* 4,000
Asst. Chief Clerk, Thomas J. Howell, *Mass.* 2,000
Confidential Clerk to Postmaster-General, Edwin B. Smith, *Maryland*..... 2,000
Purch. Agent, Robert L. Maddox, *Pa.*..... 4,000
Chief Clerk, Purch. Agent, Thomas L. Degnan, *Pa.* 2,000
Chief Insp., George M. Sutton, *Mo.*..... 4,000
Chief Clerk, Chief Insp., Alexander B. Hulse, *Tenn.* 2,000
Appoint. Clerk, Robert S. Regar, *Pa.* 2,000
Disb. Clerk, William M. Mooney, *Ohio* ... 2,250
Asst. Attorneys, J. Julien Southerland, *N.C.*, $4,500; Horace J. Donnelly, *D.C.*, $3,500; Walter E. Kelly, *Ohio*, $2,750; Edwin A. Niess, *Pa.* $2,750; Calvin W. Hassel, *N.C.*, $2,500; Wil- L. Rhoads, *Pa.* 2,000

Bond Exam., Horace J. Donnelly, *D.C.* ... $2,500
Chairman Board of Inspection, Michal K. Campbell, *Ill.* ... 2,000

of the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

First Assistant P.M.G., John C. Koons, *Md.* $5,000
Chief Clerk, John W. Johnston, *N.Y.* ... 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Post Office Service, Goodwin D. Ellsworth, *N.C.* 4,000
Asst. Superintendents, William S. Ryan, *N.Y.*, $3,000; Albert E. Barr, *W.Va.* $2,000; Edward B. Cranford, *D.C.* ... 2,000
Clerk in Charge, Owen A. Keen, *Va.* ... 2,250
Superintendent, Division of Postmasters' Appointments, Charles R. Hodges, *Texas* 3,000
Asst. Supts., Division of Postmasters' Appointments, Lorel N. Morgan, *W. Va.*; Simon E. Sullivan, *Mass.* ... each 2,000
Chief, Division of Correspondence, John P. Miller ... 2,000
Superintendent, Division of Dead Letters, Marvin M. McLean, *Texas* ... 2,500

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Second Assistant P.M.G., O. Praeger, *Tex.* $5,000
Chief Clerk, E. Russell White, *N.C.* ... 2,500
General Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, William I. Denning, *Georgia* ... 4,000
Assist. General Supt., Railway Mail Service, George F. Stone. *New York* ... 3,500
Chief Clerk, Railway Mail Service, Chase C. Gove, *Nebr.* ... 2,000
Superintendent, Division of Railway Adjustments, James B. Corridon. *D.C.* ... 3,000
Asst. Supt., Division of Railway Adjustments, George H. Grayson, *N.C.* ... 2,250
Superintendent, Divinon of Foreign Mails, Steward M. Weber, *Pa.* ... 3,000
Asst. Supt., Division of Foreign Mails, Edwin Sands, *N.Y.* ... 2,000

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Third Asst. P.M.G., A. M. Dockery, *Mo.* $5,000
Chief Clerk, William J. Barrows, *Mo.* ... 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Stamps, Wm. C. Fitch, *New York* ... 2,750
Superintendent, Division of Finance, Wm. E. Buffington, *Pa.* ... 2,250
Superintendent, Division of Classification, William C. Wood, *Kansas* ... 2,750
Superintendent, Division of Registered Mails, Leighton V. B. Marschalk, *Ky.* ... 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Money Orders, Charles E. Matthews, *Oklahoma* ... 2,750
Chief Clerk, Division of Money Orders, Francis H. Rainey, *D.C.* ... 2,250
Director, Postal Savings System, Malcolm Kerlin, *N.J.* ... 4,800
Asst. Director, Postal Savings System, (vacant) ... 3,000
Chief Clerk, Postal Savings System, Charles L. Gable, *Pa.* ... 2,500
Clerk in Charge of Administrative Section, Postal Savings System, William O. Firoved, *D.C.* ... 2,000
Clerk in Charge of Audit Section, Postal Savings System, Wm. T. S. Hollins, *Md.* 2,000

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

Fourth Assistant P.M.G., James I. Blakslee, *Pa.* ... $5,000
Chief Clerk, Lansing M. Dow, *N.H.* ... 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Rural Mails, George L. Wood, *Md.* ... 3,000
Chief Clerk, Division of Rural Mails, (vacant) ...
Superintendent, Division of Equipment and Supplies, J. King Pickett, *Ala.* ... $3,000
Chief Clerk, Division of Equipment and Supplies, Walter J. Villepigue, *S.C.* ... 2,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

(19th and B. Streets, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Navy* superintends the construction, manning, equipment, armament, and employment of all vessels of the U.S. Navy, and executes such duties as may be assigned to him by the President of the U.S.

Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, *N.C.* ... $12,000
Private Sec., E. E. Britton ... 2,500
Assistant Sec., Gordon Woodbury ... 5,000
Chief Clerk, Frank S. Curtis ... 3,000
Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. R. E. Coontz ... 10,000
Chief, Bureau of Navigation, Rear-Adm. Thomas Washington ... 8,000
Chief of Steam Engineering, Rear-Adm. R. S. Griffin ... 8,000
Chief of Med. and Surg., Rear-Adm. Wm. C. Braisted ... 8,000
Chief of Construction and Repair, Rear-Adm. David W. Taylor ... 8,000
Chief of Yards and Docks, Rear-Adm. Charles W. Parks ... 8,000
Chief of Supplies and Accounts, Rear-Adm. Samuel McGowan ... 8,000
Chief of Ordnance, Rear-Adm. Charles B. McVoy ... 8,000
Judge-Advocate-General, Rear-Adm. George R. Clark ... 8,000
Director of Naval Intelligence, Rear-Adm. Andrew T. Long ... 8,000
Commandant of Marine Corps, Maj.-Gen. John A. Lejeune ... 8,000

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

(F. Street, Washington. D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Interior* deals with all business relating to the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and to education, railroads, mines and mining, irrigation, patents for inventions, pensions, public lands and surveys, Indians, Reclamation Service, and the National Parks and Monuments, also the Capitol Building and Grounds, and certain eleemosynary institutions in D.C.

Secretary of the Interior, John Barton Payne, *Ill.* ... $12,000
First Assistant Secretary, Alexander T. Vogelsang, *Cal.* ... 5,000
Assistant Secretary, S. G. Hopkins, *Wyo.* ... 4,500
Chief Clerk, Ezekiel J. Ayers, *N.J.* ... 4,000
Commissioners:—
Land Office, Clay Tallman, *Ner.* ... 5,000
Asst. do., Charles M. Bruce, *Va.* ... 3,500
Pensions, Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, *Ohio* 5,000
Deputy do., Frank D. Byington, *Md* ... 3,600
Education, Philander P. Claxton, *Tenn.* 5,000
Indian Affairs, Cato Sells, *Tex.* ... 5,000
Asst. do., Edgar B. Meritt, *Ark.* ... 3,500
Patents, Robt. F. Whitehead, *Va.* ... 5,000
1st Asst. do., M. H. Coulston, *N.Y.* ... 4,500
Asst. do. (vacant) ... 3,500
Director of Geological Survey, George Otis Smith, *Me.* ... 6,000
Reclamation Service, Director, Arthur P. Davis, *Kans.* ... 7,500
Do., Bureau of Mines, Frederick G. Cottrell, *Cal.* ... 6,
Assistant do., Elmer A. Holbrook, *Ill.* ... 5,000

Director, National Park Service, Stephen T Mather, *Ill* $4,500
Assistant do, Arno B Cammerer, *Wis* 2,500
Superintendent of Capitol Building and Grounds, Elliott Woods, *Ind* 6,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(The Mall, Washington, D C)

The *Secretary of Agriculture* exercises general supervision of public business in relation to agriculture, forestry and home economics. Included in these matters are quarantine regulations, meat, food and drug inspection, the inspection of cattle boats, and the observance of the Game Laws together with the administration and maintenance of the National Forests.

Sec of Agricul, Edwin T Meredith *Iowa* $12,000
Assistant Secretary, C D Bull *Iowa* 5 000
Assistant to the Secretary, Floyd P Harrison *Va* 4 260
Chief Clerk Robert M. Reese, *D C* 3,500
Solicitor, R W Williams, *Fla* 5 000
Division of Publications, Harlan Smith, *Kansas (Chief)* 3 500
Division of Accounts, A Zappone, *D C (Chief)* 4 000
Librarian, Claribel Barnett, *N Y* 2,000
Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics, Henry C Taylor, *Wis (Chief)* 5,000
Weather Bureau, C F Marvin, *Ohio (Chief)* 5 000
Bureau of Animal Industry, John R Mohler *Pa (Chief)* 5 000
Bureau of Crop Estimates Leon M Estabrook *Tex (Chief)* 4 000
Bureau of Chemistry, Carl L Alsberg *N Y (Chief)* 5 000
States Relations Service, A C True *Conn (Director)* 4 500
Bureau of Entomology, L O Howard *N Y (Chief)* 5 000
Bureau of Biological Survey E W Nelson *Ariz (Chief)* 4,000
Forest Service W B Greeley, *Cal (Chief)* 5,000
Bureau of Plant Industry, William A Taylor *Mich (Chief)* 5 000
Bureau of Soils, M Whitney, *Md (Chief)* 4,000
Bureau of Public Roads, Thomas H MacDonald *Iowa (Chief)* 6,000
Bureau of Markets, George Livingston *Ohio (Chief)* 5,000
Federal Horticultural Board, C L Marlatt *Kans (Chairman)* 4 500
Insecticide and Fungicide Board, J K Haywood, *N Y (Chairman)* 4 500

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(19th Street and Pennsylvania Ave, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Commerce* is charged with the work of promoting the commerce of the United States and its mining, manufacturing shipping fishery, and transportation interests the administration of the lighthouse service and the aid and protection to shipping thereby the taking of the census, and the collection and publication of statistical information connected therewith the making of coast and geodetic surveys, the collecting of statistics relating to foreign and domestic commerce, the inspection of steamboats, and the enforcement of laws relating thereto for the protection of life and property the supervision of the fisheries as administered by the Federal Government; the supervision and control of the Alaskan fur-seal, salmon, and other fisheries, the jurisdiction over merchant vessels, their registry, licensing, measurement, entry, clearance transfers movement of their cargoes and passengers, and laws relating thereto, and to seamen of the United States, the regulation of the enforcement and execution of the Act of Congress relating to the equipment of ocean steamers with apparatus and operators for wireless communication, the custody construction, maintenance, and application of standards of weights and measurements, the gathering and supplying of information regarding industries and markets for the fostering of manufactures and the formulation (in conjunction with the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Treasury) of regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906 and the Insecticide Act of 1910. The Secretary of Commerce is also a member of the Federal Board for vocational education.

Sec of Commerce Joshua Willis Alexander, *Mo* $12,000
Private Secretary William B Yancey *Mo* 2 100
Assistant to Secretary, George R Dickson *D C* 2 750
Assistant Secretary, Edwin T Sweet *Mich* 5 000
Private Sec Alfred E Wildt *D C* 2 100
Ch Clerk and Supt E W Tibbey *D C* 3 000
Disbursing Clerk, C E Molster *Ohio* 3 000
Ch of Appointment Div C Hastings *Wash* 2 500
Ch Div of Publications T F McKeon *N Y* 2 500
Ch Div of Supplies Francis M Shore *Ohio* 2 100
Director of the Census Sam L Rogers *N C* 7 500
Dir for Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Roy S McElwee *N Y* 6 000
Dir Bureau of Standards S W Stratton *Ill* 6 000
Comm of Fisheries Hugh M Smith *D C* 6 000
Comm of Lighthouses G R Putnam *Iowa* 5 000
Director Coast and Geodetic Survey, L Tester Jones *Virginia*
Comm of Navigation E T Chamberlain *N Y* 4,000
Supervising Inspector General, Steamboat Inspection Service George Uhler, *Penn* 5 000

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Commercial Attaché

London England—(vacant)
Paris France William C Huntington
The Hague—Paul J Edwards
Petrograd, Russia (vacant)
Pekin, China, and Manchuria—Julean H Arnold
Rio de Janeiro Brazil—(vacant)
Japan—James F Abbott
Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador—(vacant)
Madrid, Spain—(vacant)
Buenos Aires Argentine Uruguay and Paraguay (vacant)
Rome, Italy, Alfred P Dennis
Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Norman L Anderson
Mexico City Edward F Feely
Santiago, Chile, Charles A McQueen.
At Large, Howard W. Adams

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

(1712 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Labour* is appointed to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of the U S * to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment; to administer the immigration and naturalisation laws, mediate in

labour disputes, and investigate matters pertaining to the welfare of children

Secretary of Labour, William B. Wilson, *Pa* $12,000
Assistant Secretary, Louis F Post, *Ill.* 5,000
Solicitor, Rowland B Mahany, *N Y* 5,000
Chief Clerk, Samuel J Gompers, *N Y* 3,000
Disbursing Clerk, George W Love, *Ill* 3 000
Comm Gen of Immigrtn, A Caminetti, *Cal* 5,000
Comm of Naturalisatn, R K Campbell *Va* 4,000
Commr of Labour Statistus, Ethelbert Stewart, *Ill* 5,000
Chief, Children's Bureau, J C Lathrop *Ill* 5 000
Director Gen, U S Employment Service, J B Densmore, *Mont* 6,000
Director of Conciliation, Hugh L Kerwin, *Penn* 5 000
Women's Bureau, Mary Anderson *Ill* 5 000
Director, Industrial Housing and Transportation, Robert Watson, *Mass* 5,000

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, Washington, D C

The Board of Indian Commissioners is appointed by the President and its members serve without salary The Board inspects all branches of the Indian Service and makes recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior as to policies and needs of administration of Indian Affairs In 1919 the Indian population of the U S, exclusive of Alaska, was 333 702 (Oklahoma containing 119 101, Arizona 42 346 New Mexico 20 581 S Dakota 22,829 California 16 215 Washington 10,988, Montana 12 138, Minnesota 12 447 Wisconsin 10 211, and the 38 remaining States less than 10,000 each) Total disbursements authorised for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1920 for Indian Service were $15 311 108 including $4 194,711 from Indian tribal funds The total wealth of U S Indians on June 30 1919 amounted to $689 408 869 of which $219 059 031 was tribal, and $470 349,838 individual

Members George Vaux jr *Pa (Chairman)*, Merrill E Gates *D C*, Warren K Moorehead *Mass* Samuel A Eliot *Mass*, Frank Knox, *N H* William H Ketcham *D C*, Daniel Smiley, *N Y*, Hugh L Scott, *N J*, Malcolm McDowell, *Ill (Secretary)*

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D C

The Civil Service Commission holds frequent examinations for the general public service in various parts of the country for close on 60 per cent of the 700 000 positions in the Executive Civil Service

President Martin A Morrison *Ind* $5 000
Commissioners George R Wales, *Vt* Helen H Gardener, *Va* each 5 000
Chief Examiner Herbert A Eilet, *Md* 3 500
Secretary John I Doyle, *N Y* 2 500

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS, 1729, New York Avenue, N W, Washington, D C

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress 17 May, 1910, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings, public parks, within the D C An expenditure not exceeding $10,000 in any one year is authorised by Congress for travelling and other expenses The members serve without remuneration

Chairman, Charles Moore, *Detroit Mich*
Vice Chairman, Charles A Platt, *N Y*
Members, Wm Mitchell Kendall, *N Y* John Russell Pope *N Y*, James L Greenleaf, *N Y*, Wm Sergeant Kendall, *Conn*, James E Fraser *N Y*
Secretary and Executive Officer, Col C S Ridley, U S Army
Asst to Secretary, H P Caemmerer

UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD Washington, D C

By Executive order of August 10, 1906, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board and its duties enlarged The Board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determines changes and fixes place names within the United States and its insular possessions, and all names suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the board before publication The decisions of the board are to be accepted by all the departments of the Government as standard authority

Advisory powers were granted the board concerning the preparation of maps compiled, or to be compiled in the various offices and bureaus of the Government with a special view to the avoidance of unnecessary duplications of work, and for the unification and improvement of the scales of maps of the symbols and conventions used upon them and of the methods of representing relief All such projects as are of importance shall be submitted to this board for advice before being undertaken

Chairman Dr C Hart Merriam
Secretary, Charles S Sloane

UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE

Director, Arthur P Davis, Interior Building, 18th and E Streets, N W Washington D C
Western Office, Tramway Buildings Denver, Colorado $8 000 000

The Reclamation Service, which employs 100 people at headquarters and upwards of 5 000 in the West and controls an expenditure of about $8 000 000 annually, was organised as a bureau of the Interior Department, under the Reclamation Act of June 17 1902 It is engaged in the investigation construction and operation of irrigation works in the arid and semi arid States of the West Thirty projects have been authorised for construction or operation for irrigation of lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho Kansas, Montana Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota Oklahoma, Oregon South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming These projects aggregate 3,200,000 acres and the major works aid in serving an additional 1,000,000 acres under private canals that generally get stored water from the government reservoirs. The funds for this work have come chiefly from the sale of public lands, and the money expended is returned to the fund by easy payments of settlers, usually in twenty annual instalments without interest, in accordance with the Reclamation Extension Act of August 13, 1914.

The Service has built on the 30 projects over 12,000 miles of canals, ditches and drains (including 100,000 canal structures), involving the evacuation of 174,000,000 cubic yards of materials. In connexion with this work there have been constructed 100 storage and diversion dams with an aggregate volume of 13,700,000 cubic yards, including the *Arrowrock Dam*, the highest in the world (349 feet), the *Elephant Butte Dam* on the Rio Grande (forming the largest artificial irrigation reservoir in the United States), and the longest roller crest dam in the world located on the Grand River in Colorado. The Service has built 95 tunnels, 983 miles of road, 83 miles of railroad, 3,141 miles of telephone line, a dozen power plants and 651 miles of transmission lines; and is also mining coal, and has manufactured 1,676,000 barrels of cement and sand cement. The net construction cost to June 30, 1919, was $123,853,000.

Over 150,000 persons are living on the 40,000 farms irrigated by the Service. Of the 3,200,000 acres above referred to, water is now available for 2,800,000 acres, and of this area 1,100,000 acres were harvested in 1919, producing crops worth over $88,000,000, or an average of over $80 per acre. The additional lands using stored water yielded crops worth $50,000,000 more. The project showing the largest unit returns in 1919 was the Okanogan in the State of Washington, with an average of $367 per acre.

The largest irrigable area is that of the Boise project in Idaho, 327,552 acres, of which the net cost of construction to June 30, 1919, was $11,973,276. The next is the North Platte in Nebraska-Wyoming, 251,715 acres; cost $10,549,095 to June 30, 1919. Information in regard to farms available for settlement may be obtained by addressing Statistician, U.S. Reclamation Service, Washington, D.C.

Public land farm units on the several projects are opened for settlement from time to time as canals are extended to make irrigation water available. Under present law, soldiers of the World War have a preference right to enter these farms, and at recent openings such soldiers have taken all units.

The Service issues the "Reclamation Record," a 48-page illustrated monthly publication, containing articles of interest to irrigation farmers and engineers. An annual report is also issued.

An engineering library of about 2,000 manuscript and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is maintained in the Washington office of the Service. This library contains descriptions of the construction and operation of the projects, with numerous photographs and maps, cost data and results of original experimental investigations, and is available for consultation by those interested.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

The Government Printing Office was established in 1861, and represents an expenditure of close on $16,000,000, the annual cost of operation and maintenance being $14,000,000. In addition to the printing of all Government publications, the office issues a Style Book, which regulates the spelling and treatment of all words employed in such publications.

Public Printer, Cornelius Ford, *N.J.* $6,000
Deputy do., Daniel V. Chisholm, *S.C.* 4,500
Chief Clerk, John L. Alverson, *Ky.* 2,750
Private Secretary, Joseph P. O Lone, *N.J.* $2,500
Purchasing Agent, Ernest E. Emerson, *Md.* 3,600
Superintendent of Work, Fletcher Bowden, *Miss.* 3,600
Foreman of Printing, Stanley H. Ridings, *Mo.* 2,500
Congressional Record Clerk, Wm. A. Smith, *D.C.* 2,500
Supt. of Documents, Alton P. Tisdel, *Ohio* 2,500

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has supervision over all common carriers engaged in interstate transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, when both are used under common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment, including express, sleeping and parlor car companies, telephone, cable, telegraph and wireless companies, also pipe lines.

Chairman, Edgar E. Clark $12,000
Commissioners, Charles C. McChord, Balthasar H. Meyer, Henry C. Hall, Winthrop M. Daniels, Clyde B. Aitchison, Robert W. Woolley, Joseph B. Eastman, Henry J. Ford, Mark W. Potter each 12,000
Secretary, George B. McGinty, *Ga.* 7,500
Assistant Secretary, Alfred Holmead, *D.C.*
Chief Clerk and Purchasing Agent, T. Leo Haden .....

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1815, purchase of Jefferson collection formed basis for a new collection. Partially destroyed by fire, 1851, and replenished in 1851–2. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress (now $98,000); (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. It comprises 2,831,333 printed books and pamphlets, the floor space of the building (erected at the cost of $6,347,000, and first occupied in 1897) being 430,255 square feet, and the capacity of the book stacks 3,540,000 octavo volumes and 84,000 volumes of newspapers, the shelving extending to nearly 100 miles. The library is maintained by Congress, the appropriation in 1921 being $721,025.

Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam, LL.D. $7,500
Chief Assistant Librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin 4,500
Chief Clerk, Allen R. Boyd .....
Secretary, Jessica L. Farnum.

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N.Y.

The United States Military Academy for training cadets for commissions in the U.S. Army was founded at West Point, on the west bank of the Hudson River, in 1802.

Superintendent, Brig.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, U.S. Army.

NAVAL ACADEMY,

Annapolis, Maryland.

The United States Naval Academy was founded in 1845 for the education of officers for the Navy. Students are called midshipmen, and must be citizens of the U.S. The course of instruction comprises four years at the Academy.

Superintendent, Rear-Adm. A. H. Scales, U.S. Navy.

THE LEGISLATURE.

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. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; 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 211,877. The *Senate* consists of 96 members. The salary of a Senator is $7,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile, coming and returning, for each regular session. The *House of Representatives* consists of 435 representatives and territorial delegates. The salary of a Representative is $7,500 per annum, with mileage as for Senators.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

President of the Senate, Thomas R. Marshall, *Ind.* $12,000
President (pro tempore), Albert B. Cummins, *Iowa* .....
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Frederick H. Gillett, *Mass.* 12,000

THE JUDICATURE.

The *Federal Judiciary* consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The *Supreme Court* at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts. (2) The *Circuit Courts of Appeal*, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The *District Courts*, eighty-seven in number, served by a District Court Judge.

THE SUPREME COURT.

(The Capitol, Washington, D.C.)

Chief Justice, Edward D. White, *La.*, *born* 1845, *appld.* 1910 ..... $15,000

Associate Justices (each $14,500.)

Name.	Born.	Apptd.
Joseph McKenna, *Cal.*	1843	1898
Oliver W. Holmes, *Mass.*	1841	1902
William R. Day, *Ohio*	1849	1903
Willis Van Devanter, *Wyo.* ...	1859	1910
Mahlon Pitney, *N.J.*	1858	1912
James C. McReynolds, *Tenn.*	1862	1914
Louis D. Brandeis, *Mass.*	1856	1916
John H. Clarke, *Ohio*	1857	1916

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, James D. Maher, *D.C.* $6,000
Marshal, Frank K Green, *D.C.* 4,500
Reporter, Ernest Knaebel, *Colo.* 4,500

DEFENCE.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a Secretary of War.

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War.	Troops Engaged.
War of Independence, 1775-1783	309,792
North Western Indian, 1790-1795.....	8,983
War with France, 1798-1800	4,593
War with Tripoli, 1801-1805	3,330
War with Britain, 1812-1815	576,622
Creek Indian, 1813-1814	13,781
Seminole Indian, 1817-1818	6,911
Black Hawk Indian, 1832	6,465
Cherokee Indian, 1833-1839	9,494
Seminole Indian, 1835-1842.....	41,122
Creek Indian, 1836-1837	13,418
War with Mexico, 1846-1848	112,230
Texas Indian, 1849-1856	6,465
Oregon Indian, 1851-1856	7,229
Civil War, 1861-1866	2,778,304
Confederate Troops	750,000
Spanish American, 1898-1899.....	312,523
Philippine Rebellion, 1899 1902	140,038
Relief of Chinese Legations, 1900-1901	6,913
World War, 1917-1918	4,237,348

THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved June 4, 1920, the enlisted strength of the Regular Army, including the Philippine Scouts, must not exceed 280,000, except in time of war or similar emergency, when the public safety demands it. By the same Act the commissioned strength of the Army is limited to 17,717 officers. The actual strength of the Army of the U.S. on Aug. 31, 1920, included 14,538 officers and 194,480 enlisted men, of whom 888 officers and 14,495 enlisted men were on duty in Europe.

U.S. WAR PENSIONS, 1880-1920.

Year	Number of Pensioners on Roll			Total Payments.
	Invalids.	Widows, &c	Total.	
				$
1880	145,410	105,392	250,802	56,689,229
1890	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,093,850
1900	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130
1905	727,761	280,680	998,441	141,142,861
1910	602,180	318,903	921,083	159,974,056
1915	437,448	310,699	748,147	165,518,266
1916	403,120	306,452	709,572	159,155,090
1917	369,936	303,175	673,111	160,895,054
1918	340,318	306,582	646,895	179,835,329
1919	313,140	311,287	624,427	222,159,292
1920	285,110	307,080	592,190	213,295,314

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence is $5,830,815,714, of which $5,502,445,815 has been paid on account of the Civil War. The cost of maintenance and expenses of administration in 1920 amounted to $1,395,014.

Disbursements in claims arising out of service in the World War subsequent to Oct. 6, 1917, are not included in the above totals, as such claims are adjudicated in the Bureau of the War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, which has jurisdiction over such matters.

THE NAVY OF THE U S

The three year building programme initiated in the Act of August 29 1916, provided for the following construction —

	1916	1917	1918	Totals
Battleships	4	3	3	10
Battle Cruisers	4	1	1	6
Scout Cruisers	4	3	3	10
Destroyers	20	15	15	50
Fleet Submarines	—	—	9	9
Coast Submarines	30	18	10	58
Fuel Ships	1	—	2	3
Repair ship	—	—	1	1
Transport	—	—	1	1
Hospital ship	1	—	—	1
Destroyer Tenders	—	1	1	2
Submarine Tender	—	1	—	1
Ammunition ships	1	—	1	2
Gunboats	1	—	1	2

With the exception of 12 destroyers six of the fleet submarines and the transport all of the above are under construction and a large percentage of the destroyers and submarines together with one gunboat and several of the Auxiliaries are already in service

In addition to the vessels listed 20 coast submarines were specifically authorised in March 1917 and under emergency appropriations made at that time supplemented by later Acts six more submarines were purchased in knock down condition, and orders were placed for 235 35 knot destroyers (six of which were later cancelled) 112 *Eagle* patrol vessels undertaken by the Ford Motor Co (12 for the Italian Government, which were cancelled together with 40 for the Navy), 448 sub chasers (100 being for France and seven others never completed) 25 fleet tugs (six cancelled), 54 minesweepers (five cancelled) and 56 harbour and motor tugs

There were also built 12 large tankers on Emergency Fleet contracts intended for naval use, five of which have been retained in the naval service together with some 20 auxiliary vessels acquired by purchase or seizure during the war Of the 341 sub chasers built for the Navy all but 115 have been sold, scheduled for sale or otherwise disposed of

All information as to characteristics costs &c, available for publication concerning naval vessels may be found in the Ship Data Book for any comparisons desired

No further new construction has been authorised since 1918 the only appropriations made being applied to the building programme already in progress with the exception of funds provided for the conversion of the collier *Jupiter* into an aircraft carrier, which has been renamed *Langley* in memory of a pioneer in flying machine construction the conversion of two merchant vessels into aircraft tenders, one of which to be named the *Wright* in memory of Wilbur Wright, the first successful aviator, is now in hand and the conversion of the old battleship *Kearsarge* into a powerful 250 ton crane ship

EDUCATION

State School Systems, 1917–1918

In 1917–18 the total number of children in the United States 5 to 18 years of age was 27,686,476, of whom 20,833,526 (10 349 466 boys and 10,504,850 girls) were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools, and 1,915,125 were estimated to be enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools The average daily attendance in the public schools was 15 548,914, the average length of school term was 160 7 days and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 119 8 days In 1917 18, 650 709 teachers (105 194 men and 545 515 women) were employed the average annual salary of all teachers being $635 The total number of buildings used as school houses was 276 827 and the estimated value of all public school property was $1 983 508 818

The total money received for school purposes excluding balances on hand and proceeds of bond sales was $802 613 168. Of this amount $17 678 572 was received from permanent school funds and from the rent of school lands $124 625 159 from State taxes or State appropriation $414 799 893 from local taxation or appropriation and $31 794 505 from all other sources State and local The total payments excluding payments of bonds was $640 717 053. This amount includes expenditures for general professional and business control aggregating $85 179 311 salaries of teachers supervisors and principals $421 084 254 text books and other instruction supplies, $23 053 792 miscellaneous current expenses $175 277 788 composed of operation of school plant $112 011 558 maintenance of school plant $20 946 848 auxiliary agencies $21 463 281 fixed charges $5 701,516, interest on indebtedness $15 154 585 and outlays—sites, new buildings and equipment $119 082 944

Compulsory Attendance Laws 1917 18

Every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law In general children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 14 years of age and from 14 to 16 must attend school or secure employment certificates The required attendance each year varies from forty days in one State to the full term in twenty eight States Nearly all States have officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officer

Colleges Universities and Technological Schools 1917 18

Of the 554 colleges universities and technological schools 111 are public institutions and 443 are under private control or management The public institutions enrolled 106 181 undergraduate and graduate students (62 162 men and 44 019 women) The private schools enrolled 147 742 undergraduate and graduate students (80 436 men and 67 306 women) Of the 554 institutions 124 were for men 100 for women and 330 were co educational

The total number of instructors in public and private universities colleges and technological schools was 36,522 (29 509 men and 7 013 women) In general engineering 7 203 students were enrolled in chemical engineering 4 548 in civil engineering 5,108, in electrical engineering 5 683, in technical engineering 5 944 and in mining engineering 1 298.

The total number of baccalaureate degrees conferred in 1917 18 was 28,052 (14 320 men and 13,332 women) altogether 3 480 graduate degrees were conferred (2,320 men and 1,160 women). 736 honorary degrees were conferred

The total receipts for all universities, colleges and technological schools in 1917-18 aggregated $152,802,955. The total receipts, exclusive of additional to endowments, were $137,055,415 The number of volumes in the libraries of these institutions was 23,025,736. It was estimated that the value of libraries, scientific apparatus, machinery, and furniture was $89,766,793 value of grounds, $104,069,481, value of buildings, including dormitories, $329,987 558, the value of dormitories, $55,143,845, and the value of productive funds, $481,085,852 During the year the total benefactions received was $10,704,805

Normal Schools 1917 18

In 1917-18, 308 normal schools reported These schools are chiefly concerned with the training of elementary teachers Of this number 172 are State institutions, 34 city normal schools, 45 county normal schools and 57 private normal schools The total number of instructors in all these schools is 8,552 Of this number 4,949 are engaged in instructing pupils in normal courses The total number of students enrolled is 138 174 (21,287 men and 116,887 women) Of this total enrolment, 110 c students are in normal training courses I number of graduates from the normal training courses was 2 170 men and 22 331 women making a total of 24 501 Practice or model schools are usually operated in connexion with these normal schools, or the public schools are used for this purpose The total enrolment in these model schools was 83,602 The total receipts for normal schools were $22 728 203 The total number of volumes in the libraries was 2 172 627 The statistics show that the number of State normal schools has gradually increased, while the number of private normal schools has rapidly decreased The city and county normal schools are new institutions The total number of such schools throughout the United States is not represented in the report inasmuch as many of these schools have been organised very recently The average cost per week per student in attendance for maintaining a State normal school is $6 43 cents

Summer Schools, 1918.

In 1918, 480 summer schools were maintained Of this number 358 schools were conducted by colleges universities and normal schools 104 universities and 109 colleges are included in the total The total number of instructors employed in these summer schools was 11 960 (7,472 men and 4 488 women) In addition to the instructors 1 762 lecturers were reported The total number of students enrolled in these summer schools was 160 422 (33,445 men and 126,977 women) The average cost of conducting summer schools per student enrolled in 1918 was $24.14 The corresponding cost for 1916 was $17 85

One hundred and fifty eight colleges, universities and normal schools maintained a 6-weeks course, 44 an 8-weeks course, 20 a 9-weeks course and 37 an 12-weeks course There appears to be a tendency for institutions of this type to offer an 8, 9, 10 or 11 weeks course. Altogether 272 institutions offered work accredited for degrees. The greater number of these summer schools have a small enrolment Fifty per cent of the schools enroll only 10 per cent. of the student body One school has an enrolment of over 6,000 students

Professional Schools, 1917-18.

2,369 graduates, schools of medicine enrolled 13,802 students and reported 2,423 graduates, schools of dentistry enrolled 8 314 students and reported 2 634 graduates, schools of pharmacy enrolled 4,053 students and reported 1,134 graduates and schools of veterinary medicine enrolled 1 250 students and reported 475 graduates

Nurse Training Schools, 1917-18.

The number of nurse training schools has increased very rapidly since 1893 At that time only 47 schools were in existence In 1918 the number of such schools was 1 776 The number of pupils enrolled in these schools in 1918 was 55,251, and the number graduating 13 751 These nurse training schools are of two types 1 Those schools which are more or less general in nature, or which are highly specialised, which treat physical rather than mental disorders 2. Schools in hospitals for insane patients The general training schools number 1 680 while the number of schools connected with hospitals for the insane is 86 The figures relate only to hospitals which maintain nurse training departments The capacity of the hospitals in which these schools are located is 303,193 beds, and the average daily number of patients is 225,899 In the general hospitals there are ordinarily from one to three patients to each nurse pupil in training In the hospitals for the insane, the corresponding number usually exceeds ten The nurse training schools in general hospitals are usually small About half of them do not enroll more than twenty nurse pupils Within the last seven years the age requirement for admission has been lowered about two years In 1911 most schools required either a minimum of 20 or 21 years for admission In 1918 a large majority of schools required a minimum of only 18 or 19 years In general hospitals the greatest number of schools require ten hours of duty daily, 689 schools having this requirement, 434 schools require nine hours of duty and 232 schools eight hours of duty In hospitals for the insane, the number of hours of duty required is usually ten or more 18 schools require 12 hours of duty, 8 require 13 and 6 require 14

The remuneration granted to pupils in general hospitals is usually less than two hundred dollars ($200) In the first year 84 per cent of the schools pay under $100 in the second year 65 per cent of the schools pay under $100 in the third year of the course 54 per cent pay under $100 In schools in hospitals for the insane the remuneration usually exceeds $200 In the first year of the course, half the schools pay from $300 to $400, in the second year of the course, 45 per cent of the schools pay from $300 to $400, and 40 per cent pay over $400 in the third year of the course over half the schools pay over $400, and about 40 per cent pay from $300 to $400

Almost 90 per cent of all nurse training schools in general hospitals offer a three year course. About 10 per cent offer a two year or two-and-one-half year course Within the last few years practically all nurse training schools have

lengthened their course to three years and usually require attendance for 50 weeks during the year In hospitals for the insane, about 60 per cent. of the schools offer a three year course, and about 40 per cent offer a two year course Forty three per cent of the general nurse training schools require one year of high school work for admission, 17 per cent require two years of high school work for admission 28 per cent require a full high school course and 12 per cent require only the completion of the elementary grades for admission Within the past few years the tendency has been to require either one or two years of high school work for admission The statistics indicate a difficulty in securing nurse pupils within the last few years, on account of the lengthening of the course, and that it has been necessary to increase the remuneration, and to lower entrance requirements

In all 27 universities and colleges offer nurse training courses Each of them offers the course to nurse pupils registered in a nurse training school of a hospital affiliated with the college or university By this co operation an excellent opportunity is afforded to the training school to secure for their pupils a high type of instruction in technical and academic subjects

Public High Schools 1917 18

In 1917 18, 13 951 public high schools reported The total number of instructors in these secondary schools was 84 822 (28 781 men and 56 041 women) The total number of secondary students enrolled in these schools was 1 735 619 (747 778 boys and 987 841 girls) The total number of coloured students included in the preceding figures is 21 [illegible] Altogether 1 246 523 students were enrolled in academic courses 278 275 in commercial courses 96 833 in technical or manual training courses 26 675 in teacher training courses 38 728 in agricultural courses, and 101 987 in home economics courses In the first year of the course 654 935 students were enrolled in the second year 441 868 in the third year 309 208 and in the fourth year 239 160 students Altogether 1,865 schools reported military drill in which 106 986 boys and 1 252 girls were enrolled The number of graduates reported was 224 367 (86,911 boys and 137 456 girls)

Of the 13 951 public high schools 6 866 are fully accredited for admission to college In these fully accredited high schools there are 66 919 teachers and 1 463 775 students (637 611 boys and 826 464 girls) There were 10 638 high schools that reported a four year curriculum In these four year high schools there are 79 083 teachers and 1 654 600 pupils enrolled (714 696 boys and 939 904 girls)

Altogether 12,631 public high schools reported school libraries with an aggregate of 8 716 863 volumes

These statistics on public high schools are in the section on State School Systems By deducting these figures from the totals given in that section the statistics of elementary schools may be secured

Private High Schools and Academies 1917–18

The number of pupils in private high schools and academies, in general, has increased slowly but steadily The increase has been about proportional to the increase in population In 1900 the number of students enrolled in these schools was 110,797 In 1917 18 the number enrolled was 158 745 The number of schools reporting in 1900 was 1,976, and the number reporting in 1918 was 2,058 The total number of instructors in these private high schools in 1918 was 14 199 (4 11 men and 8,788 women) In this group of schools more than any other, there is a tendency for the schools to be either for boys or girls exclusively rather than co-educational Of the 2 058 schools reporting in 1918, 390 were for boys only 732 were for girls only, and 936 were co educational The number of boys schools has not increased materially since 1902 while the number of schools for girls has increased almost 50 per cent There has been a decrease in the number of co educational schools Many of the schools for boys as well as some of the co educational schools offer military drill Altogether, about one fourth of the schools had military drill in 1918 enrolling 31 532 students Of this number 2 639 were girls In 1916 the number of boys taking this work was 10 324 Within the past two years the enrolment in military drill in these schools has been tripled The number of coloured students enrolled in these schools in 1918 was 9 107 The total number of graduates from these institutions was 23 832 The average size of the faculty was 6 9 per cent The average number of students to a school was 71 1 per cent The average number of students to a teacher 11 3 per cent

The number of students enrolled in the first year of these private high schools was 36 6 per cent of the total number in the second year 25 7 per cent in the third year 19 5 per cent and in the fourth year, 18 2 per cent

Altogether 2 019 schools offered an academic course 872 commercial, 194, technical or manual training 281, teacher training, 152 agricultural 411 home economics, and 118 a trade training course

580 of these private schools were non sectarian and 1 478 were denominational (940 Roman Catholic)

Of the total number of students enrolled 45 5 per cent were boys and 54 5 per cent were girls

The number of Negro girls enrolled in these schools was about twice as many as the number of Negro boys there being 6,021 coloured girls and 3 086 coloured boys

Private Commercial Schools 1917 18

In 1918 reports were received from 890 private commercial and business schools These schools are of two types first those which are non sectarian and which are run on a commercial basis second those which are maintained by certain denominations and by Young Men's Christian Associations The private non denominational schools reporting number 780, the denominational and Young Men's Christian Association schools number 110 The total number of instructors in these 890 schools is 5 240 (2 310 men and 2 930 women) The number of students enrolled is 289 579 (96,449 men and 193 130 women) The average daily attendance in these schools is 122 688 Altogether 841 schools report 182,614 students enrolled in day courses In night courses 106,165 students are enrolled in the 316 schools maintaining such courses In the commercial or bookkeeping course 69,532 students are enrolled; stenographic, 152 402 combined course, 48,482; telegraphic

(wire), 4,985, (wireless) 3 020 accountancy, 3,366, secretarial, 13,837, and in the salesmanship course, 3,992 Two hundred and forty eight schools have an enrolment less than 100 227 schools have an enrolment between 100 and 200 One half of the commercial schools enrol about 25 per cent of the students

The average number of students per instructor varies considerably in the different schools The largest group of schools have from 16 to 25 students per instructor

The average length of the daily session likewise varies considerably in the different schools Three hundred and fifty five schools are in session 5 hours per day, 253 schools are in session 6 hours per day

The usual tuition fee per month in the day course in the majority of schools varies from $10 to $15 for any course The tuition fee for the night course per month is generally $5 or $6 The usual tuition fee charged for the entire commercial or bookkeeping course or for the entire stenographic course varies from $60 to $80 The time usually required to complete the course is six months The tuition fee for the combined commercial and stenographic courses usually varies from $80 to $140 The tuition fee usually charged for a course in telegraphy (wire) is $60 to $80

The majority of these private commercial schools teach only one system of shorthand 547 schools falling in this class Two hundred and two schools teach two systems of shorthand Forty eight of the 76 schools having an enrolment of 500 students or more teach the Gregg system of shorthand Forty of these schools teach some Pitmanic system Altogether 64 4 per cent of the schools offer the Gregg system of shorthand and 44 per cent offer some Pitmanic system

Industrial Schools for Delinquents 1917 18

In 1918 135 industrial schools for delinquents reported to the Bureau of Education Most of these schools are State institutions Eleven are supported by counties and five by cities while two are supported jointly by a city and a county Thirty one of them are private institutions. In these reformatory institutions 1 137 teachers are employed (655 women and 482 men) In addition to the teachers 3 525 assistants caring for inmates are employed

In these schools 63 762 inmates were enrolled during the year (49 660 boys and 14 102 girls) In so far as reported there were 51 786 white children and 8,479 coloured children Seventy nine schools have an enrolment less than 300 the other schools vary in size from 300 to 2 500

The valuation of property per child in average attendance in industrial schools for delinquents in the United States is $1 645 This varies from $292 in the State having the lowest average to $5,069 in the State having the highest per capita valuation of property The amount spent annually in the United States for keeping an inmate in one of these institutions is $287 for current expenses, and $39 for permanent improvements

Schools for the Deaf, 1917-18

In 1917 18 reports were received from 155 schools for the deaf Of this number 68 schools are State institutions, 69 schools are maintained as a part of the city public school system, and 18 schools are under private control The total number of instructors in the three types of schools is 1 822 (1,421 women and 410 men teachers) The total number of pupils enrolled is 14,442 This total includes 11,316 pupils enrolled in State institutions 2,482 pupils in city day school classes, and 644 pupils in private schools The number of graduates from secondary schools in State institutions is 206, from secondary schools of city day school classes for the deaf 5 from private institutions 3 The average expenditure per pupil for current expenses in State institutions is $358 and in private institutions $238.

Schools for the Blind 1917-18

In 1918 62 schools for the blind reported a total enrolment of 5 386 pupils (2 867 boys and 2 519 girls) The number of instructors in these schools is 728 (527 women and 201 men) Fourteen States provide for the education of their deaf and blind in dual institutions that is, both deaf and blind pupils are educated in the same schools Altogether there are 15 such dual schools in the United States Ten of the schools for the blind included above are operated as a part of the city public school system Four schools are under private control The others are State schools or serve as State institutions The average annual cost per student in schools for the blind is $428

Schools for Feeble minded and Sub Normal Children 1917 18

Nearly all States provide schools for feeble minded children 43 schools of this type reported in 1918, 32 private schools also submitted a report Altogether 131 cities have organised classes for the teaching of sub normal and backward children The children in these schools are not usually feeble minded, but are retarded in their school work The number of instructors in State institutions was 425 in private institutions 121 and in public day school classes of city schools 1 134 The total number of inmates in State institutions was 35 968 (18 353 boys and 17 615 girls) in private institutions 983 (467 boys and 516 girls) in public day school classes of city schools, 18,133 (11 937 boys and 6 196 girls)

In State institutions 11 per cent of the pupils take music 26 per cent home economics 19 per cent manual training 11 per cent agriculture, and 13 per cent trade training courses In city day school classes 90 per cent of the pupils take music 27 per cent home economics 86 per cent manual training, 10 per cent. agriculture, and 12 per cent trade training courses In private schools 43 per cent take music, 24 per cent home economics 34 per cent manual training, 14 per cent agricultural courses and 4 per cent. trade training courses

FINANCE

The *ordinary* revenue and expenditure of the U S for the five years ended June 30 1920, are stated below (At *par* $4 867 = £1 sterling)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure.
1916	$779,664,452	$766,665,650
1917	1,118,174 126	2,763,586,887
1918	4,172,625,828	8,966,532,266
1919	4.647,507,000	15,365,362,000
1920	7,318,006,000	11,476,627,000

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

	1918.	1919.
Revenue :—	$	$
Customs	182,758,988	183,428,624
Internal Revenue	3,676,043,484	3,840,230,994
*Miscellaneous	315,208,113	623,944,234
Ordinary receipts	4,174,010,585	4,647,603,852
Panama Canal r'c'pts	6,414,570	6,777,046
Public Debt receipts	16,974,889,209	29,075,976,515
Postal Revenues	344,475,062	264,897,126
Total receipts	21,499,790,327	34,095,204,540
Expenditure :—		
Legislative	16,042,052	16,605,836
Executive :—		
Executive Office	9,822,595	21,497,674
Dept. of State	10,708,278	20,248,594
Treasury Dept.	181,848,005	289,914,682
War Dept.	5,702,582,089	20,162,504
Navy Dept.	1,370,477,406	9,773,378
Interior Dept.	35,271 820	29.120,861
Post Office Dept.	4,155,414	2,405,945
Dept. of Agriculture	46,759,461	36,888,371
Dept. of Commerce	13,301,156	15,668,524
Dept. of Labour	5,916,881	13,290,490
Dept. of Justice	13,232,380	15,216,025
Independent B'r'aus	1,135,833,941	2,723,531,915
District of Columbia	14.406,410	16,565,433
Total Ordinary	21,498.786.970	3,230,890,247
Panama Canal	20,787,624	12,265,775
Public Debt	7,706,879,075	15,837,566,009
Postal	324,849,188	362,504,274
Extraordinary Expenditure		15,608,995,159
Total Disbursements	31,823,636,158	35,152,211,464

* Including $322,162,228 interest on loans to Foreign Governments.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The Debt of the U.S. for the nine years ended July 1, 1919, was as follows :—

Year.	Capital (Net).	Interest Charge.
1911	$915,353,190	$21,336,673
1912	963,776,770	22,787,084
1913	956,706,610	22,835,330
1914	967,953 310	22,883,957
1915	969,759,090	22,902,896
1916	971,562,590	23,084,635
1917	2,712,549,476	83,625,481
1918	10,924,281,355	...
1919	24,479,302,376	615,867,227

The Public Debt on July 1, 1919, was as follows :—

2% to 4¼% bonds	25,482,033,000
On which interest has ceased since maturity	11,109,370
Bearing no interest (Certificates issued against Treasury deposits)	236,428,775
Total	25,729,571,145
Cash in Treasury	1,250,268,769
Total Debt less Cash in Treasury	24,479,302,376

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding Hawaii and Alaska, is 1,903,289,600 acres, of which in 1910 878,798,325 were farms (478,451,750 acres improved). The total number of farms is 6,341,502, of which about 2,500,000 are between 100 and 500 acres, about 1,500,000 between 50 and

ACREAGE AND CROP PRODUCTION, 1920. [Preliminary estimates; revised to October 9, 1919.]

Crop	Total.	Per cent of 1919.	Average yield per acre.	Product 1920, indications October 1.	Country Prices Oct 1
Corn ..... bushels	103,648,000	101·5	31·03	3,216,192,000	$1·213
Winter wheat ..... do.	34,165,000	68·5	15·59	532,641,000	...
Spring wheat ..... do.	19,487,000	83·5	11·19	218,007,000	...
All wheat ..... do.	53,652,000	73·3	13·99	750,648,000	2·143
Oats ..... do.	41,032,000	96·8	35·20	1,444 362,000	·607
Barley ..... do.	7,437,000	100·2	25·73	191,386,000	·912
Rye ..... do.	5,470,000	77·4	14·24	77,893,000	1·623
Buckwheat ..... do.	752,000	95·2	20·65	15,532,000	1·594
Potatoes ..... do.	3,849,000	95·9	107·82	414,986,000	1·348
Sweet potatoes ..... do.	1,022,000	99·3	101·54	103,779,000	1·608
Flaxseed ..... do.	1,706,000	101·4	6·86	11,704,000	2·797
Rice ..... do.	1,345,700	123·5	38.86	52,298,000	...
Tobacco ..... pounds	1,859,700	97·8	795·18	1,478,788,000	...
Hay, tame ..... tons	56,813,000	100·8	1·55	88,171,000	20·05
Hay, wild ..... do.	16,017,000	102·1	1·14	18,280,000	*12·93
All hay ..... do.	72,813,000	101·1	1·46	106,451,000	18 94
Cotton ..... bales	35,504,000	101·1	·34	12,123,000	†·255
Clover seed ..... bushels	800,000	116 6	1·97	1,576,000	*17·77
Apples, total crop ..... do.	...	...	...	227,978,000	...
Apples, com'l ..... barrels	...	...	...	34,287,000	...
Cranberries ..... do.	25,700	98·5	17·47	449,000	...
Peaches ..... bushels	...	...	...	44,523,000	*2·198
Pears ..... do.	...	...	...	14,873,000	*1·979
Peanuts ..... do.	1,221,400	97·6	32·11	39,217,000	...
Beans, dry (6 States) ... do.	834,000	81·9	11·23	9,364,000	*3·721
Grain sorghums (7 States) do.	5,342,000	109·2	26·11	139,503,000	*1·248
Sugar beets ..... tons	978,500	109·9	9·27	8,970,000	...
Broom corn (5 States) do.	212,500	78·2	·17	37,000	*125·22
Sorghum, syrup ..... gallons	401,600	104·0	...	38,760,000	...
Hops ..... pounds	27,700	113·9	1404·28	38,893,000	...

* Prices Sept. 15; California not included in Peaches. † Price per pound.

100 acres, and about 1,500,000 between 20 and 50 acres. The total value of the farm produce of the United States in 1918 (preliminary figures) was estimated at $24,982,000,000—the greatest value ever yet reached, and an increase over 1918 of $2,503,000,000. Crops in 1919 were valued at $16,025,000,000, and animals and animal products at $8,957,000,000.

Wool.—The total number of fleeces in 1919 was [illegible] illed

produced in 1919 was estimated at $1,372,770,000 (pig iron, $809,246,000; copper, $243,761,000; gold, $58,488,000), and of non-metallic minerals the total value was $3,275,630,000 (bituminous coal (1918). $1,491,809,940; Pennsylvania anthracite (1918), $336,480,347; petroleum, $775,000,000; clay products, $260,790,000; stone, $115,000,000; natural gas, $159,650,000; cement, $145,058,000; and mineral paints, $24,600,900, exclusive of sublimated lead, value for which is included in total value of non-metallic products).

Manufactures.—The manufacturing establishments enumerated at the five-year Census of 1914 numbered 275,791, the value of their products being $24,246,435,000, as compared with a value in 1909 of $20,672,052,000. The leading manufacturing States are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts. The principal industrial centres are New York (clothing, printing and publishing, copper smelting and refining, slaughtering and meat packing, foundry and machine-shop products, petroleum refining, tobacco, sugar-refining, textiles); Chicago (meat, clothing, iron and steel); Philadelphia (textiles, foundry products and machinery, clothing, printing and publishing); Boston (boots and shoes, rubber, meat, printing and publishing); Pittsburg (iron and steel); Detroit (automobiles); St. Louis (meat, tobacco, shoes); Cleveland (iron and steel, automobiles, clothing); Baltimore (clothing, copper); Cincinnati (foundry products and machinery, meat, clothing); Buffalo (iron and steel, meat, flour); Minneapolis (flour mills, lumber, printing); San Francisco (meat, printing).

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Something like four years ago the Federal Government launched a comprehensive scheme for the purpose of bringing the jobless man and the manless job together. Authority for this undertaking was found in the Immigration Act of 1907, which created, as an adjunct to the Federal Bureau of Immigration, a Division of Information, the duty of which was to furnish information concerning opportunities for employment to aliens and other persons within the United States. With this as a nucleus, the Federal Department of Labour has established a nation-wide system of employment offices, which is achieving noteworthy success in its efforts towards effecting a solution of the problem of unemployment. The following figures show the work done by the Federal Employment Bureaus during the past four fiscal years ending June 30:—

	Number of applications for help.	Number of persons applied for	Number of applicants for places	Number referred to employment.	Number actually employed
1917	189,491	418,810	413,649	363,189	283,799
1918	750,472	2,993,798	2,381,392	2,112,139	1,890,593
1919	...	10,701,447	6,166,447	5,646,353	4,267,813
1920	...	3,165,559	2,589,145	2,458,809	2,018,858

EXTERNAL TRADE.

*Year	Imports of Merchandise — Dutiable	Imports of Merchandise — Total	Exports of Merchandise — Domestic	Exports of Merchandise — Re-exports	Exports of Merchandise — Total
	$	$	$	$	$
1913	987,494,162	825,484,072	1,812,987,234	2,428,506,358	37,377,791	2,465,884,149
1914	1,127,502,599	766,422,958	1,893,925,657	2,329,684,025	34,895,123	2,364,579,148
1915	1,033,526,675	640,643,065	1,674,169,740	2,716,178,465	52,410,875	2,768,589,340
1916	1,452,647,350	705,236,160	2,197,883,510	4,272,177,579	61,305,306	4,333,482,885
1917	1,848,840,525	810,514,665	2,659,355,185	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6,290,048,394
1918	2,118,599,372	827,056,031	2,945,655,403	5,838,652,057	81,059,314	5,919,711,371
1919	2,230,222,808	865,497,260	3,095,720,068	7,081,461,938	150,820,748	7,232,282,686
1920	3,405,449,794	1,833,171,874	5,238,621,668	7,950,429,180	160,610,553	8,111,039,733

* Fiscal Year ended June 30

Exchange of trade with the principal countries of the world in 1919 and 1920 (Fiscal Year ending June 30) in *dollars* (000 omitted):—

Country.	Imports from 1919.	Imports from 1920	Exports to 1919.	Exports to 1920
United Kgdm.	157,108	524,020	2,149,250	1,151,336
Germany	945	45,086	8,819	202,176
Canada	468,955	537,377	810,745	850,135
France	62,691	172,023	979,270	716,812
Netherlands	30,653	100,635	103,802	254,450
Mexico	157,691	168,331	119,963	143,786
Cuba	337,654	645 572	229,546	396,595
Italy	21,574	92,420	502,141	398,066
Belgium	648	29,748	322,941	317,013
Argentina	166,062	257,783	138,828	167,147
Oceania, Brit.	104,171	79,556	137,871	120,482
Japan	303,993	527,221	326,462	453,147
Brazil	125,283	281,218	93,294	115,020
Spain	30,979	49,417	98,932	123,909
Russia	2,927	2,443	11,390	34,640
Chile	35,603	112,638		44,291
China	105,954	226,888	33,	119,144
Austria-H.	309	2.809	19,442	33,681
Sweden	5,819	21,617	78,129	129,179
Norway	3,219	15,025	101,636	115,333
Denmark	2,294	13,792	92,933	125,171
Switzerland	18,650	46,394	63,223	49,416
Philippines	82,491	72 962	69,292	71,009
British India	125,471	178,952	50,502	79,143
Brit. W. Indies	11,283	20,779	28,833	36,749

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Articles	1919 *	1920.*
	$	$
Cotton, unmanufact'd	873,579,669	1,381,707,502
Iron and Steel, manufactures of	1,065 021,193	932,[illegible]75,866
Meat and Dairy Products	1,166 110,958	771,006,760
Breadstuffs	954,647,337	808,471,226
Copper, and manufactures of	144 349,330	150,497,642
Mineral Oils	344,233,216	426,497,967
Wood, and manufactures of	104 557,896	168,574,578
Leather, tanned skins and manufactures of	182,963,517	291,828,413
Coal	106,754 511	172,967 516
Cotton, manufactures of	232,206 566	364,036,786
Tobacco and manufactures of	225 587,927	324 278,954
Cars, Carriages, &c	198,354,360	338,532,757
Agricultural Implements	42,662 724	36 724,902
Fruits and Nuts	71,292,813	118,326,019
Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal	26 668,763	30,611,141
Vegetable Oil	59 057 820	96,225 582
Naval Stores	17,777,497	36,504,797
Chemicals Drugs, Dyes and Medicines	148 053 531	159,009,927

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Articles	1919.*	1920 *
	$	$
Coffee	143 089 619	310 701 872
Sugar	309 403 314	638 127,380
India Rubber and Gutta Percha crude	161,837 031	280,358,788
Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins	149,288 544	376,892,462
Chemicals, Drugs, and Dyes	150 225 186	177,969,526
Wool unmanufactured	224 410 062	212 848,568
Silk, unmanufactured	217 517 484	454 573 638
Cotton, manufactures of	34 762,723	111,874,821
Fibres, Vegetable &c., manufactures of	98,924 770	141,389,218
Wood, and manufactures of	92,289,532	157,367,368
Tin in Bars Blocks Pigs &c	65 285 801	73 644,332
Fruits and Nuts	68,234,657	124,773,197
Diamonds and other precious Stones	52,367,057	114,019,472
Tobacco, and manufactures of	76,313,311	91,438,597
Art Works	6 947 363	30 479 428
Copper and manufctrs of	114 574 946	90,009,634
Fibres, Vegetable &c., unmanufactured	103 874,757	86,630,841
Oils	144 621 251	196,141,567
Silk, manufactures of	29,349,198	87,728,181
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	24,306 839	37,423,289
Furs and manufactures of	40 839,181	115,837,504
Seeds	35,212,664	113,038,112
Cotton unmanufactured	37,633,612	156,911,719
Breadstuffs	47,850,655	59,977,691
Cocoa, Crude	35,953,990	72,946,363

* Fiscal years ending June 30

COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS OF THE U.S.

In 1917 the Capital Stock of all Railways in the U.S. amounted to [illegible]$21,249,357,241. $785,156,986 were paid in dividends and interest in 1917, representing an average of 7'98 per cent. The gross earnings in 1916 were $3,420,279,229, and the operating expenses $2,248,243,855. The passengers carried in 1917 numbered 1,066,638,474, the freight weighed 2,270,035,053 tons (of 2,000 lb.), while the rolling-stock included 54,664 passenger and 2,326,987 freight and other cars

Year	Miles Operated	Year	Miles Operated
1898	186,396	1908*	240,846
1899	189,294	1909	244,084
1900	193,345	1910	249,992
1901	197 237	1911	254,732
1902	202,471	1912	258,033
1903	207,977	1913	261,036
1904	213,904	1914	263,547
1905	218 101	1915	264,738
1906	224,363	1916	266,031
1907	229,951	1917	266,059

* Since 1908 mileage of switching and terminal companies has been excluded

NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U.S

Outflow of Streams	Number	Miles Navigable
Atlantic ..	148	5 365
Gulf .	53	5,212
Mississippi .	54	13,912
Canada	2	315
Pacific ..	38	1 606
	295	26,410

PUBLIC ROADS

In 1917 the total length of public roads was 2,455,761 miles, the cost of their upkeep in 1914 being $174,921,157, or $71 05 per mile, or $1 70 per head of the inhabitants of the U.S.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1916, the mercantile marine of the U.S. consisted of 10 383 sailing vessels of 2,399,586 gross tons, 6 824 steam vessels of 5,895,095 gross tons a total of 26 444 vessels of 8,469 6 9 tons, and gas vessels of 9,237, of 174,968 gross tons. In the year ended June 30, 1918, sailing and steam vessels of 45 456,037 net tons entered at the various ports of the U.S., of this total 19 283,530 tons were American and 26,172,507 tons foreign. The numbers cleared from the various seaports were 2 916 267 tons sailing and 43,097,715 tons steam vessels, a total of 46,013,982 tons

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—On June 30 1917, there were 55,418 post offices in the U.S. dealing with 18 567,445,160 "pieces of mail matter of all kinds (letters, postcards, newspapers packets, &c.) There were also 247 528 miles of telegraph line with 1,814,196 miles of wire

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are the same as those of the United Kingdom except that the old wine gallon (.8331 British gallon) and the Winchester bushel (.9694 British bushel) are retained. There is also a short ton of 2,000 lb., in addition to the long ton of 2,240 lb. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but little used. The unit of *currency* is the *dollar* of 100 *cents*

In 1914 the value of the U.S. dollar was *d.* 49·32 (£1 = $4·867) in *English* currency; $1 = 5·1823 francs in *French* currency; and $1 = 4·2 marks in *German* currency. On Nov. 22, 1920, the *English* value of the U.S. dollar was *d.* 68·571 (£1 = $3·50).

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

CENSUS OF 1920 AND 1920.

City.	Population. 1910.	1920.
WASHINGTON, D.C.	331,069	437,571
New York, N.Y.	4,766,883	5,620,048
Manhattan	...	2,284,103
Bronx	...	732,016
Brooklyn	...	2,018,356
Queens	...	469,042
Richmond	...	116,531
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	2,701,705
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	1,823,779
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	993,678
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	796,836
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	772,897
Boston, Mass.	670,585	748,060
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	733,826
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	588,343
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	576,673
Buffalo, N.Y.	423,715	506,775
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	506,676
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	457,147
Newark, N.J.	347,469	414,524
Cincinnati, Ohio	364,463	401,247
New Orleans, La.	339,075	387,219
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	380,582
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	324,410
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	315,685
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	314,194
Jersey City, N.J.	267,779	298,103
Rochester, N.Y.	218,149	295,750
Portland, Ore.	207,214	258,288
Denver, Col.	213,381	256,491
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	243,164
Providence, R.I.	224,326	237,595
Columbus, Ohio	181,548	237,031
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	234,891
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	234,680
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	216,261
Akron, Ohio	...	208,435
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	200,616
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	191,601
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	179,754
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	178,270
Syracuse, N.Y.	137,249	171,717
Richmond, Va.	127,628	171,667
New Haven, Ct.	133,605	162,537
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	162,351
San Antonio, Texas	96,614	161,379
Dallas, Texas	92,104	158,976
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	152,559
Bridgeport, Ct.	102,054	143,555
Houston, Texas	78,800	138,276
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	138,036
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	137,783
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,591	137,634
Paterson, N.J.	125,600	135,866
Youngstown, Ohio	79,066	132,358
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	129,614
Des Moines, Iowa	86,368	126,468
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	121,217
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	120,485
Trenton, N.J.	96,815	119,289
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	118,342
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	118,110
Camden, N.J.	94,538	116,309
Norfolk, Va.	...	115,777
Albany, N.Y.	100,253	113,344
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	112,759
Wilmington, Del.	...	110,168
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	109,694
Reading, Pa.	96,071	107,784
Fort Worth, Texas	73,312	106,482
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	104,437
Kansas City, Kansas	82,331	101,177
Yonkers, N.Y.	79,803	100,176

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

EMBASSY,

Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, K.C.B., M.D. (1920) £20,000

Councillor of Embassy, ... *£1,200 to 1,500

1st Sec., R. L. Craigie ..... *£800 to 1,000

2nd Sec., M. D. Peterson ..... *£600 to 800

3rd Secs., A. F. Yencken, M.C.; Count J. E. de Salis ..... *£600 to 800

Hon. Attachés, C. J. Henry; A. P. Graves

Naval Attaché, Capt. Geoffrey Blake, D.S.O., R.N.

Asst. Naval Attachés, Comdr. A. T. Blackwood, R.N.; Lt.-Comdr. Eric King, R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. H. K. Bethell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .....

Asst. Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. A. F. A. N. Thorne, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Maj. I. C. O. Marriott, D.S.O., M.C. .....

Air Attaché, Air Commodore Lionel E. O. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .....

Commercial Counsellor, J. J. Broderick .. *1,700

Commercial Secretaries, H. C. A. Carpenter (one vacancy) .....

Secs. to Ambassador, Capt. J. F. Harker; H. V. Tennant .....

Vice-Consul, (Probationer) S. C. Lawrence; H. B. Rowland .....

Registrar, G. D. Baker .....

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

Baltimore, Md.—Cons.-Gen., A. G. Coates, M.V.O. .....

,, *V.-Cons.*, J. Guthrie .....

Newport News—V.-Cons., R. C. Thompson

Norfolk, Va.—Consul, R. Baldwin Myers

,, *Vice-Consul*, Andrew Love .....

Richmond, Va.—Vice-Cons., A. P. Wilmer

Boston, Mass.—Cons.-Gen. T. P. Porter ...

,, *Vice-Cons.*, James A. Brannen

,, ,, Arthur H. Marlow ...

Portland, Me.—Consul, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Keating .....

Providence, R.I.—V.-Cons., H. J. Dubois

Chicago, Ill.—C.-Gen., H. D. Nugent, C.M.G. *1,500

,, *Vice-Cons.*, A. H. W. King .....

,, ,, Leslie C. Hughes Hallett

,, ,, R. K. Jopson .....

Detroit—Consul, H. G. Meredith .....

Minneapolis—V.-C., W. D. Baring Gould

Omaha—Vice-Cons., M. A. Hall .....

Galveston, Tex.—Cons., S. W. Barnes (*acty.*)

,, *Vice-Cons.*, S. W. Barnes .....

* For Allowances, *see* Note, col. 2, p. 725.

AREA AND POPULATION

States and Territories	Date of Admission	Gross Area	Population 1920 White and Coloured
ORIGINAL 13 STATES		sq m	
New Hampshire (N H)		9 341	443 083
Massachusetts (Mass)		8 266	3 852,356
Rhode Island (R I)		1 248	604 397
Connecticut (Conn)		5 004	1,380 585
New York (N Y)		50,203	10 384 144
New Jersey (N J)		8 224	3 155 374
Pennsylvania (Pa)		45 215	8 720 159
Delaware (Del)		2 050	223 003
Maryland (Md)		12 327	1 449 610
Virginia (Va)		42,627	2 306 361
North Carolina (N C)		52,426	2 556 486
South Carolina (S C)		30 989	1 683 662
Georgia (Ga)		59 265	2 894 683
OTHER STATES			
Kentucky (Ky)	1792	40,598	2 416 013
Vermont (Vt)	1791	9 564	352 421
Tennessee (Tenn)	1796	42 022	2 337,459
Maine (Me)	1820	33 040	768 014
Texas (Tex)	1845	265 896	4 661 027
West Virginia (W Va)	1863	24 170	1 463 610
Ohio	1802	41 040	5 759 368
Louisiana (La)	1812	48 506	1 797 798
Indiana (Ind)	1816	36 354	2 930 544
Mississippi (Miss)	1817	46 805	1 789 384
Illinois (Ill)	1818	56 665	6 485 098
Alabama (Ala)	1819	51 998	2 347,295
Missouri (Mo)	1821	69,420	3 403,547
Arkansas (Ark)	1836	53 335	1 750 995
Michigan (Mich)	1837	58 915	3 607 222
Florida (Fla)	1845	58 666	1 966 296
Iowa	1846	56 025	2,403 630
Wisconsin (Wis)	1848	56 066	2 631 839
California (Cal)	1850	158 207	3 426 536
Minnesota (Minn)	1858	84 682	2 386 371
Oregon (Oreg)	1855	96 699	783 389
Kansas (Kan)	1861	82,158	1 769 257
Nevada (Nev)	1864	110 690	77 407
Nebraska (Nebr)	1867	77 520	1 295 502
Colorado (Colo)	1876	103 948	939 376
North Dakota (N Dak)	1889	70 837	645 730
South Dakota (S Dak)	1889	77 615	636 839
Montana (Mont)	1889	146 997	547 593
Washington (Wash)	1889	69 127	1 356 316
Idaho	1890	84 313	431 826
Wyoming (Wyo)	1890	97 914	194 402
Utah	1896	84 990	449 446
‡Oklahoma (Okla)	1907	70 057	2 027,564
New Mexico (N Mex)	1911	122 634	360 247
Arizona (Ariz)	1912	113 956	333 273
TERRITORIES			
Hawaii	1898	6 449	§191,909
Alaska	1867	590,884	§64 356
Dist of Columbia (D C)	1791	70	437 571
Total		*3 026 789	†105 683 108

OTHER JURISDICTION			1920
Porto Rico (P R)	1898	*3 606*	*1,118,012*
Philippine Is (P I)	1898	*121,935*	*7,635 426*
Guam	1898	*207*	*14,147*
Tutuila, Samoan Is	1899	*56*	*7,750*
Virgin Is, W I	1917	*138*	*27 086*

* Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii
† In 1910 the total was 91,972 266
‡ Oklahoma, formed in 1907 from former territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory
§ 1910 figures

El Paso (Tex), Vice-Cons, Osborne W Borrett
Laredo, Tex—*V-C*, Thomas O'Connor
Port Arthur, Sabine, Beaumont and Orange—*Vice Cons*, Dr Harvey D Morris
Honolulu (Hawaii)—*Cons*, W M Hoyds
Manila—*Cons Gen*, T G Harrington
, *Vice Cons*, A R Owens
, *Pro Cons*, Clive Kingcome
Cebu Vice Consul G McPherson
Iloilo—*Vice Consul*, A McC Stewart
Zamboanga † *Cons* Fredk J Lawrence
New Orleans La—*Consul General* Major Charles Braithwaite Wallis
† *Cons* Darell Wilson
, J G Tomax
Birmingham (Ala)—Cyrus P Orr
Fernandina Fla—*Vice Consul* Capt A J W Maddison
Gulfport—† *Cons* Archd O Thompson
Jacksonville Fla—*Con* W Mucklow
Key West Fla † *C*, Wm H Taylor
Miami Fla † *Cons* A A H Hubbard
Mobile Ala—† *Con* J T Mesweny
Pensacola Fla—† *Con*, W D Howe
Tampa, Fla—*Vice Con* Peter Taylor
New York N Y—*Consul General* Henry Gloster Armstrong
Cons E Watson
Vice Cons R J Robinson J Douglas Scott R D Macrae J A H Parish E F Evans Gerald Harrington W E Belton
Buffalo—*Vice Consul* W H J Cole
Philadelphia Pa—*Cons Gen* Gerald Campbell
Vice Con Hugh A Ford
, E W Wilson
, Theodore H Fox (*temp*)
, G H Naylor
, J E Bernays
Pro Cons Samuel L Manley Jr
Cincinnati—*Vice Consul*
Cleveland † *Vice Consul* H T Gresham
Pittsburg—*Consul* C J F Childers
Portland, Oregon—*Cons* P Trant
Vice Con R W Mackay
Alaska † *Cons* G H Miller
Astoria Oregon—*Vice Con* T M Cherry
Grays Harbour Vice Consul J M Watt Copland
Port Angeles—*Vice Con*
Seattle Consul Bernard Pelly
Vice Consul (temp) G H J Murray
Tacoma Washington † *Con*, J P Lyon
Porto Rico (San Juan) Consul A H Noble (*acting*)
, *Vice Consul* A H Noble
Arecibo Vice Consul W H A Denton
Arroyo de Guayama Vice Consul J K Noble
Humacao Naguabo and Fajardo Vice Consul Antonio Roig
Mayaguez—† *Con* J Luchilly Jr
Ponce Vice Consul Fernando M Toro
St Louis Mo—*Cons*, William Mackness
Vice Cons, W K Small
Denver (Colo)—*Vice Consul* H Orchilles
Kansas City, Mo—*Vice Consul*, J Mackenzie
St Thomas & St Croix—*Consul*, C B Stewart
Pro Consul, E P Recke
Frederikstad—*Vice Consul*, Robert L Herwin

San Francisco Cal—*Cons Gen*, A C Ross C B
" , —*Vice Cons*, Edward H G Shepherd
Vice Cons Donald C Grant
H B Livingston A O G Munkhouse
Douglas Ariz Vice Consul, Alexander Baird (Jr)
Los Angeles Cal—*V C* C W Mortimer
San Diego Cal—*V C*, Major Half rd D Gerrard
Savannah Ga—*C*, Col A M Brookfield
Brunswick, Ga—*V C* A M Ross
Charleston S C—*V Cons*, James C Rosch
Darien—*Vice Consul* R Manson
Wilmington (N C) Vice Consul Donald MacRae

U.S. REPRESENTATIVES IN BRITISH EMPIRE

EMBASSY

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at London His Excellency Hon John William Davis 29 Chesham Place S W 1 $17 500
Office of Embassy 4 Grosvenor Gardens S W 1
Counsellor of Embassy J Butler Wright 58 Pont Street S W 1 $4 000
Secretary J James Wingfield Watson 3 625
2nd Secretaries Arthur Bliss Lane Curtis C Williams 3 000
3rd Sec F F A Pearson 2 500
Naval Attaché Rear Adm Albert P Niblack K C M G, U S N
Assistants to Naval Attaché Comm Harry Langley Pence U S N Comm Victor Stone Wilkins Jackson S C U S N Comm Emory S Land C C U S N
Military Attaché Maj Gen N Solbert C M G U S A
Assistant to Military Attaché, Maj M A Hall U S A Maj R E Maguire U S A Capt Douglas H Gillette U S A Capt Hamilton F Maguire U S A
Treasury Attaché, Stoughton F Armstrong
Acting Commercial Attaché Wilbur J Page
Special Attaché Boylston A Beal
Despatch Agent R Newton Crane 53 Victoria Street, S W 1
Office of the Consulate General 18 Cavendish Sq, W 1

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES

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Leeds—Consul Percival Gassett 3 500
Liverpool—Consul H J Washington 8 000
Consul Hugh H Watson
London—Consul Gen Robert P Skinner 12 000
Consul, Keith Merrill 4 500
do, Leslie E Reed 3 500
do, H C Claiborne 3 500
do, Irving N Linnell 3 500
do, James Armstrong 3 000
Vice do, Eliot B Coulter
do, Richard Westacott
Vice Consul W N Carroll
Do do, E H Rhodes
Do do, Charles S Dice
Do do, David L Brown
Consular Office 18 Cavendish Square W 1
Manchester—Consul, Ross E Holaday $6,000
Newcastle on Tyne—Consul F C Slater 3,000
Nottingham—Consul Calvin M Hitch 5,000
Plymouth—Consul J D Wise 3 000
Sheffield—Consul W J Grace 3 500
Southampton—Consul John M Savage 4 000
Stoke on Trent—Consul, William J Doty 3 500

Wales —
Cardiff—Consul, Charles E Asbury 4 000
Swansea—Consul, A B Cooke 3 500

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Dunfermline—Consul H D Van Sant 3 000
Edinburgh—Consul Hunter Sharp 5 000
Glasgow—Consul G E Chamberlin 5 000

Ireland —
Belfast—Consul William P Kent 5 000
Dublin—Consul, F T F Dumont 5 000
Queenstown—Mason Mitchell 4 000

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Gibraltar—Consul R L Sprague 3 500
Malta—Consul C R Loop 3 500

Asia —
Aden—Consul, Addison E Southard 4 000
Bombay—Consul William W Corcoran 2 500
Calcutta—Consul General A W Weddell 5 500
Colombo—Consul, R L Keiser 3 500
Hong Kong—Con Gen W H Gale 5 500
Karachi—Consul E V Richardson 3 500
Madras—Consul L G Dawson 3 500
Penang—Consul, R S McNeice 3 000
Rangoon—Consul, C H Thorning 2 500
Singapore—Cons Gen, A G Snyder 5 500

Africa —
Cape Town—Consul Gen G H Murphy 8 000
Durban—Consul Wm W Masterson 4 000
Johannesburg—Consul F D Fisher 5 000
Port Elizabeth—Consul John W Dye 4 000

North America —
Canada—
Annapolis N S—Agent, J M Owen
Bathurst, N B—Agent C M Messereau
Beebe Junction Que—Agent H S Beebe
Bridgewater, N S—Agent A C Barnaby
Calgary—Consul S C Reat 3 500
Campbellton, N B—Consul G C Woodward 3 000
Charlottetown P E I—C C J Livingston 3 000
Cornwall Ont—Cons Thos D Edwards 2 500
Cumberland B C—Agent G W Clinton
Edmonton Alb—Agent Hyatt Cox
Fernie B C—Cons N E Brand 2 500
Fort William and Port Arth Ont Consul John O Sanders 3 000
Fredericton N B—Agent J W Hammond
Galt Ont—Agent, J Ryerson
Halifax N S—C Gen E N Gunsaulus 6 000
Hamilton Ont—Consul J de Olivares 4 500
Kenora, Ont—Agent Rupert H Moore
Kingston Ont—Consul J S S Johnson 3 000
Lethbridge—Agent, O B Edgett
Liverpool N S—Agent, J M Mack
London, Ont—Consul, C R Taggart 3 500
Louisburg, N S—Agent H C N LeVatte
Lunenberg, N S—Agent D J Rudolf
Moncton, N B—Consul, B M Rasmusen 4,000
Montreal—Cons Gen James L Rodgers 8,000
" *Vice Consul*, H Merle Cochran 2 750
" *Vice Consul*, E B McCarter
" , J R Barry
" , J. A McCosker
Nanaimo, B C—Agent, A C Van Houten.

Newcastle, N B—Agent, E. N Call
Niagara Falls—Consul, James B Milner $3,000
North Bay—Vice Cons., John H Wetmore
Ottawa—Consul General, J G Foster 8,000
" *Vice Consul*, Horace M Sanford
" W C Vyse
Port Hawkesbury, N S.—Agent, J Philpot
Prescott Consul Frank C Denison 2 500
Prince Rupert, B C—Cons, E A Wakefield 3 500
Quebec—Consul E H Dennison 5 000
Regina Sask—Consul J H Johnson 2 500
Riviere du Loup, Quebec—Consul, L P Briggs 3,500
St John N B—Consul, H S Culver 5,000
St John's Newfoundland—Consul, Jas S Benedict 3 000
St Leonards, N B—Agent, A P Labbie
St Stephen N B—Consul H W Diederich 3,000
Sarnia—Consul, J G Stevens 2 500
Sault Ste Marie—Consul G W Shotts 2,500
Sherbrooke, Que—Consul, E I Adams 4 000
Sydney N S—Consul, C M Freeman 4,000
Toronto—Consul Chester W Martin 5 000
Vancouver, B C—C Gen F M Ryder 5 500
" " *Cons*, Irving N Linnell 2,500
" " *Vice Cons* E G Johnson
D C Kerr
Victoria B C—Consul R B Mosher 4,500
White Horse, Yukon—Agent, A M Rousseau
Windsor Ont Consul, M J Hendrick 4 000
Winnipeg—Cons Gen, J I Brittain 5 500
Yarmouth N S—Cons, J J C Watson 3 500
West Indies —
Barbados Consul John N McCunn 4 500
Grenada—Agent P J Dean
Hamilton Bermuda—Cons A W Swaim 4 500
Kingston—Consul, Charles I Latham 4 000
Nassau—Consul I A Lathrop 3 500
Port Antonio—Consul (vacant)
Roseau—Agent, H A Frampton
St George—Agent F J Robertson
St Lucia—Agent, William Peter
Trinidad—Consul, Henry D Baker $3 500
South America —
Belize—Consul, W. W Early 3 000
Georgetown—Consul, C W Davis 3 000
Paramaribo—Agent, J S Lawton
Oceania —
Adelaide—Consul H P Starrett 4,000
Auckland—Consul Gen, A A Winslow 5,000
Brisbane—Agent, R H Tanner
Christchurch—Agent, J H Stringer
Dunedin—Agent, Harman Reeves
Fremantle—Agent, U W Burke
Melbourne—Cons Gen, Thos Sammons 8 000
Newcastle—Consul, Lucien N Sullivan 4 000
Sydney—Consul General E J Norton 4 500
Townsville—Agent, A R Mackay
Wellington—Agent Arthur F Whyte
Londonderry, Ireland—Agent P O Hagan
Gaspe Quebec—Agent, F C Johnson
Summerside P E I—Agent, N Sinclair
Limerick Ireland—Agent J A Dinan
Galway Ireland—Agent R A Tennant
Aberdeen Scotland—Agent G McC Wells
Troon, Scotland—Agent, P H Waddell
Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony—Agent A L Richardt
Nairobi British East Africa—Consul S W Eells 3 000
West Hartlepool England—Agent, H C Nielsen
East London, Cape of Good Hope—Agent G C Starkey
Jersey Channel Islands—Agent, A F Freaut
Peterborough, Ontario—Agent, C I Leonard
Brighton Island of Trinidad—Agent W E Daly

Dependencies of the U S A

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

are situated between 4° 40′ 21″ 10 N lat and 116° 40 126 34′ E. long, and are distant about 500 miles from the south east coast of the continent of Asia. Their total land area is 114 400 square miles, of which total 94 946 square miles are contained in the eight largest islands the 3 130 other islands having a combined area of 14,572 square miles

Population — At the Census of 1903 the population was ascertained to be 7 635 426 almost all of Malayan stock, of whom nearly 7 000 000 were Christians (Roman Catholics) about 275 000 were Muhammadans about 725 000 are pagans Of the foreign born residents about three quarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one half are from the U S A (8 200 in 1903) The population (Dec 31, 1918) was 10 350 640, of whom 9,495,272 were Christians

Government —The islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactan. In 1542 Spain undertook the conquest of the islands, which were named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force but in 1764 the newly acquired territory was restored to Spain In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands and at the outbreak of the Spanish American War of 1898 a rebellion was at its height under Aguinaldo a native leader whose assistance was secured by Admiral Dewey the commander of the American Pacific fleet after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898 Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the *Treaty of Paris* of Dec 10 1898

In 1920 the Philippine Scouts consisted of 234 officers and 8 360 enlisted men, there were also in the Islands on April 1, 1920, 538 officers and 13 223 enlisted men of the regular and emergency forces of the U S The Philippine constabulary consists of 374 officers and 6,352 enlisted men All the enlisted men in the scouts and constabulary (and almost all the officers) are natives of the Islands

Trade —The principal exports are hemp, cocoanut oil sugar, and tobacco, the imports being cotton manufactures, and iron and steel manufactures The total trade in 1919 was valued at $231,750,000

Towns —Capital, Manila, in the island of Luzon, population (Dec 31, 1918), 283,613. The next largest towns are Cebú 63,300), Albay

(53,105), and Iloilo (49,808), there are several others with populations from 25,000 to 40,000

Governor-General (Manila), Francis Burton Harrison.

Vice Governor General, Charles E Yeater

GUAM

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26 N lat and 144° 39′ E long, at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval station between that dependency and the United States The area of the island is estimated at 225 square miles, with a population on July 1, 1919, of 14 635, of whom 13 623 are classed as native, 470 of the naval station and 542 other than native The natives are of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood The language is a Malay dialect containing many Spanish words, but English is fast becoming the language of the island

CAPITAL, Agana Port of entry, Apra

Governor, Capt I C Wettengel, U S N

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico (Rich Harbour) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50′–18° 30′ N lat and 65° 30′–67° 15′ W long, with a total area of 3 606 square miles and a population of 1,297,772 at the census of 1920 Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity The capital is 1,400 miles distant from New York, and 982 miles from Key West Sugar is grown in the low lying districts, and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills, fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, rice, and yams are also grown The trade is principally with the U S About 340 miles of railroad were in operation in 1919, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce The capital, San Juan, had 70,707 inhabitants in 1920, other towns being Ponce (41,561), Mayaguez (19,069), Arecibo (10,039), Bayamon (10,411), and Caguas (12,154) The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of 2 elective houses, the Senate, composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 9 senatorial districts and 5 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (1 from each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large) The term of the Legislature is 4 years

Governor, Arthur Yager $10,000

TUTUILA

Under an agreement between Great Britain Germany,* and the U S, of Nov 14, 1899 the first named Power abandoned all claims to the islands of the Samoan Archipelago, which were divided by the remaining parties to the agreement, the islands east of 171° W. long being reserved to the U S The territory thus acquired consists of the island of Tutuila and Aunun, Ofu, Olosenga, Tau, and Rose Islands, with a total area of about 56 square miles and a population estimated at 7,250 in 1912.

Tutuila, the largest of the U.S group, has an area of about 40 square miles and a population of 5,250, and contains a magnificent harbour at Pago Pago, the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 16 square miles and a population of about 2,000, Rose Island being uninhabited. Copra and cocoa beans are exported.

Governor, Comdr. W. J Terhune, U S N.

WAKE AND JOHNSTON ISLANDS

The flag of the U S was hoisted on Wake Island in 1899, and three other islands in the Pacific have been annexed (Johnston, Palmyra, and Medway)

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

The *Aleutian Islands*, or Catherine Archipelago (also known as the Santa Barbara group), lie westward of the district of Alaska, and consist of four groups of islands (Fox, Andreanof, Rat, and Near Islands) between 52°–53° N lat and 172° E –163° W long They have a population estimated at 2,000 The principal settlement is at Iliuliuk, on Unalaska Island The group forms a part of the district of Alaska, and was transferred to the U S by Russia in 1867

VIRGIN ISLANDS

The three islands, St Thomas, St John and St Croix, in the Virgin Island group West Indies, formerly the possessions of Denmark, were purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of $25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917 The total area of the islands is 132 37 sq miles, with a population in 1911 of 27,086 *St Thomas* (18,080 acres) has a population of 10,191, mostly negroes, *St Croix*, or Santa Cruz (53,913 acres) has a population of 14,901, the capital being Christiansted (or Bassin); *St John* (959 acres) has a population of 960, the capital being Cruxbay St Croix exports sugar, rum, and cotton In St Thomas there are 8 public and 10 parochial schools, 1,705 pupils and 57 teachers, in St Croix, 7 public and 17 parochial schools, 1,906 pupils and 73 teachers, in St John, 5 public schools, 182 pupils and 9 teachers

The revenue is derived from customs, income tax, ground and building tax, trade tax, &c The estimated revenue for year ending June 30, 1920, Francs 859,405 The administration is under the Navy Department There is a regular fortnightly service from New York to St Thomas, which possesses a powerful wireless installation

CAPITAL, Charlotte Amalie (St Thomas) contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refueling station

Governor, Rear-Adm Joseph W Oman, U S N

Secretary, Lieut C C Timmons U S N

THE PANAMA CANAL

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Interoceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. After two years of preparatory work, the first excavation was

* Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, the German Samoan Islands were allocated to New Zealand.

made on January 20, 1881. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and the conditions under which it was carried on more embarrassing. Sickness, interference of local officials, and mismanagement by the administration in Paris, resulted in the failure of the company, and a receiver was appointed in 1889. Under direction of the French courts a new company was formed to carry on the work, and, after a period of surveys, excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

The interest of the United States in a canal across the Isthmus dates from 1825, and surveys under the auspices of that Government, or of companies organised in the United States, have been made at every available point between the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the Atrato River. Actual construction, by an American company, of a canal across Nicaragua was begun in 1890, and abandoned in 1893, when the company failed for lack of funds. The failure of this company influenced the United States Government to take an active interest, and a commission was appointed in 1895 to make further studies and investigations. As a result of these investigations, the Congress of the United States authorised the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company in Panama for $40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of $10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognised by the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory.

Two years were spent by the United States Government in sanitation, the assembling of plant, and organisation and housing of a labour force; after which operations on a large scale were begun on all parts of the canal.

Including the purchase of rights, payments to Panama, and construction and operation of the canal and its adjuncts, the total appropriations by Congress to June 30, 1920, were $432,602,856.60. Tolls and other revenues, from its opening until July 30, 1920, amounted to $34,426,675 28. During the past two years they have averaged approximately $7,650,000 a year, or about $637,500 a month.

The canal is fifty statute miles long (43·84 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. The least width is in Culebra Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 41 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Culebra Cut is 45 feet.

There are three essential parts: a lake formed by damming the Chagres River, and two channels leading from the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to this lake. The surface of the lake is normally at 85 feet above sea-level, and the channels connecting it with the sea are at sea-level. Ships are lifted from the sea-level channels to the lake, or lowered from the lake to sea-level in locks. These locks have a usable length of 1,000 feet, width of 110 feet; least depth of water over the sills when lake is at normal level, 41½ feet. These dimensions limit the size of ships using the canal. The dam which forms the lake is situated at Gatun, about seven miles inland from the Atlantic. It is built of earth, with an impermeable core of fine sand and clay, and is 1½ miles long, half a mile wide at bottom, and 100 feet at the top, which is 105 feet above sea-level. The lake is known as Gatun Lake, and is 164 square miles in area. At its southern end is Culebra Cut, the channel through the continental divide. This is the most extensive excavation ever made. The French canal builders dug about 12,000,000 cubic yards out of this section of the canal, and the Americans have completed an excavation that amounts to over 100,000,000 yards. The total excavation for the whole canal is about 262,000,000 cubic yards, about 130,000,000 yards of which have been excavated in the dry and the balance by dredges. The amount of concrete used in the locks is 4,500,000 cubic yards.

The administrative organisation for the canal is known as "The Panama Canal," with the Governor of the Panama Canal (Brig. Gen. Chester Harding, U.S.A., retired) at its head. The Governor reports to the President, who has delegated the Secretary of War to have supervision over the canal for him. The Governor of the Panama Canal is President of the Panama Railroad.

In connexion with the construction and operation of the canal, extensive terminal and supply facilities have been constructed at both the Atlantic and Pacific entrances. These include marine and general repair shops, foundries, dry docks, five 1,000-foot steel and concrete piers, and a number of wharves, slaughter-houses, and cold storage plants, ice plants, laundries, hospitals, coaling plants, fuel oil tanks and delivery plants, waterworks, commissary stores, storehouses of spare materials and ships' chandlery stores, and other accessories of great modern ports. An extensive transfer of cargo goes on at the Atlantic terminus of the canal, between ships plying the Atlantic and the Caribbean and ships which pass through the canal to or from Pacific ports. The 1,000-foot dry dock, with adjacent repair shops, at Balboa is an important assistance to shipping throughout the American tropics as well as a base for repairs for vessels of the Navy.

Health conditions are excellent, while the scenery is varied and attractive, with ruins of old Spanish towns and fortifications. Gatun Lake is studded with islands and surrounded by mountains. Shooting and tarpon fishing are excellent. The U.S. Government operates hotels at Colon and Ancon.

The number of commercial vessels passing through the canal in both directions in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, was 2,478, with a cargo tonnage of 9,374,499 tons, of 2,240 pounds. The total of commercial ships passing through the canal in the first six years of its operation, from August 15, 1914, to August 15, 1920, was 10,573, of 34,542,266 net tons, Panama Canal measurement, carrying 40,313,629 tons of cargo.

THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies and Legations in London for various corrections and additions.

* *The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of H M Diplomatic, Commercial and Consular Services are fixed in accordance with the scale shown at foot of column two of this page*

ABYSSINIA or ETHIOPIA.

Empress, Waizeru Zauditu (daughter of late Emperor Menelek), *born* 1876, *elected* Sept 27th, 1916
Heir, Ras Taffari Makonn

The area of Abyssinia and its dependencies is estimated at 350,000 square miles, with a total population of 7,000 000, of whom about one half are Abyssinians and the remainder Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakils and Somalis on the east The political neighbours are the Sudan, the Italian colony of Massowah (Eritrea) the French colony of Djibuti, and the British Somaliland, Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate

Abyssinia is volcanic and mountainous It contains some mineral wealth, iron and coal are not uncommon and gold is washed in various streams while salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate In the hotter regions, sugar cane cotton, coffee rubber &c, flourish, in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c are cultivated, and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation There are two seasons in the year a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September 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, oxen, goats, and sheep and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people

The Abyssinians are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church), and their kings claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba There is no popular literature, and little education The potential army numbers at least 300,000, armed with rifles The principal pursuits are agriculture, cattle breeding and hunting The chief exports are coffee, civet, wax, hides, rubber, ivory, and gold The total trade is valued at about £2 000,000 for imports and exports, and is increasing The import duty on all goods at Gambela is 10 per cent *ad valorem* and at Dire Dawa and Harrar 8 per cent *ad valorem*, in the interior the duty is variable, and 3 per cent addition is imposed on goods brought to the capital A railway (187 miles) has been built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital, *viâ* Dire Dawa The posts and telegraphs are under French management The principal towns besides Adis Ababa, are Adwa the capital of Tigré, Gondar, Debra Markos, Saiyu, Aksum Antalo, Ankober, Goré, Dembecha, Ijubé, Jimma, and Harrar There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober, modern architecture is very poor

CAPITAL, Adis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 50,000). Harrar, in Eastern Abyssinia, has a population of about 45,000.

FLAG Green, yellow, red.

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General, C F W Russell (1920) . . £3,400
Consul, Maj J B H Dodds (*Charge d Affaires*)
Vice Consul, P C Zaphiro, C M G
" " C H Cane (*actg*)
Harrar—Consul (vacant)
Vice Consul (vacant)
N W Ethiopia (*Gondar*)—*Consul*, A D. Hone
Western Ethiopia (*Gore*)—*Consul*, C H. Walker, M B E.
Southern Ethiopia (*Gardula*)—*Cons*, Capt Arnold W Hodson

Adis Ababa is 500 miles from Zaila, *viâ* 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 45 days

AFGHANISTAN (*see* p 606)

ALBANIA.

Albania (the former Turkish Provinces of Scutari and Yanina) lies on the west of the Balkan peninsula of south eastern Europe, the western boundary being the Adriatic total area about 11 000 sq miles, total population estimated at 1 200,000 The political neighbours are on the north Montenegro, on the east Serbia and on the south east and south Greece The independence of the country is guaranteed by the Supreme Council of the Allies, under whose mandate Italy is the controlling power in Albania The principal towns are Durazzo (the capital) pop 5,000, Scutari (pop 32,000) Elbasan (pop 13 000), and Tirena (pop 12,000) Cattle rearing and agriculture (grain and tobacco) are the principal industries and there is some mineral wealth.

Scutari—Vice Consul, N J Summa

*Salaries and Allowances

	Salary	Representation Allowances	House Rent Allowance
	£	£	
Commercial Counsellors	1 700	300	
Commercial Secs Grade I	1 200 1 500	300	
Insp Gen of Consulates		400	250
Consuls General			250
Commercial Secs Grade II			
Consuls			200
Commercial Sec s Grade III	600–800		
Vice Consuls	300–600		
		†Foreign Allowances.	Rent Allowances
Counsellors ..	800 1,000	250–300	
1st Secretaries			
and Secretaries	600–800	150–250	
2nd Secretaries			

† Fixed to meet requirements of the post

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenées, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 5,500; it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30′—60° E. long. and 12° 45′—34° 50′ N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range with *Jebel Akhdhar*, 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, in the Sultanate of Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, and Dahna deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 5,000 000.

THE KINGDOM OF HEJAZ.

King of the Hejaz, El Hussein ibn Ali.

On June 5, 1916, the Grand Sherif of Mecca (hereditary Keeper of the Holy Places) threw off the Turkish allegiance and declared the independence of the former vilayet of Hejaz. In concert with the British Imperial forces under General Allenby, the armies of the King of the Hejaz (under the leadership of the Emir Feisal) penetrated northward, through the districts E. of the Jordan, to Damascus, and the territories of the new kingdom extend from Asir (*see* below) in S. to Palestine and Syria in N., and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba, and Palestine in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia.

Parallel with the Red Sea coast runs the Tehama range (Jebel Shar, or Mount Seir, 7,000 feet, and Jebel Radhwa, 6,000 feet). On the coast are the small ports of Muwela, Dangha el Wijh, Yambu (the chief port), Rabigu and Jidda (the pilgrims' port), which contains the reputed "tomb of Eve," the mother of mankind; and inland are many settlements through which runs the Hejaz Railway. The *Oasis of Khaibar*, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a Jewish centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. *Medina* (*Al Medina*, "The City"), 800 miles by rail from Damascus, and the present terminus of the Hejaz Railway, has a permanent population of about 20,000, and is celebrated as the burial place of Mahomet, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabia, A.H. 11). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Mahomet. *Mecca*, the birthplace of the Prophet, is 45 miles east of the seaport of Jidda, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 60,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the *Kaaba*, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim.

The *Hejaz Railway* runs from Medina in S. through the Syrian Desert to Damascus and Beirut, and is connected with the projected Baghdad Railway at Aleppo. The total area under the rule of the King of the Hejaz is about 112,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 350,000 to 400,000, including many nomad tribes. The capital of Hejaz is Mecca, which is connected with the seaport of Jidda by 60 miles of railway; population about 66,000. Pilgrims from the west disembark at Jidda, from which hides, mother-of-pearl, coffee, and carpets are exported.

THE EMIRATE OF NEJD AND HASA.

Emir, Abd-el-Aziz es Saud, K.C.I.E.

This former vilayet was in the 18th century an independent Empire of the Wahabites, and has reasserted its autonomy under a representative of the former dynasty. It is known as "the true home of the Arab," and extends across the oases of Central Arabia, from the eastern boundary of Hejaz to the Persian Gulf. During military operations in 1913, the Emir of Nejd captured Hufuf (the capital of El Hasa), and extended his rule over the former Turkish province of El Hasa. The capital, Riyadh, is a station on the Pilgrims' trans-Arabian caravan route from El Hasa to Mecca, and contains a large mosque, the "Westminster Abbey" of the Wahabi Moslems. The principal trading centre is Anaiza in the central province of Qasim (Nedj). The principal port on the Persian Gulf is El Katif, on Bahrein Bay (El Hasa).

THE PRINCIPALITY OF KOWEIT.

Ruler, Sheikh Salim ibn Mubarak, C.S.I.

Koweit has been semi-independent for many years, and is in treaty relation with British India. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Nejd (El Hasa). The important harbour and gulf port of Koweit, the capital (pop. 25,000), is an entrepôt for goods for the interior, and for the export of horses, pearls, dates, wool, &c. It was designated as the terminus of the Berlin-Constantinople-Baghdad railway as originally projected in 1903.

Political Agent, Major J. C. More, D.S.O.

THE SULTANATE OF OMÂN.

Sultan, Seyyid Taimur bin Faisal, *born* 1886, *suc.* 1913.

Omân (area 82,000 sq. miles, estimated pop. 550,000) is a Muhammadan State in S.E. Arabia with a coast-line of about 1,500 miles along the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Omân, and the Arabian Sea from El-Katar to Ras Seir. The country, much of which is arid and desert, attains in Jebel Akhdhar an elevation of 10,000 feet. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians,

Baluchis and Swahili negroes The Sultan is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a political agent at his capital. In 1913, at the end of the reign of the last Sultan, the tribes of the Interior rose in rebellion, and, having elected their own Iman or Spiritual Ruler, have since administered the whole of Oman proper, the efforts of the Sultan to establish his control having been, up to date, unsuccessful This rebellion has, with the war, interfered with the prosperity of the country The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government Muscat has a considerable trade, amounting in 1916–17 to £408,046, and in 1917–18 to £323,915, a decrease owing to interior disturbances due to the war Dates are the chief export, and rice, wheat, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports The capital, Muscat, has an estimated population of 24,000

British Consul and Political Agent, R E L Wingate *per mensem* Rs 2,250

THE EMIRATE OF JEBEL SHAMMAR

Emir, Abdullah ibn Mitab el Rashid

Jebel Shammar is a Bedouin community of Central Arabia extending across the oases from Hejaz on the west to Koweit on the east with Nejd as a southern neighbour Its boundaries are indeterminate and the total population in allegiance to the Emir is believed to be about 200 000 The capital is Hail, between the two Shammar ranges (Jebel Aja and Jebel Salma) with a population of about 12,000

THE EMIRATE OF ASIR

Emir, Muhammad Hamid ed Din

The Emirate of Asir includes the Red Sea littoral between Hejaz and Yemen, and extends inland to the Dahna Desert The maritime low land is a fertile district of wadis and contains large grain and pastoral areas The capital is Ebuah, a small inland town

THE IMAMATE OF YEMEN

Imam, Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed Din

The Imamate of Yemen occupies the S W corner of the Arabian peninsula, between the Emirate of Asir and the British dependency of Aden, with an estimated area of 74,000 sq miles and a population of 600 000 to 700 000 It was formerly divided into the vilayets of Sana a Jais, Asir and Hodeida, and it extends inland to the Dahna Desert and to the tribal territories of Hadramut On the plateau between the coast and the Dahna Desert (a district known as *El Jebel*) are the most fertile parts of Arabia where wheat, barley, millet and coffee are extensively grown The sea port of *Mocha* has become associated with the coffee export trade but in this trade (and in all others) it is of secondary importance to *Hodeida* The trade of Yemen probably exceeds that of the remainder of Arabia The capital is the walled city of Sana a (pop 20,000), and about 70 miles to the S of the capital is Dhamar, an ancient seat of learning, and the headquarters of the Zaidi sect of the Muhammadans

THE HADRAMUT TRIBES

The coastal region of Southern Arabia, between Yemen and Aden on the west and Oman on the east, and extending inland (northwards) to the Dahna Desert, contains a coastal strip of some 550 miles. Parallel with the coast (at a distance of 50 miles from the Arabian Sea) is an extensive plateau inhabited by the Hadarim, an ancient people of Arabian stock (Hadoram was the son of Joktan, *Genesis* x., 27). There are many settlements on the coast and in the interior, but the latter are being steadily enveloped by the sand of the northern desert There are sacred shrines near Kasm (Kabr Hud) and Shibam (Kabr Salih) The eastern districts, known as Mahra and Gara, are very sparsely populated The estimated area of Hadramut is 82,000 sq miles, and its Muhammadan population, of independent Arab tribes, is estimated at 150,000 Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, together with the cultivation of dates, indigo and tobacco The capital is Shibam, in a broad valley parallel with the coast The chief port is Mokalla.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

President (1916–1922), Hypolito Irigoyen, assumed office Oct 12 1916 $96,000

Vice President (1919 22), Benito Villanueva 36,000

Minister of the Interior, Dr Ramon Gomez
Foreign Affairs, Dr H Pueyrredon
Finance Domingo Salaberry
Justice and Public Instruc Jose Salinas
Agriculture, Alfredo Demarchi
War and Marine, Dr Julio Moreno
Public Works, P Torello

Minister in London, Señor Don Federico Alvarez de Toledo, 2 Palace Gate, W 1
Charge d Affaires (ad int), Señor Don J L Villegas, 22 Hans Crescent, S W 1
1st Secretary, Don Luis H Dominguez, 2 Palace Gate W 8
2nd Secretary, Don Eduardo Racedo
Military Attaché, Lt Col Don Luis J Garcia
Attaché, Don Carlos Dominguez
Naval Attaché, Capt Don Enrique Moreno
Consul Gen, Dr Sergio Garcia Ufburu, 121 Oxford Street W 1
Asst Consul, Don Arturo Parker

There are also Consulates at *Liverpool*, *Southampton*, *Cardiff*, *Manchester*, *Newcastle on Tyne*, *Newport*, and *Glasgow*

Argentina is a wedge shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles, its greatest breadth is about 930 miles It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries, on the east are the great plains, those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas, which together constitute *La Plata*, extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro, and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, and in the north western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes. The Parana River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout

its course; the Pilcomayo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Parana In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic) In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 10 territories, comprising in all about 1,132,000 square miles with a population of 8,462,030 in 1919 Immigration is encouraged, and comes principally from Spain and Italy, but legislation, introduced in 1919, requires intending immigrants to produce certificates of good character and ability to work The climate is moderate and healthy Spanish is the language of the country

Government —The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Diaz de Solis but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires In 1810 Spanish rule was overthrown, and in 1818 the independence of Argentina was complete although not acknowledged by Spain until 1842 In 1853, after more than thirty years of disturbances and civil wars the country settled down, and is now a well governed and progressive Republic The constitution dates from 1853 (revised 1859) and is modelled on that of the U S of America, but each province enjoys practically complete autonomy The executive is in the hands of the President who selects his Cabinet The National Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members and of a House of Deputies of 160 members Members of Congress receive $9,000 *per annum*

Production —Of the total area about one third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising, and vast tracts are held by the Federal Government for sale or lease to colonists The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed sugar, wine, wool, hides, cattle, sheep and horses There were in 1914 25,866,763 cattle, sheep 43,225,452 horses 8,323 815, 565 069 mules, 4 325 280 goats and 2 900,585 pigs the total value being placed at £230,000,000 The export of frozen beef and mutton is an important industry The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho copper, manganese, and wolfram In 1920, there were 4,500 registered wine presses, handling about 600,000 tons of grapes the output in 1919 being over 4 000,000 hectolitres (88,212 000 gallons) The export of wine to neighbouring South American States is increasing annually, and the importation of wine has almost ceased

Communications —There were (1919) 22,141 miles of railroad open. The railroads are almost entirely in the hands of British companies, and absorb about £150,000,000* of British capital Telegraphs about 43,153 miles, mostly Government lines There are 22 wireless stations of which one is reserved for communication between England and the Argentine The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahia Blanca. The number of steam and sailing merchant vessels which entered Argentine ports in 1918 was 10,868 of a total tonnage of 8 907,732 Of these 1,828 were ocean-going vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 3.393,954

* A total of about £400,000,000 British capital is invested in the Argentine

Defence —The Navy consists of 2 super Dreadnought battleships, 2 river monitors, 4 armoured cruisers, 3 cruisers (old), 4 torpedo gunboats 7 destroyers, and 2 first class and 6 second class torpedo boats. Strength about 5,000 men There is a naval port at Bahia Blanca The National Militia has a peace footing of about 30,000, with reserves of 250,000, on a war footing the Army would comprise 5 divisions of 20,000 each

Education —*Primary* Education is secular free and nominally compulsory from the ages of 6 to 14, but only some 45 per cent of attendances are secured *Secondary* Education is controlled by the Federal Government in lyceums and normal schools, with an average attendance of 6,000 There are also *Special Government Schools* —1 naval, 1 military, 1 mining, and 2 agricultural There are *National Universities* at Cordoba and Buenos Aires, and *Provincial Universities* at La Plata, Santa Fé, and Paraná

	1918	1919
Revenue	£26,900,000	£33,168 556
Expenditure	31,965,000	32 997 000
Internal debt† (Jan 1, 1919)	60 157 000	
External debt (Jan 1, 1919)	58,978,000	
Paper and nickel in circulation‡ (Sept 30 1920)		119 000 000

	1918	1919
Total imports	£96,179,200	£132,298 000
Total Exports	£165 299,000	204,556,600

Exports to U K (1918), £62,967 315

Butter	£3.797 0 0	Meat—Beef	£9 122 809
Corn—Wheat	13 253 798	Mutton	3 502 080
Oats	1 647 659	Preserved	9 932,036
Maize	3 473 760	Linseed	2 458 836
Hides	6 692 819	Wool	2 654 936
		Dyes	1 044 472

Imports of British produce and manufacture (1918), £17,612,159

Apparel	£148 106	Linen manufctrs	£199,926
Chemicals	526 092	Machinery	212 258
Coal &c	491 382	Iron Steel and manufactures	962 145
Cotton manufctrs	7,260 347	Woollens	2 105 578
Electrical goods &c	65 334		

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires Pop (1920), 1,658,269

NATIONAL COLOURS Blue and White (War Flag 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band)

BRITISH LEGATION
(314 Reconquista, Buenos Aires)

British Minister, J W R Macleay, C M G (1919)' £7 400
3rd Secretary, D V Kelly, M C
Naval Attaché, Comm C L Backhouse, R N
Asst Naval Attaché Paymr Lt Comm Lloyd Hirst, R N
Military Attaché, Lt Col R A McCly mont, C B E D S O
Commercial Sec, H O Chalkley
Do E C Buxton
V Cons and Translator, C F A Bristow 650

† There is also a debt of some £36 362 000 consisting of short term loans

‡ Secured by $459 460 332 gold and Bonds for $212 139 585 (the gold itself being deposited with the Argentine Legations abroad) together equivalent to £93 373 000 held by the Conversion Office and some $120,000 000 gold held by the Bank of the Nation, which is also responsible for another $20,000 000 gold (£5 962 000) deposited as a guarantee for the currency, but which has been converted into paper currency for re-discount operative under one of the Emergency Finance Laws of Aug 1914. Amortisations of External and Internal Consolidated Debt amounted to £2,532 798 in the year 1919 and from Jan. 1 to Sept 30 1920 to £2,289,400.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Buenos Aires—Consul-General, Jack P Armstrong
Vice Consul, David J Rodgers ... £650 to 850
,, H. E Bowle ...
,, R J Knox ..
, (*Probat*) L Pearle Cross ..
Bahia Blanca—V-Consul,
Do —Vice Consul, W B Harding Green
Do —Pro Con, C D Macdonald
Gallegos — Cons Agent, Duncan M Atchison ..
La Plata—Vice Consul, S H Puleston
Do —Pro-Consul, W Puleston
Mendoza—Vice Consul, William S Mayne
Port Madryn—Vice Consul, C T Alt
Tucuman—V-Cons (closed temp).
Rosario—Consul, V. H St J Huckin
Do —Vice Consul, Julian Parr
Cordoba—Vice Consul,
Parana—Vice Consul, William Y Mackinnon
Santa Fe—Vice Consul R H Smiles
Villa Constitucion—Vice Cons, F W Darch

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton transit 22 days

ARMENIA

Armenia occupies the uplands between the Iranian plateau and Asia Minor, and is bounded by the Black Sea and the Republic of Georgia on the N, by Kurdistan on the S, by the Republic of Azerbaijan on the E, and by Turkish Asia Minor on the W, and until the outbreak of the War of 1914-18 it was shared between Turkey (35,600 sq miles), Russia (20 587 sq miles), and Persia (6,518 sq miles). The country possesses great historical interest as the reputed seat of the oldest civilised people in the world. The inhabitants have always possessed definite racial characteristics, but have seldom been politically independent, the country having been held successively by the Medes, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, and Turcoman Tartars until 1514 1538 when the greater part became a province of the Ottoman Empire. The Eastern part remained under Persian rule but in 1828 Russia obtained the larger share of non Turkish Armenia. The rivers Euphrates Tigris, Aras, Kur, and Tchorokh take their rise within its boundaries, and at the meeting of the former Turkish, Persian, and Russian boundaries is *Mount Ararat* (17,160 feet), the traditional resting place of Noah's Ark. In the uplands the climate is severe, but in the valleys and plains the soil is fertile, producing all kinds of cereals, cotton, rice, sesame hemp, flax, and tobacco. Sericulture (silkworm breeding), sheep breeding, and fruit growing are capable of great development. Armenia has great mineral resources hardly as yet developed. Naphtha, sulphur, bitumen, and nitre abound, while the mountains yield salt (mineral and in solution), gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and valuable marbles, there are also numerous hot and cold mineral springs (similar in nature to those of Vichy). The Armenian Church is the oldest established Christian church, Christianity having been recognised as the State religion in 300, and from the 5th century there is a national language and literature. On account of their religion the Armenians have suffered a general persecution by Islam, particularly in the *vilayets of* Sivas, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Mamuret-el-Aziz, Van, and Erzerum, where massacres have frequently been organised with a view to extermination. In 1915-17 there were wholesale deportations and massacres of the Christian population of Turkish Armenia, while the Armenian Christians of Azerbaijan and of Russian Armenia were similarly treated by Turkish and Kurdish hordes. In 1918, during the Russian Revolution, an independent "Republic of Trans Caucasia" was formed by the union of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan, and on the dissolution of the union (June 1, 1918) the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers recognised the independence of the *Republic of Armenia* (area, 20,587 sq miles, population 2,000,000). Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (May 11, 1920) Turkey recognised the independence of Armenia with its capital at Erivan. The United States Government was requested by the Allies to accept a mandate for Armenia but the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has declined the mandate.

AUSTRIA

(Oesterreich)

President of the Federation, (Nov 20, 1920), Dr Michael Mayr.
Vice Chancellor, Eduard Heinl.
Interior and War, Dr Egon Glaz
Education, Walter Breisky
Finance Dr Ferdinand Grimm
Justice Dr Rudolph Baldauf
Agriculture and Forestry Alois Haueis
Social Welfare Dr Joseph Resch
Commerce and Public Works Eduard Heinl
Food Control Dr Alfred Grunberger
Railways Dr Karl Pesta

Minister in London Baron George Franckenstein 18 Belgrave Square S W 1
First Secretary, Adolph Kunz
Press Attache, Dr Maximilian Bach

Prior to the War the Austrian Empire, joined to the Kingdom of Hungary by the identity of sovereigns, was the largest Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°- 51° N lat and 9° 30'—26° 20' E long. It embraced an area of 240 456 sq miles, and a population (1914) of nearly 53,000,000, and included Upper and Lower Austria, Bohemia, Bukovina Carinthia, Carniola Dalmatia, Gorz and Gradiska, Istria Moravia Salzburg Silesia, Styria, Trieste, Tyrol and Vorarlberg with Bosnia and Herzegovina as administered territories.

On June 28 1914 the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis at Serajevo (Bosnia) was presumed to be the outcome of a plot fostered by Serbia, and after negotiations an ultimatum was presented by the Empire to the Serbian Government (July 23), and non compliance with its unreasonable terms led to the European War of 1914 18. Before the armistice of Nov 11, 1918, Hungary had seceded from the Empire (and had established republican institutions) and a Republic of German Austria was declared Nov 12, 1918 the throne being abdicated by the Emperor Karl (Nov 28 1918).

Under the *Treaty of St Germain* (Sept 10, 1919) the political neighbours of the Austrian Republic are the Republics of Germany and Czecho Slovakia on the N, the Kingdom of Italy, the Territory of Fiume, and the Yugo-Slav Kingdom on the S., Switzerland on the W., and the Republic of Hungary on the E.

The area of the Republic is 31 756 square miles, with a population (1920) of 6 067 000

Under the new Constitution (Nov., 1920), Austria became a Republican Federation of eight Provinces —Lower Austria and Vienna, Upper Austria, Carinthia, Styria Salzburg, Tyrol Vorariberg and Burgenland (West Hungary) the Bundesrat and Nationalrat were constituted a government formed and a President elected The elections resulted in a majority for the *Christian Socialists* (Seipl Mayr Mataja and Weiskirchner) over the *Social Democrats* (Renner Adler and Bauer), the *Pan Germans* coming next in order There is a considerable body of opinion in favour of the inclusion of Austria in the German Reich and on the other side for a close alliance with Hungary

Complete religious liberty is one of the fundamental laws of the new Republic In 1915 the prevailing religion of the German speaking people was Roman Catholic

Finance —Before the War Austria had a total indebtedness of about 14 400 000 000 crowns (£600 000 000) towards the annual cost of which (489 000 000 crowns) Hungary made a contribution of 61 000 000 crowns (24=£1 sterling) The indebtedness was increased by War credits (up to June 30 1918) to £2 280 000 000 requiring an annual service of 4 335 000 000 crowns The pre war revenue was about 3 600,000 000 crowns (£150 000 000) The Budget of 1919 so provided for receipts of 2 548 280 614 crowns and for expenditure at 6 546,925 167 crowns, showing a deficit of 3 998 644 553 crowns A Financial Commission has been appointed to make recommendations concerning the indebtedness of the Republic In Oct 1919 the Secretary for Finance, announcing the budget deficit of 4 000 000 000 crowns stated that Austria would not evade her obligations under the *Treaty of St Germain* In Oct, 1920 the Austrian budget showed a deficit of over 13 000 000,000 crowns the rate of exchange at that time (24 22 to the £ before the War) being about 1 350 to the £ The Austrian section of the Reparation Commission is employed on an exhaustive examination of the resources of the country and has considered far reaching proposals for financial reconstruction

Industries —The principal industry is agriculture the chief products being wheat, barley, oats rye maize, and potatoes Forestry and stock raising are important The forests are principally coniferous trees The live stock includes horses cattle, sheep pigs and goats The vine is extensively cultivated Among the minerals produced are common and brown coal, iron, lead, zinc, silver and copper The principal manufactures are woollens, cottons glass, steel, wood work and brewing

Communications —In Sept., 1919, there were about 3,800 miles of railway (exclusive of narrow gauge lines) The mercantile marine was considerable in 1914, but the new Republic is now land locked

Commerce —The Commerce of the 'Common Customs Territory of the Dual Monarchy of Austria and Hungary amounted in 1913 to £140,000,000 for Imports and £115,000 000 for Exports of which totals £5,000 000 (Imports from) and £7,000 000 (Exports to) represented the exchange with the United Kingdom Austria has free railway access to the seaport of Fiume in the neutral zone (*see* Yugo-Slavia), but no ports of her own

Defence —During the War of 1914 18 about 5 000 000, all ranks, were passed into the common Army of Austria Hungary The total casualties exceeded 2 500,000, of whom over 700 000 were returned as killed Under the *Treaty of St Germain* the military, naval and air forces were demobilised and reduced to minimum requirements and all warships were surrendered to the Allies those under construction being broken up Service in the Republican Army is by voluntary enlistment for twelve years

Towns —Vienna, the capital, is situated on the River Danube, in 1919 it contained an estimated population of 2 000 000. Other large towns are Gratz (177,000), Linz (93,000), and Innsbruck (60 000).

CAPITAL Vienna Pop (1920) 1 852 000.

FLAG Three horizontal bands, red, white, red

BRITISH LEGATION

Legation Metternichgasse Vienna
British Minister Hon F O Lindley C B, C B E
Counsellors of Legation
1st Secretary R E O Bridgeman C M G M V O
Temporary and Secretary G M Young C B
3rd Secretary P B Nichols
Military Attaché Lt Col Sir J A A M Cuninghame, Bart D S O
Asst Mil Attaché Lieut H A Nicholson
Commercial Secretary O S Phillpotts, O B E
Chaplain, Rev A. P Hill

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Vienna—Consul General
Consul H H Cassells
Carlsbad—Vice Consul
Innsbruck—Vice Consul

Vienna is distant 955 miles from London

AZERBAIJAN

See Russia

BELGIUM

King of the Belgians, Albert *born* 8 April, 1875, *succeeded his uncle*, Leopold II 17 Dec 1909, *mar* Oct, 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth in Bavaria and has issue two sons (1) the Heir Apparent (2) Charles Theodore *b* 10 Oct, 1903, and a daughter, Marie José, *b* 4 Aug, 1906

Heir Apparent, H R.H Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, *born* 3 Nov, 1901

MINISTRY Nov 19 1920

Premier and Interior, M Carton de Wiart (*Catholic*)
Justice, M Vandervelde (*Socialist*)
Foreign Affairs M Jaspar (*Catholic*)
Economic Affairs, M Van de Vyvere (*Catholic*)
National Defence, M Deveze (*Liberal*)
Railways M Neunean (*Liberal*)
Science and Art M Destrée (*Socialist*)
Industry Labour and Food, M Wauters (*Socialist*),
Public Works, M Anseele (*Socialist*).
Finance Colonel Theunys
Agriculture, M Ruzette (*Catholic*)
Colonies, M Franck (*Liberal*)

Ambassador in London, Baron Moncheur, 23, Belgrave Square S.W 1, *Chancelry*, 35, Grosvenor Place, S W 1
Councillor, M Charles Maskens
1st Secretary, M Pol Letellier

Secretaries, Baron Egmont de Zuylen de Nyevelt; M. Jean de Fontaine.
Attaché, Baron de Zuylen.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Maton, C.B.
Asst. do., Maj. H. Nerincx; Comdt. Hemeleers-Shenley.
Aviation Attaché, Lieut. Chevalier Willy Coppen, D.S.O., M.C.
Consul-Gen., M. E. Pollet, 37, Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.
Consul, Glasgow, P. S. Dunn, C.B.E.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, with a total area (1920) of 11,392 square miles and a population (Census of 1919) of 7,577,037. Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the North Sea. The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium and ultimately overcame the resistance of the fortresses and overran almost the whole country. In revenge for the heroism of its defenders the Germans sacked and destroyed many cities, burning Louvain (with its library), Termonde, and other places, and established a reign of terror. They levied a war contribution on Belgium of close on £100,000,000, apart from enormous fines on localities, firms, and private persons. On Friday, Nov. 15, 1918, at the great turn of the tide, Antwerp was reoccupied by the victorious Belgian army, and Brussels and the remainder of Belgian soil a few days later. About 10,000 persons were added in 1919 by the cession of Moresnet and part of Malmédy by Germany, and the district of Eupen, with the remainder of the district of Malmédy, were ceded by Germany and annexed by Belgium (Sept. 20, 1920) after a plebiscite, thus adding a further 50,000 to the inhabitants.

French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes, Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg, and Brabant, including Antwerp. Nearly all the inhabitants are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and 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 "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. 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 Scheide (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

GOVERNMENT.—The constitution jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 120 senators (with the exception of 27 elected by the provincial councils and 26 representatives are) elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. In April, 1919, the Belgian Parliament decided as an emergency measure to hold 1919 elections on a "one man one vote" basis for Senate and Chamber. (Unmarried widows of soldiers killed before Jan. 1, 1919, or failing widows, the mothers; widows or mothers of civilians shot by enemy; women imprisoned by enemy for patriotic acts, also voted.)

This Parliament, anomalous, and unconstitutionally elected, was required to make constitutional the machinery by which it was elected; *i.e.*, to revise article 47 of the Constitution. This has not yet been done (Oct. 1920), but it is unlikely that the outworn method of plural voting will ever again be resorted to.

Deputies receive 4,000 francs a year and a free pass over the railways. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture and forestry are important industries, the chief crops being oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar-beet. Under Annex IV. of the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany undertook to deliver to Belgium certain live stock to replace the animals seized or destroyed during the War of 1914–1918. Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries, and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, and Brabant), glass, textiles (Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

DEFENCE.—In 1914 the *Army* on a peace footing consisted of about 50,000, all ranks. In the War of 1914–1918 over 500,000 passed into the armies, which were reorganised on French territory during the defensive period of the campaigns. An organised force of 200,000 co-operated with the Allies during the decisive offensive of the autumn of 1918. Those returned as dead or missing, during the War, numbered 102,382. Belgium has no *Navy*.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control. Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 134 State high schools, including 44 for girls, and numerous private institutions. Special schools abound. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are free institutions. Louvain University is to be rebuilt.

	1920.
Total Revenue ....frcs.	3,331,500,000
Ordinary Expenditure	2,155,000,000
Extraordinary ,, ...	6,011,000,000
Debt (Sept., 1920)..... ..	18,000,000,000
Imports (1919)	5,075,584,064
Exports (1919)	2,296,652,748
Imports from U.K. (1918)	£78,065
Exports to U.K. (1918)	200,918

From 1914–19 loans of 2,170,525,448 francs were advanced by France, £78,584,623 by Great Britain, and $240,643,000 by the United States.

The chief imports in 1919 were: manufactured articles (1,809,660,406 francs), raw

(1,789,141,367), foodstuffs and beverages (1,328,697,478), and live animals (138,536,502); the chief exports were: raw materials (946,896,363 francs), manufactured articles (830,658,287), and foodstuffs and beverages (508,119,512).

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1912 there were 4,719 kilometres of railway (including branch lines and 350 kilometres of private lines rented by the State); by Jan. 1, 1920, almost the whole length destroyed during the War had been repaired or relaid. In 1914 there were 44,564 kilometres of telegraph wire and 2,295 offices; in 1919, 24,397 kilometres had been restored and the 2,295 offices re-opened. In 1920, the post office had resumed full operations. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 2,279 kilometres (1912), and there are 9,757 kilometres of roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1912) of 105 vessels (181,637 tons), in addition to which there were 453 fishing boats. In 1912, 9,268 foreign vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 14,497,102). The principal port and commercial *entrepôt* is Antwerp, on the River Scheldt. Other ports are Ostend, Ghent, Bruges, Nieuport, Blankenburg and Zeebrugge (blocked by the British Fleet April 23, 1918, and since re-opened for traffic). The vexed question of the Scheldt, of which the right bank is in Netherlands territory and the left in Belgium, appears likely to be settled by negotiation between the respective Governments. The navigation is to be free to both countries, from the mouth to Antwerp, and the Netherlands war vessels are to be removed from the river.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population in 1912 of 175,809 (with suburbs, 756,637 inhabitants). Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (312,884 with suburbs, 412,917); Ghent (167,477), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; and Liège (170,634) the centre of the iron industry.

Brussels, 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.

FLAG: 3 horizontal bands, black, yellow, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY, 2, Rue de Spa, Brussels.

British Ambassador, Right Hon. Sir George D. Grahame, K.C.V.O. (1920) £5,500
1st Secretary, R. C. Parr .....
3rd Secretary, Noel Charles, M.C. .. ..
Do., K. T. Gurney .....
Hon. Attaché, Charles K. Webber .....
Military Attaché, Brig.-Gen. F. Lyon, C.M.G., D.S.O. .....
Commercial Secretaries (30, Boulevard de Waterloo, Brussels), R. F. H. Duke, C.B.E.: B. P. Sullivan .....
Registrar, W. J. Lanham.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Antwerp—Consul-Gen., M. C. Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O. (*acting*) .....
Vice-Consuls, W. V. C. Manning (*Acting.*); *Probationer*, C. F. W. Andrews; H. C. Miller; A. G. Clayton-Barker; *Probationer*, V. V. Cusden .....
Bruges—Vice-Consul, T. V. Oxley .....
Brussels—Consul-General, ...
Vice-Consul, *Probationer* Mc. I. E. Vibert .....
Charleroi—Vice-Consul, J. P. McGregor
Ghent—Vice-Consul, J. M. L. Mitcheson
Liège—Consul, J. Pyke .....
Ostend—Vice-Consul, E. R. Templer (*Actg.*) .....

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian Colony by a law of Oct. 18, 1908.

The total area amounts to 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population estimated at 5,000,000 to 7,000,000. The total European population (Jan. 1918) was 6,487, of whom (in 1912) 379 were British, 48 Americans, 278 Italians, 303 Portuguese, 177 Swedes, 150 Germans, and 3,307 Belgians.

The Congo River is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 240 miles in length. A narrow-gauge line runs from Lukula to Boma, the cocoa planting district of Mayumbe. Above Leopoldville the river and its numerous affluents are navigable by steamer for about 5,000 miles, the falls on the Upper River being avoided by a metre-gauge line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville (125 kilometres), and another from Kindu to Kongolo (355 kilometres). Another line from Kabalo to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika (270 kilometres) was completed in 1916, connecting the West Coast of Africa with Belgian East Africa and the East Coast. The Katanga Railway reached Bukama in May, 1918, thus linking up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. Within eight years, 450 miles of railway have been constructed, 200 of which have been laid during the war. It is now possible to travel by train direct from Cape Town to the river Congo, a distance of 2,650 miles. Work has been started on the Stanleyville-Lake Albert Railway, which will run between the Congo River and the Nile, providing the last link to direct river and rail communication between the Cape and Cairo. Two new lines will run from the copper mining district of Katanga towards the West Coast, one of them reaching Lobito Bay (Portuguese Angola), the other linking the Katanga Railway with the Matadi-Leopoldville Railway. A telegraph line is laid from Banana to Coquilhatville (895 kilometres). There is telegraphic communication with Europe. Fourteen wireless stations connect the West Coast with the principal Government stations throughout the Colony. Powerful wireless stations were being erected at the outbreak of the war at Brussels and Boma, to connect Belgium with the Lower Congo. The West Coast District has a rather scanty rainfall (40 inches), but on the Maiumbe Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches, and the country is very fertile and productive. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing. Extensive forests cover the central districts; oil palms are plentiful everywhere, and supply an ever-increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Wild rubber and wild coffee are common; coffee, cocoa, Pará and Ceara rubber and cotton are successfully planted. Mines are very extensive. The copper district of Katanga has enormous deposits of copper ore, and the smelters at the Lubumbashi produced about 30,000 tons of copper in 1918. A rich tin-belt

extends from Bukama towards Lake Tanganyika The gold bearing districts of North eastern Congo are being prospected by the Government, and contain both alluvial and reef gold Diamond bearing gravels are worked in the south The total imports during the year 1918 were valued at 37,604,762 francs the exports are mostly palm kernels and palm oil, ivory, rubber, gum copal, cocoa, copper, gold and diamonds Capital Boma (pop 500 whites, 2,000 natives) Principal towns, Elisabethville (Katanga) (pop 1,000 whites, 6,000 natives), Stanleyville (200 whites, 8 000 natives) Coquilhatville, Kinshasa (Stanley Pool) and Leopoldville

Revenue (1918)	*francs* 48 000,000
Imports from U K (1918)	£1,359 465
Exports to U K (1918)	1,562,655

By the *Anglo Belgian Agreement* of July 1919 the districts of Ruanda and Urundi portions of the former territory of German East Africa (*see* 'Tanganyika Territory'), which adjoin the Belgian Congo on the E, were assigned by Great Britain to Belgium *Ruanda* and *Urundi* formed the N W corner of German East Africa from 5 S lat to the S borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 15 000 square miles with an estimated population of 3 000,000 They lie E of Lake Tanganyika and S W of the Victoria Nyanza, and include the most fertile and productive portions of the former German possession They are traversed by a railway from Ajiji (S) to the Uganda boundary (N)

Boma (Congo)—Consul, A J Wallach (*actg*)
Kasai District—Vice Consul,
Elisabethville—V Con, M A B Denton Thompson
Leopoldville—V Con (closed)
Stanleyville—V Con (closed)

BHUTAN,

See 'Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence' (p 606)

BOKHARA.

Emir of Bokhara, H H Said Mir Alim Khan, *b* 1880 *succeeded* 1911

Bokhara is a Central Asian State with an estimated area of 85,000 square miles, and a population of 1 250,000, the majority being Muhammadan Uzbegs The capital (Bokhara) is a station on the Russian Trans Caspian Railway, and has a population of about 75 000 The principal products are rice, wheat fruit, hemp, cotton, and silk Exports (mainly to Russia) are agricultural products and silk and cotton manufactures Imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar Until the Russian revolution of 1917 the Emir was under the suzerainty of the Tsar In Aug 1920, a revolution, organised by Bolshevik (Red) emissaries, seized the capital, and the Emir took refuge in Afghanistan

BOLIVIA, Republic of.

**Junta de Gobierno*, Señores J M Escalier, Bautista Saavedra, J M Ramirez (July 12, 1920)
Secretary-General, Señor Florian Zambrana.

MINISTRY (July 12, 1920)

Foreign Affairs, Señor J M Escalier.
Interior, Señor Bautista Saavedra.
War, Señor J. M. Ramirez
Finance, Señor Abel Iturralde

* An Assembly will be convened Dec 20 1920 in order to elect a President, in place of the Council of Government.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Adolfo Ballivian.
1st Secretary,
2nd Secretary, Señor Mamerto Urriolagoitia
Offices of Legation 54 Holland Park W 11
Consul General (acting), Señor Mamerto Urriolagoitia, 20 Copthall Avenue, E C 2

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat 8° and 23° S and long 57° 30 and 73° W, and its area is about 567,498 square miles, with a population in Jan 1917 estimated at 2 800,000. The Republic was formerly comprised in the Spanish Vice Royalty of *Alto-Peru*, and derives its present name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar, (born 1783, died 1830)

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries, the mineral productions being very valuable The ancient silver mines of Potosi are now worked only for tin, but gold partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, the tin output is after that of the Straits Settlements, the largest in the world, while copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley oats, maize cotton, coca, indigo, india rubber cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c Rubber and cinchona bark are exported in addition to tin, copper, wolfram bismuth, silver antimony, hides, and wool the chief imports being iron, cotton and woollen goods, hardware, and silks There are about 1,116 miles of trunk lines of railway in operation, and 350 miles under construction, and 4 000 miles of telegraph wire There are wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandi (Chaco) There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (2 days), Arica (1 day), and Mollendo (2½ days) and also (with a gap of 125 miles) to Buenos Aires (5 days), and from Rio Mulato to Potosi, branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba Construction on the railway between La Quiaca and Tupiza, in Bolivia, which, when completed, will allow through railway communication with Buenos Aires, is in the hands of a French firm The gap between Tupaza and La Quiaca is crossed by an automobile service, taking one day Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaqui and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno Proposed railway from Guaqui to Puno temporarily abandoned The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (729 miles), and a line from La Paz to the province of Yungas may eventually connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries Its construction has recently been begun by means of a loan made in New York A line from Potosi to Sucre, the legal capital, is under construction The Republic intends to appeal to the League of Nations for an outlet to the Pacific, of which she was deprived in the "Pacific War" of 1879–1882 (*see* Chile) The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000, all ranks, the War Effective being about 105,000

Spanish is the language of the country

	1918
Actual revenue	Bs.29,957,540
Interior debt	20,479,145
Floating debt	6,758,630
External debt	£3,150,194
Exports	Bs 28,612,890
Imports	34,999,886

	1918	1919
Imports from U K	£884,251	£
Exports to U K	3,596,887	

By law internal exchange is fixed at 12 50 to the £1

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz Pop, 95,000
NATIONAL COLOURS Red, yellow green

BRITISH LEGATION

British Envoy Extraordinary and Min Plen and Consul General William E O Reilly (1920)
Chargé d Affaires, G D N Haggard O B E
Commercial Secretary, Walter F V Scott

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Cochabamba—*Vice Consul* Quintus D Pictor
Conception de Velasco—*Vice Consul* Wallace D McDougall
Oruro—*Consul*, William Gray, M B E
Potosi *Vice Consul*, John Davidson
Puerto Suarez—(*Closed temp*)
Riberalta—*Vice Consul*, George Lyall (*temp*)
Santa Cruz—*Vice Consul* H F Hochmuth
Sucre—*Consul* Ernest F Moore
Uyuni—*Vice Consul* Stephen C Sheffield

Sucre 8 386 miles from London transit viâ Buenos Aires 28 (viâ New York 35 to 40) days

BRAZIL Republic of

President (1919 1922) Epitacio da Silva Pessoa born 1865 *assumed office* July 28 1919
Vice President Dr Bueno Brandão

MINISTRY (July 28, 1919)

Foreign Affairs Dr J M Azevedo Marques
Justice & Interior Dr Alfredo Pinto
Communications & Public Works Dr Pires do Rio
Agriculture Industry & Commerce Dr J Simoes Lopes
Finance, Dr Homero Baptista
War Dr J Pandia Calogeras
Marine, Dr Ferreira Chaves

Ambassador in London Senhor Domicio da Gama
Officer of Embassy 19 Upper Brook Street W 1
Counsellor of Embassy, Arminio de Mello Franco C B E
Secretaries of Embassy (1) Moniz Gondilho Gastas Paranhos do Rio Branco Antonio Camillo d Oliveira.
Naval Attaché Comm Oscar de Souza Espinola
Hon Attaché Fenelon Alcoforado
Commercial Attaché J Barboza Carneiro
Archivist G R Moore B A
Consul General in London, José Maria de Campos Paradeda Coventry House 20 South Place Finsbury E C 2
Consul Gen in Liverpool, Dario Fiche

Brazil the most extensive State of South America discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvares 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 and 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 The Republic comprises an area of 3,298,870 square miles, with a population estimated at 24,309,000

The northern States of Amazones and Para and the central State of Matto Grosso (which together constitute more than one-half of Brazil) are mainly wide, low lying, forest clad plains the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys In the extreme south, towards the interior, the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of 2 000 to 5,000 feet above sea level The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in Sao Paulo, the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaiassu, 9 000), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolumi 6 000 feet) in the south east of Minas Geraes the *Serra do Paranán*, between Goyaz and Minas Geraes, the *Serra dos Aymores* which divide Espirito Santo from Minas Geraes, and the *Serra da Guigueu*, *Branca* and *Araripe*, which envelop Piauhy

Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers The *Amazon*, the largest river in the world has tributaries which are themselves great rivers and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic with a total length of some 4 000 miles Its northern tributaries are the *Rio Branco Rio Negro* and *Japura* its southern tributaries are the *Iurud Purus*, *Madeira* and *Tapajos* while the *Xingu* meets it within 100 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic The *Tocantins* and *Araguaya* flow northwards from the Plateau of Matto Grosso and the mountains of Goyaz to the Gulf of Pará The *Parnahyba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauhy into the Atlantic The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Geraes and traverses Bahia on its way to the Eastern coast between Alagoas and Sergipe The *Paraguay* rising in the south west of Matto Grosso forms a boundary with Bolivia on its way through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Parana* which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay

GOVERNMENT.—Brazil was colonised by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro son of the refugee King João VI of Portugal On Nov 15, 1889 Dom Pedro II second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed The constitution rests on the fundamental law of Feb 24, 1891 which established a federal republic under the name of *Estados Unidos do Brazil* The President and Vice President are elected for 4 years by the direct votes of all male Brazilians over 21 years who can read and write they are ineligible for the succeeding term They are aided as an executive, by a Council of Ministers who are responsible to the President and not to the legislature Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members and of a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members members of both houses are paid The language of the country is Portuguese foreign languages being read and spoken in the following order —French, Italian, English, German and Spanish

PRODUCTION.—The minerals are very considerable and valuable comprising gold silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones The immense iron deposits have been scarcely touched Manganese is exported, and there are important deposits of monozite sand Low grade coal deposits are in the south Its agricultural produce is abundant and its forests are immense Cattle raising is an important industry, the number being computed at 31,000,000. The chief products of the country are coffee and rubber the rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Para and Manaos; coffee coming chiefly from Sao Paulo. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely,

especially in Bahia Cotton is being largely cultivated Sugar cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar producing zone The exports include also meat, hides, maize, beans, and *Yerba mate* (tea) The imports consist principally of every description of manufactured articles, but there were (1915) 1,541 industrial establishments, including 161 cotton mills giving employment to 45 942 hands and representing an invested capital of $50,000 000 Foreign capital to the amount of £200,000,000 has been invested in Brazilian undertakings in the ten years 1908 1917 The total value of manufactured articles imported in the first six months of 1919 was £19 638 000 the enormous protective duties were again increased in 1887 1893 1896, 1906, and 1916 In 1918 the exported merchandise was classified (1) animals and their products, £7 576 000, (2) minerals and their products £1 628 000 (3) vegetables and their products £24 208 000 In 1916 the total value of the exports exceeded that of the imports by £7,507 000 in 1917 by £11,770 000 in 1918 by £6 728 000 and from Jan June 1919, by £30 463 000 In 1919 (Jan June) the exported merchandise was classified (1) animal and their products £8 844 000 (2) minerals and their products £943 000 (3) vegetables and their products £51 359 000

In 1919 (Jan June) the imports were From U S A £20 083 989 U K, £5 132,191 Argentina, £4 491 169 British India £1 400 371 France £1 309,631 Portugal £921 365 Newfoundland £915 430 Uruguay, £652 055 and Sweden, £502 128

In 1919 (Jan June) the foreign trade of Brazil was shared as under

Exports to		Exports to	
Europe—		*America*—	
France	£17 181 856	U S A	11 280 892
U K	5 548 902	Uruguay	2 801 293
Italy	2 336 472	Argentina	2 121 7 3
Belgium	2 211 975	*Asia*	46 251
Denmark	1 540 615	*Africa*	476 142
Spain	1 418 206		
Sweden	1 343 535	Total	£61 128 068

DEFENCE —The peace effective of the Army is about 30 000 all ranks The Navy consists of 2 Dreadnoughts 2 old battleships 5 protected cruisers 2 scouts, torpedo boats, and some small vessels and aircraft

EDUCATION —*Primary* education is secular and free, but is not as yet compulsory It is maintained and controlled by the governments of the various States Public instruction is progressing and reading and writing are the qualifications for the franchise for males at 21 About 600,000 children attended the primary schools in 1911 *Secondary* education is under Federal control, and there is a national gymnasium at Rio de Janeiro The pupils in all secondary schools numbered 32,000 in 1911 There is no *University*, but degrees are conferred in various faculties by authorities in the capital and State centres

COMMUNICATIONS —In December 1917 there were 28,127 kilometres of railway open, and 3 600 under construction Length of telegraph wires in 1916, 68,792 kilometres In 1917 steam sailing vessels of 14,480,820 tons (of which 4,119,891 were under the British flag) entered Brazilian ports, the principal harbours being Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Bahia, Pernambuco, Para, Maranhao, Rio Grande, and Santos

	1918	1919
Revenue	£35 144 642	£37,730,400
Expenditure	39 926 280	40,817,887
External Debt (Dec 31, 1918)		116 000,000
Internal Debt (Dec 31 1918)		66,700,000
Floating Debt (Dec 31 1918)		24,400,000

Exchange (1919) 1 milreis = about 1*s* 4*d*

	1918	1919
Total Imports	£52 817 000	£78 177 000
Total Exports	61 168,000	130 085 000

In 1916 the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports by £7 507,000, in 1917, by £11 770 000 in 1918 by £6 728 000 and in 1919 by £51 908 000

Imports of British produce and manufacture (1918) £8 845 911 —

Rlwy Carriages &c	£12 527	Machinery	£362 867
Coal Coke &c	268	Iron&Steel&Manuf	129 492
Chma & Earthware	281	Drugs &c	143 872
Cotton Yarn & Manf	3 867 139	Tools & Implements	179 889
Hats&Hatters'	244 621	Woollens & Worsted	766 339

Exports to U K (1919) £8 849 431 —

Cocoa Raw	£ 44 574	Rubber	£1 201 943
Coffee Raw	142 504	Wax Carnauba &	196 196
Cotton Raw	5 644	Skins Unenumd	277 291
Hides	8[illegible] 90	Skins and Furs	240 368
Nuts	11 09		

CAPITAL Rio de Janeiro Population (est), 1 250 000

NATIONAL COLOURS, Green, yellow

BRITISH EMBASSY

British Ambassador, Rt Hon Sir Ralph Spencer Paget K C M G, C V O (1918) £9,250
Counsellor of Embassy, H G Chilton (*Charge d'Affaires ad int*)
Naval Attache, Commr C I Buckhouse I N
Asst Naval Attache Paymaster Lieut Commr Lloyd Hirst I N
3rd Sec G H Thompson
Hon Attach, Capt Arthur Paget
Commercial Sec Ernest Hambloch
do E Compton
Translator,

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Rio de Janeiro—Consul General, D R O'Sullivan Beare £
Vice Consul G Herbert Pari, M B E
" Probationer R Ross (*Actg*)
" Lewis V Graves
Corumba, Para—Cons—I M Wanderley
Morro Velho—Cons, Dr John Spear
Victoria—Cons, A Emslie (*Acta*)
Bahia—Consul, A C White
Vice Cons Reginald de C Steel, W P Chitty (*Actg*)
Aracaju—Vice Consul Thales Ferraz
—Vice Cons, F D Molyneux
Para—Consul George B Michell, O B E
Vice Consul, David S Michell
Mandos—Vice Cons, E S Sutton (*Actg*)
Maranham—Vice Cons, H B Harrison
Porto Velho—Vice Cons, W J Knox Little
Pernambuco—Cons, H E Dickie
Pro Consul M J da Costa Carvalho
Ceara—Vice-Consul, Dr William Studart
Macero—Vice Consul, K C Macray
Parahyba—Vice Cons, J H Scott
Pro-Consul Robert V Kerr
Parnahyba—Vice Consul, J J Chissold
Rio Grande do Norte—Vice-Consul Robert Vance
Porto Alegre—Cons, Dr T C Dillon, O B E

Rio Grande do Sul—Consul, E. J. Wigg.
Uruguayana—Vice-Cons., A. F. Lockwood-Thompson.....
São Paulo—Consul, Arthur Abbott .. ..
Vice-Consul, H. E. Bott .....
Curityba—Vice-Cons., Cyril Lynch .....
Pro-Consul, H. C. Withers. . .....
Santa Catharina (Florianopolis)—Vice-Cons., J. Williamson (*Actg.*) ....
Santos—Vice-Consul, Probationer E. R. Seccombe (*Actg.*) .....
" *Pro-Consul*—H. McCardell ...
São Francisco—V.-Con., R. O'N. Addison

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 17 days.

BULGARIA.

Tsar, Boris III., *born* Jan. 30, 1894, *succeeded* (on the abdication of his father) Oct 4, 1918.

MINISTRY (May, 1920).

Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs & War, M. Stamboliski.
Interior, M. Dimitroff.
Finance M. Torlakoff,
Education, M. Omartscherski
Commerce & Labour, M. Oboff.
Railways, M. Athanasoff.
Agriculture, M. Daskaloff.
Justice, M. Radoloff.
Public Works, M. Bakaloff.

Minister in London M. D. Stancioff.
Counsellor of Legation, M. G. Madjaroff.
Chief of the Press Bureau, M. D. Mamartcheff.
Sec. of Legation, M. G. Radkon.

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Yugo Slavia and Greece, on the east by the Black Sea and the Greek province of Thrace, and on the south by Greece, the Ægean Sea and Thrace.

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878), and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912–13 a successful war of the *Balkan League* against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of about 2,000 square miles to Rumania. On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the *Treaty of Neuilly*, which ceded the S. Dobrud to Rumania and E. and W. Thrace to Greece. The present area of Bulgaria is stated at 115,000 sq. kilometres (= 72,457 sq. miles), with an estimated population of 4,975,000. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Orthodox Greek Church. In 1916, the Gregorian was substituted for the Greek Calendar

GOVERNMENT.—The executive power is vested in the Tsar, and is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by him. The legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Sobranyé* of 213 representatives, elected for a maximum term of four years by adult manhood suffrage. Metropolitan members receive 15 *leva*, and others 10 *leva*, a day and travelling expenses.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture is the principal industry of the people and employs over half the population, the principal crops being wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco and fruit. The live stock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, asses and mules. Coal of good quality is mined at Pernik and Trevna, and stone, iron, gold, silver, lead, manganese and copper are worked, but the mineral development is in its infancy. The chief manufactures are woollens, cottons and cigarettes. 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.

DEFENCE.—Before the War of 1914–1918 service in the Army was universal and compulsory, and on a peace footing it numbered about 58,000, all ranks. During the War (Oct. 1915–Sept. 1918) about 560,000 passed into the ranks of the Army, and of those over 250,000 became casualties. By the *Treaty of Neuilly* the Bulgarian Army is limited to 20,000 all ranks.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory and the proportion of attendances is good, the number of illiterates in Bulgaria is very small. There are few technical schools. Sofia has a University.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There were 1,845 miles of railway open in 1919 and about 250 miles under construction; 4,000 miles of telegraph line and 1,254 of telephone line. In 1914 there were 2,515 post offices and 438 telegraph offices The principal Black Sea ports are Varna and Bourgas; and Rustchuk, Sistor and Vidin on the Danube. In 1913, 11,755 vessels (3,132,481 tons) entered and 11,710 vessels (3,108,505 tons) cleared at Bulgarian ports.

	*1917.	*1918.
Budget revenue	£17,520,000	£19,250,000
Budget expenditure .	17,520,000	19,180,000
Public debt (Jan. 1, 1918)		†113,840,000
Total Imports (1913 & 1914)	6,850,000	9,670,000
Total Exports (1913 & 1914)	3,730,000	6,180,000

The Capital, SOFIA, at the foot of the Vitesha Range, on the River Iskei, about 340 miles from the Black Sea port of Varna, and 125 miles from Lom-Palanka, on the Danube. Sofia is the most modern city in the Balkan Peninsula, and an important station on the Vienna-Constantinople railway, with an estimated population (1920) of 200,000; other towns are Philippopolis (47,981), Varna (41,491), Rustchuk (36,255), Shivno (25,142), Plevna (23,019), Shumla (22,225), Stara Zagora (22,000), Tartar Pazardjik (18,000), Widdin (16,000), (Jambol (16,000), Viatza (15,200), and Burgas (15,000)

FLAG. Three horizontal bands, white, green, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister Sir Arthur Robert Peel, K.C.M.G. (1920)
3rd Secretaries, F. J. R. Rodd, D. MacKillop.
Commercial Commissioner, W. B. Heard
Naval Attaché, Comm. N. W. Diggle, R.N.
Courier, J. M. Hamilton Bell.
Sofia—Vice-Consul, B. J. Gillat-Smith.
Bourgas—Vice-Consul, A. C. Kendall.
Rustchuk—Vice-Consul, E. C. H. Wincer.

* At 25 leva = £1 (Exchange, June, 1920, 250 leva = £1; July, 1920, 150 leva = £1)
† Exclusive of War Indemnity of £100,000,000 under Treaty of Nov., 1919.

CHILE, Republic of.

President (1920 1925), Arturo Allesandri, *assumed office* Dec 23, 1920 $60 000

MINISTRY (July 2, 1920)

Prime Minister, Don Pedro Garcia de la Huerta
Foreign Affairs Don Luis Aldunate
Justice and Public Instruction, Don Lorenzo Montt
Finance Don Francisco Garces Gana
Railways Industry and Public Works Don Armando Jaramillo
War, Don Ladislao Errazuriz

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Senor Don Agustin Edwards
Legation, 22 Grosvenor Square W 1
1st Secretary Don M Salinas
2nd Secretaries Don I Serrano

Naval Attaché Capt Don Carlos Jouanne
Attachés, Don J Bittencourt Don S Monk Don A R Edwards Don Luis Waldington
Consul, Vicente Ferreira Lopez Gracechurch Street E C 3

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 17 10 and 56 35 S, and long 66° 30 and 75 48 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 15 000 feet above the level of the sea but numerous summits attain the height of 18 000 feet—the highest are the Guallatiri, 19 882 feet the Baya, 19 993 feet Cocorputi 22 162 feet El Mueito 21 227 feet and others nearly as lofty 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 23 provinces and 1 territory the aggregate area of which is estimated at 289 798 square miles

The population was estimated in 1920 at 4 165 858 Included in the population are four distinct racial divisions, (*a*) the Spanish settlers and their descendants (*b*) the indigenous Araucanian Indians Fuegians and Changos, (*c*) mixed Spanish Indians and (*d*) European immigrants, who were represented in 1910 by 20 000 Spaniards 15 000 Italians, 11 000 Germans 10 000 British and Irish and 10 000 French

In 1918, the births numbered 145 871 marriages 21 614 and deaths 108 667 The principal towns, with their estimated populations (1918) are — Santiago (415 641), Valparaiso (211 659) Concepcion (72 785), Talca (42,563), Iquique (46 941), Chillan (34,269), and Antofagasta (64,584)

GOVERNMENT — Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century and remained under Spanish rule until 1810 when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maipu* (April 5, 1818) achieved the independence of the nation The present constitution bears the date of May 25, 1853. The President is chosen by indirect vote The National Congress consists of a Senate of 37 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 118 members, elected by direct vote every three years There is universal adult male suffrage for those who can read and write From 1879 1882 Chile was at war with Peru and Bolivia, and Peru is now renewing her application for the return of the provinces of Tacna and Arica which were taken from her by Chile in the 'Pacific War Bolivia also demands an outlet to the Pacific Chile has shown a conciliatory attitude in these matters

PRODUCTION, &c —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 live stock includes about 2 500 000 cattle 5 500 000 sheep 500 000 horses 290 000 mules and 225 000 pigs The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper ore and iron ore 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 Turapaca Tuanaco and Cachinal in Atacama and Caracoles in Antofagasta the centre copper and silver and the south iron and coal (1 500 000 tons of coal were mined in 1918) The nitrate production was valued at 500 378 680 *pesos* (of 18*d*) in 1918 and the copper exports were valued at 132 765 586 *pesos* There are smelting works for copper and silver tanneries, corn and saw mills starch soap, biscuit rope, glassware paints mineral waters, boot and shoe hosiery hat cloth cheese furniture, candle and paper factories breweries and distilleries and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, mill fabrics 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 30 days The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda iodine &c, copper bars and ores silver ores corn flour hides wool, and beans The imports include silks woollens and other textiles food and machinery

COMMUNICATIONS — There were (1919) 8 511 kilometres of railway open and 576 kilometres under construction, 55 330 kilometres of telegraph, 927 post offices, and 71 519 kilometres of telephone, some worked by English companies with 7 public wireless stations The commercial marine numbers (1918) 95 steamers (46 587 tons) and 35 sailing vessels (23,381 tons). In 1918 2,289 vessels (4 622 597 tons) entered Chilean ports from abroad

DEFENCE —All able bodied male citizens from 20th to 45th year must serve in the militia The peace effective of the active army is 15 778 The navy consists of 1 battleships 1 ironclad 6 cruisers 10 destroyers 1 torpedo boat 2 torpedo boat chasers, and 6 submarines with a complement of 6 000, all ranks.

EDUCATION is free but not compulsory, and 40 per cent of the population are still illiterate There is a State University at Santiago The National Library contains 162,682 volumes The language of the country is Spanish and the State religion is Roman Catholic

	1918
Revenue (Estimate)	£23 117,655
Expenditure	20 385 416
External Debt	30 266 540
Internal Debt	25,810 780
Imports	32,705 554
Exports	59 972,908

The funds for conversion of the paper money are deposited in British Banks and amounted in June, 1920, to £3 500 000

Imports of British produce and manufacture (1918), £6,382,624 —

Apparel	£91 893	Cotton Manufactures	£2 715 442
Arms Ammunition &c	55,740	Machinery	140 026
China & Larthenware	111 041	Iron & Steel & Manufactures	242 322
Coal Coke and Manufactures	108 133	Woollen & Worsted Manufacs	1 527 670

Exports to U K (1918) £19 330,903 —

Chemicals	£15 452 634	Copper Ore	£28 563
Beef and Mutton	573 757	Silver Ore	87 555
Hides	278 862	Tin Ore	1 258 401
Antimony Ore	36 830	Wool	302 110

CAPITAL, Santiago Population (1918), 415 641
FLAG 3 horizontal bands blue, white red

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary John C I Vaughan, C M G M V O (1919) £3,800
Commercial Sec W F V Scott
Naval Attaché Commr C J Backhouse R N
Air Attaché, Capt G L Rogers, M C

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Santiago—Consul R C Michell (*Sec to H M Legation*)
Acting Consul Thomas C Sargent
Antofagasta—Cons H W W Bird
,, *Vice Consul* James K M Clarke
Caldera—Vice Consul H B Beazley
Caleta Caloso—Vice Consul A L Danks
Chañaral—Cons Agt, William Sheriff
Chiapo—Cons Agent, W P d Albuquerque
Mejillones—Vice Cons, Lawrence J M Hawke
Taltal—Vice Consul, H F S Peach
Tocopilla—Vice Consul, C W Nicholls
Coquimbo—Consul, G I Ansted
Iquique—Consul, J C Hardie (*acting*)
Vice Consul T G Patrickson
Arica—Vice Consul, G de M MacKirdy
Caleta Buena—Vice Consul C C Aitken
Junin—Vice Consul, D S Henderson
Pisagua—Vice Consul J B Howden
Tacna—Vice Consul, C M Elliott
Valparaiso—Consul Gen, J M MacLeod, C M G
,, *Vice Consul*, Capt Ralph H T Smith
Concepcion—Consul, Wm Borrowman
Coronel—Vice Consul Edward Cooper
Los Andes, Cons Agent, L Murray
Lota—Vice Consul Edward Cooper
Puerto Montt—Cons, A E Irvin (*acting*).
Punta Arenas—Vice Consul (*closed temp*)
Talca Cons Agent, C A Stringfellow
Talcahuano—Vice Consul, C S Coke
Temuco Cons Agent John Patillo
Valdivia & Corral—Vice Consul, Donald R Macmillan

Valparaiso is distant 9,000 miles *viâ* Panama, and 11,000 *viâ* the Straits transit 34 to 39 days *viâ* Buenos Aires and Andes, transit 19 to 25 days

CHINA.

President of the Chinese Republic, Hsu Shih Chang, *born* 1853, *assumed office* Oct 10, 1918
Political Adviser, John Calvin Ferguson

CABINET MINISTERS (Aug 13, 1920) —

Premier, Chin Yun Peng
Foreign Affairs, Dr W W Yen.
Interior, Chang Chih Tan
Finance, Chow Tzu Chi
War, Chin Yun Peng
Navy, Sa Chen Ping
Justice, Tung Kang
Education, Fan Yuan Lien
Agriculture and Commerce, Wang Nai Pin.
Communications, Yeh Kung Cho

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in London, H E Vi Kuyuin Wellington Koo, 49 Portland Place W 1
Counsellor, Sir John M'Leavy Brown, C M G
1st Secretary, Owyang King.
2nd Secretary, H Sze Ping
3rd Secretaries, W C Chen, Tsin Tsung Chang.
Attachés, Lao Wei hsu, Pih Minyu
Chancellor, Hong Nin Tong
Consul General London, Lo Chong, 31, Eaton Square, S W 1

AREA AND POPULATION

Territory	Square miles	Population
China Proper	1,501,000	402,000,000
Manchuria	360,000	11,000,000
Mongolia	1 076,000	3,000,000
Tibet	75 ,000	3,000,000
Eastern Turkestan	600,000	2,000,000
Total	4,287,000	421 000,000

China proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) contains an area of over 1,500 000 square miles Its length from north to south is 1,860 miles, and its breadth 1,520 miles, and its population, according to the latest Chinese estimates, exceeds 400 000,000

China became a Republic on Feb 12, 1912, with a President and Vice President and an Executive Ministry, and a Legislature of a Senate (*Tsan Yi Yuan*) of 264 members and a House of Representatives (*Chung Yi Yuan*) of 596 members The government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to civil and military governors, and under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by *Taoyins* or intendants, and again into districts All the territorial officials are appointed by the central Government and the provincial governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs The *Treaty of Kiakhta*, 1915, between China Russia, and Outer Mongolia recognises the Hutukhta Khan as Ruler of Outer Mongolia, while China, as the Suzerain Power, appoints Residents at Urga and three other towns The civil government of the three Manchurian provinces and of Turkestan is now similar to that of the province of China proper. The exact status of Tibet is still unsettled

FOREIGN RELATIONS with the Chinese Empire have existed for many centuries In the 13th century the Venetian merchant-adventurer Marco Polo resided in Cambaluc (the present Peking), and was employed by the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan as adviser In the 17th century Jesuit missionaries had attained considerable influence, but their power aroused jealousy, and they were expelled The Dutch and Portuguese traders had for centuries maintained commercial dealings with the port of Canton, but towards the end of the 18th century they were largely displaced by the British East India Company, and when the Company's monopoly was withdrawn, in 1833, the position of British merchants in Canton became a national question, and contributed towards the first Chinese War of 1840. A treaty was signed at Nanking, as the result of these operations, ceding Hong Kong to Great Britain and open-

ing five ports to foreign trade and residence; but the principle of extra territoriality was maintained, and foreigners remained amenable only to the laws of their own countries The continued exclusiveness of the Chinese Government led by a long chain of events to the war of 1860, when British and French troops captured Peking and burnt the Summer Palace. From this date the development of foreign trade began to be most important. In 1894 China fought a disastrous war with Japan, resulting in the loss of Formosa and the establishment of Corea as an independent state. An abortive attempt was made, in 1898, by the Emperor to introduce administrative reforms, but his reactionary ministers persuaded the Dowager Empress (his aunt) to reassume the reins of government. Under her rule a plot was hatched to rid the country of foreigners, and in the summer of 1900 the Legations in Peking and the foreign settlements in Tientsin were fiercely attacked and bombarded for many weeks The situation was relieved at its most critical moment by the arrival of an allied army despatched by nearly all the Treaty Powers, and Tientsin and Peking were captured. The Imperial Court fled, and remained in voluntary exile until early in 1902 Meanwhile, a Peace Protocol was signed between the Envoys of the Treaty Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ching and the late Li Hung Chang This provides for an indemnity of $325,000,000, to be paid within the next 39 years. Subsequent negotiations resulted in 3 new commercial treaties—(1) between the U K and China (5 Sept, 1902), (2) U S and China (8 Oct, 1903), and (3) Japan and China (9 Oct, 1903) Under the two last Mukden, Antungkow, Chang shu, and Antung in Manchuria, were made Treaty ports

On the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan in 1905, a Treaty and Additional Agreement relating to Manchuria were entered into between Japan and China. By the former the Chinese Government consented to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan in Manchuria; and by the latter the following cities and towns in Manchuria were opened as places of international residence and trade —Kenq huang ch'eng, Liao yang, Hsinmintun, Tung chiang tzu (on the Liao River), and Fa ku men in Fengtien Province, Ch'ang ch un, Kirin, Harbin, Ninguta, Hunch un, and Sansing in the Kirin Province; and Tsitsihar, Hailar, Aihun and Manchuli in the Heilungchiang Province

In October, 1911, a revolution broke out in Hankow, which resulted finally in February, 1912, in the abdication of the Manchu Dynasty in favour of a Republican form of Government In 1913, a second revolution, engineered by the Southern Party, was successfully put down by President Yuan Shih kai. Since that date the Central Government has been gradually consolidating its position, and bringing about a centralisation of power in Peking. In May, 1915, a new treaty with Japan was concluded by which additional privileges are granted to Japanese in Manchuria and Mongolia Towards the end of 1915 President Yuan Shih-kai engineered a campaign to revert to a Monarchical form of government, and, as the result of elections held all over the country, was invited to ascend the throne as Emperor The Southern Provinces, however, immediately rose in revolt, and the attempt failed and finally ended with the death of Yuan Shih-kai in May, 1916 The Vice President, Li Yuan hung, succeeded to the Presidency, and all traces of the Yuan Shih kai *regime* were rapidly abolished The first Republican Parliament reassembled, and the government reverted to the Republican form adopted after the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty in 1912 Both Houses of Parliament are elected by a system of limited franchise and the government of the country is vested in them The President, who is elected by Parliament, is assisted by a Premier and a Cabinet of Ministers, whose appointments have to be approved by Parliament, and to whom they are responsible for their actions An abortive attempt to restore the Monarchy was suppressed in June, 1917 In 1920 a revolt in South China culminated in the declaration of an independent Republic of South China (with its capital at Chung King) including the former provinces of Yunnan, Kwei Chow, Sze Chuen and Honan, but this Republic has not yet been recognised, and internal and external discussions appear to threaten its existence

The estimated foreign population of China during the year 1914 was as follows British, 8,914 Japanese, 84 948, Russian, 56 319 American, 4,365, Portuguese, 3,187 German 3 013, French, 1,864, other nationalities 2,197 the total being 164 807 Out of a total of 3 421 foreign firms in China, 534 were British, 1 237 Russian 955 Japanese, 273 German, 136 American and 113 French

DEFENCE —The army is undergoing reorganisation The total strength of all forces in August 1913, just after the Rebellion of that year was estimated at 500,000 but no authenticated statistics are obtainable An Air Force is being organised with the assistance of a British officer (Group Capt F V Holt, C M G, D S O) The Navy consists of 2 protected cruisers built in 1911 (2,750 tons), 4 older protected cruisers (4,300–3,000 tons), 3 torpedo gunboats (850 tons), 11 gunboats (750–550 tons), 4 destroyers (400 tons), and 8 small torpedo boats (120 tons)

EDUCATION —Many changes in administration and development are under discussion, including a proposal to establish universal compulsory primary education There is a University in Peking and a number of colleges all over China under foreign management In 1911, there were 545 foreigners employed in educational work

COMMERCE —The net trade of the open ports for the years 1914 1919 is stated as follows in *taels* (in 1914 7 5=£1 in Oct 1920, 4 1=£1) —

Year	Imports	Exports.	Tot
1914	569 241,382	356,226,629	925
1915	484,475,719	418,861 164	873
1916	516 406,995	481 797 366	998,
1917	549 518,774	462,931,630	1,012,
1918	554,893,082	485,883,031	1 040,
1919	—	—	1,277,

The import of Indian opium is now prohibited

The foreign trade of China was shared by the nations of the world as under in 1914 —

British	%	Foreign	%
Great Britain .	12	Japan .	20
Hong Kong	28	U S A.	9
India	4	Europe (exc Russia)	11
Other British Dominions	2	Russia .	6
		Other countries .	8
% British	46	Foreign .	54

TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM

Imports of British produce and manufacture, 1918, £25 601,909 —

Chemicals	£132,482	Machinery	£630 845
Cottons	10 549 612	Jute do	458 766
Iron Manufactures	698 635	Woollens	1 117 994

Exports to U K , 1918, £11 122,762 —

Bristles	£555 400	Skins undressed	£502 610
Hair	101 222	Straw Plaitings	65 425
Oil	252 674	Silks	14 907
Peas and Beans	177 595	Tea	26 820
Raw Silk	831 049	Wool	329 370
Silk Manufactures	824 000		

COMMUNICATIONS — *Railways* — About 6 500 miles were open in Jan 1915 inclusive of the Manchurian lines, while 2,500 miles more are projected or under construction

Shipping —The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co have a fleet of 31 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 60,000 Besides this there are a large number of small vessels engaged in the coasting trade and on the Yangtse In 1914 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the treaty ports was 96 326 276, an increase of 2 9 1 446 on that of the previous year Of these 40 per cent were British, 25 per cent Chinese 5 per cent German, 20 per cent Japanese, 2 per cent French, and 3 per cent Russian In June 1918, a vessel of 14,750 tons, constructed at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai was launched and supplied to the order of the United States Shipping Board

Telegraphs are being rapidly constructed by the Central Government and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet the line being extended to Lhasa In 1913 there were 37 000 miles of land lines and 51,000 miles of aerial wires

CUSTOMS AND POSTS —The Chinese Maritime Customs is the controlling service, this body consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of the *Inspector-General* By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906 the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators General were appointed But the change has not materially affected the powers hitherto exercised by the Inspector General In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports, this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations The Chinese Post Office formerly a branch of the Customs, was transferred in 1911 to the Ministry of Communications and a *Postmaster General* (foreign) was appointed Already letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 3 cents for 20 grammes The number of Chinese post offices is 8,324 538 981 400 postal packets and 5 385 260 parcels were handled in 1914

BUDGET (Nov , 1919)

Ordinary Revenue	*Taels*	375,800,000
Extraordinary Revenue		272,900,000
Total		647,700,000
Ordinary Expenditure	*Taels*	300,000,000
Extraordinary Expenditure		243,000,000
Special Expenditure		104,700,000
Total		647,700,000

Chinese Debt (Jan , 1920)

War Loans outstanding	£30 000 000
Boxer Indemnity do	48 000 000
Railway Loans do	40,000,000
General Loans do	50,000,000
Japanese Loans do	30 000 000
Short term Loans do	17,000,000
	£215,000 000

About 10s 2d per head of the population

Included in the expenditure is the sum of 214 000 000 *taels* towards repayment of debt

MANCHURIA lies to the north of China Proper, and has a total area of about 360 000 square miles with a population estimated at 11,000 000 The capital is Mukden (pop 250 000) a station on the Manchurian railroad and connected with the Russian system Indigo, opium, cotton tobacco, and various cereals are grown, and there is great mineral wealth

MONGOLIA has a total area of 1 076 000 square miles and a population estimated at about 3,000,000 Outer Mongolia is now by the Treaty of Kiakhta of 1915, an autonomous state under Chinese suzerainty Its ruler, the Hutukhta Khan of Urga receives his title from the Chinese Government. China appoints a Resident at Urga, with three Assistant Residents in other towns The principal industry is cattle and sheep raising and the provision of transport animals

TIBET (area 750 000 square miles, pop 3,000 000) borders on British India *q v*

CHINESE TURKESTAN has a total area of 600 000 square miles and a population estimated at 2 000 000 It includes Zungaria and Chinese Tartary, and provides sheep cattle, and transport animals for the caravan routes The chief centres are Urumchi and Kulja

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, Peking Population 1,000 000

FLAG Five horizontal bands, red yellow, blue, white, black

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Sir Beilby Francis Alston K C M G C B (1920) £5 000
Counsellor of Embassy, R H Clive C M G
Military Attaché Lt Col H B H Orpen Palmer, C M G D S O
Commercial Counsellor (Shanghai), Harry H Fox C M G 1 800
Commercial Sec (Peking), C A W Rose C I E
Chinese Sec S Barton, C M G 1,200
Assistant Chinese Sec, H I Harding
2nd Secretary, G E Hubbard
3rd Secretary Robert Dunbar, M C
Accountant, W P W Turner
Physician, Dr Douglas Gray, M D 850
Chaplain, Rt Rev F L Norris D D 200

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Amoy Consul, B G Tours, C M G
Canton—Con Gen H Goffe, C M G
Vice Consul, E A H Sly 700
Pro Consul, W A Alexander
Changsha—Consul, L Giles
Chefoo—Consul, W. R Brown
Chengtu—Consul-Gen, W. M. Hewlett, C M G
Chungking—V-Cons, W S. Toller 700
Chinkiang—Consul, W J Clennell
Foochow—Consul, O R Coales
Pagoda Island—Cons. Agent,

Hangchou—Consul, J W O Davidson (*actg*)
Ningpo—Vice Consul, J W O Davidson (*actg*) £150
Hankow—Cons Gen, C C A Kirke
Vice Cons W R Brown (*actg*) 700
Pro Consul F A Wallis
Harbin—Consul, H Portei
Pro Consul J C Hill
Hongkong—Commercial Secretary, Henry J Brett
Ichang—Consul, J L Smith
Kashgar—C Gen, Maj P T Etherton (*act'g*)
Vice Consul N Fitzmaurice 550
Kiukiang Consul John I Smith
Kiungchou and Pakhoi—Consul C D Smith
Mukden—Cons Gen F E Wilkinson C M G
Nanking—Consul B Giles C M G
Newchwang—Consul H H Bristow
Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court Sir Havilland W de Sausmarez 2 250
Consul General and Registrar of Shipping Sir E Fraser K C M G
Assist Judge Skinner Jarne 1 550
Consul H Portei
Pro Consul G P Byrne
Vice Consul H S G Buchanan-Dunlop (*temp*)
Crown Adv Hiram Parkes Wilkinson 600
Registrar G W King £500 to 700
Chief Clerk A I Dickson 500 to 700
Assistant Clerk Henry R Adams 200 to 300
Suatau—Consul, A C Major
Tengyueh—Consul J B Affleck
Tientsin—Cons Gen W P Ker C M G
Vice Consul H I Handley Derry (*actg*) 700
Pro Consul A G N Ogden
Tsinan—Consul-Gen J F Piatt C M G
Tsingtau—Vice Consul, H N F B Archer
Wuchow—Consul,
Wuhu—Consul, 800
Yunnan fu—Cons Gen H A Ottewill

Peking distant 11 770 miles transit, 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days)

COLOMBIA, Republic of.

President (1918–1922), Dr Marco Fidel Suarez, *assumed office* Aug 7 1918
Foreign Affairs, I Garcia Ortiz
Finance, Pomponio Guzman
Treasury José M Pasos
War Jorge Roa
Instruction, Dr M A Mendez
Agriculture J del Corral
Interior I C Marquez
Works, E Jaramillo

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Dr Ignacio Gutierrez Ponce, 42 Holland Road, Kensington, W 14.
Secretary, Alfonso Delgado
Consul General, Joaquin Orlantia, 7 Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W C 1.
Consul in Liverpool, Genaro Payan

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north west of South America, 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 79° W long, with an estimated area of 461,606 square miles, and a population estimated at 5,473,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras, the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast table lands, cool and healthy This temperate region is the most densely peopled portion of the Republic

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher *Columbus*, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Queseda established a government of certain costal communities under the name of New Granada which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811 1824 In 1819 *Simon Bolivar* (born 1783 died 1830) established the Republic of Colombia consisting of the territories now known as Colombia Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador In 1829 1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada From 1853–1861 many of the Colombian Provinces declared their independence and the nineteenth century contained frequent revolutions and internal wars In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia and is now a separate Republic

The Colombian forests are extensive among the trees are mahogany cedar fustic and other dye woods and medicinal plants The mineral productions are emeralds gold silver platinum, copper iron lead, and coal petroleum is available in large quantities but is unworked The principal agricultural products are coffee cotton, plantains and bananas and in some parts tobacco wheat and other cereals Manufactures, for home consumption consist of woollen and cotton stuffs The chief exports are coffee, precious metals hides india rubber, and bananas. All religions are tolerated

The standing army consists of about 6,000 men the navy has been nearly abolished Railroads are in their infancy about 750 miles being open in 1920 with 8 680 (1907) miles of telegraph The rate of exchange is about $5 gold = £1 (approximately)

Spanish is the language of the country

		1917–18	1918 19.
Revenue (estimate)	gold	$13 859,395	$17,811,000
Expenditure (est)	,,	17,548 471	17 548 471
Foreign debt		£4,071,007	£4 079,870
		1917 18	1918–19
Internal debt		$4,187 454	$11,882,500
Total imports	gold	26 097 751	22,032,003
Total exports	,,	31 892,671	37,728,559
Exports to U K			£284 727
Imports from U K			5 750,561

CAPITAL Bogota Population about 130,000
FLAG Three horizontal bands yellow (twice the width of the others), blue, red

BRITISH LEGATION

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul General, Lord Herbert Hervey (1919) £2,900
Commercial Secretary Col Rhys Jenkins
Naval Attache, Paymr Lt Comm Lloyd Hirst, R N

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Bogota—Vice Consul H C Sillery Vale
Cali—Cons Agent, Valentine Burrowes
Honda—Consular Agent, E J Hughes.
Medellin—Vice Consul James Young.
Pasto—Vice Consul, Alfred Hodges
Barranquilla—Pro Consuls, George Pycroft; J. Gillies (*actg*)

Buenaventura—Cons Agent, W J Butterfield
Pro Consul, Valentine Burrowes
Carthagena—Vice Cons, C Stevenson
Santa Marta—Vice Cons, P H Marshal
Tumaco—Cons Agent, Wm Jarvis

Distant 6,200 miles, transit, to Bogota 43 days

COSTA RICA, Republic of

President, Julio Acosta, *assumed office* May 8, 1920
Minister of Foreign Affairs A Alvarado Quiroz
Treasury Nicolas Chavarria Mora
Interior, Claudio Gonzalez Rucavado
Education, Miguel Obregon
Works, Narciso Blanco
War & Marine, Aquiles Acosta
Minister in London (vacant)
Consul General, W J 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 (1919) of 463 727

For nearly three centuries (1530 1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824–1839 it was one of the United States of Central America

The principal agricultural products are coffee bananas, rice, maize sugar cane potatoes cocoa and beans, the soil being extremely fertile The chief exports (1919) are coffee (£2 402 277) bananas (£695 753), gold and silver bullion (£151,093), cacao (£110 852) hardwoods rubber skins and hides The imports are dry goods hardware, provisions, railway materials machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1919, 78 36 per cent from United States 7 58 from United Kingdom, 9 99 from Spanish and Central America

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast through which the whole of the important banana trade with the United States is done as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast In 1910 479 foreign vessels (486 081 tons) entered at Costa Rican ports About 405 miles of railroad were open in 1919 In 1918 there were 18a post offices, dealing with

capital is embarked in the Republic Spanish is the official language

	1918	1919
Public income	£760 943	£1,137,446
Public expenditure	1 227 971	2,031 366
Foreign debt	2 9 0 660	2 923,350
Internal debt	2,436 382	3 428 188
Total imports	768,641	1 547,150
Total exports	1,980 526	3,652,587
Imports from U K	60 504	117,363
Exports to U K	34 341	1 323 872

Average exchange, 1919, 352% £ = 17 6 *colones*

CAPITAL, San José pop (1919) 33,451 (with suburbs, 50,765), Heredia, 10,059, Limon, 8 358, Alajuela, 10,007, Cartago, 15,098, Puntarenas, 5,490, Liberia, 2,746

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, A. P Bennett, C M G (1919) (resident at Panama, *q v*).

Naval Attaché, Capt G Blake, D S O R N
Asst Naval Attaché, Lieut Comm Eric King, R N

FLAG Five horizontal bands, blue white, red white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

San Jose—Consul
Vice Consul, Frank N Cox
Port Limon—Consul,
Vice Consul, Frederick Gordon

San Jose is 5 687 miles from London transit *vid* New York, up to 30 days

CUBA, Republic of.

President of the Republic (1917 1921) Mario G Menocal (*President Elect* 1921 5, Dr Alfredo Zayas, from May 20 1921)
Vice President Emilio Nunez (*Vice President Elect*, Senor Miguel Arango)
Foreign Affairs Pablo Desvernine
Justice, Luis Azcarate
Finance, Leopoldo Cancio
Public Works and War Jose R Villalon.
Interior, Charles Hernandez
Sanitation F Mendez Capote
Public Instruction Gonzalo Arósteguí
Agriculture, E Sanchez Agramonte
War and Marine, José Marti

Minister in London, General Carlos Garcia Velez, 30 York Terrace Regent's Park, N W 1
1st Secretary, R Rodriguez Altunaga
2nd Secretary P Rodriguez Capote
Attaché, F Gonzalez de la Campa.
Consul, A Merchan, 46 Kingsway, W C 2

The island of Cuba (the largest of the "West India Islands) lies between 74 and 58° W long, and 19° and 23° N lat, with a total area of 44 178 sq miles and a population of 2,150,111 (1910)

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus, during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain General The slave trade was abolished early in the 19th century and the slaves were emancipated from 1880 1886 The government of Spain was marked by a generally corrupt administration complicated by internal unrest fomented by external influences, and the various attempts at independence met with severe military repression The separatist and autonomous agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and bloodthirsty war, and although a conciliatory movement was evinced by the Madrid authorities in 1897, the struggle was continued by the party of separation in the island In 1898 the government of the United States put into execution a threat of interference by the despatch of the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which appears likely to remain an unsolved mystery On April 20, 1898 the U S Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U S troops From Jan 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was

under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from July to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, only about 1,000,000 acres are cultivated, 50 per cent. of these being under sugar cane and 30 per cent. under tobacco, sweet potatoes and bananas. Rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pine apples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are tobacco and sugar (estimated crop in 1920, 3,650,000 tons; actual crop, 1918-19, 3,971,594 tons); the chief product of the forests is mahogany, while cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The live stock includes about 3,000,000 cattle and 600,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

2,516 miles of railroad are open and about 6,000 miles of telegraph line.

Spanish is the language of the island.

	1916-17.	Estimated. 1917-18.
Revenue	$46,679,942	$64,460,000
Expenditure	44,153,201	62,730,774
External Debt Internal Debt	68,184,000	68,184,000
	1918.	1919.
Imports	$297,001,197	$357,576,522
Exports	376,880,467	572,910,373
Imports from U.K.	£1,985,007	—
Exports to U.K.	22,519,576	—

Note,—Both U.S. and Cuban currency are legal tender, Cuban currency being of the same fineness and value as that of the U.S. There is no Cuban *paper* currency.

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. estimated 1914, 635,000); other towns are Santiago (45,000), Matanzas (36,000), Cienfuegos (30,000), Cardenas (24,000), and Camaguey (29,000). In 1915 there were 32,795 immigrants.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O. (1919) £4,300
Commercial Sec. (vacant).
Asst. Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Comdr. E. King, R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Havana—Vice-Con., C. A. Edmond.
" " G. F. Plant; J. J. Drumm.
Santiago—Consul.
Vice-Consul, Ernest P. V. Brice.
Antilla—Vice-Consul, W. L. Macdonald.
Cardenas—Vice-Consul, A. FitzGibbon.
Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, J. Greentree.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

President, Professor T. G. Masaryk, *born* 1850, *assumed office*, Nov. 14, 1918; *re-elected* May 28, 1920.

MINISTRY (Sept. 16, 1920)

Premier, M. Cerny.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Benes.
Education, Dr. Susta.
Finance, Dr. Englis.
National Defence, Gen. Husak.
Interior,
Justice, Dr. Popelka.
Posts, Dr. Fatka.
Agriculture, Dr. Bradlik.
Social Welfare, Dr. Gruber.
Commerce, Dr. Hotovetz.
Slovakia, M. Micura.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Adalbert Mastny, 9 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Legation, 8, Grosvenor Place, W. 1.
Counsellor, M. Jan Masaryk.
1st Sec., M. Max Lobkowitz.
Attaches, M. J. A. Benés, M. Ivan Laichteur.
Commercial Attaché, M. L. K. Neumann.
Specially Attached, Dr. Stránsky.

Part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy declared its independence on Oct. 18, 1918, as the Czecho-Slovak Republic, and ten days later the *Národní Vybor* (National Council) of Czecho-Slovakia took over the administration of the independent territories. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Austrian and Hungarian Republics on the S., the German and Polish Republics on the N., the German Republic on the W., and the Ukraine Republic on the E. Within these limits are the former Austrian Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and part of the Province of Silesia; and Northern Hungary from the Danube (at Pressburg, on the Austrian frontier) to the Carpathians (at the headwaters of the Ung River in the eastern slope of Mt. Vereezka)—a total area of about 54,450 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 10,000,000 for the Czech Provinces of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, and at 3,000,000 for Slovakia—a total of 13,000,000, of whom 10,500,000 are Czecho-Slovaks and 2,500,000 Germans. The new State was recognised by Austria in 1918 and by Hungary on March 10, 1919. The National Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, is elected by universal adult suffrage of both sexes. The executive power is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by the President. In 1919 the Democrats, Agrarians and Slovaks were in the ascendancy, Socialists 28, Clericals 28 and Progressives 6 being in the minority of the 260 members. The Constitution guarantees religious and political freedom, and the Church will be separated from the State. About 75 per cent. of the people are Roman Catholics.

The principal industries are agriculture, brewing and manufactures in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, and mining and manufactures in Slovakia. Wheat, potatoes, sugar beet, and hops are among the principal crops. Forests are also a source of wealth in the Republic. Dyeing and calico printing, woollens, chemicals, and porcelain ware are among the chief industries, while the glass production of Bohemia is celebrated. The principal exports are timber, sugar, glassware, iron and steel manufactures, and textiles.

Czecho-Slovakia has no direct access to the sea, but has a right of access over the Elbe and Oder to Hamburg and Stettin, for which purpose the Government proposes to canalise the Upper Elbe in order to connect it with the Oder and the Danube. If this proposal is carried out, the

country will be traversed by a waterway affording a communication from the North Sea and Baltic over the Danube, to the Black Sea.

The capital is Prague on the Moldau, the former capital of Bohemia, with a population estimated in 1919 at 550,000 other large towns are Brunn (Brno) in Moravia (pop 135 000), Pilsen (Pilzen) the brewing centre in Bohemia (pop 85 000), Pressburg (Bratislava) where the Danube forms the S boundary of the Republic (pop 84 000), and Kaschau (Kosice) in Eastern Slovakia (pop 50,000)

		*Sterling
Ordinary Revenue (1920)		5 323 582 361
Extraordinary do		2 427 188 412
Ordinary Expenditure (1920)		4 926 691 823
Extraordinary do		5 489 484 097
External Debt (1920) —		
To France	250 000 000	
„ Italy	150 000 000	
„ U S A	650 000 000	
„ Great Britain	15 000 000	
A & H Debt	1 200 000 000	
Liberation Tax	750 000 000	
		3 015 000,000
Internal Debt (1920) —	*Kronen*	
A & H Bonds	4 800 000 000	
Do Notes	8 000 000 000	
Liberty Loans	3 000 000 000	
Bank Loans &c	3 300 000 000	
		19 300 000 000
Debt Interest		1,158,011,000

CAPITAL Prague

FLAG White, blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir George Clerk K C M G C B (1919) £3 500

1st Secretary, J H S Birch.

2nd Sec J C Latter M C

Commercial Sec, R H B Lockhart

Mil Attaché, Lt Col B J B Coulson C B E

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Prague—Consul General, G B Beak

Bratislava—Consul, Capt H A Cartwright.

DANZIG

Under Article 100 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the City of Danzig with the surrounding territory (constituting a total area of about 580 sq mile with a population estimated at 800 000) was declared to be a Free City, under the guarantee of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations There is an elected legislature of 90 members The city and port of Danzig, at the mouth of the Vistula, has a considerable trade and if the grain industry of Russia and Poland should revive a large quantity of wheat and rye would be exported The tonnage of ships entered in 1913 exceeded 1,200,000 tons, and of those cleared 875 000 tons

British Administrator, Sir Reginald Tower K C M G, C V O

Consul, R. H Bry

Vice Consul, D W Keane

DENMARK

King Christian X, *born* Sept 26 1870 *succ* May 14 1912 *married* April 26 1898 Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons

Heir Apparent H R H Prince Frederick (Crown Prince) *b* March 11 1899

CABINET (May 4, 1920).

Premier and Minister of Finance, M Niels Neergaard

Foreign Affairs, Harald Scavenius.

Agriculture, Th Mygdal

Interior, S Berg

Defence, M Kl Berntsen

Worship, I C Christensen

Education Jac Appel

Commerce, Th. Rothe

Justice, S V Rytter

Traffic, M Stebsger

Envoy Extraordinary and Min Plen in London, M H de Grevenkop Castenskiold, 1, Cadogan Square S W 1

Legation 29 Pont Street S W 1

Secretary of Legation Inge Bull

Attachés, M de Wichfeld, F de Bille Baron Bertouch Lehn

Naval Attaché, C Evers

Chancellor, M Carl Jacobsen

Consul Gen in London, C Rothwell 8, Byward Street, Great Tower Street, E C 3.

Vice Consul P Scheel

Consul General—Iceld G Davidsen

Consulates at Hull Liverpool Manchester, Belfast, Falmouth Guernsey, and Newcastle on-Tyne

A Kingdom of North Europe and the smallest of the Northern States 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, with an area of 15 042 square miles, and a population in 1916 of 2 921 000 nearly one half of whom live exclusively by agriculture, and one fourth by manufactures and trade

In 1864 Denmark was attacked by Prussia and Austria and deprived of Schleswig Holstein (Prussia taking the whole territory after a further war with Austria in 1866) At the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers and the Allies in 1919 the question of Schleswig Holstein was subjected to a plebiscite of the inhabitants and North Schleswig is now part of Denmark

The common products are wheat, rye, oats barley, potatoes, cattle, horses pigs sheep and butter Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woollens silks, cotton), iron, hardware wine, fruit, tea, maize, and colonial produce In 1918, 1,070,000 hectares were under corn crops, 387,600 ha sugar and other beets and 787,200 ha hay crop In July, 1918, the live stock numbered 544 900 horses, 2 123 400 cattle, 470,000 sheep and 620,800 swine The crops in 1918 included 4,120 400 qrs of oats, 2,364 400 of barley, 1,507 500 rye 2 003 900 mixed corn and 766,000 qrs of wheat Its chief exports are agricultural produce, including wheat and barley bacon hams, flour, butter eggs hides, skins, corn meal and oil cake, horses and cattle There is a sea going mercantile marine of 399 steamers, with a tonnage of 341 835 There are (1917) 2,645 miles of railway and 8 437 miles of telegraph line

DEFENCE.—The Army consists of about 14,000 trained men the vote for 1918-19 amounting to Kr 85 000 000 (including supplementary estimates of Kr 69,000 000) The Navy consists of 4 coast-defence ironclads and 1 launched, 2 small cruisers, 27 torpedo-boats (built and

* The National Currency in the Sokol equivalent to the Franc replacing the former Austrian Crown

building), 10 submarines (built or building). Vote, 1918–19, Kr. 33,000,000.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by local taxation. Special schools are numerous, horticulture and agriculture predominating. The University is at Copenhagen.

	1917–18.	1918–19.
Revenue	Kr.325,108,333	Kr.390,431,601
Expenditure	347,727,943	621,796,401
	1917.	1918.
Public debt	Kr.589,085,593	Kr.603,358,747

Trade of Denmark.

	Imports	Exports.
1916	Kr. 1,357,000,000	Kr. 1,210,000,000
1917	1,082,460,000	1,064,457,000
1918	945,000,000	743,000,000
1919	2,500,000,000	735,000,000

Imports of British produce and manufacture, 1918, £3,383,859 :—

Coal and Coke	£2,068,54	Machinery	£29,334
Hats, all sorts	85,88	China & Earthenware	27,449
Cottons	438,74	Woollen Manufs.	266,223
Oilcloth	31,3		

Exports to U.K., 1918, £4,469,504 :—

Butter	£771,291	Machinery & Parts	£87,415
Eggs	2,542,033	Metals & Ores	163,508
Bacon	189,853	Milk, Condensed	26,457
Fish	301,124	Seeds, Clover & Grass	160,216

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1916), 506,390.

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir Charles Marling, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1919) £4,000
Legation, Bredgade, 26, Copenhagen.
1st Sec., H. A. Grant Watson .....
3rd Sec., R. G. Howe.....
Honorary Attaché, H. D. Creek.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Hon. Bertram T. C. O. Freeman Mitford, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. W. Robertson, D.S.O.
Commercial Sec., R. M. Turner, O.B.E.
Passport Control Officer, A. L. Hudson.
Chaplain, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A., C.V.O. 200

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Copenhagen—Consul for Denmark, R. Erskine .....
Vice-Consul, C. H. A. Marriott.
Aalborg—Vice-Consul, Wm. F. Godbey.
Aarhus—Consul, Richard Thirsk, O.B.E., R. of D.
Vice-Consul, C. G. E. von der Hude.
Bandholm—Vice-Consul, H. C. L. Hovmand.
Elsinore—Vice-Consul, Albert Wright.
Esbjerg—Vice-Consul, C. L. Okholm.
Fredericia—Vice-Consul, C. Loehr.
Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul, Sophus Korup.
Horsens—Vice-Consul, Poul Norgaard.
Kastrup—Vice-Consul, Silvio Alfred Fugl.
Kolding—Vice-Consul, Christian F. Eff.
Korsoer—Vice-Consul, Harald Fischer.
Lemvig—Vice-Consul, L. Kier.
Nyborg—V.-Consul, Capt. E. B. de Merrall.
Odense—Vice-Consul, Laurids B. Muus.
Randers—Vice-Consul, A. Kraunsoe.
Svendborg—Vice-Consul, A. Nielsen (*actg.*).
Thisted—Vice-Consul, Sören M. Zacho.
Thorshavn (Faröe)—Consul, V. Lutzen.
Vice-Consul,

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of about 30,000 square miles, with close on 35,000 inhabitants. They include the FARÖE, or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop., 1916, 19,600); GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 50,000 sq. m., total area about 830,000 sq. m., population, 1911, 13,460), the trade of which is a Government monopoly. (The three islands in the West Indies—ST. CROIX, ST. THOMAS, and ST. JOHN—were sold to the U.S.A. in 1917, the price paid being stated as $25,000,000.)

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 7 days.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

(Santo Domingo.)

U.S. Naval Government, Rear-Adm. T. Snowden, U.S.N.
Interior and Police, Brig.-Gen. Fuller, U.S.M.C.
Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Education, Col. Marix, U.S.M.C.
Finance and Commerce, Paymaster A. H. Mayo, U.S.N.
Communications, Agriculture and Immigration, Lieut.-Comm. R. M. Warfield, U.S.N.
War and Marine, Brig.-Gen. B. H. Fuller, U.S.M.C.

Consul-General in London, Eduardo Cazeaux, 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3.
Consul, Octavio Ventura.
Vice-Consul, A. M. Ventura.

The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of that name, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus, who named it Hispaniola. The island was peopled by the Spaniards with imported African slaves, who soon exterminated the "Indian" tribes. In 1821 an independent republic was proclaimed and the Spaniards abandoned the country. The present republic of San Domingo broke away from Haiti in 1844 and its independence is secured under a law of Nov. 6, 1844. The Dominican Republic comprises an area of about 18,045 square miles, with an estimated population of nearly 700,000. Sugar and cocoa are the most important crops, and coffee, and tobacco are grown in fair quantities, the other products being mahogany, furniture woods, cotton, wax, honey, logwood, fustic, turtle-shell, hides, and divi-divi. There are about 150 miles of public railroad, and telegraphic (3 wireless stations) and telephonic communication has been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with North and South America, New York, Curaçao, and Porto Rico. The Customs are administered temporarily by officials appointed by the United States Government, under a Treaty by which the U.S. collects the Customs, assists the Government to maintain peace, and acts as intermediary between the Republic and its foreign creditors. Since 1907 not less than 55 per cent. of the Customs Collections has been deposited in a New York Bank to pay the interest and sinking fund charges of the Foreign Loan.

On 29 Nov., 1916, a military Government by U.S. officers was proclaimed. All the Government departments are being administered by these officers, while the entire control of finance and police is in their hands. A native constabulary under American officers is being formed.

British trade is hampered by the insufficiency of direct maritime communication and by the absence of direct service with the largest ports, which are on the south coast, the ships of the R.M.S.P.Co. calling at the northern ports only.

	1918. ($4 5=£1)	1919 ($4=£1)
Revenue	$4 877,521	$8,116 493
Expenditure	*£2 520,326	*£5 079 214
Imports	£9 736 152	£22,101 627
Exports	£2 372 344	£9 716,692
Debt (estimate)	£8,000,000	£8,000,000
Imports from U K	£117 633	†
Exports to U K	£1 062	†

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo Population 25 000
FLAG Red and blue, with white cross

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister Hon W A F Erskine M V O (*see* CUBA)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Santo Domingo—Vice Consul (Charge d Affaires in the absence of the Minister) C K Tedger
Vice Consul H H Gosling
Puerto Plata—Vice Consul M Doorly
Sanchez—W Elders
San Pedro de Macoris—Vice Consul T W Watem

Santo Domingo is distant 4 600 miles transit 21 to 25 days

ECUADOR, Republic of

President (1920 1924), José Luiz Tamayo *assumed office* Sept 1 1920
Foreign Affairs Señor Dr N Clemente Ponce
Interior General Delfin B Trevino
Finance Señor Gustavo Aguirre Overweg
Public Instruction Senor Dr Pablo A Vasconez
War and Marine Senor Octavio G Icaza

Minister in London, Senor Don Enrique Dorn y de Alcúa
Consul General in London A Zaldumbide, 23 College Hill Cannon Street E C 4
Chancellor, Señor Don R Coronel
Consuls at *Liverpool Birmingham, Southampton Glasgow* and *Cardiff*

An equatorial State of South America extending from lat 1° 38 N to 6 5 S, and between 60° 20 and 81° W long (according to the Ecuadorian geography but there are boundary disputes with Peru), comprising an area of 276 000 English sq miles

The former *Kingdom of Quito* was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century Early in the 16th century *Pizarro's* conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Vice Royalty of Peru The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 22, 1822)

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 15 provinces and one territory It has a population of about 2 000 000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards aboriginal Indians and Mestizoes The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes the highest peaks of which are Chimborazo (20,702 ft), Ilinizа (17 405 ft.), Carahnairazo (16,515 ft), Cotocachi (16,302 ft), and Pichincha (16 000 ft) in the Western Cordillera, and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft), Antisana (18,864 ft), Cayambe (19,160 ft), Altar (17,930 ft), Sangay (17 464 ft), Tungurahua (16,690 ft), and Sincholagua (16,365 ft) in the Eastern Cordillera 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 sugar 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 vegetable ivory and gold cinchona bark Panama hats coffee, and cattle the chief imports are textiles and other manufactured goods A railroad connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908 Guayaquil is the chief port (population 1919 about 70 000) other chief towns Cuenca Quito 55 000 Cuenca 13.000 and Riobamba 12 000 The *Galapagos* (Portuguese) *Islands* (2 870 square miles) belong to Ecuador

The language of the country is Spanish

	1917	1919
Revenue		£1 517 831
Expenditure		1 850 526
External Debt (Jan 1 1920)		3 558 861
Internal Debt (Jan 1 1920)		2 262 448
Imports	£2 038 960	£3 973 006
Exports	3 267 580	7 785 030

	1918
Imports from U K	£373 318
Exports to U K	142 240

CAPITAL Quito Population about 55 000
FLAG Three horizontal bands yellow blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others)

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister A C Grant Duff (*see* Lima Peru)
Commercial Secretary (*see* PERU)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Quito—Consul General and Chargé d Affaires Hubert W Wilson O B E
Vice Consul E S Brown
Guayaquil—Consul Wm C Graham (*acting*)
Vice Consul D S Sinclair
Bahia de Caraquez—Cons Agent Pierre Discomps
Cuenca Vice Consul E Malo
Esmeralda Cons (vacant)
Manta—Vice Consul (vacant)

Quito 6 560 miles transit 30 days

ESTHONIA *See* Russia.

FINLAND

President Kaarlo Juho Stahlberg, *born* 1865 *assumed office* July 25, 1919 Marks 600 000

Minister in London, Monsieur Ossian Donner, 2 Moreton Gardens S W 1
Secretary of Legation M I Timaneu
Attaché M Merikallio
Press Attaché A M Tollet
Social Attaché U Toivola
Consul General, Capt L Norrgren, 28 29, St Swithin's Lane, E C 4

A country situated on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia which was conquered by Russia from Sweden and annexed in 1808. Resulting from the revolution in Russia Finland proclaimed its independence in 1918, and is now an independent Republic The area is 145 388 square miles with a population of about 3,300,000 in 1920, of whom about 3 000 000 are Finns 300,000 Swedes and

* Exclusive of Debt Service † Not yet published

2 000 Laps leading a nomadic life in the north Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans There is a university at Helsingfors, with 2 512 students, of whom 518 are women The leading crops are rye barley, oats, potatoes Saw mills and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests are a great source of wealth, immense quantities of timber being prepared for export dairy produce is also exported There are 2 698 miles of railroad, and a merchant fleet of 5 022 vessels (mostly small), of which 693 are steamers Railway connexion with Sweden was completed in 1919

The country was formerly governed by the Finnish Senate, of 8 members with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people, but under the Constitution of Jan 1 1907, there is a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes women being likewise eligible for election to the Chamber Finland was thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation and it is noteworthy that it was gained without agitation

The revenue in 1920 was estimated at 1 723 750 000 Finnish marks, and the expenditure at 1 930 750,000 Finnish marks The public debt amounted (Aug 1920) to 1 292 000 000 Finnish marks, including 282 000 000 for railways 378 000,000 for war expenses 350 000 000 for the Bank of Finland, 223 000 000 for industrial development and 75 000 000 for adjusting the 1919 budget The imports in 1919 were valued at 2 505 500 000 Finnish marks and the exports at 873 000 000 Finnish marks The Finnish mark is of the same nominal value as the franc the exchange in 1920 being about 128 marks=£1 sterling

The *Aland Archipelago* a group of some 300 small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia was wrested from Sweden by Russia in 1809 and was incorporated in the government district of Finland The total area of the archipelago is about 210 square miles, with a population of about 17 000 of whom about two thirds inhabit Aland (the largest island) Swedish claims to the archipelago are not admitted by the Finnish Government

CAPITAL, Helsingfors Population 130 000
FLAG white with blue cross

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister George J Kidston C M G (1920)
1st Secretary (actg), Wilmot P M Russell M C
3rd Secretary, G A D Ogilvie Forbes
Military Attaché, Major J D Scale D S O O B E
Naval Attaché Capt the Hon B Freeman Mitford, D S O

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Helsingfors—(Consul for Finland) C H Mackie
" —*Vice Cons*, G F Hilton
Åbo—Vice Cons, W J B Wilson
Bjorneborg—Vice Cons, C Rosenlew
Borga—Consular Agent, Torsten Ekloff
Gamla Karleby—Vice Cons, W Smedlund
Hango—Vice Cons, U Canemius
Kajana—Vice Cons, H Renfors
Kotka—Vice Cons, E Aarum
Kristinestad—Vice Cons, A W Starck.
Kuopio—Vice Cons, L Hallman
Lovisa—Vice Cons, A. Ljungqvist
Tammerfors—Vice-Cons, W Cooke
Tavastehus—Vice-Cons, A G Skogster.
Uleaborg—Vice Cons, J R Weckman
Wasa—Vice-Cons, K. Kumben
Wiborg—Vice-Cons., R C King

FRANCE

President of the Republic (1920 1927) Alexandre Millerand, *born* 1859, *assumed office* Sept 23, 1920 £32,000

Ministry (Sept 24 1920)

Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs M Georges Leygues
Minister of Justice M Hopiteau
Minister of War M Andre Lefevre
Minister of the Interior, M G Steeg
Minister of Finance M Francois Marsal
Minister of Marine M Landry
Minister of Commerce and Industry M Isaac
Minister of Public Works and Posts and Telegraphs M Le Troquer
Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts M Andre Honnorat
Minister of the Colonies M Albert Sarraut
Minister of Labour, M Paul Jourdain
Minister of Liberated Regions M Emile Ogier
Minister of Agriculture M J H Ricard
Minister of Pensions M Andre Maginot
Minister of Hygiene M J F Breton

Ambassador in London M Jusserand le Comte de Saint Aulaire Albert Gate House Hyde Park W 1
Counsellor M A de Fleuriau C V O
1st Secretary M Roger Cambon
2nd Secretaries M Adrien Thierry M D de la Chaussee (*temp*)
3rd Secretaries M A de Lens M Blondel
Attachés, M Jean Lescuyer M Jean de Bourgoing de Sainte Martin
Military Attaché Gen Vicomte de la Panouse K C M G C B, C V O
Asst do Lt Col Ladalde C M G D S O
Capt Comte du Buisson de Courson M C
Capt Comte P Keigoulay
Naval Attaché Capt de Frigate de Blampie C M G
Asst do Lieut de Vaisseau Comte Gilbert de la Rochefoucald D S O
Air Attaché, Capt Sable
Commercial Attaché M Jean Perrot C B
Financial Attaché M Avenol
Secretary Archivist M J Knecht
Consulate General 51 Bedford Square W C 1
Consul General M Lucien Louis Bonin
Consul at Liverpool M A Barthelemy
Do at Southampton M J C Peel

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 English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) which separate it from England Its circumference is estimated at about 3 000 miles and its area (in 1914) at 207 076 square miles divided into 87 departments including the island of Corsica in the Mediterranean off the west coast of Italy The territory ceded by the *Treaty of Frankfort* (May 10, 1871) amounted to 5 602 square miles, that regained by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) to 5 819 square miles making the present area of France (exclusive of Algeria) 212,895 square miles, with an estimated population (1919) of 41 500,000 The population at the census of 1911 was 39,602,509, and in 1913 there were 745,539 births, 298 760 marriages, and 703,638 deaths France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1906) 1 046,905 were resident there, or 2 51 per cent of the legal population, this number included 377 638 Italians, 312,432 Belgians, 87,836 Germans, 35,990 English, 14,863 of the latter residing in the Department of

the Seine 20 per cent of the foreign population was born in France About 26 000 Frenchmen are stated to be resident in England

GOVERNMENT —The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the *French Revolution* (1789–1793), and the First Republic endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug 15, 1769 died May 21, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon (March 20–June 29, 1815), until the Second Republic of 1848, which became the Second Empire on Nov 22 1852 On Sept 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the Third Republic was set up The head of the Republic is the President, elected for 7 years by the National Assembly of the two houses of the Legislature, the *Senate* of 300 members (elected by indirect vote for 9 years one third being renewable every 3 years) and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 597 members (elected by direct vote for 4 years) Members of the legislature receive 15 000 francs a year and travelling facilities over the railways

PRODUCTION —The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes beetroot (for the manufacture of sugar) hops &c Fruit trees abound, and are very productive the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut almond, apple pear citron fig plum &c Forestry is an important industry the principal forests being those of the Ardennes Compiegne Fontainebleau and Orleans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork tree in the south The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (971 778 632 gallons of wine were produced in 1913), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy Champagne &c, universally testify, cider making is also an important industry, and the production in 1913 amounted to 661 868,702 gallons The live stock included about 15 000,000 cattle 17,000,000 sheep, and 7,000 000 pigs at the outbreak of the War of 1914–1918 Some reparation of the destruction of the War is to be made under Annex IV of the *Treaty of Versailles*, whereby Germany undertakes to deliver to the French Government specified numbers of bulls and milch cows, stallions, fillies and mares, rams and sheep, and goats The mineral resources include, coal (1913, 40,394 177 metric tons) pig iron (4 939,194 metric tons), copper, lead, silver, antimony and salt Under Article 50 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the coalfields of the *Saar Basin* are ceded to France for 15 years, at the end of which time the inhabitants are to decide by a *plebiscite* whether they will remain French, return to Germany, or become a self governing community The coalfields abut on Lorraine, and have an area of 227 square miles, with a population of 640,000, and they include the towns of Saarbruck (60,000), Saarlouis (16,000), and Merzig (10,000), on the River Saar It is estimated that the coalfields will yield 20,000,000 tons of high grade coal, and in 1913 the various establishments in the ceded area produced 1,375,000 tons of cast iron and 1 600,000 tons of steel Under Annex V of the Treaty, Germany also undertakes to deliver to France 7,000,000 metric tons of coal annually for 10 years, and to make good any deficiency due to War causes in the production of coal in the departments of Nord and Pas de Calais. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper-making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace Glass manufacture and pottery are also important, and the sardine fisheries and the culture of oysters are a source of wealth

DEFENCE —The *National Army* of France consists of the Metropolitan Army, the Colonial Army, the Gendarmerie, and Republican Guard, and of the partly native armies of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis These forces had a total strength on a peace footing (in 1914) of 633 733 all ranks In the War of 1914 1918 over 20 per cent of the French people were mobilised, and 1 717 000 all ranks passed into the Armies of France (exclusive of troops from Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco) Of this total over 1,500,000 were returned as killed or missing By law of 1919, the French Army will consist in future of 350,000 all ranks on a peace footing, and of 1 300 000 on a war footing, with a reserve (including territorials) of 2,000,000 all ranks The *French Navy* was manned in 1914 by 64 000 officers and other ranks and consisted in 1919 of 7 Dreadnought and 13 Pre Dreadnought battleships, 15 armoured cruisers, 18 protected cruisers, 80 destroyers, 153 torpedo boats, and 100 to 120 submarines

EDUCATION —The educational system is highly developed *Central Administration* comprises (*a*) Ministry of Public Instruction, (*b*) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration, (*c*) Consultative Committee (advisory), (*d*) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister *Local Administration* comprises (*a*) Territorial Academies with inspecting staffs for all grades, and (*b*) Departmental Councils presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with *primary* education By the Law of July, 1904 all congregationist institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed some re opening under lay management (i) *Primary Secular comp* and *free* Age 6–13 Schools include (*a*) infants, (*b*) lower primary, (*c*) higher do Supplementary courses, and courses for adults Lower and higher primary certificates granted Numerous private courses are aided from local funds Schools are for boys for girls, or mixed (ii) *Secondary* State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7 yrs course, either (*a*) purely classical, (*b*) purely modern, (*c*) Latin and sciences or (*d*) Latin and modern languages Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion For females, a similar organisation, course 5–6 yrs Sèvres school and the Sorbonne Association well known (iii) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction (iv) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education) Aix, Algiers, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Montauban, Montpelier, Nancy, Nantes, Paris, Poitiers Rennes, and Toulouse

COMMUNICATIONS —The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône The system of railroads in France is very extensive, they are almost entirely *concédés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on 31 December, 1915, was 25,579 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, &c, being £49,406,200

The length of telegraph wires is 151,700 miles, and of telephone lines 107,150 miles. At the 1st of January, 1923, the mercantile marine, comprising boats of 2 tons and upwards, amounted to 17 670 vessels of 1 518,518 net tons (of which 15 813 were sailing ships representing 614 024 net tons). The sums voted by Parliament for construction and navigation Bounties to Shipping and to Deep Sea Fisheries in 1912 amounted to £1 530 000 and £1 106 732 for Postal and Cable Service Subventions.

Shipping.—The French mercantile marine consisted in 1916 of 1 016 steam vessels above 100 tons with a total tonnage of 1 909 609 tons and of 523 sailing vessels above 100 tons total tonnage 376 119 tons. During the year 1913 the total number of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 27 409 representing a tonnage of 31 302 807 tons of which 7 581 374 tons were French while the total clearings amounted to 28 440 ships of a tonnage of 21 472 968 tons of which 7 763 519 tons were French. The chief ports are Marseilles, Rouen, Bordeaux, Le Havre, Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk and Cherbourg. A bill is to be introduced into the Chamber for the canalisation of the Rhone which will make the river navigable for 1 200 ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland and will also provide electric power and irrigation to the surrounding departments.

COMMERCE. The principal imports are wool, cotton, coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, cocoa, chocolate, copper, petroleum, oils, coffee and wines. The principal exports are cotton tissues, silk tissues, woollen tissues, wines, smallwares, automobiles, &c., silks, raw skins, millinery and artificial flowers, dressed skins, tools and metal goods, machinery, pig iron, butter, table fruits, refined sugar, brandy and liqueurs, fish and cheese.

	1919 Francs	1920 Francs
Revenue (Budget)	19 156 747 881	21 770 243 131
Internal Debt	116 874 224 289	
External Debt	30 598 197 000	
	1918	1919
Imports	£802 055 360	£1 191 140 760
Exports	188 907 760	348 526 720
Imports 1920 (8 months)		£982,447 800
Exports 1920 (8 months)		576 245 520

The exports to the United Kingdom in 1918 were valued at £34 977 056 —

Apparel	£352 564	Oils	£290 040
Butter	73 989	Cotton & Manufs	644 394
Motor Vehicles	297 688	Dyeing and Tanning Extracts	507 037
Chemicals	693 656	Silk and Manufs	5 725 736
Fancy Goods	747 893	Paper all kinds	206 888
Flowers Artificial and Fresh	292 492	Spirits	1 923 972
Fruits	1 323 012	Plates & Vessels	753 412
Scientific Instruments	173 089	Wine	2 844 284
Leather & Manufs	2 813,093	Wool and Manufs	1 690 219
Machinery &c	211 691	Woollen Manufs	655 387

The imports of British produce and manufacture in 1918 were valued at £130 767,818 —

Rubber	£686 417	Iron Steel and Manufs	£16 660 120
Carriages &c	750 553	Tin unwrought	926 772
Chemicals	5 814 228	Oilcloth	215 749
Coal and Coke	26 893 897	Paper	444 824
Corn and Grain	103 687	Ships and Boats	422 532
Cotton & Manufs	26 014,521	Silk & Manufs	235,076
Leather & Manufs	283 866	Skins and Furs	588 497
Machinery	4 713 622	Woollen & Worst	13,653 765
Manures	415 601		
Copper	693 039		

Alsace-Lorraine.—*High Commissioner*, M Millerand (1920). Alsace Lorraine, formerly a part of the Holy Roman Empire was ceded to France in 1648 at the Peace of Westphalia and was ceded to Germany by the *Treaty of Frankfort* (May 10 1871) after the Franco Prussian War. At the close of the War, 1914–1918, the Provinces were regained by France under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919). They embrace the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretch beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco, hops, iron and coal are among the leading productions and the cotton industry is most flourishing. The area is 5 605 square miles; the population in Dec. 1910 was 1 874 014 of whom 965 625 were males and 908 389 females; while 1 428 343 were Catholics, 408 274 Protestants and 30 483 Jews. Principal towns Strassburg (pop. 178 891), Mulhausen and Metz.

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 4° 36′ W. to 8° 16′ E. longitude, 37° 6′ N. to an undetermined S. limit about 30° N., covering an area estimated in 1906 at about 1 119 426 square miles with a population (1911) of 5 563 828 of whom 752 043 were Europeans and 4 740 526 natives. The revenue in 1917 was estimated at £5 283 653 and the expenditure at £5 213 226. The bulk of the trade is with France; the exports to France amounting in 1917 to 81·3 per cent. and the imports from France to 67·8 per cent. of the total. The exports to the U.K. in 1917 were valued at £2 300 000 and the imports from the U.K. at £2 159 000. The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and ox and goat skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates (200 000 metric tons in 1918), cork, wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton, oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc and lead mines are being worked. In 1917 there were 2 172 miles of railroad open for traffic and in 1917 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering and clearing Algerian ports was 4 075 of a net tonnage of 4 357 365 tons. The principal town is Algiers the capital (population 1911 172 397) a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bone and Flemmone.

Governor General, M. Abel.

CAPITAL, Paris. Population (1911) 2 846 986.

FLAG. The tricolour, three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, 39 Faubourg St. Honore.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary:
His Excellency Rt. Hon. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O. (1920) . . . £11 500

Counsellor, Hon. R. C. Lindsay, C.V.O.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Hon. A. R. M. Ramsay, D.S.O., R.A.

Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir C. J. Sackville West, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Asst. do., Lt.-Col. V. Vivian, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., Maj. R. V. C. Bodley, M.C.

Air Attaché, Squadron Leader J. P. C. Sewell, O.B.E.

Commercial Counsellor, Joseph Addison.

1st Sec., N. M. Henderson .....
" Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice .....
2nd Sec., Nigel Law .....
" Mr. R. I. Campbell .....
3rd Secretary, J. H. Leche .....
" Capt. G. Eastwood (*temp.*) ...
Hon Attaché, Mr. A. Gascoigne .....
Secretaries to H.M. Ambassador, Hon. C. Chichester; Capt. G. Eastwood
Architect, W. D. Cuthbertson, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Paris—Consul-General, H. G. A. Mackie, C.B.E. .....
Vice-Consul, ...
" Theodore J. Anderson (*temp.*) ...
Reims—V.-Cons., John Lewthwaite .....
Dijon—Vice-Consul, F. M. Isemonger ...
Ajaccio—Consul, Hon. H. C. Dundas .....
Pro-Consul, Dr. Paul J. A. Pompeani
Bastia—Vice-Cons., A. Bezert (*Actg.*) ...
Algiers—Cons.-Gen., Basil S. Cave, C.B. ...
Vice-Consuls, B. G. Chamberlain; *Probationers*, J. K. V. Dible and A. E. Yapp (*Actg.*).....
Pro-Consul, W. H. Watel.....
Bône—Vice.Con., G. C Bowker .....
Bougie—Consular Agent L. O. Peulevé...
Constantine—Vice-Consul
Oran—Vice-Consul, T. N. L. Barber.....
Philippeville—V.-Cons.
Pro-Consul, G. E. Wauquier .. ..
Antananarivo—Consul, P. Helyar... .....
Diego Suarez—Cons. Agent, Jean Castaing (*actg.*) .....
Majunga—Vice-Consul.G.J.Snelus(*actg.*)
Tamatave—Vice-Consul, C. Bang .....
Bordeaux—Consul, G. F. Atlee .....
Vice-Consul, Albert E. W. Murphy ...
Arcachon—Vice-Consul, ...
Pro-Consul, Alfred Audap .....
Bayonne—Vice-Consul, Paul Schoedelin
Biarritz—V.-Cons., L.Labeyrie (*actg.*)...
La Rochelle—V.-Cons., H. M. Middows (actg.) .....
Limoges—V.-Cons., Henri F. de Luze ...
Pro-Consul, G. S. Boddy .....
Pau & Tarbes—Vice-Cons., H. Hewetson
Pro-Consul, A. C. Thompson .. ..
Pauillac—V.-Cons., Maurice Adde .....
Sables d'Olonne—Cons. Agt., F. Maillard
Tonnay Charente—Vice-Cons., E. Rizat
Toulouse—Vice-Consul, G. W. Huggins (*temp.*).....
Brest—Consul, V. K. Kestell Cornish .....
Vice-Consul, ...
Casa Blanca—Consul, G. H. Selous .....
Vice-Consul, R. H. Broome ... .
Marrakesh—Vice-Consul, W. B. Donald (*acting*) .....
Mazagan—Vice-Consuls, H. Griffin; T.G Spinney .....
Mogador—Vice-Cons., A. J. A. Douglas...
Rabat—Vice-Consul, E. G. Lomas .....
Saffi—Vice-Consul, N. G. C. Talbot .....
Cayenne—Consul, Rev. W. L. Kissack.....
Vice-Consul, F. Ramband (*actg.*).....
Congo—Consul,
Vice-Consul, ...
Libreville—V.-Cons., Vincent Teale.....
Dakar—Con.-Gen., R. C. F. Maugham (*act.*)
Vice-Consul, V. V Cuthbertson-Smith, O.B.E. .....
Grand Bassam—Vice-Consul, ...
Port Nouv—Cons. Agent, J. R. Williamson
Duala—Agent, D. Croxford.....
Vice-Consul, ...
Fez—Consul, W. D. W. Matthews.....
Havre—Cons.-Gen., H L. Churchill, C.M.G.
V.-Cons., John P. Beecher (*temp.*).....
Caen—Vice-Consul, Alex. G. B. Bax.....
Cherbourg—Vice-Consul, Capt. C. D. Beresford M.B.E.....
Fécamp—Vice-Consul, J. Malandain ...
Honfleur—Vice-Cons., J. R. D. Charlesson
Lille—Consul, J. R. Murray.....
Calais—Vice-Cons., William H. Oxley ...
Dunkirk—Vice-Consul, W. M. Gurney...
Pro-Consul, H. W. F. Whiting.....
Amiens—V.-Consul, William Sutcliffe
Boulogne—Vice-Consul, Lieut. H. S. Bradbrook, R.N. .....
Croix—Vice-Consul, A. Faulkner .....
Pro-Consul, J Gemmell .....
Lyons—Cons.-Gen., Francis E. Drummond-Hay, M.V.O. .....
V.-Cons., Capt. J. W. Taylor (*acting*)
Grenoble—V.-Consul, J. Lewis .....
Marseilles—Cons.-Gen., Edward R. E. Vicars, C.B.E. .....
V.-Cons., A. J. Hill (*actg.*).....
Cette—Vice-Consul, Major A. O. W. Jones .....
Hyères—Vice-Consul, Jesse Hook .....
Toulon—V.-Cons, Augustin Bernard(*actg.*)
Martinique—Consul, Henry J. Meagher
Guadaloupe—Vice-Consul, J. E. Devaux
Nantes—Consul, H. C. V. Bosanquet ...
Pro-Consul, Frank P. Bush .....
Angers—Raymond Richou .....
Pro-Consul, G. Denimal..... .....
Lorient—Cons. Agent, Henry Joubert
St. Brieuc—V.-Cons., R. H. Stamp.....
St. Malo—V.-Con., Capt. Lucius P. Kingston .....
Pro-Consul, Philip L. Hamon .....
St. Nazaire—V.-Con., S. A. McIntosh
Cons. Agent, ...
New Caledonic—Cons., Thomas D. Dunlop
Nice—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E.....
Vice-Consul, Chas. Beale (*actg.*) .....
Cannes—Vice-Consul, John Taylor, M.V.O.
Mentone—V.-Cons., Hector H. Hill.....
Pro-Consul, John Churchman .....
Monaco—Consul, J. W. Keogh .....
Vice-Consul, C. J. Sim. .....
Pondicherry (India)— Consul, Captain H. G. Tranchell ....
Réunion—Consul, John T. Piat .....
Vice-Consul, J. A. Mancini .....
Rouen—Consul, Spencer S. Dickson .....
Vice-Consul, Capt. G. J. Neill (*actg.*)
Dieppe—Vice-Cons., P. U. Allen.....
Pro-Consul, T. S. Alston .....
Tréport and Eu—Vice-Consul, Major Greg. d'E. H. Fullerton .....
Saigon—Consul, Josiah Crosby, C.I.E., O.B.E. £900
Vice-Consul, Mr. Alexander Denholm
Haiphong—V.-Cons., J. J. A. Giqueaux
St. Pierre and Miquelon—Consul, F. H. White .....
Strasburg—Cons.-Gen. J. O- Wardrop, C.M.G.
Tahiti—Consul, Dr. W. J. Williams.....
Tangier—Agent and Cons.-Gen., Sir H. E. White, K.C.M.G..... 2,000
1st Sec., A. J. K. Clark-Kerr ....
Interpreter & Dragoman (with local rank as 2nd Sec.), A. Irwin, C.M.G. .....

Asst Interpreter C D Elphick
V Cons, N Worrall Henry A Hobson
Consular Asst R E. V Talbot
Pro Consul, L. Morillo
Alcazar—Cons Agent, E P Carleton
Arzila—Cons Agent Isaac L Benshiton
Laraiche—Vice Cons, L Forde
Pro Consul, N C E H Taylor
Tetuan—V Consul, C R B Atkinson, M B E
Tunis—Cons Gen P C Sarell
1 Cons W S H Bernard (*acting*)
R Schembri
Bizerta—Cons, Hon Terence Bourke
V Consul,
Gabes—Cons Agent Edouardo Cini
Gerba & Zarzis Cons Agent F Farrugia
Mehdiah—Cons Agent G Violante
Monastir Cons Agent Carmelo Diacono
Sfax—Vice Consul Silvio Leonardi
Susa and Kairouan—Vice Consul Harry Engelier

President of British Chamber of Commerce in Paris C T Hounsfield

Paris is distant from London 267 miles transit 7 to 8 hours

FRENCH COLONIES

Colony &c.	Area	Population
Indo China	257 000	18 000 000
Asia Minor	150,000	4 500 000
Africa	4 100 200	43 550 000
America	33 200	500 000
Oceania	10 000	100 000
Total	4 550 400	66 650 000

In ASIA—*French India* includes Pondicherry on the Coromandel coast Chandernagore on the Hooghly Karikal in the Cauvery delta Yanaon in the Godavery delta and Mahé on the Malabar coast—the total area being 200 square miles with an estimated population of 277 700 *French Indo China* comprises the possession of Cochin China and the four protectorates of Cambodia Annam Tonkin and Laos In 1898–9 the port of Kwang Chow Wan was also acquired on lease from China The capital is Hanoi in Tonkin and the total area is 309 979 square miles, with a population (1912) estimated at 16 600 000

In ASIA MINOR—The French mandatory sphere of *Syria Cilicia* and *Lebanon* has a total area of about 150 000 square miles, with an estimated population of 4,500,000 (*see* also pp 800–1)

In AFRICA—*Algeria* (*see* above) is an integral part of France *Morocco* the largest of the Barbary States situate in the N W of Africa, between 27°—36° N lat and 1°—11° 40′ W long with a total area of about 220 000 square miles and an estimated population of about 6 millions In 1912 a Franco Spanish agreement fixed the boundaries between the French and Spanish zones and the principal part of Morocco now forms a French protectorate, while Tangier is to be internationalised. Among the chief products of the country are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas oil, esparto hemp, seeds, wool eggs and skins, among fruits the fig, almond, pomegranate lemon, olive, orange, and date are common Steps have been taken to improve agriculture, which had previously been much 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 There are no railways except the narrow gauge strategic lines of the military service All the principal towns are now connected by wire and wireless telegraph systems and from Tangier there are submarine cables to Europe and Algeria The trade is principally with France (and Algeria), U K (and Malta) Germany and Spain Fez, the capital has a population of about 120 000 other towns are Morocco or Marrakesh (60 000) Casablanca (60 000) Mequinez (56 000) Rabat (50 000) Sallee (50 000) Tangier (45 000) Tetuan (30 000) Mazagan (25 000) and Saffi (24 000) *Sultan of Morocco* Moulai Yusef *accedes* 1912

Tunis has been a French protectorate since 1881 It lies between Algeria and Tripoli and extends southwards to the Sahara with a total area of about 45 000 sq miles and an estimated population of 2 000 000 of whom about 60c 000 are Berbers and 500 000 Arabs The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds and contain rich agricultural areas in which wheat barley and oats are grown The vine and olive are extensively cultivated The principal minerals are coal copper lead zinc and iron and phosphates and marble are also worked The chief exports are phosphates olive oil wheat esparto grass barley, beans blankets sponges and dates the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures iron steel machinery and provisions Eighty per cent of the trade is with France and Algeria Tunis the capital has a population of 230 000 other towns are Sfax (84 000) Bizerta (30 000) Susa (30 000) Kairwan (22 000) Gabes (16 000) and Monastir (6 000) *French West Africa* extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1 509 733 square miles and a population of 11 344 076 It consists of *Senegal* (74 000 sq miles pop 1 250 500), capital, St Louis, *Upper Senegal Niger* (304 000 sq miles) and the *Niger Military Territory* (533 000 sq miles) which have a total population of about 6 036 200 *French Guinea* (92 600 sq miles pop 1 737 350) *Ivory Coast* (126 100 sq miles pop 1 216 300) and *Dahomey* (38 000 sq miles pop 878 500) adjoining Dahomey is the French Sphere of the former German colony of *Togoland* (23 400 sq miles pop 800 000) while the hinterland of these colonies forms the *French Sahara* which has an estimated area of 924,160 sq miles and a population of about 450,000 *French Equatorial Africa* consists of the *French Congo* (513 000 sq miles pop 9,000 000) and of the French Sphere in the former German territory of *Cameroon* (267 000 sq miles pop 2 750 000) *French East Africa* consists of the *Somali Coast* (46 300 sq ms pop 208 000) and of the large island of *Madagascar* (226,000 sq miles, pop 3 153 500) with its dependencies (Nossi Bé, Sainte Marie, Réunion, and the Mayotte Comoro Islands and St Paul, Amsterdam and Kerguelen Islands) Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, the minerals include gold silver iron copper, lead, and zinc The chief exports are gold, cattle, bark, manioc (for arrowroot) beans, hides skins fibre, rice, timber and rubber, the chief imports are

cottons, metal manufactures, wines and spirits, coal, clothing, lime and cement. The capital, Antananarivo, has a population of 75,000; other towns are Tamatave (the chief port), Majunga, Diego-Suarez, Mananjary, Tuléar, Andevoranto and Vohémar. Off the south-east coast are the uninhabited islands of St. Paul, Kerguelen and Amsterdam. There is now direct communication across French and British territory in Africa, with posts on the Atlantic and Indian ocean.

In AMERICA.—Off the south-east coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies, Martinique and Guadaloupe with Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin); and in South America, Cayenne or French Guiana. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,320 square miles, with a population of 428,850.

In AUSTRALASIA.—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. ms., pop. 50,500) is a large island with many dependencies, and the Society Islands (Tahiti, &c.) and other islands have a total area in the Pacific Ocean of 8,378 square miles, with a population estimated at 81,100. The New Hebrides are under joint Franco-British administration.

Trade of French Colonies with the U.K.

	Imports from U.K. 1917.	Exports to U.K. 1917
French Colonies	£4,302,155	£3,995,082
Algeria	2,365,766	2,918,579
Morocco	2,490,125	358,584
Tunis	1,934,463	1,529,499
Total	£11,092,509	£8,801,744

GEORGIA. *See* **Russia.**

GERMANY.

(Deutsches Reich.)

President of the German Republic, Herr Friedrich Ebert, *born*, Feb. 4, 1870, *assumed office*, Feb. 11, 1919 ..... *Marks* 300,000

Ministry (June 5, 1920).

Chancellor, Dr. Fehrenbach.
Vice-President of the Cabinet and Minister of Justice, Dr. Heinze.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Simons.
Interior, Herr Koch.
Labour, Dr. Braun.
Treasury, Herr von Raumer.
Finance, Dr. Wirth.
Food Control, Herr Hermes.
Communications, Herr Groener.
Defence, Herr Gessler.
Posts, Herr Giesberts.
Industry, Herr Scholz.

Ambassador in London, Dr. Friedrich Sthamer, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.
Consul-Gen. in London, (not yet appointed).

At the outbreak of war, Aug., 1914, "Germany" was a Confederate League, bearing the name "German Empire," under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia, holding the title of "German Emperor." The German Empire had a total area in Europe of 208,789 sq. miles, and consisted of the following 26 States:—Prussia (including Lauenburg and since also Heligoland); Bavaria; Saxony; Württemberg; Baden; Hesse; Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Saxe-Weimar; Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Oldenburg; Brunswick; Saxe-Meiningen; Saxe-Altenburg; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Anhalt; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; Waldeck; Reuss (elder line); Reuss (younger line); Schaumburg-Lippe; Lippe-Detmold; Reichsland (Alsace-Lorraine); Lübeck; Bremen; Hamburg; with a census population (1910) of 64,925,993, of whom 32,031,967 were males and 32,871,456 females.

By the *Treaty of Versailles* the "Reichsland" of Elsass-Lothringen and the Saar coal basin (temporarily) were ceded to France; parts of Posen and West Prussia to the newly-formed Republic of Poland; North Schleswig to Denmark; and Moresnet and Malmédy to Belgium. Plebiscites held in June 1920 in parts of East and West Prussia yielded majorities for Germany. A plebiscite to decide the fate of Upper Silesia will be held under the Peace treaty.

The Colonial possessions of the German Empire extended over 1,035,086 sq. miles in Africa, 96,210 sq. miles in the Pacific, and 2,943 sq. miles in Asia—a total of 1,134,239 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1914 at 15,000,000. By the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced her overseas possessions, with all rights and titles therein, and the delegates to the International Council at Paris allocated Togoland and Kamerun to Great Britain and France; German East Africa to Great Britain; German S.W. Africa to the Union of South Africa; the German Pacific possessions N. of the Equator to Japan; and those S. of the Equator to Australia and New Zealand.

On Nov. 9, 1918, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. On Nov. 11, 1918, Germany was granted an armistice, and on June 28, 1919, peace was signed at Versailles. In Jan. 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female), and on Feb. 11, 1919, the first President of the German Versammlung was elected at Weimar. Under the new Constitution of August 11 1919, the federal legislature consists of a *Reichstag* representing the whole nation and elected by popular suffrage (male and female), with proportional representation, and a *Reichsrat* representing the separate States. The people possess the right of initiative and the referendum. Bills dealing with economical questions or social issues arising thereout must first be submitted to the new advisory Economical Council (*Reichswirtschaftsrat*).

A counter-revolution in the Junker (aristocratic) interest was temporarily successful in March, 1920, and the President and Cabinet abandoned the capital; but in a few days the revolutionaries capitulated and the Republican administration resumed direction and control.

The religious confessions of the people of the former German Empire were divided in 1910 as follows:—39,991,421 Protestants, 23,821,453 Roman Catholics, 283,946 Christians of other categories, 615,021 Jews, and 214,152 adherents of other religions, or unknown.

There are 44 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 30 are in Prussia, 4 in Saxony, 3 in Bavaria, 2 in Baden, and 1 each in Württemberg, Hesse, and Brunswick, while two of the three Hanse Towns also exceed 100,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Germany, up to the commencement of the war, was becoming more and more a manufacturing country In 1907, 32·6 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 37 per cent by industry and mining, 11·5 per cent by trade and communications Of the total area in 1907, 78,632,140 acres were under cultivation, and 34,272,141 acres were woods and forests. The Live Stock (Oct 1, 1919) included 2,460,000 horses, 16 360,000 cattle, and 11,000 000 pigs, large numbers of these animals were ceded to France and Belgium (as part of the reparation) under the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany supported about nine tenths of her population by her own produce in 1914. The mineral produce was valued in 1912 at £592,250 000, and included 190,109,440 tons of coal, 87,233,084 of lignite, and 28,607 903 of iron ore, potash, rock salt, lead ore, gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt petroleum, Epsom salts, boracite tin ore quicksilver ore, antimony ore, cobalt-ore, nickel ore, uranic ore manganese ore, bismuth ore uranium ore wolfram ore, pyrites vitriolic ore and alum ore are also worked Crefeld Elberfeld Barmen Muhlhausen Chemnitz, Augsburg and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries By laws of 1919 and 1920, all coal, heavy iron and steel, potash and coal tar producing concerns were compulsorily fused into All German Syndicates governed by assemblies representing Producers Traders and Consumers with equal representation for Employers and Employed

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread winners in Germany a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness accident, premature infirmity or old age Insurance is compulsory This National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self administration The Infirmity Insurance Act came into force Jan 1, 1900 The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, chairwomen, overseers foremen engineers assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists shops), schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses—in so far as the incomes do not exceed £100—including foreigners working in Germany under these categories Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work, old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911 The new law codified previous legislation, established new Insurance Authorities, reduced working-class influence in the Accident Insurance organisations, provided pensions for widows and orphans, and made other changes of importance Another Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employés and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911 A Bill establishing Federal Unemployment Insurance for industrial workers (not farm labourers or domestic servants), clerks, actors and orchestra musicians, is before the Reichstag

DEFENCE.—In the War of 1914–18 the German armies reached their zenith as a military machine during the German Offensive movement of July, 1918, when 207 divisions were available on the Western Front. At the date of the Armistice (Nov 11, 1918) only 184 divisions were available, and the reserves had dwindled from a proportion of over one half of the troops in action to that of one eleventh only, while the 184 divisions were each barely 6,000 strong, all ranks. By the grant of an armistice the German armies escaped further encounters with the Allied Armies, the reserves of which were increasing in numbers every day, while their strategical position was becoming every day more satisfactory to Marshal Foch, their generalissimo By Article 160 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German *Military Forces*, as from March 31, 1920, must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, a total force of 100,000 all ranks By Article 181 of the Treaty, the German *Naval Forces* must not exceed 6 battle ships of the Deutschland or Lothringen class, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers and 12 torpedo boats No submarine vessels are to be included in the naval forces and all war vessels in excess of the above numbers are to be broken up or devoted to commercial purposes Under the terms of the Armistice of Nov 11 1918, the German High Sea Fleet surrendered to the Allies (Nov 21, 1918) and was interned in Scapa Flow, manned by German naval crews It was scuttled by its crews in Scapa Flow, while in custody on June 21, 1919 In consequence of this breach of the Armistice agreement by the German crews the Allies (Nov 10, 1919) called upon the government to surrender 5 light cruisers, and certain floating docks cranes and dredgers, in addition to the previous naval surrenders The interned vessels Berlin Seydlitz Santa Fe and Yorck are to be disarmed and treated as merchant ships By Article 198 of the Treaty the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval *Air Forces* and no dirigible balloons, aeroplanes, sea planes or flying boats

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the *Railroads* in 1913 was 37 823 miles, of which about 92 per cent. belonged to the different States On April 1, 1920, all the State Railways passed to the Federal Government There are 1 500 miles of inland canals and 1 600 miles of ship canals The number of registered automobiles and motor cycles (January 1 1913) was 77 789. Length of *Telegraph Lines* 228 600 kilometres (length of wires 1 907 200 kilometres) telegrams handed in 49 533 000 post offices 41 415 telegraph offices 50 013 wireless stations 14, telephone call stations 37 970 letters delivered, 5 994 300 000, cash on delivery orders £640 100 000, money orders, £4 626 500 000 telegrams despatched 49 533 000 telegram received 49 643 000 The number of employés in the service of posts telegraphs and telephones was 320,363 The State postal services were taken over by the Federal Government in 1920 In addition to some 6 000 miles of navigable rivers there are over 1 500 miles of canals and 1 600 miles of ship canals At the outbreak of the War of 1914–1918 Germany ranked second to Britain in the list of maritime countries On January 1, 1913 the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2,098 sea going steamers of 17 65 register tons and upwards (4 380,348 tons gross register), and of 2,420 sailing vessels (447 870 tons gross register), number of seamen, 77,746 (January 1, 1912, 75,130) There were completed

in 1912 at German yards for German firms 659 sea going ships of 383,090 tons gross, and at German yards for foreign firms 124 sea going ships of 31 238 tons gross Eleven new shipyards were established during the War Some of the large ships were interned in foreign harbours during the War and by the *Treaty of Versailles* reparation is to be made for the losses inflicted on the Allies by the surrender of merchant ships The chief ports of Germany are Hamburg on the Elbe, Bremen on the Weser Stettin on the Oder Konigsberg on the Pregel Kiel on the Baltic (connected with the Elbe by the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal) and Lubeck on the Baltic Under the Peace Treaty Danzig became Free State subject in its foreign affairs to the Polish Republic

FINANCE.—Under Articles 248 263 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German Government undertook to pay the cost of the Armies of Occupation from Nov 11 1918 until they shall be withdrawn the occupied area extending to the Rhine (with bridgeheads on the right bank) from Liten on the Netherlands frontier in the north to the junction of the German Lorraine frontiers in the south The amount of the indemnity due by Germany under the Treaty has not yet been fixed

German Budget 1920 21

	Mark
Budget Expenditure (Ordinary) 1920–21	23 800 000 000
Budget Revenue 1920 21	27 950 000 000

The Extraordinary Expenditure is estimated at 11 600 000 000 mark In addition to which there will be a deficit of 15 milliards on railways

The Funded Debt (which stood at 5 000 000 000 marks on April 1 1914) amounted on March 31 1920 to 92 000 000 000 marks and the Floating Debt to 105 000 000 000 marks

Five years Imports from and Exports to the U K —

Imports from U K		Exports to U K	
1910	£54 905 38	1910	£61 829 590
1911	57 418 736	1911	65 280 739
1912	59 571 964	1912	70 048 152
1913	60 499 693	1913	80 411 057
1914 7 mths	36 431,273	1914 7 mths	47 049 343

No trade statistics have been published since 1914

FORMER GERMAN KINGDOMS

PRUSSIA

GOVERNMENT (April 1 1920)

President and Minister of Agriculture Herr Braun
Interior Herr Severing
Finance Herr Ludemann
Public Works Herr Oeser
Trade and Commerce Herr Fischbeck
Instruction and Worship Herr Haenisch
Minister of Justice Herr am Zehnhoff

The former Kingdom of Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany with a total area in 1918 of 101 075 sq miles and a population of about 33 000 000

Of the total population (1910) 19 847 725 were males and 20,327 494 females The number of births in 1914 was 1 202 528 against 1,209 500 in 1913 while in the year ending April 30, 1916 they were 10 700 fewer than in 1915 a decrease of 28 per cent The number of deaths in 1914 was 802 776 against 656,490 in 1913. Marriages were 286 197 against 323 709 Between 1904 and 1914 the excess of births over deaths fell from 562,508 to 399,752

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz the Pregel, Oder Elbe Weser and Rhine The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays The principal mountains are the Harz and the Giant Mountains the latter reaching an altitude of 5 255 feet The forests are extensive occupying an area of nearly 20 435 491 acres chiefly consisting of fir Minerals consist of coal iron copper lead potash 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 Metallic ores coal salt precious stones belong partially and amber totally to the Crown Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the industries employing the largest number of persons but Prussia has long ceased to be a mainly agricultural State Wheat, rye oats barley peas millet rape seed maize, linseed flax hemp tobacco sugar beet hops, &c are extensively cultivated Prussia's manufactures comprise practically all branches The cotton works are extensive and there are numerous manufactories of silk woollen mixed cotton and linen fabrics including shawls, carpets &c and woollens with leather earthenware glass paper and tobacco manufactures, as well as metallurgical works of great importance and large output Brewing is a business of great importance

	Marks
Revenue (Estimate) 1920 21	5 600 000,000
Expenditure do	5,600 000 000
Total debt April, 1920, Funded	10 600 000 000
Floating	14 600 000 000

The whole Funded and Floating Debts of Prussia will be taken over by the Republic under the arrangement for transfer of the Prussian State Railways

CAPITAL Berlin on the Spree Population (1910) 2 070 695 In 1920 by fusion of suburban municipalities and of some adjacent rural communes was created Great Berlin with a population of 4 000 000

There are 30 towns with a population exceeding 100 000 of which the largest in addition to the Capital are Cologne on the Rhine (516 167) Breslau on the Oder (511 891) Frankfort on the Main (414 598) Dusseldorf on the Rhine (357 702), Charlottenburg W of Berlin (305 181) Hannover on the Leine (302 384) Essen on the Ruhr (294 629) and Magdeburg on the Elbe (279 685)

BAVARIA

Minister President Dr von Kahr

The former Kingdom of Bavaria is divided into two unequal parts The eastern portion comprising eleven twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47 16—50° 34 N lat. and 9° 01—13° 50 E long the western part, forming the Palatinate on the left bank of the Rhine Th total area is 29 286 square miles and the population (in 1910) 6 887 291 The rivers are the Danube Rhine, Main, Lech Isar and Inn. The Bavarian forests are extensive covering nearly a third of the country the soil is highly productive wheat rye oats and barley being the chief products buckwheat and maize are also grown and tobacco is one of the staple articles Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia and in Middle Franconia. The hop plant is most extensively cultivated

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

	Marks
Budget, 1918–1919	.. 1,030,513,500
Public debt, 1 Jan , 1919	.. 2,561 000 000

CAPITAL, Munich, on the Isei Population (1910), 596 467 Other large towns are Nurnberg, N W of Munich (332,652), and Augsburg, on the Wertach Lech (102 293)

British Consul (*Munich*), Robert Townshend Smallbones, M B E

SAXONY

The former Kingdom of Saxony has an area of 5,896 English square miles, with a population (1910) of 4 806 661 More than one half of the surface is arable and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits The forests supply timber of excellent quality, minerals are rich and abundant (coal, silver, tin bismuth cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various gems), 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, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, and Meissen porcelain The imports are chiefly corn wine salt, cotton silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c Its chief towns are Dresden (pop 551,697), Leipzig (pop 587,635), the great book market, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 5 925 matriculated students in 1912–13) Plauen (pop 121,272), Zwickau (pop 73,542) and Chemnitz (pop 287,807), the Manchester of Saxony

	Marks
Revenue and expenditure, 1917 18	527 802 071
Debt (31 10 19), Funded	928 500 000
Floating	428,000,000

(Will be taken over by the Republic)

CAPITAL, Dresden Pop (1910), 551,697

WURTTEMBERG

The former Kingdom of Wurttemberg has an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1910) of 2,437,574 of whom 30 per cent are Roman Catholics It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines, the forest, grain and pasture land being nearly equally distributed throughout 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, gun powder, firearms tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, stays, beer, wine, &c.

	Marks
Revenue 1918–19	135,134,925
Expenditure	143,027,378
Public debt (31 1 18)	686,846,300

CAPITAL, Stuttgart Population 1910) 285,589

FORMER GRAND DUCHIES

Baden, separated by the Rhine from France (Alsace) and Switzerland, has an area of 5,819 square miles, with a population (1910) of 2,142,833 A great part of the surface is mountainous and covered with forest trees, including the Schwarzwald (Black Forest) and the Odenwald, but more than three fifths of the total area is under cultivation, corn, wine fruit potatoes, tobacco and hops being the chief agricultural products The principal manufactures are cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, brushes, jewellery and trinkets clocks, chemicals, paper and machinery More than half the population are Roman Catholics Capital, Karlsruhe, pop (1910) 134,313 Other large towns are Mannheim (206 049), Freiburg (83 324) Pforzheim (73,786), and Heidelberg (56 016)

Hesse, in the West Centre, consists of Northern and Southern portions nearly equal in size, on either side of the Main River, with a total area of 2 968 square miles and a population (1910) of 1 282 051 of whom more than half are Protestants The country is mountainous but fertile and agriculture is flourishing Capital, Darmstadt pop (1910) 87 089 Other large towns are Mayence (Mainz) at the confluence of the Main and the Rhine (110 634) Offenbach (75 583) Worms (46,829), and Giessen (31,153)

Mecklenberg, between the Elbe and the Baltic has a total area of 6,266 square miles, with a population (1910) of 746 400 Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries, the Mecklenberg breed of horses being famous The chief manufactures are bricks and machinery Capital Schwerin, pop (1910) 42 519 Other centres are Rostock (65 383) Wismar (27 378) and Neu Strelitz (11,993)

Oldenburg, on the North Sea between the estuary of the Weser (at Bremen) and the Prussian province of Hannover has detached territories in Lubeck (between Holstein and Mecklenberg) and Birkenfeld (Rhine Province of Prussia) The total area is 2 479 square miles with a population (1910) of 483 042 of whom more than 80 per cent are Protestants The chief industries are agriculture bee keeping and stock raising, the principal manufactures are brewing and distilling, tanning tobacco and corks Capital, Oldenburg, pop (1910) 28 565

Saxe Weimar Eisenach (now part of the new Thuringian State) consists of Weimar Eisenach and Neustadt, and 24 scattered enclaves in the Thuringian forests of Central Germany The total area is 1,397 square miles with a population (1910) of 417,149, of whom the majority are Lutherans Agriculture fruit growing and horticulture are the principal industries the manufactures including brewing chemicals, woollens and hosiery Capital Weimar pop (1910) 34 582 Other centres are Eisenach (38,362), Jena (38 487), and Apolda (22,620)

FORMER DUCHIES

Anhalt, 906 square miles, pop (1910) 331,128, is in Central Germany. Capital, Dessau, pop. (1910) 56,805.

Brunswick 1,418 square miles, pop (1910) 494 339 in Northern Germany Capital, Brunswick, pop (1910) 143 552

Saxe Altenburg 512 square miles, pop (1910) 216 128 in East Central Germany Capital, Altenburg pop (1910) 39 976

Saxe Coburg Gotha (now part of Bavaria) 763 square miles pop 257 177 in Thuringia Central Germany Capital Gotha pop (1910) 39 553 Coburg pop (1910) 23 789

Saxe Meiningen 945 square miles pop 278 792 in Thuringia Central Germany Capital Meiningen pop (1910) 17 131

FORMER GERMAN PRINCIPALITIES

Lippe 470 square miles pop (1910) 150 937 Capital Detmold (14 295) *Reuss (Elder Line)* 120 square miles pop (1910) 72 769 Capital Greiz (23 245) *Reuss (Younger Line)* 320 square miles pop (1910) 152 752 Capital Gera (49 276) *Schaumburg Lippe* 130 square miles pop (1910) 46 626 Capital Buckburge (6 745) *Schwarzburg Rudolstadt* 363 square miles pop (1910) 100 702 Capital Rudolstadt (12 937) *Schwarzburg Sondershausen* 333 square miles pop (1910) 89 917 Capital Sondershausen (7 759) *Waldeck*, 438 square miles, pop (1910) 61 707 Capital, Arolsen (2 793)

LAND THURINGEN

The seven Thuringian States Saxe Weimar Eisenach Saxe Meiningen Saxe Altenburg Schwarzburg Rudolstadt Schwarzburg Sondershausen Reuss Greiz and Reuss Gera have been constituted into a single state under the title Land Thuringen with an area of 11 000 square kilometres a population of 1 500 000 and two seats in the Federal Reichsrat In size Land Thuringen is seventh among German states The new state is governed by a Volksrat Saxe Coburg Gotha has joined the Bavarian Republic

HANSE TOWNS

The *Free Hanse Towns* comprise the three cities of *Lubeck* on the Trave (area 115 square miles pop 116 599) *Bremen* on the Weser (area 99 square miles pop 323 433) and *Hamburg* on the Elbe (area 160 square miles, pop 1 075 420) Each has a small rural territory and has full Federal independence with a Council of State (under the Presidency of a Burgomaster)

FLAG Black white and red with the National Colours (black red and gold) in the first quarter next the staff

CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC
Berlin, pop (1910) 2,070 695

BRITISH EMBASSY

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt Hon Lord D'Abernon, G C M G (1920)
Counsellor, Lord Kilmarnock, C M G
1st Secretary, W Seeds
3rd Secretaries, J B Carson, M C , C R Holloway
Honorary Attachés, Hon J Hay J O Tane
Commercial Secretary, Col J W F Thelwall, M C
Junior Commercial Secretaries, Major C J Kavanagh and H N Sturrock
British Commissioner Inter Allied Rhineland Commission, Malcolm Arnold Robertson, C M G

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Berlin—Consul General, A C Charlton
Munich—Consul T T Smallbones, M B E
Frankfurt on Maine—Consul General, C W C Gosling
Cologne—Consul General, E W P Thurston, C M G
Bremen—Consul, O B Gilliat Smith

GREECE

Queen Regent (pending decision as to Accession), Queen Olga (*born* Aug 22, 1851), widow of King George and mother of ex King Constantine

THE MINISTRY (NOV 20 1920)

Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs M Rallis
Interior M Tsaldaris
Marine M J Rallis
Finance, M Kalogeropoulos
War M Gounaris
Education, M Zaimis

———

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London M D Caclamanos 51, Upper Brook St W 1
1st Secretary M S P Lychnomiadis
Con Gen Sir John Stavridis 40, Old Broad St, E C

A maritime Kingdom in the south east of Europe bounded on the N by Albania, Yugo Slavia and Bulgaria on the S and W by the Ionian Sea and on the E by the Aegean, Sea of Marmora and Black Sea, with an estimated area of 56 000 sq miles and an estimated population of 6 000 000

Government —Greece became a kingdom in 1830 after a successful insurrection against the Turkish government to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century The legislature consists of a Chamber of Deputies (or *Boulé*) elected for 4 years by universal manhood suffrage and of a Council of State Members of the legislature are paid 4 000 *drachmæ* annually King Alexander who acceded to the throne on the abdication of his father (June 11 1917) died from the effects of a monkey bite Oct 25 1920 The crown was offered to his younger brother Paul a Regency being meanwhile proclaimed under Admiral Coundouriotis The November elections drove the Venizelists from office and the Regent having admitted M Rallis to the Premiership was called upon to resign He was succeeded by Queen Olga

Prior to the Balkan Wars of 1912 13 the area was less than 25 000 sq miles the addition of portions of *Macedonia* and *Epirus* Crete(3,950 sq miles pop 336 151), and certain *Aegean Islands* increasing the area to 43,522 sq miles During the War of 1914 1918 Greece eventually declared for the Allies against the Central Powers, and her territories were increased by the occupation of *Thrace* (including the monastic republic of *Mount Athos*), and the islands of *Imbros* and *Tenedos* Under the *Treaty of Sèvres* the *Dodecanese* (12 islands) are surrendered by Turkey, and these are to be handed over to Greece by Italy with the exception of *Rhodes*, for which a special arrangement is made Greece also receives under the Treaty a mandate for the occupation and administration of the town and district of *Smyrna*, which remain, however, under Turkish suzerainty. In addition, Greece

will receive an extension of frontier in *Epirus* the limits of which are not yet fixed The country is thus composed of a continental portion (the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula) of islands in the Ægean, Mediterranean and Ionian Seas and of a portion of the mainland of Asia Minor The surface is nearly all mountainous the coasts are elevated irregular and deeply indented

Production —Agriculture is the principal industry and employs more than half the population The most important of the fruit trees are the olive the vine orange lemon fig almond citron pomegranate and currant vine The principal minerals are silver lead zinc emery copper magnesium sulphur salt and marble The chief manufactures are smelting, textiles and shipbuilding The imports are cotton and other manufactures corn timber cattle hides sugar salt fish and coal The exports consist of currants figs olive oil wine cognac tobacco hides lead iron ore magnesite iron pyrites chrome ore emery marble and sponges

Defence —Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 57 Both the land and sea forces were reorganised during the War of 1914 1918 and about 150 000 all ranks fought with the Allied Armies The Navy consisted (July 1919) of 6 iron clads 1 modern cruiser 14 destroyers 6 torpedo boats and 2 submarines

Education is free and compulsory maintained by local taxation supplemented by State grants Secondary education is somewhat backward particularly in the country districts The University at Athens is of some repute

Communications —There were (1919) 1 400 miles of railroad open for traffic There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth for ships up to 1 500 tons The post offices in Old Greece) number 1,150 dealing with 36 000 000 postal packets telegraphs 4 951 miles The mercantile marine consists of 110 sailing vessels above 100 tons capacity and 298 steamers (449 184 tons) The principal harbours are the Piræus (port of Athens) Syra Patras Salonica Volo Corfu Kalamata Laurium Cavalla Canea (Crete) and Smyrna (Asia Minor)

	1919–20 Drachmæ
Estimated revenue	1 147 500 000
Estimated expenditure	1 542 000 000
Public Debt Dec 31 1919	2 944 000 000
	1917
Total imports	*£8 921 897
Total exports	4 505 178
	1918
Imports from U K	£1 074 747
Exports to U K	2 329 088

CAPITAL Athens Population 1919 (including the Piræus) 300 000 Other large towns are Smyrna (300 000) Salonica (160 000) Adrianople (83,000) Patras (37 724) Corfu (27 397) Candia (25,185) Canea (24 399) Volo (23 563) Cavalla (23,378)

FLAG 9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Rt Hon Earl Granville G C V O (1917) . £4,000
Counsellor, (vacant)
Naval Attaché, Commr N W Diggle
Military Attaché Brig Gen E S Hoare Nairne C B C M G
1st Secretary R S Hudson
2nd Secretary C E S Dodd
Commercial Secretary E C D Pawlins
Translator and Local and Sec Shirley C Atchley
British Delegate on International Financial Commission (vacant)
Sec to H M Minister, R F K Dexter

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Canea—Consul J McG Dawkins
Vice Consul F Cassimatis
Candia—Vice Consul M N Elliadi
Rethymo—Cons Agent M Scouloudis
Corfu Consul George Raymond M V O
Cephalonia Vice Consul John Saunders
Zante—Vice Consul G H Sawight
Mitylene—Cons Hidk Hadkinson M B E
Vice Consul R Rhally
Samos—Vice Cons C D J Mai
Scala Nova Consular Agent A Bregalio
Patras—Consul H A D H Mand M T I
Piræus—Consul R E W Chitty
Consular Assistant A E Watkinson
Vice Consul John Joannidis
Salonica—Cons Gen Raphael A Fontana
" *Vice Consul* A K Helm
Consular Assistant E H Mitchell
Syra—Consul A H Martin
Prov Consul G I Lander
Volo—Vice Consul W L C Knight
Athens transit 5 days

GUATEMALA, Republic of

President (1920 1924) Carlos Herrera *born* 1856, *assumed office* March, 1920
Min of Foreign Affairs Don Luz P Aguirre
Min resident in London M Arroyo
Sec of Legation Señor Don J M Larrazabal
Consul London D Bowman 11 Queen Victoria Street E C 4

Guatemala the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America is situated in N lat from 13° 45 to 17 49 and in W long from 88 12 49 to 92 13 43 and comprises an area of 42 456 square miles and a population in 1910 of 2 200 000 The Republic is divided into 23 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 and the capital was destroyed by an upheaval in Jan 1917 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. About 620 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1917 There were 4 057 miles of telegraph working in 1917 The chief ports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side The principal export is coffee other articles being sugar, rubber, hides bananas, and timber Spanish is the language of the country

	1915 16	1916–17
Revenue	£325 000	£332,000
Expenditure	300 413	315,480
External Debt (Dec 31, 1917)		2 357,000
Internal Debt (Dec 31, 1916)		$140,000,000
	1916	1917
Imports .	£1,707,860	£1,798,320
Exports	2,127,580	1,561,950

* Drachmæ converted at par 25 dr. = £1

	1918
Imports from U K	£285 694
Exports to U K.	

CAPITAL, Guatemala Pop (since earthquake of 1917) about 90,000

FLAG Three vertical bands, blue white blue

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, H Gaisford (1920)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Guatemala—Vice Consul, G Goodall

Do (acting), Capt. E A Fitzgerald, D S O

Livingston and Puerto Barrios Vice Consul

Quezaltenango—Consul, Hugo Kleischmann

San Jose—Vice Consul, David Savage

Transit to New York *via* Puerto Barrios and New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London, 8 days

HAITI, Republic of

President (1915 1921), M Dartiguenave
assumed office Aug 12 1915 £4 800
Foreign Affairs, Justin Baran

Chargé d'Affaires, Abel Thélard, 76 Victoria Street S W 1

Consul, Maurice Eidmann, 32 Lenchurch Street, E C 3

The Republic of Haiti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo which next to Cuba, is the largest of the West India Islands

The island was visited on Dec 6 1492 by Christopher Columbus, who named it *Espagnola* the native name being *Haiti* (mountainous) or *Quisqueia* (vast) The Spaniards explored the island and almost exterminated the 2 000 000 native Indians whom they replaced with African negroes By the Treaty of Ryswick (1697) the western portion of the island was ceded to France and in 1803 the territory was abandoned by the French, and a republic was proclaimed under the aboriginal name of Haiti In 1822 the rule of the Haitian President was extended over the whole of the island, the eastern portion having declared its independence of Spain in 1821 Since 1844 the eastern portion has formed a separate republic (see Dominican Republic)

The area of the republic is 10,200 square miles, with a population estimated at 2,029,700 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 and oilseeds, 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 In November, 1915, both Houses of the Congress ratified a treaty with the U S A, establishing a virtual protectorate over the Republic, which came into effect in May, 1916 An armed Constabulary, rural and urban, under American officers, has been constituted, and a coastguard service is attached The conduct of the United States Marines, gendarmerie, and black troops, officered by Americans, was severely criticised during the Presidential Election campaign of 1920 Grave accusations were brought against the U S Administration, some of the accusations being admitted by the former commandant of the U S constabulary forces The Constitution was amended in June 1918, and under its provisions the President is elected for four years and there is an elective legislation The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain France, and Germany French is the language of the country

	1917–18	1918–19
Revenue, gold	$2,639 008	$5 115,930
,, paper	1,914 252	3,063,958
Expenditure gold	2,016 175	2,349,880
paper	4,534,121	3,750,076
External debt (Mar 31)	frs	149,894,037
Internal debt ,,		$2 918 080
Total imports		17,117,608
Total exports		21,460,044
		1918 19.
Imports from U K		$551,138
Exports to U K		239,000

Gold $ = 4s , paper gourde = 1*od*

CAPITAL, Port au Prince Population, 100,000

FLAG Two horizontal bands, blue, red

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Hon W Erskine, M V O (also Cuba)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

*Port au Prince—*Vice Consul* F D Watt
(Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim)
Transit, 15 days

HEJAZ. *See* Arabia

HONDURAS, Republic of

President (1920), General Rafael Lopez Gutierrez

Consul General in London, A B Ryde, 4 Lloyds Avenue, E C 3

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 44 275 English square miles, with a population estimated at 650,000 (1915).

Christopher Columbus landed at Cape Honduras in 1502 and in 1524 the country was settled by the Spaniards In 1525 *Hernando Cortes* founded the city of Puerto Cortes and from 1539 to 1821 the country formed part of the Captaincy General of Guatemala From 1821 to 1839 Honduras was included in the Confederation of Central America

The Republic of Honduras has a coast line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Cortes, Omoa, Roatan, and Ja Ceiba, but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific side chief port, Amapala (NOTE —Amapala is on Tiger Island, port on mainland is San Lorenzo, 3 hours in gasoline launch from Amapala From San Lorenzo by auto to capital, Tegucigalpa, 88 miles, good road, 5 6 hours. Road from Tegucigalpa to N coast now reaches Comayagua and the journey can be made to Comayagua in 5 hours From there to end of railroad, 3 to 4 days by mule) The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras The soil is very fertile, the products being mahogany, fruit, cattle, cotton, sugar, rubber, rice, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, indiarubber, cedar, fustic, rose, henequen, and Lima wool. There is an immense amount of uncultivated land. The number of cattle in

* Is *Chargé d'Affaires* in the absence of the Minister

1915 was approximately 500,000 The forests are practically inexhaustible but there is a lack of communications and transport Its mineral wealth is great In 1917 there were 580 kilometers of railway open, all on the North Coast The language of the country is Spanish

	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
Revenue	£421 688	£426 151	£532 689
Expenditure	424 413	425 564	550 643
*Foreign Debt	5 398 570	5,398 570	5 398 570
Internal Debt	321 307	321 307	339,741
Exports	838 131	1 218 632	1,338 223
Imports	890 422	890,422	1,259,982

One peso of 25 grams weight at 900 fine Premium over gold now fixed at 100 per cent American money legal tender at 200 per cent (2 to 1)

	1918
Imports from U K	£64 259
Exports to U K	

CAPITAL Tegucigalpa Pop (1910) 35 000

FLAG Three horizontal bands blue, white blue (with five blue stars on white band)

British Minister Hugh Wm Gaisford (Guatemala)
Chargé d Affairs, J Armstrong
Tegucigalpa—Consul Joseph Walter (*acting*)
Amapala—Consul
Puerto Cortes—Consul John Hepburn (*acting*)
San Pedro Sula—Vice Consul
Trujillo—Consul Alfred L Melhado
Ceiba Consul Albury H Tatum
Distance 5 930 miles transit, 18 to 20 days

HUNGARY

(Magyaria)

Governor H E H Admiral Nicholaus von Horthy of Nagybanya, *born*, 1867
succeeded in March 1 1920

MINISTRY (July 19 1920)

Premier and Minister of Commerce, Count Paul Teleki
Foreign Affairs Count Csáky
Interior, M Ferdinandy
Finance Baron Korányi
Commerce, M Rubinek
War Maj Gen Stöger
Justice Dr Tomcsányi
Agriculture, M Nagyatádi Szabó
Small Holdings M Sólyom Szabo
Public Worship and Education, M Haller
Nationalities, M Bleyer
Food, D Vass
Public Works and People's Welfare Dr Bénard

Hungary was declared a Republic on Nov 17, 1918 its territories being decreased from the area of the former Kingdom of Hungary (which was united to the Austrian Empire by the identity of sovereigns) through the transfer of Transylvania to the Rumanians and of Croatia and Slavonia to the new Yugo Slav Kingdom (*q v*) The area of the Republic is about 32 800 sq miles, with a population (almost entirely Magyar) estimated (1920) at 7,482,000 The political neighbours are Czecho Slovakia on the N, Yugo Slavia on the S, Rumania on the E, and Austria on the W

On the declaration of Republican institutions in 1918, Count Karolyi assumed office as Provisional President but on March 22, 1919, Count Karolyi resigned, and was succeeded by a "Bolshevik administration with a "Soviet (Workmen's Council), in which Bela Kun (or Cohen) was the dominant personality This administration was driven out of power by the successes of the Rumanian military forces (which invaded Hungary and occupied Buda Pest) and was followed by a Socialistic Government under Julius Peidel (Aug 1, 1919). Six days later the Socialistic Government was superseded by an administration appointed by the Archduke Joseph, who accepted office as Provisional President Aug 7 1919 but resigned in consequence of the protests of the League of Nations delegates in Paris

M Huszár, who became Premier at the instance of the Allied Representatives in the autumn of 1919, accepted the post on the understanding that he should be relieved as soon as a Governor had been appointed and the constitution of the country had been lawfully re established This was attained by the appointment of Admiral Nicholaus von Horthy of Nagybánya as Governor of Hungary on March 1 1920 whereupon M Huszár resigned, but at the request of the Governor continued in office until March 15 Admiral von Horth was previously Vice Admiral of the fleet of the Austro Hungarian Monarchy during the Communist era he was Minister of War to the Hungarian Government at Szeged and organised what has since become the Hungarian National Army His appointment was effected by vote of the National Assembly, which gave him royal rights with the exception that his approval is not necessary to the verification of laws made by the National Assembly

On the retirement of M Huszár, the post was filled by M Simonyi Semadam, who remained in office until after the signing of the *Treaty of the Trianon*

All religions are tolerated by far the greater number of Magyars are Roman Catholics The parcelling out of the great estates which was forcibly attempted during the Karolyi regime has been continued to a small extent but on an economic basis and at the initiative of the owners a land reform bill aiming at the forced sale of the properties exceeding a given area is under discussion

A single chamber National Assembly (introduced in Nov, 1918 in place of the Upper and Lower Houses of the former Parliament) is elected by universal suffrage

The greater part of the area of present Hungary consists of the Alföld or Great Plain, parts of which may be considered as among the most fertile for agricultural purposes in the world, producing grain of excellent quality and supporting a number of horses, cattle and swine The mountainous districts having been ceded to surrounding states by the Peace Treaty, Hungary has been reduced from its former wealth to comparative poverty in forests and mines

Prior to the war Hungary imported merchandise to the value of approximately £85,000,000, and exported approximately £75 000,000 annually in the year 1916 the imports amounted to about Kr 3 220,000,000 and the exports to about Kr 2,650,000,000 Taking an average exchange equivalent, based on Zurich quotation for the year 1916, these amounts may be taken as £80,500,000 and £66,250,000 respectively.

No part of Hungary touches the sea. The length of navigable rivers is 687 miles, there are about 5,000 miles of railways and 5,800 miles of telegraph in the present Kingdom

* The external debt remains the same No interest has been paid since 1852 and arrears of interest amounted on Jan 1 1917 to nearly £ 1 000 000

The pre war revenue of Hungary was about 2,250 million kronen (£93,750,000), whereas the estimated revenue according to the Budget submitted by the Minister of Finance to the National Assembly on Sept 14, 1920, for the year 1920-21, amount to 10,520,555 804 kronen The public debt stood at 6,000,000,000 kronen (£250,000,000), and its present amount may be estimated at about 800,000,000,000 kronen, but this is subject to decisions that may be given by the Reparations Commission which has not yet begun to sit in Budapest

CAPITAL: Budapest, on the Danube, has a population at present estimated at 1,071 500 The other large towns are Szeged (120,000), and Debreczen (90,000)

The value of the krone has fluctuated during 1920 between Kr 500 and Kr 1,000 per £1 sterling

BRITISH LEGATION Budapest

British Minister, F B Hohler C B , C M G
1st Secretary, W Athelstan Johnston, M V O
3rd Secretaries, L O Corbett, J H Le Rougetel
Commercial Commissioner R J E Humphreys

BRITISH CONSULATE

British Consul, H D R Cowell M B E
Vice Consul, S V Chambers (*acting*)

FLAG Red, white, green

Buda Pest is distant 1,126 miles from London transit, 2½ days

ICELAND

King, Christian X (*see* Denmark)
Presidents of Althing G Bjornson * Joh Johannesson

Iceland is a large volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23′ to 66° 33′ N lat , and from 13° 22 to 24° 35 W long , with an estimated area of 40 497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland The population was estimated in 1918 at 92,000

An Act for the creation of a Danish Icelandic Federal Constitution, Denmark and Iceland to be free and independent States under the same Sovereign, came into force on Dec 1, 1918, but since the constitution granted in 1915 the assembly (Al thing) had been more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in internal questions 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 Total imports (1917) estimated, £2 175 000 exports £1,500,000 Iceland is now in direct telegraphic communication with the United Kingdom

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 16 000

Other towns are Isafiorður, Akureyri, and Seydisfjord

FLAG. Blue, with white bordered red cross

Reykjavik—Consul, Asgeir Sigurdsson (*acting*) £300 to 500
Vice Consul (vacant)
Akureyri—Vice Consul, Ragnar Olafsson
Seydisfjord—V.-Consul, Kristjan Kristianssen
Westmann Islands—V.-Consul, Gisli J Johnsen
Transit, 5 days.

ITALY.

King, Victor Emmanuel, *born* November 11, *married*, Oct 24, 1896 Princess Helen of Montenegro *succeeded to the throne* July 29, 1900.
Heir Apparent, H R H Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, *born* Sept 15, 1904

CABINET, June 14, 1920

Premier and Interior, Signor Giolitti
Foreign Affairs, Count Sforza
Justice Signor Fera
War, Signor Bonomi
Marine, Real Admiral Sechi
Treasury Signor Meda
Finance Signor Tedesco
Agriculture Signor Micheli
Commerce, Signor Alessio
Public Works Signor Peano
Posts and Telegraphs Signor Pasqualino Vassallo
Colonies Signor Luigi Rossi
Public Instruction, Signor Baccelli
Labour, Signor Labriola
Liberated Territories Signor Ruineri

Ambassador in London Signor de Martino, 20 Grosvenor Square W 1
1st Secretary Signor Gabriele Preziosi
and Secretaries Marquis Rino de Nobili Signor Giovanni Balsamo
3rd Secretary Signor Tomasso Assereto
Attaches, Capt Conte di Caltanissetta Conte Gerardo Dentice di Frasso
Military Attache, Brig Gen Duc de Sangro; *Assistant to do* Col Virgilio Rizzi
Naval Attaches, Capt Count Bianchi Capt Giuseppe Viganoni
Air Attaché, Capt Giorgio Emo
Chancellor Cavaliere Guiseppe de Ugo Grossi
Archivist Cavaliere Ugo Cattani
Consul Marchese Faa di Bruno, 44 Lansbury Sq , E C 2
Vice Consul, Cavaliere P Righetti *

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia the island of Elba and about 70 minor islands (with certain dependencies hereinafter noted) It is bounded on the N by the Republics of Switzerland and Austria, on the S by the Mediterranean, on the E by the Adriatic and by the League of Nations territory of *Fiume, Istria, &c and on the W by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas The total area of the kingdom of Italy in 1914 was 110,623 sq miles and by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) Italy gained from Austria Hungary the Trentino (about 4 000 sq miles) and Trieste (with about 1,000 sq miles of the Adriatic Sea board)

The administration of the northern portion of Albania (the former Turkish vilayet of Scutari) has also been entrusted to Italy and under the Turkish Treaty of Peace (1920) the Asia Minor Vilayet of *Konia* (40,000 sq miles, pop 1,000,000) is placed within the Italian sphere of influence The total area of the Kingdom was estimated (Jan 1920) at 120,450 square miles, with a population of about 38,000,000 There is a large settled and floating population of Americans and English with Anglican churches, and chapels belonging to Methodists Baptists, and others

The Italian peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines, the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest

* See also Yugo-Slavia

peak of the Alps is in the French Pennine Alps but within the Italian borders are Monte Rosa (15 217 feet) and several peaks from 12 000 to 14 000 feet. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber and the Arno.

GOVERNMENT.—Italian unity was established under the House of Savoy after a heroic struggle from 1848–1870 in which the great patriots Mazzini (born 1805, died 1872) and Garibaldi (born 1807, died 1882) were the principal figures. It was completed when the Austrians (until then masters of the whole of Venetia) evacuated Venice early in 1866, and through the evacuation of the Papal States by the French in 1870. In 1872 the King of Italy entered Rome and that city was declared to be the capital. The government is that of a constitutional monarchy with a legislature of two houses—the *Senate* (of 385 life members appointed by the King) and the *Chamber of Deputies* (of 510 members (elected by adult manhood suffrage). The maximum duration of Parliament is 5 years. Deputies receive 6 000 lire annually.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture (including the growing of grapes, olives and chestnuts) is the principal industry. Italian 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 the silkworm forms an important 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. In 1918 the produce of the vines amounted to 1 237 632 000 gallons and that of the olive crop (1917) to 45 012 000 gallons. The principal exports are olive oil, wine, sulphur, citron and raw silk.

Chief imports are iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry, chemical products, woods, coals, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c. 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 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 wools (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption.

DEFENCE.—The *Army* consists on a peace footing of 320 000 all ranks. On May 23 1915 Italy declared war on Austro-Hungary and on Aug. 27 1916 a state of war was declared to exist with Germany. The cost of the war to Apr. 30, 1918, amounted to 36 milliards of lire (£1,440 000 000). During the War of 1914–1918 over 15 per cent. of the population were mobilised, and 5,250 000 men passed into the Armies of Italy. The killed and missing amounted to 469,000. The *Navy* includes 5 modern and 6 pre-Dreadnought battleships, 5 armoured cruisers, 30 destroyers, 100 torpedo boats, and 80 submarines. The peace *personnel* of the Italian Navy is about 40 000 all ranks. Spezia and Pola the chief naval and military ports of the kingdom are securely fortified.

EDUCATION.—Primary Education is free and compulsory and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State maintained and schools are increasing in number. Several of the Universities are of very ancient foundation.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1918 there were 22 213 miles of railway open for traffic; the post offices numbered 11 314 and there were 35 328 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1917) consisted of 844 steamers (811,660 tons) and 4 464 sailing vessels (261,769 tons). In 1914 162 233 Italian and 10 430 foreign vessels (total tonnage 55 282 200) entered and 161 880 Italian and 10 390 foreign vessels (55 085 460 tons) cleared at Italian ports. It is proposed to construct a harbour at Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber which will convert Rome into a seaport; improvements in the water connexion to Milan are also being taken in hand.

	1917–18	1918–19
Budget Revenue	*Lire* 4 457 236 614	5,099 989,886
Budget Expenditure	3 864 399 416	4 820 654 310
Public debt (Oct. 31, 1919)		83 719,—

	1918.	1919
Imports	£641 547 036	£660 675,000
Exports	133,788,269	207 500,000

Total exports to the U.K. in 1918 £18,364,838

Silk Tissues	£4 341 113	Oil Olive &c.	£183,261
Fruit	2 469 449	Chemicals	1 321 713
Hats	5 245 019	Vegetables	854 628
Stones & Slates	22 248	Buttons & Studs	213,839
Eyes	296 156		

Imports of British produce and manufactures in 1918 £19 208 643

Coal and Coke	£6 099 925	Arms Ammunition &c.	£4 422,430
Woollen Tissues	4 905 756	Machinery	1 470 997
Iron & Steel & manuf.	3 661 884	Oil	124,502
Carriages	396 130	Cotton Yarn & manuf.	1 027 827
Fish (all sorts)	346 750		
Chemicals	2 011 896		

CAPITAL, Rome. Population (1920), 650 000. Other towns are Naples (723 208), Milan (599,800), Turin (427 733), Palermo (341 656), Genoa (272 077), Trieste (245 000), Florence (232 860), Bologna (172 619), Venice (160 727), Catania (211 699), Leghorn (105 322) and Bari (103 522).

FLAG. Three vertical bands, green, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, via Venti Settembre, Rome.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir George Buchanan, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1919) . . £8 000

Counsellor, H. Ward, W. Kennard . . 1,000

1st Sec., George A. Mounsey, O.B.E.

do., F. J. Leslie.

2nd Sec., H. L. Thomas.

3rd Sec., E. J. R. Rodd.

Commercial Counsellor, Sir E. H. Capel Cure . . 1,700

Commercial Sec., J. H. Henderson, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Commd. N. W. Diggle, C.M.G., R.N. . . 800

Mil. Attaché, Maj.-Gen. J. Duncan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. . . .

Air Attaché, Wing Commr R Cooper, D S O
Secretary to Ambassador, Lerence Philip
Archivist, W J Uwins

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Rome—Consul,
Vice Consul, H D Johnson
,, Edward E Berry (*acting*)
Civita Vecchia—Vice Cons, P R Mackenzie
Brindisi—Consul Paul Wilkinson
Bari—Consul J H Monahan £800
Barletta—Vice Consul A Reichlin
Manfredonia—Vice Consul Francesco Cafarelli
Taranto—Vice Consul £300 to 500
Cagliari—Consul Romulus Henry Perris
Sassari—V Cons Chev G Sechi Pieroni
Florence—Consul Maj Charles W Maclean, D S O
Vice Consul Gennaro Placci
Genoa—Cons Gen William H M Sinclair
Vice Consul Frank S Gibbs
Bordighera—Vice Cons A F Purton
San Remo—V Consul Meysey Purton
Savona—Consul, S Guattari Stafford
,, *Vice Consul*, C A Greig 600
Spezia—V Cons £300 to 500
,, *Pro Consul* H Alingham
Leghorn—Consul M Carmichael O B F
,, *Vice Consul*, Capt C J Bateman
,, *Pro Consul*, Cesare Piatesi
Ancona—V Consul Edward A Kane
Elba and Piombino—Vice Consul J C R Airey
Milan—Consul Gen William A Churchill
Mennagio—Vice Consul, C Mylius
Venice—Vice Consul H C Swan £300 to 500
Naples and S Italy—Consul General P A Somers Cox, C M G
Vice Consul, A Napier
,, G W Grounsell
Capri—Cons Agent,
Castellamare—V Cons, E S Albanese
Reggio—Vice Consul E Briglia
Salerno—Vice Consul, Pio Consiglio
Palermo (Sicily)—Consul R G Macbean, M V O
Vice Consul Wm A Morrison
Catania—Vice Consul W A Franck
Lipari—Vice Consul F Feilazzo
Mazzara—Vice Consul, Onofrio Favara
Mazzarelli—V Consul, E Criscione
Messina—Vice Consul, J B Heynes M B E
,, *Pro Cons*, Guiseppe Vadala
Milazzo—Vice Consul, Stefano Trifiletta
Porto Empedocle—V Consul, Calogero Deleo
Pozzallo—V C, Francesco P Giunta
Siracusa—Vice Consul, W A Morrison (*acting*)
Taormina—Vice Cons, Dr Salvatore Cacciola
Terranova—Vice Cons, Vincenzo Bresmes
Trapani—Vice Consul,
Trieste—Cons Gen, G E P Hertslet
Vice Consul, N Salvari
Tripoli—Consul Gen J H Monahan (*acting*)
Vice Consul, W L C Knight
Pro Consul, John Ghirlando
Hon. Physician, Dr Angelo Mizzi
Khoms—Vice-Consul, Joseph Tate
Benghazi—Cons Harold Patteson
Turin—Consul E M de Garston
Vice Consul Capt S O K Christie £300
Pro Consul, Vittorio Marchis
Rome transit 44 hours

ITALIAN COLONIES ETC

Colony		Population
Eritrea	60 000	400 000
Somaliland	140 000	450 000
Tientsin		17 000
Tripoli	410 000	600 000
Koma	40 000	1 000 000
Total	650 020	2 467 000

Eritrea is a Red Sea colony and extends from Ras Kasar 18 2 N to Ras Demoira 10 42 N and is bounded on N W by the Anglo Egyptian Sudan on S by Abyssinia and on S E by French Somaliland It consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland with a coast line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles and covers a total area of 60 000 square miles with a population of about 400 000 of whom about 3 000 are Europeans The capital is Asmara Massowa being the chief port where there is a good harbour The principal product is salt of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia

Koma—Under the *Treaty of Sèvres* Italy received from Turkey the right to occupy the Asia Minor district of *Koma* (40 000 square miles) of which however, the suzerainty remains vested in the Sultan

Somaliland—Italian Somaliland comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean from 11° N lat to the Equator and is bounded on the N by the Gulf of Aden on E by the Indian Ocean and on W by British Somaliland Abyssinia and British E Africa French and British Somaliland lie between Eritrea and Italian Somaliland The total area is about 140 000 sq miles and the population is estimated at 450 000 Agriculture and camel and cattle rearing are the principal industries The capital is Mogadishu on the Indian Ocean

Tientsin—Italy obtained in 1902 a concession of land fronting the Peiho river (China), with a total area of 20 square miles and a population of about 17,000 natives

Tripoli—The Turkish vilayet of Tripoli and the mutessarifat of Benghazi on the northern coast of Africa were occupied by Italy in 1911–12, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred to the King of Italy the spiritual headship over the Muhammadan population being retained by the Sultan Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast line of nearly 1 100 miles and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles The transferred territory comprises the four sub provinces or Mutessarifilik of Tripoli Khoms, Jabel el Gharb, and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, a total area of 410,000 square miles with a population of about 600 000 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 Barley, dates, olives, oranges lemons, and vegetables are produced and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea beads wine and spirits besides a number of articles for barter In Wadai Bornu and the Western Sudan whither caravans proceed from Tripoli The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers ivory skins sponges hides esparto grass cattle and horses The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica especially at Cyrene Ptolemais and Apollonia are interesting to explorers as well as those at Leptis Magna which is close to Khoms or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli The population of Pentapolis consists of Arabs Greeks Maltese and a few Levantines The commerce in cereals wool cattle for Malta and other agricultural produce is considerable when a sufficient rainfall causes a good harvest The capital of Tripolitana is Tripoli (population 50 000) and of Cyrenaica Benghazi (population 35 000)

JAPAN

Emperor, Yoshihito *born* Aug 31 1879 *succeeded* July 30 1912 *crowned* Nov 10 1915 *married* Princess Sadiko May 10 1900 and has issue 4 sons

Heir Apparent Prince Hirohito *born* April 29 1901

CABINET (Sept 26 1919)

Prime Minister & Minister of Justice Takashi Hara

Minister of Foreign Affairs Count Uchida

Agriculture and Commerce Tatsui Yamamoto

Finance Viscount Kotohiro Takahashi

War Lieut Gen Baron Giichi Tanaka K C M G

Marine Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato G C M G

Communications Utaro Noda

Education Tokugoro Nakahashi

Home Affairs Takejiro Hokuma

Railways Hajime Motoda

Ambassador in London Baron Hayashi G C V O 20 Grosvenor Square W 1

Counsellor Matsuzo Nagai

1st Secretary Shigeru Yoshida

2nd Secretary Hiroshi Sato

3rd Secretary Teijiro Tsubouchi Ken Asaoka Kosaku Tamura Hajime Matsumiya

Attachés Seijiro Yoshizawa Junzo Sakane Suyemasa Okamoto Kiyoshi Yamagata

Chancellor Hyoroku Akira Tajima S Asano

Naval Attaché Capt Kobayashi

Military Attaché Maj Gen Matsuo Itami

Asst Military Attaché Maj Juro Kawase

Asst Naval Attaché Lt Comdr Kunishiwa

Financial Attaché Kengo Mori

Consul General (London) Shichitaro Yada 1 Broad Street Place E C 2

Consul (Liverpool) M Kishi

„ (*Glasgow*) A S Younger

„ (*Manchester*)

„ (*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 Hondo (the name of the Empire being Nippon), Shikoku, Kiushu Hokkaido or Yezo situate to the north of the main island from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits and Formosa, called by the Japanese Taiwan The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Riu-kiu) Islands under the name of 'Prefecture of Okinawa The empire, with its dependencies, comprises an area of 235 886 square miles, with a population (Dec 1918) of 79 636,126 The islands are eminently volcanic and 18 of the summits are still active the chief of these, Fuji san or Fujino yama the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan about sixty miles from Tokio is 12 370 ft high, and has been dormant since 1707 Japan is also liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous earthquakes 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 sulphur, lead, antimony and zinc abound whilst agate, cornelian and rock crystal are also found Gold is found in the island of Sado, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale, while there is a good supply of middling coal Petroleum is also being produced in large quantities especially in the Province of Echigo 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 Zelkowa Keaki the Paulownia imperialis is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art the maple is merely for ornament Chestnut oak beech and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco plant tea shrub potatoes rice wheat and other cereals are all cultivated rice is the staple food of the people, about 300 000 000 bushels (10 per cent imported) being consumed annually Agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, is their chief occupation The coasts are extremely rich in fish The floral kingdom is rich beautiful, and varied though scented flowers are comparatively few Fruit, for the most part of inferior quality is abundant; English fruits, such as apples strawberries pears, grapes, figs and peaches are being produced.

Commerce and Industry—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton, cotton yarn, matches paper glass lacquer ware, porcelain, and furniture and shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards The chief imports are raw cotton from India U S, Egypt, and China, flour from the U S and piece goods, metals, manufactures woollens wool, drugs rails, locomotives and machinery from the U S A and Europe Sugar is largely imported from the Dutch East Indies Philippine Islands and Formosa, indigo from Germany British India and Dutch East Indies kerosene oil from U S and the Dutch Indies beans peas and pulse from China and Korea and rice, principally from British India French India Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton yarns, rice, tea fish copper matches coal, camphor, straw plaits porcelain earthenware, lacquer ware, and marine products

Communications—There were 8,224 miles of railroad open in March 1920, in addition to 1,324 miles open in Korea and 1 221 miles in Formosa, while the South Manchurian Railway (China) is under Japanese control The mercantile marine consisted in 1920 of 3 077 steamers above 20 tons (792 of them over 1,000 tons), and 3,290 sailing

vessels over 100 tons The total tonnage entered and cleared at open ports in 1919 was 89,201,972 (66,676 vessels) In 1919 there were 7,877 post offices dealing with 3,390,850,232 postal packets and 25,721 miles of telegraph line carrying 75,256,716 messages outwards, and 76,597 583 inwards

Defence — Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 40 The peace effective is 272 731 of all ranks The war strength is First line, field army, about 479,982, second line, fully trained, about 1,023,190 The *Navy* includes 17 battleships, 5 battle cruisers, 25 cruisers, 10 coast defence ships, 8 gunboats, 89 destroyers, 20 torpedo boats and 35 submarines (Sept 1920) Japan declared war against Germany on Aug 23, 1914, and her fleet was active throughout the war, while her troops are assisting to restore order in Siberia

Education is in the lower grades free and compulsory High schools are State aided, and prepare for a 3 years' course at the Universities, which is largely devoted to the study of European languages There are high schools for girls, and the technical and special schools are well attended There are five State Universities, at Tokio, Kyoto, Tohoku, Hokkaido and Kiushu

Estimated Revenue —

	1919-20	1920-21
Ordinary	*£93,569 708	*£126,576,774
Extraordinary	24,706,995	40,342,639

Estimated Expenditure —

Ordinary	*£56 547 013	*£90,598,860
Extraordinary	61 719,690	76,320,553

Debt (July 31, 1919) —

Internal	*Yen1,995 295 976
External	1,311,137,726
Total	3,306,433 702

Trade —

	1918	1919
Imports	*Yen1 668 143,833	*Yen2,173,459,880
Exports	1,962,100,668	2 098,872,617

The imports of British produce and manufacture in 1918 were valued at £6 039,998 :—

Arms & Ammuni tion	£52 393	Iron and Steel	£581 792
Chemicals	633 868	Machinery	1 274 340
Cotton	905 45[illegible]	Woollens	118 019
Cycles Motor &c		Books printed	68 299

The exports to the United Kingdom in 1918 were valued at £23 872,269 —

Copper unwrght	£1,640 281	Rice Corn&Grain	£2,516 402
Oil Fish and Seed	530 619	Silk & Manuf	3 950 069
Buttons & Studs	468 676	Silk raw	1,413 593
Brooms & Brushes	290 064	Straw plaits	731 432

Formosa —The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (June 2, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace Its total area is 13,500 square miles, with about 3,650,047 inhabitants (1917). Imports, Yen 21,099,376, exports, Yen 40,215,791, in 1917 The colony has been self-supporting since 1906 Estimated revenue and expenditure (1918-19), Yen 55,261,429.

CAPITAL, Taihoku. Population (1917), 102,933

Saghalin (Karafuto) —The southern half of this island was ceded by Russia at the close of the Russo-Japanese war The ceded territory has a total area of 9,824 sq miles with a population (1918) of 76,795 The Japanese Government is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists, and there is a large fishing industry Estimated revenue and expenditure (1918-19) Yen 4 307,872

The *Kuantung Peninsula* (capital, Dairen, formerly Dalny), which had been leased to Russia by China, was similarly leased to Japan after the Russo Japanese war Area, 1,220 sq miles, population, 572,525 Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port, ice free all the year round, and the peninsula is fertile Imports (1917), Yen 148,928,309, exports, Yen 149,413 033 Estimated revenue and expenditure (1918-19), Yen 6,553,374

CAPITAL, Dairen Population (1917), 90,385

The *Pescadores* (Hokoto) consists of about 14 islands, with a total area of 85 square miles, and a population of (1917) of 56,932

Korea (Cho sen) —By a treaty of Aug 23, 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire

Korea is situated between 122° and 128° E long, and between 34° and 43° N lat, and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west with an area of some 71 000 square miles Population estimated at 16,968 997 (Dec 1917) there are about 333 000 (Dec 1917) Japanese in the country The soil is fertile, but mountainous except in the river valleys About 8,790,580 acres are under cultivation the staple agricultural products being rice and other cereals, beans cotton tobacco, and hemp, the other natural products are chiefly gold and hides Ginseng a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of Pyeng An, and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue Gold, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country The principal exports are beans rice, livestock, cowhides, ginseng, wheat barley iron ores and raw cotton Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth, brass ware, and an excellent quality of paper resembling the Japanese article, but stouter About 73 per cent of the sea borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast The total railway mileage open to traffic is 1 251 miles

Estimated revenue (1917 18), *Yen* 62,589,309, expenditure *Yen* 62 562,277

Imports into Korea 1919 *Yen* 159,250 000
Exports from Korea, 1919 ,, 125 500,000

Pacific Islands —Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, Germany renounced the sovereignty of all her over sea possessions, and the German Pacific Islands N of the Equator have been allocated to Japan. These islands, in Micronesia, are the Pelew, Caroline, Marshall and Ladrone groups with a total area of about 800 sq miles, and a population estimated at 100,000

Shantung —The German possessions in the *Shantung Peninsula* of China (Kiao-Chao, &c), allocated to Japan, have been restored by the latter to China

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, Tôkiô, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor, population (Dec, 1918), 2,347,442 Other cities are—Osaka, 1,641,580, Kiôto, the ancient capital 670,357, Nagoya, 436,909 Kobé, 592,726,

* The local exchange value of the *yen* is taken at 2*s* 0*d* for the purposes of conversion but in Aug., 1920 its value was 2*s.* 6*d*

Yokohama, 447 423, Hiroshima, 162,391, Nagasaki, 198,147 Kanazawa, 158,637, Kure, 154,687
FLAG White, charged with rising sun (red)

BRITISH EMBASSY

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt Hon Sir Charles Eliot, K C M G, C B (1919) £5,000
Counsellor of Embassy, H Gurney, C M G
Naval Attaché, Capt J P R Marriott, C M G, R N
Military Attaches, Brig Gen C R Wood Ioffe, C M G, C B E Maj J W Marsden (*asst*)
and Secretary, Laurence Collier
3rd Secretary, J L Dodds
Honorary Attaché, R Glen
Japanese Sec H G Parlett
" " G B Sansom (*acting*)
Commercial Counsellor (Yokohama), E T F Crowe C M G
Commercial Sec (Yokohama), H A F Horne
Chaplain (*Hon*) Rev L B Cholmondeley M A

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Dairen (*Dalny*)—*Consul*, E L S Gordon	£1,000
Hakodate—*Vice Consul* F C Greatrex	700
Kobé—*Consul General* R G E Forster	1 150
Vice Consul R McP Austin	700
Osaka—*Vice Cons* R Boulter	700
Nagasaki—*Consul* O White	950
Karatsu—*Consular Agent* J P Carr	
Seoul—*Consul Gen*, A H Tray, C M G	1 100
Vice Consul W B Cunningham	650
Shimonoseki—*Consul* E H Holmes	850
Tamsui Formosa—*Cons* P D Butler	900
Tokyo—*Consul* C J Davidson C I E	900
Yokohama—*Cons Gen* G H Phipps	1 250
Vice Consul, H H Macrae	700

Yokohama 11 260 miles distant transit 38 days (*via* Vancouver, 23 days *via* Siberia in pre war days, 14 days)

KHIVA

Khan, H H Said Asfendiar, *b* 1871, *succeeded* 1910

Khiva lies between Bokhara and Russian Trans Caspia and has a total area of about 26 000 square miles with a population of 800 000 of whom about half are nomads The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus and is highly productive The capital (Khiva) has about 10,000 inhabitants

KURDISTAN

Kurdistan is a mountainous district of Eastern Asia Minor between Armenia (N) Syria and Mesopotamia (S), Persia (E), and Turkish Anatolia (W) The Kurds are a semi nomadic tribe inhabiting the mountainous regions of Turkish Asia Minor and of N W Persia They are believed to be the Karduchi of Xenophon's *Anabasis* and for centuries they have lived in quasi independence punctuated by raids and subsequent punitive expeditions In 1920 the autonomy of Kurdistan was recognised by Turkey and Persia and by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers

The area of the country is estimated at 65 000 to 70 000 square miles with a population of 2 to 3 millions The chief centres are Diarbekr Bitlis, Van (to the east of Lake Van) in the former Turkish dominions and Urmia (to the west of Lake Urmia) and Kermanshah, in the Persian dominions *Lake Van* (2,000 sq miles in extent) occupies the central portion of the former Vilayet of Van *Lake Urmia* (2,600 sq miles in extent), across the Persian border, is about 4,000 feet above sea level, and its waters are so salt that fish cannot live therein

The climate is severe, with a short hot summer and long and severe winter, but cereals, vines and fruit are abundantly cultivated on the slopes of the mountains, rice is grown in the hot, well-watered plains while the rich pasture lands of the slopes and valleys support large herds of horses, mules and sheep The mineral wealth of the country is almost entirely undeveloped, but it is believed to be very great and there are numerous hot and cold mineral springs salt is obtained in large quantities in the neighbourhood of Lake Van

The Kurds are Muhammadans and fierce persecutors of the Christians in their districts and in the neighbouring territory of Armenia

LATVIA *See* Russia

LIBERIA

President (1920–1924), C D B King, *assumed office* Jan 1, 1920
Vice President S Ross
Secretary of State E J Barclay
Treasury J Harris
Attorney General W Grimes
Postmaster General John L Morris
War & Interior, D Cooper

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, J P Crommelin, 13 Eaton Place S W 1
Sec of Legation C W Dresselhuys
Consul General in London (vacant)
Consul, J F Grein, 27 Mincing Lane, E C 3
Vice Consul, A E Donaldson

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the river Cavalla S E, and Manna, N W a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 40,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50′, a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard It 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 population is estimated at 1,500 000 including about 12,000 American Liberians The principal exports are coffee cocoa palm kernels palm oil, ivory, piassava, rubber and camwood The chief imports are cottons haberdashery, salt, rice, provisions, tobacco, hardware, glass and earthenware, timber, and beads The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years, assisted by a ministry, there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate with eight members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with fourteen members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 600 men under native officers The organisation of the customs is being carried out by officers lent by the British, American and French Governments, with successful results There are 15 ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast viz. Robertsport Monrovia, Marshall, Grand Bassa River Cess, Greensville, Nanna Kroo, Harper Half Cavalla, Jenne Webo, Grand Cess, Garraway, Niffoo and Batoo In 1918, 127 vessels (333,026 net tons) entered and cleared at Monrovia

Revenue, Customs (1917–18)	£32 556
Expenditure (1917–18)	53 284
External Debt (1918)	335 000
Imports (1913)	$1 150 500
Exports (1917–18)	£128 162

	1918	1919
Imports from U K	£176 795	£
Exports to U K	165 073	

CAPITAL, Monrovia Population 6 000

FLAG 11 horizontal stripes alternately Red and white, with 5 pointed white star on blue field, close to flagstaff

British Cons Gen, R C F Maugham £1 525
Vice-Consul, Montague Y H Parks

Monrovia 3 650 miles distant transit by monthly English steamer from Liverpool, 16 days

LIECHTENSTEIN

Prince Johann II, *b* Oct 5 1840, *succ* Nov 12 1858

A Principality on the Upper Rhine between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland, area 59 6 square miles pop (1900) 9 854 The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, wine and fruit) textiles and embroidery Revenue (1915) 1 158 550 *kronen* expenditure 1 137 880 *kronen* (24 *kronen* = £1) no debt CAPITAL, Vaduz Pop 1 376

LITHUANIA. *See* RUSSIA

LUXEMBURG

Grand Duchess H R H Charlotte *born* Jan 23 1896, *succeeded* (on the abdication of her sister) Jan 15, 1919, *married*, Nov 6 1919 Prince Felix of Bourbon Parma *Heiress Presumpt* Princess Hilda (sister) *born* Feb 15, 1897

Minister of State, Mynheer Reuter
Chargé d Affaires, Mynheer A Pescatore
Consul General in London Mynheer H S J Maas 28 Langham Street, W 1

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France it formed part of the Germanic Confederation 1815–66 and was 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 23 Nov 1890 it passed to the Duke of Nassau The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the commencement of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918, U S troops entering the capital on Nov 22 By the *Treaty of Versailles* 1919 the country is declared to be free from all ties with Germany The area is 999 square miles the population (1916) 263 824 nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron ore The revenue in 1920 was estimated at 126,044,256 francs, expenditure 188 084 722 francs debt (1 Jan, 1920) 127,000,000 francs There are 328 miles of railway The army numbers about 300 men The capital, Luxemburg (population 46,696), is a dismantled fortress

FLAG. Red, white, blue

British Envoy, Sir Ronald Graham, K C M G C B (The Hague)
Consul, N le Gallais

MEXICO, Federal Republic of

President, Alvaro Obregon *assumed office* Jan 1 1921.

CABINET
(Not yet formed)

Minister in London, Señor Miguel Covarrubias
Consul in London, Don Julio Pani 8 Fenchurch Avenue, E C 3
Liverpool—Consul Gen Senor Teodoro Frezieres, 52 South John Street

Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15 to 32° 30′ N lat and 87 to 117° W long and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world It comprises 27 states 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico making in all 31 political divisions, comprehending an area of 768 883 square miles, with a population of (1910) 15 063 207

The two great ranges of North America the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehantepec their course being parallel with the west and east coasts The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico) In the west is the Peninsula of California with a mountainous surface separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California The Sierra Nevada known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre* terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks from Colima on the west to Orizaba on the east the intermediate and highest peaks being Ixtaccihuatl (17 879 feet) and Popocatepetl (19 784 feet) The low lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente* or tropical regions (below 3 000 feet) the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada* or temperate region (from 3 000 to 5,000 feet) and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria* or cold region (above 5 000 feet) The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte* which forms part of the northern boundary and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago* which runs from Lake Chapala to the Pacific The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land and run in mountain torrents between deep cut canons or barrancas The largest fresh water lakes are *Chapala* some 50 miles in length, and *Patzcuaro* and *Xochimilco* In the north west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions The climate varies according to the altitude Yellow fever sometimes occurs at Merida Yucatan

The earliest invaders of *Toltecs* gave place in the 13th century to the *Aztecs* who were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernan Cortes* * Spanish rule was established at *Tenochtitlan* a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico) and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war 1810–1827 From 1837–1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States terminating in a three years war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States In 1810 a Republic was proclaimed but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1821 He was shot in 1824 and a Republic was again established In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the death of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic which has endured to the present day The most prominent of modern Presidents is *Porfirio Diaz* who ruled (except during

* The remains of *Hernan Cortes* have been definitely identified in the Temple of Jesu Mexico City They are contained in a marble vault with the funeral garments

1880 4) from 1876 to May 25 1911 Since 1911 there have been many internal disturbances and considerable friction (amounting almost to a state of war) with the United States On July 15, 1914, Venustiano Carranza assumed control of the executive, but he was overthrown by a further revolution in 1920 and is believed to have been shot by the insurgents

Acapulco Manzanillo Mazatlan Salina Cruz, and Guaymas are the chief ports on the Pacific and Vera Cruz Tampico Progreso and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico There were 15 804 miles of railroad open on Sept 16 1912 and 40 687 miles of telegraph The railroads have in a large measure been built by American and English companies

The principal agricultural crops are maize wheat, barley Chile pepper, sugar coffee cotton, tobacco vanilla flax grapes and all kinds of tropical fruit The maguey, 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 45 per cent consist of silver and gold sizal hemp (henequen) coffee hides and skins timber logwood vanilla tobacco dyestuffs sugar, and drugs ranking next in importance

During 1918 legislation of a confiscatory nature regarding the Mexican oilfields caused a diplomatic rupture with the U S and Great Britain

The monetary system has recently been placed on a gold basis Outstanding debt (June 30 1919) $529 572 085 (— U S $264 786 042)

The language of the country is Spanish

	1919	1920
Estimated revenue	£14 938 000	£17 739 000
Estimated expenditure	20 349 000	17 305 000
Total Exports	36 730 000	
Total Imports	16 461 000	
	1918	1919
Imports from U K	£1 097 296	
Exports to U K	5 125 844	

CAPITAL Mexico City Pop (1910) 470 659
FLAG Three vertical bands green white red

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (vacant) £2 500
Charge des Archives H Cummins O B E
Air Attache Air Commodore L E O Charlton C B, C M G D S O §
Translator, Geo F Rohrweger £300

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Mexico City—Consul General N King £1 825
Vice Consul, £900
700
Chihuahua—Vice Cons Thomas Dale
Chiapas—Vice Cons G E Stephenson
Durango—Vice Cons W W Graham
Ensenada—Vice Consul W D Madden
Gomez Palacio — Vice Cons Patrick O Hea
Guadalajara—Vice Consul, Capt P G Holms
Guanajuato—Cons Agent W Hislop
Guaymas and Sta Rosalia—Vice Cons J Davidson
Pro Consul
Hacienda Matabi—V Cons
Puebla—Vice Cons, W Hardaker
Zacatecas—Cons Agent J Caldwell
Colima—Consul D G C MacNeill
La Paz—Vice Consul F W Moore
Mazatlan—V Con G E S Watson
Pro Consul G E Ward
Juarez—Consul *H A C Cummins O B E 600
Piedras Negras—Vice Cons, R W A Marshall
Progreso—Consul Arthur Pearce
Vice Consul
Ciudad del Carmen
Salina Cruz—Consul William Wiseman
Pro Consul
Oaxaca—Vice Cons C G Rickards
Soconusco Vice Consul R O Stevenson
Tuxtla Gutierrez—V Cons
Tampico—Consul W J Pulford O B E
Vice Consul Robert G Pulford
Vice Consul W Peterkin (*temp*)
John Thompson (*temp*)
Monterey—Vice Consul, J B Sanford
Saltillo—Vice Consul R H Jeffery
San Luiz Potosi—V Cons Dr H E Nolan
Tuxpan—Vice Consul E G S Strong
Pro Consul F A Eckard
Vera Cruz—Consul W A Body
Vice Con A Hogg
Frontera—Vice Cons John Elsee
Jalapa—Vice Consul (vacant)
Pro Consul R Fuentes
Orizaba—Vice Cons S W Stacpoole
Puerto Mexico—Vice Consul F J Sparks
Transit about 12 days

MONACO

Sovereign Prince Albert *born* Nov 13 1848 *succ* Sept 10 1889 *mar* 1869 (2) Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton daughter of 11th Duke of Hamilton (2) Oct 1889 the Duchesse de Richelieu *born* February 10 1858
Heir Prince Louis *born* July 12 1870
Minister of State Raymond Le Bourdon

Consul General in London Theodore Lumley 37 Conduit Street Bond Street W 1
Vice Consul Paul Crémieu Javal 39 Ennismore Gardens W 1

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 famous casino, and comprising a narrow strip of country extending from the Monaco Cemetery on the west to St Roman on the east It is about 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad with (1913) 22 990 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1 500 000 visitors The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation There is a small harbour (24 ft alongside quay) and the import duties are the same as in France There is a local police force of 200 men

CAPITAL Monaco
FLAG Red and white
British Consul, J W Keogh O B E (Nice).
British Vice Consul, C J Sim (Monaco).

* $4 8s = £1

*Is at present Chargé des Archives at Mexico Legation.

MONTENEGRO. *See* **YUGO SLAVIA.**

NEPAL.

See "Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence"

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND), Kingdom of

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, *born* August 31, 1880, *succeeded* her late father, King William III., Nov 23, 1890 *mar.*, Feb 7, 1901, H R H Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg

Heiress Apparent, Princess Juliana of Orange Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, *born* April 30, 1909

Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, *born* August 2, 1858, *married* the late King, Jan 7, 1879, who died November 23 1890, acted as Regent 1890–1898

MINISTRY (Sept 7, 1918)

Premier and Minister of Interior, Jonkheer Ruys de Beerenbrouck
Foreign Affairs, Dr van Karnebeek
Colonies, M S de Graaff
Justice, Dr Heemskerk
War (and Marine, ad int.) Lieut Gen W F Pop
Ways and Communications, M Koenig
Agriculture, Industry and Commerce M van Ysselsteyn
Finance, M de Vries
Education, Dr de Visser
Labour, Prof Aalberse

Minister in London Jonkheer Dr R de Marees van Swinderen, 32a Green Street Park Lane W 1
Chancery, 42 Seymour Street W 1
Counsellor of Legation Jonkheer F Michiels van Verduynen, 47 South Audley Street, W 1
Attaché, A Loudon
Director of the Chancery, H N Brouwer 3 Athey Road, Putney, S W 15
Naval Attaché, Capt A C Dunlop
Commercial Attaché, F. B S Jacob
Consul Gen., H S J Maas 28 Langham Street W 1

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 12,761 square miles with a population in March 1920, of 6,843 436 The majority, about three fifths belong to the several Reformed Churches and the remainder are Roman Catholics with about 107 000 Jews The land is generally flat and low intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers in fact, a network of water courses The principal rivers are the Rhine Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seeds, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, beetroot, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, glass bottles and ware, chemical and pharmaceutical products, matches, perfumery, sugar, bicycles and automobiles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, works of art in gold and silver, incandescent lamps, machinery, motors, paper, printing, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liqueurs. Diamond cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam

Communications—The total extent of canals is about 2 000 miles There were 2,117 miles of railroad open in 1918, and 5 249 miles of telegraph line The mercantile marine, on Dec 31, 1919 consisted of 427 steamers, tonnage 3,583,256 (cubic metres) and 120 sailing vessels of 52,378 tons (cubic metres) In 1919, 28,862,802 tons (cubic metres) entered and 19,177,304 tons (cubic metres) cleared at the various ports An Act for the damming and draining of the Zuyder Zee was passed in 1918

Defence—The Home Forces consist of a modified *militia* purely defensive recruited by voluntary enlistment supplemented by conscription Military service is unpopular The numbers on a peace footing of the army are 22 000 The first and second lines can be raised to a war strength of 200,000 The Royal Navy consisted on July 1 1918 of 118 vessels (7 of them monclads 4 protected cruisers 15 coast and harbour defence vessels 8 torpedo boat destroyers 38 torpedo boats 10 mine layers, 9 submarines 20 special service vessels and 10 for special service in the colonies

Education—Private State aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though the latter is provided if required, by local taxation The average attendance at primary schools is 95 per cent Secondary schools for working classes are numerous well equipped and attended The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Utrecht and Delft

Trade and Commerce—The Netherlands figure largely in the trade returns of the United Kingdom The imports of British produce and manufacture in the year 1918 were valued at £14 986 978

Apparel	£15 941	Machinery	£65 537
Chemicals and dyes	202 342	Metals (Iron &c)	26 570
Coal Coke & fuel	151 180	Oil	948 902
Grease Tallow &c			

The exports of Netherlands produce or manufactures to the U K were valued at £7 670 673 —

Butter	£164 317	Margarine	£1 563 079
Cheese	621 496	Milk Condensed	1 389 451
Chemicals and drugs	180 590	Printers Inks	
Cocoa & Butter	95 253	&c	87 569
Cotton manufs	23 984	Paper .	688 611
Glass manufs		Sugar refined	226 848
Iron & Steel	62 321	Tea	
Hides & Leather	36 600	Yeast	3 798
Iron & steel &c	6 709		

	1919	1921
Revenue (Budget)	*fl 449 610 000	*fl 544,163 000
Expenditure (Budget)	436 951 000	601 649 000
Public Debt (Jan 1, 1918)		†1 850,646 000

	1919
Imports	fl 3 296 085,000
Exports	1,731,721,000

COMMERCIAL CAPITALS Amsterdam population (1920), 649 335 and Rotterdam population (1920), 507 661

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague Pop (1920), 360 435

BRITISH LEGATION (Westeinde 12, The Hague)
British Minister, Sir Ronald Graham, K C M G, C B (1919) . £5,000

* fl 12 10s = £1 (normal) Sept 1920 fl 11 20 = £1
† A bill of Oct 22 1919 authorized a forced loan of 450 000 000 fl bearing interest at 5 p c and redeemable at par in 1934

1st Secretary H M Knatchbull Hugessen C M G
Commercial Secretary (16 Ketting straat, The Hague) R V Laming, O B E
Asst Military Attaché Lt Col A C Temperley C M G, D S O
Archivist, Francis A Chambers
Hon Chaplain Rev R A C Bevan

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

The Hague—Vice Consul,
Batavia (Java) Consul General, F Crosby £2 000
Vice Consul
Pro Consul, A W Robertson
Koepeng—Cons Agent Charles M Pillet
Samarang—Vice Cons F I Campbell
Vice Cons A R King
Sourabaya—Cons, J Dalton
Pro Consul, F E Hartman
Macassar (Celebes)—Cons, Lazarus S Arathoon
Medan and Sabang (Sumatra)—Vice Consul, A J Mathewson
Pro Consul J A Bland
Padang (Sumatra)—Cons H Levi son
Curaçao—Consul Jacob Ihelen 400
Paramaribo—See Surinam
Rotterdam- Consul General Henry Tom M P S (*acting*) 1 800
Vice Consuls J W Van Dyk A W J Muller, F W Harewood
Amsterdam — Consul General F W Fuller (*acty*) 570
Vice Consul
Pro-Consul, George Payne
Dordrecht—Vice Con J G Vriesendorp
Middelburg—Vice Consul Pieter de Bruyne 400
Groningen—Consul J M Prillewitz
Ymuiden—Cons, S C J Reygersman
Surinam—Consul, Rev W J Kissad M A 1 450
Nickerie—Vice Consul, Charles Spence
Trans., 12 hours

NETHERLANDS COLONIES

TOTAL AREA, 832 473 square miles

POPULATION 47 203 639

The possessions of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the EAST INDIES (Administrative Capital *Batavia*, pop about 140,000) are very considerable comprising the whole of the SUNDA ISLANDS and MOLUCCAS *Sumatra* (area 162,000 sq miles), *Java* and *Madura* (51,000 sq miles) *Netherlands Borneo* (115,000 sq miles), *Celebes Island* (72,000 sq. mile), *Moluccas* (44,000 sq miles), *Timor Islands* (18 000 sq miles) with the exception of a portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor together with WESTERN NEW GUINEA, with a total area of 738,000 square miles, and a population (1917) of 47,203,639 of whom as many as 34,157,000 live in the islands of Java and Madura. JAVA and MADURA (customs receipts, 1917, 17,174,995 florins) produce a sufficient supply of food for a dense population, besides furnishing sugar (1,844 135 tons exported in 1919), tobacco, tea, coffee, tin, and other products for exportation The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Netherlands Resident There was (1917) a colonial army of 1,373 officers and 40,170 men The colonial revenue for 1920 was estimated at £42,000,000 and the expenditure at £48,900,000. The exports, for private account amounted in 1917, for Java, Madura, and the other outlying islands, to 791,410,000 florins, while the imports for the same year amounted to 474,724,000 florins

In South America the colony of SURINAM, or Netherlands Guiana (imports, 1917, 7,645,941 guilders exports, 8,582,170 guilders), embraces 49 845 square miles and contains (1917) 103,194 inhabitants, and in the West Indies, CURAÇAO (imports £483,239, exports, £190,859; population 34 893) and five other small islands belong to the Netherlands having an area of 436 square miles with a population of 22,726 (imports, £88,455 exports £39,598)

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

	1918
Exports to U K	£9,544,129
Imports from U K	7,726,897

NICARAGUA, Republic of.

President (1917–1920), Emiliano Chamorro, *assumed office*, Jan 1, 1917
Foreign Affairs, J A Urtecho

Minister in London (vacant).
Consul in London, P J Chamorro, 65 Bishopsgate F C 2
Vice Consul, Wyness B Gauld.

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 and a population estimated at 800 000 in 1918, of whom about three quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians besides the Mosquitos, who are mostly in a savage state

Nicaragua was discovered by Columbus in 1502 and was overrun by the Spaniards under Davila in the first quarter of the 16th century, forming part of the Spanish Captaincy General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured The present constitution rests on the fundamental law of Nov. 10, 1911 (amended 1913) and is that of a centralised republic. The President is elected by direct suffrage for four years

The chief products are coffee, bananas, rice, beans sugar, cocoa, and tobacco, large quantities of foodstuffs are imported, in addition to cottons and other manufactures from the United States.

There are 172 miles of railway open, and 1,591 miles of telegraph Corinto is the chief commercial port

The official language of the country is Spanish.

	1915–16.
Public revenue	*C$2,090,096
Public expenditure	1,769,476
	1916
External debt	C$7,687,570
Internal debt	7,640,549
1916	1917
Exports £1,056,972	£1,295,631
Imports 955,519	1,276,673
1917	1918
Exports to U K 472	4,092
Imports from U K .. . 263,723	240 249

CAPITAL, Managua. Population, 40,000; Leon, 60,000, Granada, 22,000, Matagalpa,

* C$ = Cordoba, worth $1 U S.

FLAG Three horizontal bands blue white blue (the arms of the Republic on white band, displaying five volcanoes, surmounted by cap of liberty under a rainbow)

Envoy Extraordinary Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul Gen, H W Gaisford (Guatemala)

Managua — Vice Consul, A J Martin (*acting Consul*)

Corinto—Vice Consul J I Griffith

Matagalpa—Vice Consul, Alex Potter

Bluefields—Consul S H Hammond

Distant 5,800 miles transit 25 days

NORWAY, Kingdom of

King, Haakon VII, *born* Aug 3 1872 accepted the Crown Nov 18 1905 *married* 1896 H R H Princess Maud (*b* Nov 26 1869) daughter of King Edward VII

Heir Apparent, Olav Crown Prince *b* July 2 1903

CABINET (June 17, 1920)

President of the Council (Minister Minister of State and Minister of Agriculture M Halvorsen

Foreign Affairs M Michelet

Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction J Lóvland

Justice and Police, O A Biehr

Commerce Navigation, and Industry Stueveld Hansen

Public Works P A Nalum

Interior, P Berg

Defence Major Gen Aavatemark

Finance and Customs A J Omholt

Supplies H Hauan

State Secretary, N Hesselberg

Minister in London Benjamin Vogt

Offices of Legation 25 The Boltons S W 10

1st Secretary, N Aall

Councellor

Naval Attaché Capt S Scott Hansen

Commercial Adviser G Conradi

Consul General H A W Eckell 22 Great St Helens E C 3

Vice Consul A Torstad (*actg*)

Norway an independent kingdom founded in 872 (fundamental law of May 17 1814) was united with Sweden under the same King from Nov 4 1814 to June 7 1905 when the union was dissolved The Parliament of 123 members is called the "Storthing," which is divided into two sections chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills called "Odelsting and' Lagting Norway the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula is about 1,100 miles in length its greatest width about 250 miles It is divided into 20 provinces or amts and comprises an area of 124 130 sq miles with a population (1918) of 2 611 287 The coast line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren table lands, separated by deep and narrow valleys The cultivated area is about one thirtieth part of the country, forests cover nearly one fourth, the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

Agriculture, though pursued with some vigour of late, is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption, hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat, and pork The fisheries give employment to a large part of the population throughout the year The most important are cod and herring, the exports of these with other sea products and fish oil were valued at 98 128,000 kroner* in 1914. The mineral products are increasing the total value won in 1916 being 30 701 000 kroner 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 163 401 000 kroner in 1917 The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption The chief exports consist of timber matches, fish oil and other products of the fisheries, pulp paper skins and furs nails minerals, stone ice calcium carbide condensed milk, butter margarine tinned goods &c Norway voted for prohibition of alcoholic beverages in 1919 (385 000 for prohibition 275 000 against)

Defence —Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory The war effective is about 110 000 of all ranks In time of war all males between the ages of 15 and 55 are liable for service The Navy consists of 4 ironclads 2 coast defence monitors 27 torpedo boats 3 gunboats 3 destroyers 5 submarines and a few smaller vessels

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14 schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid The attendance is high Secondary schools are provided by the State by local authorities and privately There are 10 special schools and industrial and technical institutes The University of Christiania was attended in 1913 by 1 500 students

Communications —The total length of railways open in 1916 was 1 973 miles of which 281 miles were private lines The length of telegraphs and telephones belonging to the State in June 1916, was 14 070 miles The mercantile marine Jan 1 1916 consisted of 3 325 vessels of 1 784 470 tons During the war to June 1 1918 698 Norwegian vessels have been sunk by torpedo or mine 970 seamen have been killed and £37 000 000 has been paid by war insurance

	1917 18 *Kroner*	1920–21 *Kroner*
Revenue	570 680 154	492 000 000
Expenditure	570 680 154	492 000 000
Public Debt (Dec 31 1919)		1 016 000,000

	1916	1917
Total imports	1 353 664 900	1 661 307 700
Total exports	975 475 600	791 372 200

Imports of British produce and manufacture, 1918 £5408,483 —

Chemicals	£412 763	Machinery	£131 591
Coal and Coke	2 768 369	Metals and Manuf	202 154
Cotton and Manuf	607 575	Woollen & Worsted	428 882

Norwegian exports to United Kingdom 1918, £23 654 895 —

Chemicals	£1 397 774	Oil Fish	£211 008
Fish	2 089 132	Paper	2 385 196
Metals and Manuf	2 361 844	Do Pulp for	8 290 9 2
Milk Condensed	1 102	Wood and Manuf	6 068 798

CAPITAL Christiania Pop Feb 1 (1917), 255,624

FLAG Red, with white bordered blue cross

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Sir Mansfeldt de C Findlay, K C M G, C B (1911) £4,500

Commercial Secretary, C L Paus, C B E. £

* 18 kroner = 1 £

1st Sec., G R Warner
Military Attaché, Col W Robertson D S O
Naval Attaché Capt Hon Bertram T C O Freeman Mitford, D S O, R N
Assistant Sec F Reynolds H W Weedon
Hon Chaplain, Rev G E Mooney, M A

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Christiania—Consul Edward Francis Gray £1 300
Vice Consul N Worley
Vice Cons (temp), F C Cartwright
W H Weedon 750
†*Arendal—Vice Consul* Emil Kallevig
Bergen—Consul A C Charlton 1 250
Vice Cons, D St C Gamer (*acting*)
Pro Cons, Einar Gran
Bodö—Vice Cons
" " M Christoffersen
Christiansand—
Vice Con, Gottlob Carl Reinhardt
Drammen—Vice Cons Johannes Sveaas
†*Flekkefjord—Vice Consul* J P M Eyde
Fredrikshald Vice Consul J R Jeffery
Fredrikstad Vice Cons Oscar Thus
Hammerfest—Vice Cons (vacant)
**Haugesund—Vice Cons* Johannes Sundfor
Kristiansund—Vice Cons (temp)
†*Kragerö—Vice Consul* Johannes Lindvig
Larvik—Vice Consul O Johannsen
Lofoten (Svolvær)—Vice Consul John Berg
†*Mandal—Vice Cons* H P Fallaksen
**Molde—Vice Consul* Peter F Dahll
Moss Vice Consul Johan J H Vogt
Namsos—Vice Cons Theodor Sommerschield
Narvik—Vice Cons Johannes Aasgaard
†*Porsgrund—Vice Cons* Christen Knudsen
†*Risör—Vice Consul* A F Finne
Sarpsborg and Fredrikstad Vice Cons

**Skien—Vice Consul*, C Stousland
**Stavanger—Vice Cons* J D Spence
Tonsberg, Vice Cons—H Wilhelmsen
" *Pro Consul*, H Waalmann
Tromsö—Vice Cons,
Trondhjem—Vice Cons, Francis Kjeldsberg M V O 570
Pro Consul John Craig
Vadsö—Vice Cons (vacant)
Vardö—Vice Cons (temp),
" " Gustav Gundersen

Christiania, 656 miles, transit, 59 hours.

OMAN *See* Arabia

PANAMA, Republic of.

President (1920 1924), Belisario Porras *assumed office*, Oct 1, 1920

MINISTRY (Nov 14, 1918)

Secretary of Government and Minister of Justice Ricardo Alfaro
Foreign Affairs, Fabio Arosemena
Finance, Santiago Guardia
Public Instruction, Jeptha Duncan
Public Works (Fomento), Gran Manuel Quintero

Minister in London, Señor Don Guillermo Andreve

* Under the superintendence of Bergen
† Under the superintendence of Christiania

Consul General, Don Juan B Chevalier, Cooper Building, Church Street, Liverpool.
Consul in London, Don C R Zachrisson V., 23a Finsbury Pavement House, E C 2
Consul in Birmingham F Hickinbotham

Panama formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia, revolted in Nov 1903, and established a separate Government. The area of the Republic is 31,890 square miles, the population (1910) about 400,000. The soil is extremely fertile but there is little cultivation and nearly one half of the land is unoccupied. The chief crops are bananas, coffee tobacco, and cereals. The imports are almost entirely manufactured goods and foodstuffs. A railway 47 miles in length joins the two oceans.

Revenue (1918–19)	£646,752
Expenditure (1918–19)	707,464
Imports (1919)	2,281,376
Exports (1919)	785,711

	1918	1919
Imports from U K	£1 586	£214 620
Exports to U K	84,731	259,094

The total value of imports into the *Canal Zone* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, was $9 777 867 (U S Cy.)

The language spoken is Spanish.

CAPITAL, Panama. Population, 37,000.

FLAG. Quarterly, white with blue star, red, blue and white with red star.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Cons Gen, A P Bennett, C M G (1919) (also to Costa Rica) £2,750

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Panama Vice Cons, E S Humber		£890
Vice Consul, W Ewing	...	
Pro Consul, E S Humber		
Bocas del Toro—Vice Consul, W H Ponton		
Colon Cons Constantine Graham		£1,425
Vice Cons F J Boissière (*temp.*)		670
" F W Border (*actg*)		500
" F Woodcock		
" A G Ponsonby (*acting*)		

Panama 4 650 miles, transit from Liverpool direct every ten days 17 days, or from Southampton fortnightly, 18 days, *viâ* New York, 14 days.

PAPACY, The.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church is vested in the Pope of Rome, who is the Sovereign Pontiff of the Western Church and claims temporal power over the Papal States which were incorporated with Italy from 1860 to 1870, the territory of the Papacy now being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel Gandolfo, which are guaranteed to the Pope (with a yearly indemnity of 3,250,000 lire, which is neither claimed nor paid) by the Italian Government.

Sovereign Pontiff (259th), His Holiness Pope Benedict XV (Della Chiesa), *born* at Genoa Nov 21, 1854 *elected* Pope (in succession to Pius X) Sept 4, 1914.

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary (Special Mission), Count de Salis, K C M G, C V O

PARAGUAY, Republic of.

President (1920–1924), Manuel Gondra
Foreign Affairs, Dr Eusebio Ayala
Finance, Dr Eligio Ayala
Justice and Instruction Don Rogelio Ibarra
War and Marine, Col Adolfo Chirife
Interior, Don José P Guggiari

Minister in London, (Not yet appointed)
Consul General in London, Alfred James, 18, Eldon Street, E C 2

An inland State of South America situate between 20°—6° 30′ S lat and 54°—62 W long The area of Paraguay (exclusive of the Chaco) is computed at 65 000 square miles, and it contains a population of about 800,000

Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain, and from 1814 1840 was governed by Francia, a Paraguayan despot who was succeeded by Lopez 1840 1862 In 1862 Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded his father, and in 1864 declared war against Brazil Argentina and Uruguay being involved in the struggle Against these three nations Lopez conducted a five years war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the *Battle of Cerro Cora*, March 1 1870 This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration, and the population which was 800,000 in 1857 is alleged to have fallen in 1870 to 250,000, of whom barely 30 000 were men The present constitution was adopted at the close of the war, and under its provisions the head of the executive is the President elected by an electoral college for four years and ineligible for office for eight consecutive years after the expiration of his term A Vice President is similarly elected, and succeeds automatically in the case of the death expulsion or absence of the President There is a Cabinet of 5 members The republic is subject to frequent revolutions of which those of 1911 and 1912 were exceptionally fierce and sanguinary

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plateaus, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which are said to reach an altitude of 2,000 feet above sea level The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year The Pilcomayo river is navigable for 180 miles from Asuncion and (above the shallows there encountered) for a long distance north west but is liable to shrink unduly with drought The plateaus are covered with grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods, while the hills are covered for the most part with thickets The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river In the angle formed by the Paraná Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu, or endless, is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large lagoon, south east of the capital The *Chaco*, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Bolivia, forms the subject of a long standing dispute with Bolivia, it is practically a dead level, pierced by great rivers, and suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

The chief agricultural products are tobacco, yerba maté, oranges, timber, quebracho extract, hides and cassava (mandioca), maize, rice, sugar-cane, ground nuts, and other tropical and sub tropical plants The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad Stock raising is the chief industry The chief articles of export are hides, timber, yerba maté, tobacco quebracho extract, cattle and meat products, oranges, and petit grain oil The Army numbers 2,000 to 3 000 men A railway 232 miles in length which belongs to an English company connects Paraguay with the Argentine railway system The journey from Asuncion to Buenos Aires (985 miles) occupies 53 hours Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk The language is Spanish

	1915	1917 18
Revenue (Estimate)	£597 750	£523 312
Expenditure (do)	562 495	577 182
Foreign Debt (Jan 1917)	—	1 172,167
Internal Debt (do)	—	not stated
Imports	481 174	£1,021 240
Exports	1 119 410	1,300,040

	1918	1919
Imports from U K	£246 026	£
Exports to U K	320	

Exchange (Sept 1918), for cheques on London, about $122 to £1

CAPITAL Asuncion Population 80 000
FLAG Three horizontal bands red white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band)

British Minister J W R Mackay, C M G (1920)
Con Gen (with local rank of First Sec and Charge d Affaires, ad int), P W Paris £2,000

PERSIA.

Sovereign, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Shah *b* June 29, 1898 *succ* July 17, 1909 *crowned* July 21 1914
Heir Presumptive, Mohammed Hassan Mirza, *b* Feb 19, 1899

CABINET (Nov 13, 1920)

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior Sephadar Azam
Foreign Affairs (ad int), Fahim el Mulk
Finance, Amin el Mulk
British Financial Adviser, Sydney A Armitage Smith, C B
Asst do, Lt Col J I H Nation, C V O, D S O, R E Hon J M Balfour, O B E
Justice Mirza Suleiman Khan
Instruction, Wahid el Mulk
Commerce and Public Works Salah Lashgar
Posts and Telegraphs Sardar Motamed
Without Portfolio, Nasr el Mulk

Envoy Extry and Minister Plenty in London, His Excellency Davood Khan Meftahoo Saltaneh, 47 Bramham Gardens, S W 5
and Secs, Fathollah Khan Nouiy Monazem es Saltaneh, Mirza Issa Khan Kerimi Mahames-Saltaneh
3rd Secs, Ebrahim Khan Gharagozlou, Abdol Hossein Khan Ansari
Hon Attaché Gholam Hossein Khan Sadri Farid es Saltaneh.
Consul General in London, Sir Harry Foster, 82 Victoria Street, S W 1
Sheffield (Consul), J A Hill

Persia—called by the natives Irán—comprises an area of 630,000 sq ms, with a population estimated at 10,000,000 By the Anglo Russian Convention of Aug, 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and

independence of Persia, while marking out certain regions in S E and N W Persia respectively in which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests On Aug 9, 1919, this Agreement was superseded by a Treaty between Great Britain and Persia, by which Great Britain agrees to respect the integrity of Persia, and to provide a loan of £2,000 000 in return for the security of diplomatic and commercial relations between the two countries, and for the purpose of establishing order and developing the resources of the State

Persia is mostly an arid table land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains those in the north rising to 18 700 ft The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert The only navigable river is the Karun which was opened to foreign navigation from Mohammerah to Ahwaz in 1888 There are only 8 miles of railway open, and travelling is mostly by caravans, and transport by pack animals The cost of carriage is therefore very heavy An option for the construction of a railway from Khanikin to Tehran *viâ* Kermanshah and Hamadan (with a branch to Enzeli on the Caspian) was granted in 1920 to the Persian Railways Syndicate

The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c with turquoises Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902 The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry) but shawls silks and cotton fabrics are also produced There are extensive forests in the north and west Sheep and goats are numerous and good wool is produced The principal towns are Tehran (pop 210 000), Tabriz (180 000) Ispahan (80 000) Meshed (80,000), Kerman (50 000), Yezd (60 000) and Shiraz (60 000) The Persians are mostly Shiah Muhammadans, but there are many adherents of Babism (an eclectic form of Deistic religions) and Armenian Christians The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran Persia is divided into provinces of which the principal are under Governors or Governors General

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court a nationalist movement began in Dec 1905 In Aug 1906 the Shah, Muzaffer ud Din admitting the need for reforms granted a Constitution He was succeeded in 1907 by his son Muhammed Ali Shah who was deposed by the National Assembly in 1909, to be succeeded by his son Sultan Ahmad Shah (under the regency of Nasr ul Mulk until 1914)

The revenue (£1 480 780 in 1913–14) is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, opium, salt and lease of monopolies The foreign debt of Persia amounted (Dec 31, 1916) to £6 325 700 In 1919 under a special agreement, the British Government advanced to Persia the sum of £2,000,000 on the security of the revenue and customs duties The apparent increase in the trade figures is due to the fall in the exchange The British Empire was the chief trader in 1917–18, and sent about three fifths of the total imports The sea borne trade of Persia passes chiefly through the ports of Bushire, Bunder Abbas, and Mohammerah, and *viâ* Baghdad The shipping of the Persian Gulf is principally British Persia's chief imports are cotton piecegoods (mainly from England and India) and sugar (from Russia and France), with tea, cotton yarn metal wares, gold and silver petroleum, and indigo The principal exports are dried fruits raw cotton, pearls, opium rice wool, fish, hides and skins carpets, and silk cocoons

	1917–18	1918–19
Imports	£15,602 000	£15,876,000
Exports	11,300,000	9,028,000
Imports from British Empire	—	12,799,000
Exports to British Empire	—	3,827,000

CAPITAL, Tehran

FLAG White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary & Consul General, Herman C Norman, C B, C S I, C I E (1920) £5,000
Counsellor Lieut Col T W Haig, C S I, C M G, C B E (*actg*)
Military Attaché, Lt Col J C M Hoskyn, C B E D S O 865
1st Secretary, E St J D Monson
3rd Secretaries, C W Baxter, V A L Mallet
Oriental Secretary, W A Smart £400 to 700
Head of Oriental Chancery, Abbas Kuli Khan C M G £300 to 450
Hon Attaché H Maclean, C M G
Physician Dr Anthony Neligan 900
Secretary to Minister Lieut C A Barry, R F A

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Tehran—Vice Consul, H R D Mony penny
G F Havard
Hamadan Vice Consul, Capt E W Geidt (*actng*)
Kasvin—Vice Consul, E J Goodwin
Resht—V Cons O A Butters
Bushire—Cons Gen & Political Resident, Lt Col A P Trevor, C I E Rs 2,750 *per mensem*
Consul, Maj M E Rae
Vice Consul Capt S Clegg (*tempy*)
Bunder Abbas Consul, G A G Muntavin Rs 700 *per mensem*
Lingah—Vice Consul, D Johnstone (*actng*)
Ispahan—Cons Gen E E Crow, C M G £1 500
Vice Consul, N P Cowan
Vice Consul, M S P Aganoor
Sultanabad—Vice Consul Edward P Hutton (*actng*)
Yezd—Vice Consul,
Kerman—Consul Major A J H Grey Rs 1 600 *per mensem*
Vice Consul Clarmont P Skrine
Bam—Vice Consul,
Kermanshah—Consul Major F S Greenhouse
Kasr i Shirin—Vice Consul Ely B Soane
Meshed—Cons Gen and Agent to Govt of India, Lt Col F B Prideaux C S I, C I E Rs 2 250 *per mensem*
Vice Cons Lt B Temple
Mohammerah—Consul Asst Surg, C H Lincoln
Ahwaz—Vice Consul E C Peel (*actng*)
Seistan & Kain—Consul, Major T V Brenan Rs 1,700 *per mensem*
Vice Con, Major Davis Heron Rs 900 *per mensem*

Buryand—Vice-Consul, Lieut J W Matthews
Shiraz—Consul, Capt John E B Hotson £1,050
Tabriz—Consul, Ernest Bristow 1 175
Vice Consul, Charles Stevens
Maragha—Cons Agent, Dr H M Vatarnian
Transit to Tehran, 20 days

PERSIAN GULF

See "Countries Contiguous to India (p 607)

PERU, Republic of

President (1919–1924) Señor Augusto B Leguia, *assumed office* Aug 9, 1919
Ministry (Aug 19, 1912)
Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr Alberto Salomón
Justice and Education, Dr J C Barrós
Interior Dr A Leguia y Martinez
Public Works Dr Julio E Aguirre
Finance and Commerce Dr Fernando Fuchs
War and Marine, Col E Castro.

Minister in London, Señor Don Dr Francisco Garcia Calderon
Legation, 104 Victoria Street S W 1
Secretary, Señor Don Dr Ruardo Rivera Schreiber
Attaché, P E Caballero
Consulate in London 31 Lombard Street E C 3
Consul General Senor Don Gonzalo Fuado
Chancellor, E Zevallos
Consul at Liverpool, C Estenos
Do, Glasgow Angel Velarde
Do, Cardiff, C Mackehenie
Do, Southampton, A P Saez

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America situated between 1° 31 29 and 19° 13'S latitude and between 69° and 81° 19 W The territory between 17 47 S and 19 13 S is still occupied by Chile and representations are again being made for the return of these provinces, which were occupied by Chile during the Pacific War of 1879–1882 The area of the Republic is estimated at 532,000 square miles and the population at 3 530 000 It is bounded on the north by the republics of Ecuador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin, on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia.

Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541) who subjugated the Incas (a tribe of the Quichua Indians), who had invaded the country some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under the Spanish rule A revolutionary war of 1821 1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821 The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct 18, 1856 (amended Nov 25 1860) and is that of a democratic Republic The President and two Vice Presidents are elected for four years by direct vote of the people, and are ineligible for a succeeding term of office

The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points being *Huascaran* (22,050 feet), *Huandoy* (21,100 feet), *Arequipa* (01 Misti) volcano (20,013 feet), *Hualcan* (20,000 feet), and *Lurima, Tocora*, and *Sarasara*, all over 19,000 feet There are four distinct regions, the *costa*, west of the Andes, a low arid desert except where watered by transverse mountain streams, but capable of irrigation, the *sierra* or western slopes of the Andes, the *punas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow and the inward slopes and boundless forests of the Amazonian basin The coast region 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 quick silver copper coal (of inferior quality) and vanadium are conspicuous while in the department of Lumbes, along the coast there are important beds of petroleum Gold is found in many districts but especially in the province of Chuabiya where mining on an important scale is carried on The eastern provinces are of vast extent and fertility with a tropical climate The medicinal productions of that region are of great value comprising cinchona, or Peruvian bark (of which little is now exported), sarsaparilla copaiba &c India rubber is an important product of the country Coca, cocoa, and coffee are grown on a small scale Sugar and cotton are the staple agricultural articles of the country The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano

The principal imports are coal, cotton woollen linen and silk goods drugs earthen and stone wares machinery explosives metals and manufactures thereof, oils stationery, paper manufactures timber, and wheat The chief exports are minerals and metals, petroleum, raw cotton sugar hides and skins gums (chiefly rubber) and wool In 1918 the U S A sent 54 3 of the imports and took 46 6 of the exports, while the U K sent 16 1 per cent and took 31 7 per cent

The total length of the railways open (1915) was 1 724 miles There is also steam navigation on Lake Titiaca and the River Desaguadero The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft Wireless telegraphy stations have been established in many places.

Defence—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 5 000 of all ranks, the Navy includes two cruisers built at Barrow, and a destroyer bought from the French Government and 2 submarines

Spanish is the language of the country

	1917	1918
Public revenue	*£4 510,435	*£4,392,462
Public expenditure	3 330 483	4,693,343
Total Debt	6 197,327	5,802,104
Total imports	13 502,851	9 705,113
Total exports	18 643,415	19,972,595
Imports from U K		1 536,870
Exports to U K		8,047,197

CAPITAL Lima Population (1908) 151,000
FLAG Three horizontal bands, red, white, red (with arms on white band)

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary A Cunninghame Grant Duff (1920) £3 450
Commercial Sec F W Manners £700 to 900

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Lima—Vice Cons Sir R A Christison (*actg*)
Callao—Consul General, H A Richards £1,625
Callao—Vice Consul, Capt E Henslowe, O B E R N
,, *Pro Consul* H E Young

*Peruvian £ = (Sept 1920) £1 4s 0d

Arequipa—Vice Consul R W Stafford
Mollendo—Vice Consul,
Payta—Vice Consul R Antram
Salaverry and Trugillo—V Cons G P Nelson
Iquitos—Consul (vacant) £
„ *Vice Consul*, J W Massay (*Actg*)

Lima 7 020 miles transit *via* Southampton 30–35 days, or *viâ* New York & Colon 19–22 days

POLAND

President Joseph Pilsudski, *born* 1867 *assumed office* November, 1918

MINISTRY

Premier Wincenty Witos
Vice President of the Council Ignacy Danynski
Foreign Affairs Prince Eustachy Sapieha
Interior, Leopold Skulski
Commerce and Industry Wieslaw Chrzanowski
Agriculture, Juljusz Poniatowski
Education Maciej Rataj
Finance Wladyslaw Grabski
Public Health, Witold Chodzko
Railways Kazimierz Bartel
Posts and Telegraphs Wladyslaw Steslowicz
Justice Stanislaw Nowodworski
Public Works and Labour
War Lieut Gen Kazimierz Sosnkowski
Culture and Art, Jan Heurich
Food, Stanislaw Sliwinski
State Works, Gabryel Narutowicz
Labour and Public Protection Edward Peplowski
Minister for Posnania and former Prussian Territory, Wladyslaw Kucharski

Minister in London (vacant) *Legation* 45 Grosvenor Square W 1
Councillor of Legation and Charge d Affaires (ad interim) John Ciechanowski
1st Sec Tadeusz Halpert
2nd do Count Joseph Potocki Joseph Lipski
Mil Attaches Rear Admiral W Klobczkowski Capt J Gorski
Consul Lond n K Komierowski
Financial Attach Sir M de Rutkowski K C M G
Commercial Attach I Goldstand

The Republic of Poland was proclaimed at Warsaw in November 1918 and under the *Treaty of Paris* (June 28 1919) the assentors to the Covenant of the League of Nations and the signatories of the Treaty of Peace guarantee the independence of the Republic which is reconstituted (as far as possible) within the limits of the 18th century Polish Commonwealth. This state extended in the year 1772 over an area of 283 000 sq miles, and included a population of about 13 000 000 The political neighbours of the Republic are the Baltic Sea, the German Republic (Prussian Konigsberg District) and the Republic of Lithuania, in the N the Republic of Czecho Slovakia in the S Soviet Russia in the E and Germany in the W The present area of the Republic may be estimated at 300,000 sq miles with a population of 30 000 000 but the disposition of the following areas has yet to be determined by plebiscite the Regency of Opole (Upper Silesia) and the Teschen district (as between Poland and Czecho Slovakia), and the Masurenland district of East Prussia (as between Poland and Germany) The predominant religion of the people is Roman Catholic, but all faiths enjoy equality, and there are large numbers of Protestants and Jews

In 1920 hostilities broke out between Poland and Soviet Russia, and after initial successes the "Red armies of Bolshevik Russia appeared likely to deal a crushing blow at Polish independence, the capital (Warsaw) being in peril of capture A dramatic counter attack by the Polish troops at the critical period reversed the nature of the campaign Poland was enabled to obtain peace on favourable terms and claimed the renunciation by the Soviet at Moscow of about 150 000 sq kilometres, containing a population of 1,330 000 Poles, 1 200 000 Ruthenians 900 000 Ukrainians, 550 000 Jews and 500 000 of various nationalities The advance of the Polish armies into Lithuania was the cause of anxiety among the Supreme Council of the Allies in the autumn of 1920

GOVERNMENT.—A Republican form of government was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in 1918 the President exercising the executive authority through a Ministry responsible to the Legislature The Legislature consists of a single chamber (*Sejm*) elected by universal adult (male and female) suffrage

PRODUCTION.—Mining cotton metal work, agriculture, forestry and stock raising are the principal industries, the chief crops being rye, wheat, oats, barley potatoes, and sugar beet, the live stock includes cattle horses sheep and pigs There are valuable coal mines in Upper Silesia Russian Poland, and Little Poland (Galicia) zinc lead ore mineral and potassium salts and in Galicia (Boryslaw) are famous oil fields The chief manufactures are textiles those of minor importance being machinery and metal works chemicals, and leather The exports in former years were principally agricultural produce and textiles the imports being raw wool cotton and jute, woollen and cotton goods and machinery

DEFENCE.—In Nov 1919 the war strength of the Polish army was 550 000 all ranks with a reserve of 400 000 When the various causes of conflict have disappeared it is not anticipated that the Republic will require a large army A small navy for coastal defence is projected

EDUCATION Education is compulsory and free and there is considerable voluntary effort in addition to the work of the State Secondary education is conducted on a high level with good attendances and there are universities at Cracow (founded 1364) Warsaw Lwow Posen Lublin, and Wilno Polytechnics at Warsaw and Lwow, and an Academy of Science at Cracow

COMMUNICATIONS.—There are about 11 000 miles of railway and over 20 000 miles of telegraph line, with well developed telephone systems in all the large centres Over 4 000 miles of navigable waterways exist on the Vistula Warta and Pilica of which about 1 100 are navigable by steamers The free city of Danzig is within the Polish Customs area, free transit for Germany being guaranteed

FINANCE.—The Budget for the 9 months ending March 31 1920 gives the revenue at 1 078 000 000 Polish marks, expenditure at 8 650 000 000, which figure includes 4,500 000,000 as the cost of the war The estimates do not include the figures of former Prussian Poland Temporary national currency: Polish mark about 3,500,000 000 in circulation, besides some 3 milliards roubles, 2 milliards German marks

and 5 milliards Austrian kronen (total of about 15 milliards Polish marks) The Polish *mark* has been adopted at the ratio of 70 Galician *kronen* = 100 Polish marks

The capital, WARSAW, on the Vistula (which is spanned by four magnificent bridges) contains many fine buildings, its population in 1914 was about 800,000, and in 1919 about 1,000 000 Other large towns are Lodz (450 000) the centre of the textile industry, Posen at the confluence of the Warta and Cybina rivers (160 000) Cracow, on the Vistula (170 000), Bialistok (110,000), and Sosnowice (100,000)

BRITISH LEGATION

No 18 Nowy Swiat Warsaw

British Minister Warsaw (vacant) £4 000
1st Secretary, Sir P L Loraine Bart
3rd ,, V Cavendish Bentinck
3rd ,, P S Scrivener
Commercial Secretary, R E Kimens £1,000 to £1 200
Secretary to Minister, H W Davison

BRITISH CONSULATE

No 107 Aleje Jerosolimskie, Warsaw
Consul, F Savery

PORTUGAL, Republic of

President, Antonio José d Almeida *assumed office* Oct 6, 1919

CABINET (Nov, 1920).

Prime Minister and Agriculture, Senhor Antonio Joaquim Granjo
Foreign Affairs Senhor J C de Mello Barreto
Interior, Senhor F A. Pedrosa
Justice, Dr A C Lopes Cardoso
War, Senhor H A dos Santos Ribiero
Marine, Senhor R Paes Gomes
Finance, Senhor Mocencio Camacho Rodrigues
Colonies Senhor M E da Rocha
Instruction, Senhor Julio Dantas
Commerce, Senhor F G V Correia
Labour, Senhor J R de Lima Duque

Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Senhor M Texeira Gomes, 12, Gloucester Place, Portman Square W 1
1st Secretary Senhor J A de Bianchi, O B E 32 Cumberland Mansions, Bryanston Square, W 1
2nd Secretary, Senhor J de Lima Santos
Naval Attaché, Comm l Branco
Military Attaché, Col A I Ferraz, D S O

Commercial Counsellor and Consul General (London), Senhor O G Potier, 12, Lawton St, Gordon Square, W C 1
Vice Consul (London), Maj M C V Hurst Queen Anne's Mansions St James's Park W 1

Portugal lies in 37°—42 5′ 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 35 500 square miles with a population in 1920 of 6 399 355, and the Portuguese Colonies a total area of 804 841 square miles with a population estimated at 9,675,000 The Azores and Madeira are regarded, not as colonies but as a part of continental Portugal 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, chestnut, 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 brightness 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 The commercial marine (1917) numbered 104 steam and 102 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 122 726 In 1918 5 566 vessels of 3,284,995 tons entered the ports of the Republic Railways 1 854 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1913 and there were 5 945 miles of telegraph line in 1913 For many years the national income was considerably less than the expenditure, this deficiency has added to the national debt

Defence Service in the militia is universal and compulsory The peace effective is about 32 000 War strength about 150,000 The Navy consists of 1 coast defence ship 4 protected cruisers, some old pattern gunboats, 4 destroyers, and 3 submarines and 4 gunboats of the *Herlaouen Leader* type, acquired in England (1920) manned by about 4 898 sailors

Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15 but is not strictly enforced and over 75 per cent of the population above 7 years old are illiterate Secondary education is conducted in State lyceums There are also military, naval and other special schools The University of Coimbra (1291) had 1,100 matriculated students in 1920

	1920 1921
Revenue (estimate)	$119,615,315
Expenditure (estimate)	134,679,251
Total debt (1920)	1,014,044 927

	1915	1916
Imports	£14 950 000	£22 684,000
Exports	8 774,900	12,210,900

	1918
Imports from U K	£4,042 143
Exports to U K	9,747,181

CAPITAL Lisbon Population (1920) 500,276 Oporto had a population (1920) of 215,330

FLAG Green and red with arms in centre

BRITISH EMBASSY

British Ambassador Hon Sir Lancelot D Carnegie G C V O, K C M G (1913) £4 000
2nd Secretary J A Keeling
3rd Sec T A Shone
Naval Attaché Capt Hon. A R Ramsay, R N (*Paris*)
Military Attaché Col A W F Baird, C B, C M G D S O (*Madrid*)
Hon Attaché Sir J Williams Drummond, Bart
Commercial Secretary Geoffrey Salis
Translator, H C G Oakley £300 to 400

PRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lisbon—Cons Gen, Sydney J A Churchill, M V O . . . 1,800
,, *V. Cons*, John E M. Carvell . .
, ,, (*temp*) Charles Broughton ..

* The $ (*escudo*) is valued at par at 4s 5½d, the present Exchange value (Nov 22 1920) is 7½d

Belem—V Cons, Charles J Ffrench Duff
Faro and Tavira—Vice Consul, Candido P dos Santos
Portimão—V Cons, José P d Azevedo
Setubal—Vice Cons, Joaquim P Fryxell
Villa Real de Santo Antonio—Vice Consul, H. H Maxwell
Chinde—Vice Consul, G H V Mercier
Funchal (Madeira)—Cons, P. J Stanforth £1 375
„ *V Cons*, E Sarsfield
Loanda—Consul, F. E Brinjes (*actg*)
„ *V Cons*,
„ „ F E Brinjes
Landana—Cons Agent, A R Cadman
Lobito—Vice Cons, R A Duthie (*actg*)
Sao Thome—Vice Cons, E A Willmott
Lorenzo Marques—Consul General H Hall
Hall £1 750
„ *Vice Consul*, A. T Long
„ *Pro Consul*, H McClelland
Beira—Vice Consul, H C McClelland (*actg*) 650
Mozambique—V Cons, J. R Taylor, (*actg*)
Porto Amelia—Vice Consul, W Folliott, (*actg*)
Quilimane—V C, G M Foster (*actg*)
Tete—Vice Cons,
Consular Agent, A J Correa
Macao (China)—Vice Consul (vacant)
Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Consul H S Lane
Oporto—Consul Honorius Grant £1 300
„ *Vice Consul (tempy)* A K Spens
Figueira—Vice Consul, George Laidley
Vianna and Caminha—Vice Consul, Manuel P M de Lemos
Vianna do Castello—Pro Consul, A M de Castro
Portuguese Guinea—Consul General, R C F Maugham
St Michael's (Azores)—Consul G W Hayes
„ *Vice Cons*, B C Morley (*temp*)
„ „ A G Fleming (*temp*)
Fayal—Vice Consul G E Davies
St George—Cons Agent J J Cardozo
St Vincent—Consul, H Butler (*actg*) 570
V Cons
St Jago—Vice Consul, J R da Silva

Lisbon, distance 1 110 miles transit 50 hours

PORTUGUESE COLONIES

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1 470 square miles, with a population of 605,000, and includes Goa Damaun and Diu Revenue 10 £223,000, imports, £1,316,000, exports 220 000.

MACAO, in China on the Canton River, has an area of 3 square miles and a population of 80 000 Revenue, 1909-10, £127,300, imports, £1 520 000 exports, £1,700,000.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of the island) in the Malay Archipelago has an area of 7,450 square miles, with a population of 300 000 Revenue, 1910 11, £40,000, imports £80,000, exports £64 000

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, have an area of 1 475 square miles and a population of 150,000 Revenue, 1909 10, £90,000 exports, £70,000, imports, £320,000

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, on the west coast of Africa, has an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of 400,000 Revenue, 1909-10, £62,000; exports, £90,000, imports, £180 000

SAO THOME and PRINCIPE ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 442 square miles, population 45,000) Revenue 1909-10 £186 500, imports, £520 000, exports, £650 000

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (Angola and Kabinda) has a total area of 480 000 square miles with a population of 5 000 000 Revenue 1909 10, £460,000, exports, £700,000, imports £1,150 000

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (Delagoa Bay Gazaland Inhambane, Mozambique Nyasa Quilimane, and Tete) has a total area of 300 000 square miles, with a population of 3 200 000 Revenue, 1909 10 £1 100 000, total trade (imports and exports) £6 000,000

Trade of Colonies with U K

	1916	1917
Imports from U K	£2 015 630	£1 626 759
Exports to U K	1 522,207	1,003 192

RUMANIA

King Ferdinand *born* August 24 1865 *succeeded his uncle* Oct. 10 1914, *married* Jan 10, 1893 Princess Marie of Edinburgh
Heir Apparent, Prince Carol *born* Oct 15 1893

MINISTRY (June 21 1920)

Premier Gen Avarescu
Foreign Affairs Take Jonescu
War Gen. Rascano
Interior M Argetoiano
Public Instruction M Negulescu.
Fine Arts, M Octavian Goga.
Public Works M Valiano
Finance M Titulescu
Agriculture M Cudalbu
Commerce and Industry M Octavian Taslaoano
Reconstruction M Atanasiu
Labour M Trancu Jasi
Bukovina, Baron Starcia *Transylvania*, M Mocsonyi, *Bessarabia* M Nita

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Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London Monsieur Michael B Boeresco (*Charge d Affaires*)
Legation, 4 Cromwell Place S W 7
2nd Secretary Capt Costiesco Ghyka
3rd Secretaire, M Nano, M Alexander Cretziano
Attachés, M Alexander Constantinesco, M Nicholas Vladesco
Military Attache Col Douglas Capitaneano
Consul, M Marcu Beza
do, M N. Golcman, 28 Crescent Road Norbiton
Commercial Attaché M Gr Michaesco
Hon Consul General Sir Albert Rollit LL D, 3 Mincing Lane E C 3
Hon Consuls at Glasgow, Manchester and Malta

Rumania is a kingdom of South Eastern Europe in the classical *Dacia*, the territory roughly defined by the three great rivers Danube Theiss, and Dniester whose central point is the line of the Carpathians The territory is known as Wallachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia, Bukovina Crizona Maramuresh, Transylvania, with part of the Banat and of the Dobrudja. The kingdom has its origin in the union of the

Danubian principalities of *Walachia* and *Moldavia* (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern *Bessarabia*) under the *Treaty of Paris* (April, 1856). The principalities remained an integral part of the Turkish Empire until 1859, when Prince Alexander John Cuza was elected ruler under the suzerainty of the Porte. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown is now vested. By the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) the new Principality was recognised as an independent State, and part of the *Dobruja* (which had been occupied by the Rumanians) was incorporated in the Principality. On March 27 1881 the former Principality was recognised by the Great Powers as a Kingdom. Rumania is not a Balkan State. She took no part in the military operations of the Balkan League against Turkey in 1912–13 and her unexhausted military power secured for her a readjustment of her south eastern (Dobruja) frontier at the expense of war worn Bulgaria. In the War of 1914–1918 Rumania fought on the side of the Allies from Aug. 27 1916 and after many vicissitudes (due mainly to the sudden collapse of the Russian Armies in 1917) she emerged in triumph at the cessation of hostilities between the protagonists. Her territories were greatly increased as a result of the War, and the *ante bellum* area of the Kingdom (53 000 sq. miles) was more than doubled by the inclusion within its borders of *Bessarabia Transylvania Bukovina* and part of the *Banat* of Temesvar. The area of the enlarged Kingdom of Rumania may thus be estimated at 122 282 sq. miles and the 1914 population of 7,000 000 has has been increased to 17 000,000. The dominating religion is that of the Greek (Orthodox) Church but there are many Jews, full political rights being accorded to all.

GOVERNMENT.—The government is that of a Constitutional Monarchy the legislative assembly consisting of a Senate (56 members) elected for 8 years and of a Chamber of Deputies (361 members) elected for 4 years by universal suffrage provision being made for the proportional representation of minority races. The executive is entrusted to a council of ministers.

PRODUCTION.—The soil of Walachia Bessarabia and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe. The wheat crop for 1919 was estimated at 7 000 000 quarters (of 480 lb.). The agricultural produce consists of wheat maize millet barley rye beans and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize wheat rye oats, flax and hemp and the rich lands of Bessarabia produce wheat, maize barley flax tobacco, water melons fruit and grapes. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of the kingdom but the climate of this part of South Eastern Europe is of the Continental character with intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer droughts sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (12,888 792 acres) and the timber industry is important. The country is rich in minerals, and produces petroleum, salt, coal, lignite, iron, gold, and mica. Manufactures are in their infancy, and the imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Europe; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, oats, petroleum, timber, cattle, salt and hides. All estates over 1,335 acres have been expropriated and divided among the peasants.

DEFENCE.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory. In the War of 1914–1918 over 900 000 all ranks passed into the Armies of Rumania and of this number over 25 per cent were killed or returned as "missing." At the resurgence of Nov. 1918, an army of 400,000 was again in the field. This force was the deciding factor in the Rumano Hungarian question and it drove the Bolshevik dictator (Bela Kun) into exile from Buda Pest. There is a small *Navy* on the Black Sea (30 vessels) and on the Danube.

EDUCATION is free and nominally compulsory there being 19 374 schools with 1,612,763 in attendance. Secondary schools are well attended. There are also special schools and Universities at Bucharest, Jassy, Cluj, and Cernauti. A Government High School of Commerce was opened in 1913.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1919 there were about 7 131 miles of railway open for traffic in the whole kingdom. There are 19 715 telegraph and telephone offices. The mercantile marine consists of about 120 steamers and 600 sailing vessels. The Black Sea port of Constantza (Dobruja) is linked with the interior by a railway. An International Commission exercising sovereign powers over the navigation of the Danube, has its seat at Galatz.

	1915/16	1916/17
Budget revenue	£25 800 000	£25 830 000
Budget expenditure	20 465 000	25 830 000
Public debt (Dec. 31 1919)	*lei* 9 000 000 000	
Total imports		£21 000 000
Total exports		24 200 000

	1916	1917
Imports from U.K.	£48 128	£704 750
Exports to U.K.	*Nil*	*Nil*

CAPITAL Bucharest on the Dimbovitza with an estimated population of 400 000 in 1919. Other towns are Jassy (80 000) Galatz (60 000) Braila (60 000) Ploesti (50 000) and Craiova (46 000) in *Transylvania* Kolozvar or Klausenburg (60 000) Czernovitz or Karlsburg and in *Bessarabia* Kishinev Akkerman Bender and Bialtzy.

FLAG. Three vertical bands blue yellow red.

BRITISH LEGATION

(24 Strada Jules Michelet Bucharest)

British Minister Sir Herbert Guy Dering, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O. (1920) £4,000
1st Secretary, W. F. A. Rattigan (*Charge d'Affaires*)
3rd Secretary, C. Cradock Hartopp
Mil. Attaché, Brig.-Gen. C. R. Ballard, C.B., *Asst.* Major A. W. Barlett
Capt. A. H. Simpson, M.C.
Commercial Sec., A. A. Adams, 33 Strada Gen. Gn. Manu (fosta Verde) £1 000 to £1 200

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Bucharest—Consul L. E. Keyser
Cluj—Consul C. A. Goodwin
Cernowitz—Consul, F. J. Cameron
Braila—[illegible] *Cons.*,
Galatz—Vice Consul C. Clifton
Sulina—V. Cons.,

Transit, 5 days.

* At par = £960 000,000. A further (internal) loan of [illegible] lei (£80,000,000) was issued in April, 1920.

RUSSIA

President of the Council of Commissaries of the People, Valdimir Ilitch Ulianov Lenin *born* April 23, 1870.

Members of the Council —

War and Marine, Leon D Bronstein Trotsky
Foreign Affairs, G Tchitcherin
Interior, Posts and Telegraphs, Glebov
Justice, Kourky
Public Instruction Lunakharsky
Finance, Goukouski

The area of *Soviet* Russia cannot be stated with accuracy, owing to the ebb and flow of the various conflicting forces It may, however, be estimated at 1,650,000 square miles (with a population of about 100,000,000) *West* of the Ural Mountains and at 3 200,000 square miles (with a population of about 8,000,000) *East* of the Urals (Siberia exclusive of Yakutsk)

Prior to the War of 1914-8 the *Russian Empire* of the Tsar Nicholas II covered more than 8 500 000 square miles, with a population of about 183 000,000 Included in this area were the present Republic of *Finland* the Russian portion of the Republic of *Poland* the Baltic Republics of *Esthonia*, *Latvia* and *Lithuania* the Southern Republics of *Georgia* the *Ukraine*, and the *Don*, the Caucasian Republics of *Kuban* and *Azerbaijan*, and the Russian portion of the Republic of *Armenia*, while the States of *Khiva* and *Bokhara* were dependencies of the Empire

The Central Government of this vast area was an absolute autocracy, the country being regarded as the estate of the autocrat and the public revenue as his private income from which the expenses of administration were met Reforms of various kinds were introduced from time to time The peasants who constituted 75 per cent. of the inhabitants, were freed from the condition of serfdom in 1861 by the Tsar Alexander II , and land was allotted to them in communal ownership After the disasters of the Russo Japanese War of 1904-5 the Tsar Nicholas II. published a rescript foreshadowing a constitutional form of government In 1906 the Imperial *Duma* (parliament), elected under the tentative constitution, was opened by the Tsar but it possessed little authority and its recommendations were usually ignored while it was liable to be dissolved at the will of the Tsar The government in force at the outbreak of the War in 1914 was 'Constitutional in name alone, as the limits to the power of the ruler were subject to the possibility of an immediate and complete resumption of the former autocracy, at the will of the autocrat

Local Government on the other hand, was highly developed In the rural districts (containing 80 per cent of the inhabitants) the village communities elected councils under the presidency of a *starosta* (mayor) villages being grouped into provinces and thus into governments, with larger elective councils for the administration of local affairs Combined with this system of village communities was a highly organised system of co operative trading, the villagers being grouped by voluntary association into districts, usually corresponding with local government areas The produce of the soil was disposed of in return for manufactures obtained by the Society and distributed at the Co operative shops Municipalities were also administered by elective councils under the presidency of a mayor, but in many cases the local authority was overshadowed by the superior authority of the military governor

Education was not widespread in the Tsar's dominions Primary schools afforded only the most elementary instruction, and the attendance was voluntary, while they were closed in rural districts during the summer months Secondary schools existed only in the great cities, and the eleven universities had only 40 000 students of both sexes Fully 90 per cent of the peasants (i e 72 per cent of the people) were illiterate A rural *starosta* who could neither read nor write was in no way unusual and accounts were frequently kept for the local branch of the Co operative Society by the village schoolmistress or by the priest the *abacus* being employed by the shopkeeper for simple additions of roubles and kopeks by means of moveable balls (of different colours) on a wire frame

For many years a sullen undercurrent of unrest had been noticeable in Russia particularly among the University students and the educated classes The movement spread rapidly among the workers and peasants from about the year 1860 and was secretly organised in 1869 as the Society for the Liberation of the People ' The reforms originally demanded were reasonable and neither anti dynastic nor revolutionary They were resisted principally because they were regarded as premature The impatient extremists endeavoured to hasten reform by violent means and resorted to terrorism and assassination to achieve their aim which was criticised as a desire to reduce rule to anarchy and to substitute for existing authority nothing as expressed in their nickname This *Nihilism* was kept in check by a large force of Secret Police whose methods were generally arbitrary and frequently inhuman arrest on suspicion of membership of a secret society or of sympathy with Nihilism, being followed by banishment for life or by penal servitude in the mines of Siberia

Involved in the War from Aug 1 1914 the military forces of the Tsar fought against the armies of the Central Powers with varying success On March 12 1917 owing to the avowed hostility of the *Duma* * the Tsar Nicholas II abdicated, but the successor nominated by him was not admitted to power and a provisional government was set up under Prince Lvov On May 16 1917 this administration was taken over by a Republican Cabinet under Alexander Kerensky, but Kerensky failed to establish a settled government Administrative chaos was followed by a *débacle* in the field, and the armies of Russia, hitherto a bulwark of the Allied cause, retreated in panic from the battle line, many of the soldiers abandoning their arms and returning to their homes

On Nov 7, 1917 a military revolution transferred the power from the Republican Cabinet of Kerensky to "People's Commissioners, appointed by an "All Russia Congress of *Soviets* the *Soviets* being Councils of delegates elected by workmen, soldiers and peasants throughout the country

The opposing theories of government were

* The Tsar Nicholas II with the Tsaritsa Tsarevitch Alexis (heir apparent) and the Princesses (and such faithful adherents as remained to them were arrested by order of the Kerensky Cabinet They were subsequently captured by the Bolsheviks and on July 16 1918 the Tsar and family and attendants were butchered in cold

known as "Maximalist" and "Minimalist" rule, the *Soviets* claiming to represent the Maximalists or largest class, the Republican Cabinet being accused of representing only the *bourgeoisie*, or smallest (Minimalist) class. The Maximalists or *Bolsheviks* (Bolsheviki = majority) professed to act in the name not only of the people of Russia, but in harmony with a projected "Federation of the Proletariates of the World."*

Meanwhile, the armies of the Central Powers advanced victoriously into Russian territory, and after granting an armistice they imposed on the *Soviet* government the crushing conditions of the *Treaty of Brest Litovsk* (March 2, 1918), which remained effective until the military strength of Germany and Austria was broken by the Allies.

The Bolshevik *regime* had been fostered by the Central Powers and was opposed by the Allies, who sent such naval and military help as could be afforded to various bodies who were stemming the tide of Bolshevism in Siberia (Admiral Koltchak), South Russia (Denikin), and North Russia (Tchaikovsky), mainly with a view to create a diversion on the eastern German-Austrian front, and in response to a declaration of war by the *Soviets* against governments which were held by them to be representative of Minimalist rule and of the *bourgeoisie* they had pledged themselves to eradicate.

In 1919 the *Soviet* armies met with almost universal success in their encounters with the forces from Siberia. Koltchak was driven across the Urals and his armies were dispersed, the leader being captured and put to death. Local resistance in North Russia was strengthened by Allied troops (principally from Great Britain and U.S.A.), and help was also rendered to General Denikin in the south. But the victorious close of the European War caused a growing reluctance among the Allied Nations for further military adventures, and the reinforcements sent in 1918 were withdrawn during the autumn and winter of 1919 from Archangel and Murmansk in the North, from Odessa in the South, and from Vladivostok in Siberia. The withdrawal preceded a collapse of the "White" resistance to the "Red" (Bolshevik) armies, and by the close of the summer of 1920 the greater part of Siberia and the Archangel government were included in *Soviet* Russia. In 1920 war broke out between the Republic of Poland and the *Soviet* armies, in conjunction with operations under General Wrangel, the successor of Denikin in the South. After initial successes the Polish armies were driven back and Warsaw appeared to be in imminent danger of capture, when a dramatic recovery saved the Polish capital and brought about negotiations for peace on terms favourable to Poland.

Soviet Russia is governed by the President and Council of the Peoples' Commissioners, nominally for the benefit of the People of Russia; but the so-called Bolshevik, or majority, rule is in effect that of a minority, and it is upheld by an army which contains at least 60 per cent. of foreign (largely Chinese) mercenaries, by methods in every way as undemocratic as those of Tsardom. "Liberty" is dismissed as a *Bourgeoisie*, and freedom of the Press and free speech are similarly regarded, while the Social Democrats (Menshevists) and the Salvation Army are proscribed as "Counter-Revolutionary." *Soviet* rule has hitherto been accompanied by indiscriminate slaughter and outrage; it has not yet been recognised by any of the Allied Powers.

Before the War the annual revenue of the State was about 3,500,000,000 *roubles* (at the 1914 rate of exchange 9·458 *roubles* = £1 sterling). The *Soviet* budget of 1919 showed a Revenue of 20,349,000,000 *roubles* for the first six months of the year, and an expenditure of 50,103,000,000 *roubles*, a deficit for the six months of 29,754,000,000 *roubles*. The State debt amounted, in 1914, to 8,811,380,000 *roubles* (£931,600,000), against which there was a gold reserve in the State Bank of 1,673,580,000 *roubles* (£175,900,000). In Oct. 1917 the State debt amounted to 32,300,000,000 *roubles*, including a number of loans contracted abroad, Great Britain being a creditor for the amount of £572,000,000 lent to Russia from Sept. 1915 to Oct. 1917. All internal and external obligations of the State have been repudiated by the *Soviet* government. In Sept. 1920 particulars were published of an agreement between the British Government and *Soviet* Russia for resumption of trade relations, and in this agreement (so far as its details were made known) the repudiation of the public debt appears to be condoned by the British Government. The internal debt has been increased by many millions of *roubles* monthly by the indiscriminate issue of paper money. Before the War of 1914-8 the paper *rouble* was worth about 2*s.*; on Nov. 8, 1920, the exchange in South Russia was quoted at 135,000 paper *roubles* = £1 sterling and the gold 10 *rouble* piece at 190,000 paper *roubles*. All banks and financial and trading concerns and shipping enterprises have been declared to be the property of the proletariate, and the balances and credits have been dissipated by theft or neglect. Private ownership of land has been abolished and all real estate has been declared proletariate property.

The harvest of 1913 produced 21,478,312 tons of wheat, 25,842,956 tons of rye (the staple food of the peasants and workmen), 10,321,593 tons of barley, 15,569,348 tons of oats, 2,354,006 tons of millet, 2,861,106 tons of maize, 37,399,474 tons of potatoes, and 124,466 tons of tobacco; the live stock included (1914) 52,052,000 cattle, 72,273,000 sheep, lambs and goats, 14,995,000 pigs, and 34,973,000 horses.

In 1913 the mineral output of Russia was 57,230,000 tons of coal (principally from the Donetz basin), gold, platinum (337 poods of 36lb.), pig iron (7,400,000 tons), copper, quicksilver, salt and lead.

In 1914 the Imports into Russia were valued at 1,100,000,000 *roubles*, and the Exports from Russia at 960,000,000 *roubles*, a total trade (at 9·458 *roubles* = £1) of £217,480,000, the chief imports from the United Kingdom being machinery and coal, the exports to the U.K. being principally cereals, timber, eggs and flax. Under Bolshevik rule trade is at a standstill, but there is a prospect of resumption of trade relations by the Allied Powers.

* Bolshevik propaganda work has been extensively carried on in Europe and the United States, but has gained few adherents in democratic countries. The principal agency for Bolshevik propaganda abroad is the *Rosta* (Russian Telegraph Agency), which has at its disposal considerable sums derived from the "national portion" of the banks and commercial houses of the *bourgeoisie*. Personal propaganda is directed by Koppelmann Semenoff. In 1920 the sum of £75,000 was offered by the *Soviet* government as a subsidy to the London Labour organ, *The Daily Herald*. The money available is derived principally from the sale of jewels of murdered Russian men and women.

There were (1913) 46,839 miles of railway with a gross revenue of £112,213,000, 15,261 post offices carrying 2,663,900,000 letters, &c., and 476,177 miles of telegraph wire The principal railway lines are the main *European* network from Petrograd, through Moscow to Astrakhan and across the Urals *vid* Perm, Ufa, Samara and Saratov, with northern extensions to the Kola Peninsula and to Archangel and running southwards to the Baltic, the Crimea and the Caucasus the *Trans Siberian Line* from Chelyabinsk, on the Ural frontier to Omsk, and round Lake Baikal to Chita and Stryetensk From Chita the line crosses the Manchurian frontier (as the Eastern China Railway) to Harbin and Vladivostock, where a northward extension runs to Khabarovka The projected *Amur Railway*, when completed, will connect Stryetensk with Khabarovko, and the Trans Siberian line will thus connect the western and eastern limits of Russia on Russian territory The *Trans Caspian Railway* runs from Krasnovodsk (opposite Baku) to Askabad, Merv, Bokhara, Samarkand, Khokand and Andijan, with a 200 mile branch from Merv to Kushk (near Herat) on the Afghanistan border The *Orenburg Tashkent Line*, from the European boundary, across the Kirghiz Steppe to Kazalinsk, Perovsk and Tashkent, whence a short line connects with the Trans Caspian system The *Trans Caucasian Line* runs through the autonomous Republics of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia from Batum and Poti, on the Black Sea, *vid* Tiflis to Baku, on the Caspian, where it is met by the European system of Rostov on the Don From Tiflis branches run to Kars, and *vid* Erivan to Mount Ararat on the Armenian frontier and to the Persian frontier at Julfa There are in *European Russia* about 150,000 miles of navigable rivers and canals and lakes, of which total about one-fourth of the distance is navigable by steam vessels, a further eighth by sailing vessels, and nearly one third by rafts In Asiatic Russia there are 85,000 miles of waterway, of which 20,000 miles are navigable Some 175 000 persons were engaged in the traffic (1910), the vessels numbering (in 1910) 4,000 steamers and 23 000 sailing vessels In 1906 the ships and rafts carried over 400,000,000 tons of goods

The principal ports of *Soviet* Russia are Petrograd and Kronstadt on the Baltic Archangel on the White Sea, and Ekaterinsk in the Kola River (Murmansk), Astrakan at the mouth of the Volga (on the land locked Caspian Sea) Vladivostok and Nicolaieffsk on the Pacific and Petropaulovsk in Kamtchatka

On March 14, 1918, the seat of Government was transferred from Petrograd to Moscow, which had a population in 1914 of about 1,500,000, reduced by famine, assassination and misrule to about 700,000 in 1920 PETROGRAD (before the War "St Petersburg") the former Capital, founded by Peter the Great on the banks of the Neva in 1721, had a population in 1914 of 2,000,000 (estimated at 1,000,000 in 1920) Other centres are Saratov (200,000), Kazan (170,000), Astrakhan (150,000), Tula (135,000), Minsk (110,000), Nijni Novgorod (100,000), Voronezk (90,000), Orel (88,000), Vitebsk (86,000), Kursk (80,000), and Yaroslavl (80,000). Archangel had about 45,000 inhabitants in 1914

In various districts there are organized Governments, independent of *Soviet* Russia, and in other parts there is organised opposition to *Soviet* rule The autonomous governments in Russia are —

AZERBAIJAN

Azerbaijan is a Transcaucasian Republic on the south western shore of the Caspian Sea, extending from the Caucasus in the north to Persia in the south and from the Caspian on the east to Armenia and Georgia The area is about 50 000 sq miles with a population estimated at 4 to 5 millions of whom over 75 per cent are Muhammadans

The Capital is BAKU (pop 250,000) on the shore of the Caspian Sea, the centre of the petroleum industry Baku is connected by railway with Batum (Georgia) on the Black Sea via Tiflis, and with Moscow, via Rostov Other towns are Yelisabethpol, Derbent Kuba and Shemakha

The Republic has been formally recognised by the Allied Powers

THE DON

The territory of the Cossacks of the Don declared itself a Republic in Jan 1918 Area about 63 000 sq miles, population (1914) 3 700 000 The Republic covers the greater portion of the valley of the Don, and extends to the mouth of the river at the Sea of Azov The largest town is Rostov on the Don (pop 1914, 120,000), and the seat of government is at the former Provincial capital, NOVOCHERKASS (pop 1914 75 000) *Ataman of the Don* (*Governor*), General Krasnov

ESTHONIA

The most northerly of the Baltic provinces, is bounded on the N by the Gulf of Finland, on the S by Latvia, on the W by the Baltic Sea and on the S by Lake Peipus and *Soviet* Russia (along a line roughly parallel with the eastern shore of the lake) The islands of Dago, Osel and other smaller islands in the Baltic form part of the Republic It has an area of about 20 000 sq miles (within the boundary settled by agreement with *Soviet* Russia), with a population (1920) of about 1,800 000 A large portion of the surface consists of forests, moors and small lakes Agriculture is the chief industry, rye oats, barley, and flax being the chief crops, and dairy farming is carried on There are important manufactures, including distilling, sugar refining, oil pressing, woollen, cotton, tobacco, cork, soap, and petroleum The capital is REVAL (pop 1914 170 000) an important Baltic port, connected by railway with Petrograd, other towns are Narva, Hapsa, Pernau, Valk and Dorpat

The government is administered by the *Esthonian National Council*, and has been recognised by the Allied Powers and by *Soviet* Russia

CAPITAL, Reval.

British Chargé d'Affaires (Reval), J E *r* Leslie

Esthonian Chargé d'Affaires (London), Prof Antonius Piip

GEORGIA

A former Kingdom in Transcaucasia, with a history of more than 2,000 years as a State, was annexed by Russia in 1801 in violation of the Treaty of Alliance of 1783 At the beginning of 1918 it regained its independence The *Republic of Georgia* comprises the former governments of Tiflis and Kutais, the dis-

tricts of Zakathali, Sodchi, Sukhum and Batum; the total area (excluding the Province of Lazistan now Turkish and claimed by Georgia ethnographically) is about 45 000 sq miles with a population (1915) of 3 175,156 The Republic is bounded on the N by the Caucasian Mountains on the S by Armenia, on the E by the Republic of Azerbaijan, and on the W by the Black Sea It includes the important Black Sea ports of Batum (pop 50 000) and Poti (pop 30,732) Other large towns are TIFLIS the capital (pop 1914 356,000) Kutais (pop 85 151) Sukhum (pop 61,974), Tchiaturi the centre of the manganese industry, (pop 25,675) Dusheti and Signagi The Railway system of Georgia extends to 970 miles The trunk line 556 miles long connects the Black Sea ports of Poti and Batum with Baku on the Caspian Sea Batum and Baku are also connected by a petroleum pipe line The Republic is very rich in mineral resources such as manganese, iron, copper silver lead petroleum coal etc It has over 500 mineral springs partly unexploited among them many containing sulphur and radium Its agricultural resources are also very considerable

Georgia is a Democratic Republic The executive power is entrusted to a Cabinet of Ministers and the President of the Cabinet is acting temporarily as Supreme Head of the Republic

President of the Republic N Jordania, *born* 1867 *Elected by the Constituent Assembly* March 12th 1919

Georgian Chargé d Affaires (London) D Ghambashidze 32 Queen's Gate, S W 7

British High Commissioner at Tiflis, Commander Luke, D S O R N

KUBAN

In Nov 1918 anti Bolshevik elements in the basin of the Kuban river N of the Caucasus and E of the Sea of Azof proclaimed a government under M Sazonov at Ekaterinodar The area includes the river basin the N slopes of the Caucasus to Elbruz (on the E), the river mouth and the coast of the Sea of Azov, and extends over about 36 500 sq miles, with a population estimated in 1914 at 3,000 000 Under normal conditions the Kuban soil not only supports the inhabitants, but enables about one third of the produce to be exported The aim of the government is reunion with Russia under a Democratic Federal Government Capital, EKATERINODAR (pop 1914, 110 000) other towns, Novorossiisk (pop 1914, 70,000) Maikop (pop 1914, 55,000), and Yeisk (pop 1914, 53,000)

LATVIA.

A Baltic Republic in the basin of the Dvina river and round the Gulf of Riga practically co extensive with the former Provincial government of Courland, the area being about 10,000 sq miles, with a population (1914) of about 900,000 On Oct 7, 1919, General Biskupski assumed office as Premier and Secretary for Foreign Affairs

The seat of government is RIGA at the mouth of the Dvina river, with an estimated population of 570,000, other centres being Libau (100,000) and Mitau (50,000) on the Baltic coast, and Dwinsk (90,000) near the Lithuanian frontier, in the south east

CAPITAL, Riga

Chief of British Political and Economic Mission, Col S G Tallents, C B, C B E

Chief of Military Mission, Maj A H Keenan, D S O, O B E, M C

Commercial Commissioner (*Riga*), Wm. Peters

LITHUANIA.

The former governments of Kovno and Vilna and portions of Grodno, Moghilev and Vitebsk were united in 1918 as the *Republic of Lithuania* The Republic is bounded on the N by Latvia on the S by the German district of Konigsberg Poland and *Soviet* Russia, on the E by *Soviet* Russia, and on the W by the Baltic Sea the total area included in the Republic being about 40 000 sq miles with an estimated population of 5 000 000 The future of the districts of Memel and Tilsit is to be settled by the League of Nations, as between Lithuania and its S neighbour, Poland The seat of government is VILNA, on the Vilya river, a tributary of the Niemen (pop 1914, 210 000) connected by railway with Riga (Latvia), Petrograd, and Warsaw (Poland), Kovno, on the Niemen, had a population in 1914 of 95 000, other centres being Grodno (60 000), Memel, on the Baltic (35,000) Suvalki (30 000) and Shavli (30,000)

CAPITAL VILNA

President of the Lithuanian Republic, A Smetonia (April 4, 1919)

Lithuanian Charge d Affaires (*London*) A Tyszkiewicz

British Chargé d Affaires (*Vilna*), Lt Col R B Ward

TARTAR BASHKIR

The former Provinces of Samara, Ufa, and Orenburg declared their independence in 1918 as the *Tartar Bashkir Republic* Samara (capital, Samara on the Volga, pop 1914, 120,000) has a total area of 58,320 sq miles and a population (1914) of 3,700,000, it lies to the E of the Volga river and is largely agricultural, but includes iron founding, tanning, brickmaking, and flour milling among its industries Ufa (capital Ufa, at the confluence of the Ufa and Bielaia rivers, pop 1914, 65,000) has an area of 47,109 sq miles and a population (1914) of 3,000,000, it lies to the N E of Samara, and is largely agricultural and pastoral Orenburg (capital, Orenburg on the Ural river, pop 1914 100,000), E and S E of Ufa, is largely mountainous, but contains also fertile low lying tracts in which agriculture is extensively carried on. Orenburg has considerable mineral wealth which is practically undeveloped

TAURIDA

In March 1918 the former government of Taurida declared its independence as the *Taurida Republic*. The area is 23,312 sq miles, with a population (1914) of 2,000,000, and the Republic is bounded on the N by the Dnieper river and the Province of Ekaterinoslav, on the W and S by the Black Sea, and on the E by the Sea of Azov The soil is very productive, especially in its southern peninsular, known as the *Crimea* (the ancient Tauric Chersonese) The capital is SIMFEROPOL (pop 1914, 85,000), other towns being Sevastopol (pop 1914, 62,000), Kertch (pop 1914, 60,000), Theodosia (pop 1914, 44,000), Berdiansk (pop 1914, 41,000), Yalta (pop 1914, 32,000), Eupatoria, Melitopol, and Perekop

TEREK.

In Sept. 1918 the Ciscaucasian Province of Terek proclaimed its independence. The *Terek Republic* has an area of about 28,000 sq. miles, and includes a population of about 1,850,000.

The S neighbour is Georgia, the Kuban Republic lies to the W, and the E boundary is the Caspian Sea The N boundary is indeterminate, but the Republic extends over the basin of the Terek river towards Astrakan.

TURKESTAN

In Jan 1918 the former Russian Provinces of Ferghana Syr Daria, Amu Daria Samarkand and Semiryechensk, with a total area of about 420,000 sq miles and a population of about 7,000,000, declared their independence as the *Republic of Turkestan* The territories of this Republic extend from the Aral Sea in the W to the boundaries of the Chinese Republic in the E and between the River Chu and Lake Balkash on the N, and Khiva, Bokhara and Afghanistan on the S The capital is TASHKEND (pop 1914, 275 000), other large centres being Khohkand (pop 1914, 125 000) Samarkand (pop 1914 100 000), Andijan (pop 1914, 90,000) and Namangan (pop 1914, 80 000)

UKRAINE

On Nov 21, 1917 the greater part of "Little Russia, consisting of the former governments of Chernigov, Kharkov, Kieff, and Poltava (with Ekaterinoslav and Kherson in South Russia, and Podolia and Volkynia in "West Russia) was encouraged by Germany to declare itself independent as the *Republic of the Ukraine* The new Republic was despoiled by Germany in 1917-18, and until August 1919 was overrun by Bolshevik forces who were then driven from Odessa and the Ukraine by a rising of the inhabitants The total area of the Republic is about 174,000 sq miles, with a population of about 30 000,000 The chief town and seat of government is KIEV (pop 1914, 600 000) other large centres being Odessa, the great port on the Black Sea (with a population in 1914 of 650 000) Kharkov (pop 1914, 260 000), Ekaterinoslav (pop 1914, 180 000), and Zhitomir (pop 1914 80 000) The Ukraine is the great wheat growing district of Russia, and contains large deposits of iron ore and coal Agriculture is the principal industry, and there are large iron and steel works Before the War of 1914-8 the exports from the Ukraine (wheat sugar, hides bristles and wool) were of the annual value of about £75 000,000 and the imports (manufactured goods and machinery) about £50,000,000 In March 1919 the Allies recognised the government of the Ukraine In the autumn of 1919 the Republic broke off relations with the forces of Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin and hostilities ensued, with varying fortunes, between the Ukrainian armies under General Wrangel and the "United Russian armies of General Denikin A "peace' was concluded in Nov 1919, and in 1920 the struggle was continued with the armies of *Soviet* Russia, the trend of the struggle appearing to be entirely in favour of the "Red" Armies

President of the Ukrainian Republic, Simon Petlura.

YAKUTSK

In May 1918 the vast East Siberian Province of Yakutsk broke away from the Republic of Siberia and established a *Republic of Yakutsk* This sparsely populated area of 1,530,253 sq miles contained in 1914 a population of less than 350,000, the chief industry being hunting and trapping in the forest regions and agriculture in the S There is considerable mineral wealth The capital is YAKUTSK on the Lena river, the centre of the Siberian fur trade (pop 1914, 10,000)

SALVADOR, Republic of.

President (1919 1923), Senor Jorge Melendez, *assumed office* March 1, 1919)
Vice President, Dr Alfonso Quinonez Molina
Interior and Public Works Dr Miguel Molina
Foreign Affairs, Dr Juan J Paredes
Finance, José E Suay
War and Marine, Dr Pio Romero Bosque

Chargé d Affaires and Consul General in London, Dr Arturo R Avila, 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E C 2

The Republic of Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles and contains an estimated area of 7,225 square miles with a population estimated at 1,271,336 It is divided into 14 departments

Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Guatemala until 1821 In 1840 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of 1864 (revised in 1886), the President and Vice President being elected for four years by direct vote of the people, the President being ineligible for a successive term in either office

There are distinct areas in the low alluvial plains of the coast and the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of about 2,300 feet, broken in many places by volcanic cones of which the highest are Santo Ana (8 300 feet) and San Miguel (7 120 feet) The lowlands are generally hot and unhealthy There is a wet season (winter) from May to October, and a dry season (summer) from November to April Earthquakes are frequent, and on June 8 1917, a series of seven shocks nearly destroyed the capital, and ruined the towns of Santa Tecla, Armenia, and Ap pa The volcano on Mount Salvador was actually in eruption in Oct 1917, and a severe earthquake was experienced on April 28, 1919 doing great damage to the capital

The principal river is the Rio Lempa which rises in Guatemala and flows into the Pacific, with tributaries in the Santa Ana Asalguate Sumpul and Lotola, the Lempa being navigable for most of its course by small steamers In the eastern districts the Rio San Miguel rises near the Honduras boundary and flows into the Bay of Fonseca The western boundary crosses the Laguna de Guija, the greater part of which lies within the borders of Salvador, and in the centre of the Republic is the large volcanic lake Ilopango, with a smaller lake, Coatepeque, further west

The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee, sugar is also grown and indigo, rice, &c, are important crops The principal exports are coffee, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silver, balsam (known as balsam of Peru), rice, hides, cedar, and fustic The chief imports are cotton goods (from the U S A and U K), and leather, hardware, chemicals and motor cars

A British railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and Santa Ana, the coffee centre, and another line is in course of construction from the port of La Union to the capital This has been completed to San Vicente (112 miles), whence a motor service to San

Salvador has been organised The principal ports are Acajutla La Libertad and La Union

There are 120 post-offices and 215 telegraph offices with 3 000 miles of wire

The language of the country is Spanish

	1917–18	1918–19
Revenue	£1 040 428	£1,106 115
Expenditure	1,056 100	1 499,264
Internal debt	{ 1 085 400 }	
Treasury Bonds		
External debt	1 300 000	
Imports	1 374 000	1,228 539
Exports	2 230 000	2 479 960
	1918	1919
Imports from U K	£292 225	£ ,
Exports to U K	12 432	,

CAPITAL San Salvador Pop *circ* 65 500.

FLAG Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister (Guatemala), H W Gaisford (*Charge d Affaires San Salvador*)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

San Salvador—Consul, Arthur Hastings Medhurst

Vice Consul, W Gibson

Salvador is 5 700 miles from London transit 21 days *vid* Puento Barrios (Guatemala)

SAN DOMINGO *See* Dominican Republic

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 of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October) being thereafter ineligible for office for three years The area is 33 square miles the population 12 036 There is an army of about 1 000 The city of San Marino (pop 2 000) occupies the slope of Mount Titan and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A D a fine church and Government palace and a theatre Agriculture and viticulture flourish

British Consul General for San Marino, M Carmichael (Leghorn)

Consul General for San Marino in Great Britain, Commendatore Arthur Serena, J P, F R G S, 34 Leadenhall Street, E C 3

SERBIA *See* Yugo Slavia

SIAM.

King, Rama VI G C B G C S I, G C V O, *born* January 1, 1880, *succeeded* October 23, 1910

Foreign Minister H R H Prince Dewawongse

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, in London Phya Buri Navarasth, 23 Ashburn Place S W 7

Consul General Sir John Anderson, 5 Whittington Avenue, E C 3

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muang Thai (area about 195,000 square miles, population, 1914, 8,150 000), is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China and its integrity is guaranteed by the British and French Governments by the Anglo French Agreement of April, 1904 The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Siam contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and over 1,600 Europeans The principal religion is Buddhism Education is now under the Minister of Public Instruction There are 394 public schools and 4,137 schools of all kinds, attended by 122,800 children. A University is in process of organisation. Bangkok is the only much frequented port Over two thirds of Siamese sea borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong German shipping, which had held the lead in tonnage for many years past, has ceased to visit Bangkok since August, 1914, and, as a consequence, there has been a large increase in Norwegian and British shipping The chief products of Siam are rice teak, and tin (from Lower Siam). The area under rice is being much enlarged by irrigation There is a large number of rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok The teak industry in the great forests of N Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1918–19 rice constituted 81 per cent and teak 3½ per cent of the exports from the port of Bangkok, while hides and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metals and metal wares, machinery, &c The general tariff rate is 3 per cent *ad valorem* Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c Except tin, wolfram rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral products as yet The King is an absolute monarch, and appoints his successor There is an Executive Council of Ministers and a general adviser in Foreign affairs (usually of American nationality), and, since 1895 a Legislative Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, eight royal princes, and over twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. A number of English, French, Italians, Danes, and Americans are employed in the various State departments Siam has an army of nearly 30 000 men, and a few small gunboats compulsory military service has been introduced About 1,200 miles of railroads (mostly State owned) are now open for traffic Railways from Bangkok run to Korat (165 miles N E) Nakawn Lampang (400 miles N of Bangkok), Petriu (40 miles E), while the northern line is being extended to Chiengmai, and the southern line to Trang, on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, was open to traffic in October, 1916 In July, 1918, the southern line was completed to the Kedah border where junction with the Federated Malay States Railway system was effected There is through railway connexion between Bangkok and Penang and Singapore Good roads are few There are 3,000 miles of telegraph lines.

The currency is the silver tical, worth about 1*s* 6½*d* The Mint was closed to the free coinage of silver in Nov, 1908 In N W Siam the Indian rupee is more or less current The Government issues notes

	1916–17	1917–18
Total Revenue	£6 337,780	£6,633,390
Ordinary Expenditure	5,458,417	5,703,791
	1918.	1919.
Public debt	6,702,220	6,633,960
	1917–18.	1918–19
Total imports	£7,467,522	£7,930,147
Total exports	9,522,696	12,463,956
		1918.
Imports from U K		£1,623,860
Exports to U K		36,074

CAPITAL, Bangkok Population (1919), 541,000.

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Richard Sturgis Seymour, M V O (1920) . £3,000

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Bangkok—Consul Gen, T H Lyle, C M G £1,200
Vice Consul, R S le May 600
Chaplain (Honorary), Rev H J Hillyard, B.A , LL D
Chiengmai—Consul, W A R Wood, C I F 900
Nakaun Lampang—Vice Consul, H Fitzmaurice, M B E 550
Senggora—Consul, F G Gorton 800
Puket—Vice Consul, John F Johns 550

SPAIN.

King, Alfonso XIII , son of Alfonso XII and of Queen Maria Christina, *born* (*and acceded to the throne*) May 17, 1886 *married* May 31 1906 H R H Princess Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena Maria Christina of Battenberg (*born* Oct 24 1887)

Heir Apparent, H R H the Prince of the Asturias, Don Alfonso, *born* May 10, 1907

CABINET, Aug 31, 1920

Premier and Minister of Marine Señor Don Eduardo Dato y Iradier
Foreign Affairs, Marques de Lema
Interior, Conde de Bugallal
Finance, Señor Don Lorenzo Dominguez Pascual
War, Viscondi de Eza
Public Works, Señor Luis Espada
Public Instruction, Marques de Portago
Justice, Señor Mario Ordoñez
Labour, Senor Don Carlos Canal.

Ambassador in London, Excmo Senor Don Merry del Val, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S W 1
Counsellor, Señor Don Manuel G Barzanallana
1st Secretary, Señor Don Alberto de Aguilar
2nd Secretary, Señor Don Fernando Valdes
3rd Secretary, Senor Don Luis de Olivares
Attaches, Senores P I de Zulueta, E M Pena, Marques de Murrieta
Military Attaché Lt-Col Don Luis Rich
Consul General, Excmo Senor Don Jose Congosto, 40 Trinity Square, E C 3
Vice Cons, Senor Don Fernando Robbe

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 and it comprises a total area of 196 700 English square miles, and an estimated population in Jan 1914 of 20 356 000 —102 5 to the square mile The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland 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 Guadalquiver, the Ebro, and the Minho The Constitution upon which the present Government is formed is dated 30 June, 1876 The principal towns are Madrid (pop , 655 796), Barcelona (621,921), Valencia (244 594), Seville (164,244) Malaga (140,057), Murcia (134,656), Saragossa (126,585), Carthagena (102 542), Bilbao (100 204), and San Sebastian (58,052), and there are 15 other towns with over 50,000 inhabitants Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead, its mineral resources are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction 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 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 raisins oranges cork, esparto grass wool, salt, quicksilver grapes, &c Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany had, before the war become a serious competitor, while the United States and Belgium share an increasing proportion of Spanish trade Home manufacture is protected by high customs duties

In 1920 there were 9,430 miles of railway open, and 69 400 miles of telegraph line The sea going mercantile marine on Jan 1, 1919 consisted of 474 steamers and 448 sailing vessels over 50 tons of a total tonnage of 766 298 tons In 1919, 14 811 vessels of 9 520,196 tons entered and 15 358 vessels of 10 017 056 tons cleared at Spanish ports

Defence —The authorised peace establishment, including forces in North Africa, was in 1920, 20 000 officers and 212,000 men War strength Field Army first line 300 000 Second line, 450 000

The Navy is being rebuilt and reorganised, and consists of 3 (15 700 ton) battleships and 3 modern cruisers with 1 old battleship and 4 old cruisers there are also 20 torpedo boat destroyers 24 torpedo boats 4 submarines and 10 gunboats

Education Primary is nominally compulsory and mainly free and is State aided the public schools being maintained by local taxation Many private schools are under clerical control, and supervision is lacking *Secondary* High Schools are in each province but the curriculum is defective *Universities* at Barcelona Granada, Madrid Salamanca Santiago Saragossa, Seville Valencia and Valladolid

	1920 21 *Pesetas* *
Revenue (Budget)	1 842 720 572
Expenditure (Budget)	2 403,730 313
National Debt (1920)	17 398 000 000

	1918	1919
Total imports	£24 394 080	£43 505 658
Total exports	37 920 000	52 926 810

Exports to U K 1918	£30 649 519	
Copper Manuf	£809 433	Pyrites iron and copper	£2 230 516
Cork and Manu	465 177	Quicksilver	198 040
Grapes Raw	1 526 374	Esparto &	96 093
Nuts inc Almonds	642 235	Olive Oil	403 294
Oranges	5 451 647	Onions	2 005 938
Raisins	169 494	Potatoes	5 146
Other Fruit	321 465	Silver Ore	44 486
Iron Ore	9 016 314	Wine	613 857
Lead and Manufactures	1 706 572		

* *Pesetas* 25 = £1

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1918, £3,860 856 —

Carriages & parts	£4 639	Machinery	£362 985
Chemicals	318 868	Metals, all sorts	294 624
Coal and Coke	814 469	Wool &c	205 488
Cottons	739 289	Yarn Jute & Linen	19 148
Fish all sorts	51 727	Arms and Ammun	10 082

CAPITAL, Madrid Population (1920), 655,796

FLAG Three horizontal bands (red, yellow and red, the yellow band larger than the others and charged with the Royal Arms of Spain)

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid)

British Ambassador His Excellency Rt Hon Sir Esmé Howard, K C B K C M G, G V O (1919) £6,000
Counsellor of Embassy, Chas Wingfield
Military Attaché Col A W F Baird, C B, C M G, D S O 800
Air Attaché Lt Col W S Sanday D S O
1st Sec, Hon Melvyn Herbert
2nd Secretary, Hon John Cecil
3rd Secretary, J V T W T Perowne
Financial Secretary, G W M Harpley
Press Attaché, F B Deakin
Commercial Sec (22, Montalban Madrid) Capt U de B Charles £1,000 to 1 200
do, S G Irving £500 to 700
Temporary Secretaries, M H Bell N S Cornelius, C S Fox
Chaplain, Rev E A Ommanney M A 200
Consul (Alcala Galiano, 5, Madrid) F Oliver 1 275
Pro Consul H L Sunderland

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Barcelona—Consul Gen A L S Rowley £1 800
" *Vice Consul* W C R Rose
Alicante—Vice Cons José Iato
Burriana—Vice Consul A G Stubbs
Denia—Vice Consul J Morand
Gandia &c Vice Consul, R Pomeres
Iviza—Vice Cons J S Lopez
Palma—Vice Cons, J Webb
Palamos—Vice Cons P Matas
Port Mahon—Vice Cons B Escudero M V O
San Feliu de Guixols—Vice Cons J Sabels
Tarragona—Vice Consul, L Navarro
Torrevieja—Vice Consul, A Balleste
Valencia—Consul E Harker, O B E
Bilbao—Consul, A M Madden, C M G 1 300
Vice Consul, Leonard H Leach
" James Innes
Castro Urdiales—Vice Cons, A Ybanez
Irun—Cons Agent, Ecequiel Roca
San Sebastian—Consul, A Budd, M V O
Vice Consul, A E Dawson, O B E (*temp*)
Santander—Vice Consul, G Raine
Corunna—Consul, T Guyatt 1 275
Almeria and Adra—Vice Cons, Magnus Harrison
Carril and Villagarcia—Vice Consul, Reginald Walker
Corcubion—Vice Consul, J S Ulloa
Ferrol Vice Consul, William Martin
Gijon Vice Consul, Arthur Lovelace
Rivadesella Vice-Con, W D MacKenzie
Vigo Consul Thomas Guyatt
Vice Consul, G A Higginson
Malaga—Consul, E R Thornton (*acting*) 1 300
Vice Consul, Edward R. Thornton
Aguilas—Vice Consul, Thomas H Naftel
Carthagena—Vice-Consul, Peter Miller
" ,
Garrucha—V Cons, A W Harrison
Granada—V Cons, W A S Davenhill
Linares—Vice Consul, Hugh C Holberton
Marbella—Vice Consul, Miguel Calzado
Mazarron—Cons Agent E G Pearse
Porman—Cons Agent, Juan Rubio de la Torre
Teneriffe—Consul Thomas J Morris £1 1
Vice Consul R C Griffiths
La Palma—Vice Consul, R F Millar
Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz Consul Peter Swanston
Vice Consul Ernest Wootton
Orotava Vice Consul Thomas M Reid
Seville—Consul Frank G Ruk 1,2
" *Vice Consul* A Henderson
" " A B Jawford C B Bruce (*acting*)
Algeciras—Vice Consul J Morrison
Cadiz—Vice Consul A E Browne
Vice Cons W S Hunnisett (*temp*)
Huelva—Vice Consul Capt J Morrison
Jerez—Vice Consul, Capt G D Williams, M C
La Linea—Vice Cons Maj O H Pedley
Port St Mary—V Cons, Rbt J Pitman
San Lucar—Vice Consul J Diaz
Vigo Consul see Corunna
Madrid 1 150 miles transit, 45 to 50 hours

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago of 15 islands in the Mediterranean the largest being Majorca Minorca Iviza and Formentaira the total area is 1 935 square miles with a population (1910) of 325 703 The archipelago forms a province of Spain the capital being Palma in Majorca

CEUTA which forms part of the Province of Cadiz is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast opposite Gibraltar The total area is 5 miles with a population of about 13 000

The CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic off the African coast consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets The total area is 2 807 square miles with a population of 419 809 The Canary Islands form a Province of Spain the capital being Santa Cruz in the island of Teneriffe

SPANISH COLONIES

The Spanish Colonies (exclusive of Ceuta and the Canary Islands which form an integral part of the kingdom) consist of certain settlements and islands of Western Africa, with a total area of close on 82 400 square miles and a population exceeding 275,000

Fernando Po

FERNANDO PO (*Fenando Poo*) lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12′ N lat and 8° 48′ E long, about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (1 500 inhabitants). Dependencies of the island of Fernando Po are —

Annobon Island (*Anno Bom*), in the Gulf of

Guinea, in 1° 24′ S lat and 50° 35′ E long The roadstead at the capital (San Antonio de Baia) is much frequented by passing vessels which also obtain water and vegetables from the islanders

Corisco Islands consisting of Corisco Bana Elobey Grando and Elobey Chico lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce

Fernando Po—British Vice Consul A C Reeve (*acting*)

Rio de Oro and Rio Muni.

RIO DE ORO is a possession on the north west coast of Africa between Cape Bogador and Cape Blanco or approximately between 21° 20′ 26° N lat, and extending eastwards to about 13° W long The territory is part of the waterless Sahara with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs There are valuable fisheries off the coast, and cattle sheep and camels are bred where vegetation permits

Rio Muni (or *Spanish Guinea*) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between Cameroon and French Congo (1° N—2° 10 N lat) extending about 125 miles inland The inhabitants are Bantu tribes and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni Benito and Campa rivers, and at Bata on the coast Cocoa, coffee and bananas are cultivated and rubber palm oil, palm kernels, and other forest produce are exported

Spanish Morocco.

On the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish *presidios* formerly used as convict settlements

Melilla is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus The population is 37 565 and the settlement exports goatskins, eggs and beeswax, and imports cotton goods and provisions

Alhucemas is a settlement on the bay of that name and includes six islands

Peñon de la Gomera (or *Peñon de Vel z*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay

The Chaffarinas (or Zaffarines) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua population about 1 000

Ifni on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, about 100 miles south of Agadir affords access to the interior of south west Morocco but has no great trade at present

	£
Imports to Spanish Colonies from U K (1918)	326 662
Exports from Spanish Colonies to U K (1918)	643 389

SPITSBERGEN.*

The Spitsbergen ('Pointed Mountain') Archipelago lies between 76° 26 80 50 N lat and between 10 26′ 32° 40 E long with an estimated area of 25 000 square miles The archipelago consists of a main island known as West Spitsbergen (12 000 sq miles) North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait the Wiche Islands, separated from the main land by Olga Strait Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the main land by Stort Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water), Prince Charles Foreland, to the W Hope Island, to the S E, Bear Island (70 square miles) 127 miles to the S, with many smaller islands in the neighbourhood of the main group

The Spitsbergen whale fishery was opened up by Henry Hudson, the navigator and explorer, in the early years of the 17th century and in 1773 a Polar expedition under John Phipps (with Nelson as ships coxwain of H M S *Carcass*) penetrated to the north of the archipelago In 1817 an expedition under Buchan and Franklin wintered in the ice off Spitsbergen but the archipelago was little more than a geographical term until it came into prominence through recent exploration Although stated to have been annexed in the 17th century by the Dutch, and in the 18th by the British no steps were taken in either case to make the annexations effective and Spitsbergen was regarded internationally as *terra nullius* until 1919, when its status was under consideration by an Inter Allied Commission and it is expected that the archipelago will be assigned to the sovereignty of Norway It is also anticipated that the 'squatter' claims of various nationalities will be recognised as at present existing

The archipelago is generally mountainous and there are traces of extinct volcanic action The highest points are Mount Newton (5 676 feet) Mount Poincare (5 446 feet) in the N E and Hornunstind (4,690 feet) in the S of the main island The coast is deeply indented by fjords of which the largest are King's Bay Cross Bay Ice Fjord Bell Sound Lowe Sound and Horn Sound in the W and Red Bay Liefde Bay and Widje Bay in the N of these, Ice Fjord from the W and Widje Bay from the N the heads of which are only about 10 miles apart give access to the centre of West Spitsbergen and are of the greatest importance for the development of its resources

Spitsbergen lies within 600 miles of the North Pole but the Arctic climate is considerably influenced by a prevailing S W wind there is however, no possibility of cultivation The principal minerals are coal gypsum, oil and building stones Carboniferous coal occurs principally in the centre of W Spitsbergen the area being estimated at 240 sq miles, with a capacity computed at 6 000,000,000 tons while Bear Island contains a greater area which is stated to be of inferior quality to that of the main land Steam coal to the computed capacity of 2 000 000,000 tons, and stated to be of the first quality occurs near Ice Fjord Green Harbour and Lowe Sound In 1917 the coal export was 40 000 tons, and in 1918 60 000 tons (mainly to Scandinavia), the 1919 output is estimated at 100,000 tons Two or more British companies are concerned in the mining industry Gypsum (from which plaster of Paris is made) is stated to be abundant and small quantities of copper have been found Marble breccia and other building stones are abundant There are also supplies of oil shale and indications of free oil The archipelago is visited by whalers (but the industry is declining) and by hunters for seal and wild fowl

Certain districts in the main island (West Spitsbergen) have been named as follows — King James Land and New Friesland (W and E of Widje Fjord) in the N, Sabine Land in the centre and Torell Land in the S There are settlements at Longyear "City" (on Ice Fjord), Davis "City" (on Lowe Sound), Green Harbour (at the S entrance of Ice Fjord) with a

* The spelling of the name with a 'z' is a corruption of the true name

high power Telefunken wireless station (erected by the Norwegian Government) connecting with Europe; and Coal Haven (in King's Bay).

South Cape is 370 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsö, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsö to Green Harbour (the postal station) 2½ to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

SWEDEN, Kingdom of.

King of Sweden of the Goths and the Wends, Gustaf V., *born* June 16, 1858; *succ.* December 8, 1907; *mar.*, Sept. 20, 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, *born* August 7, 1862 (and has issue 3 sons).

Heir Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince, *born* Nov. 11, 1882; *married* June 15, 1905, H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (*died* May 1, 1920).

CABINET (October 27, 1920).

Prime Minister, Baron G. L. de Geer.
Foreign Affairs, Count A. H. Wrangel.
Justice, M. Birgen Ekeberg.
Finance, M. Henric S. Tamm.
Commerce, M. Costa Malm.
Communications, M. Walter Murray.
Defence, General C. G. V. Hammarskjöld.
Social, M. Henning Elmquist.
Public Worship & Instruction, M. B. J. Bergqvist.
Agriculture, M. Nils Hansson.
Ministers without Portfolio, MM. Knut Dahlberg and Marten Ericsson.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Baron E. K. Palmstierna.
Legation, 73 Portland Place, W. 1.
Counsellor of Legation, Baron Alstromer.
and Secretary, W. Winther.
Attachés, Count S. Wachtmeister; G. Oldenburg.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. E. Mossberg.
Naval Attaché, Comm. D. H. Tiselius.
Chancellor, J. Stille.
Consul-General, E. G. Sahlin, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Vice-Consul, G. Lundberg (*acting*).
Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, Marylebone Road, W. 1.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and comprises the capital and 24 governments, "Lan," with an area of 173,086 square miles, and a population, Dec. 31, 1919, of 5,847,037, nearly all Protestant. This area includes the great lakes of Hjalmaren, Malaren, Vanern, and Vattern. Nearly 49 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 298,000 being owners and 50,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country for the most part is flat with pleasant undulations, rising in the north-west to the Kolen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway; and may be divided into three separate districts—the northern, forest; central, mining; the southern, agricultural. 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. The forests are very extensive, covering one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir: these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and 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 and Kiruna to Lulea on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scania. The chief imports are coffee, wine, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, skins, manure, iron, fish, oils, wheat, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, butter, iron, steel, wood pulp, paper, matches, stone, iron and zinc ores, &c.

Commercial travellers in Sweden are compelled to take out a licence, costing 100 crowns a month, or they incur the risk of being fined.

Railroads 9,455 miles in length (of which 3,333 are the property of the State) were open on Jan. 1, 1919; and 45,187 miles of telegraph wires (inclusive of 22,430 railroad telegraph wires), 152 stations, and 1,875 railroad and 1,282 other telegraph stations (1918). There were at the same date 273,492 miles of telephone wires.

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 90,000 trained men. The first line can be raised to war strength of about 110,000; second line, 85,000. The *Navy* consists of 81 fighting vessels (485 guns), 19 being ironclads, with submarines, submersibles, and some training ships, &c.

Education.—(i.) *Primary:* Compulsory and free. Illiteracy rare. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary:* Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics and navigation. (iv.) *Universities:* Lund, Upsala, and a few private faculties.

	1918.	1919.
Revenue (Budget)	*Kr.1,641,579,000	Kr.964,522,000
Expenditure (Bgt.)	1,641,579,000	946,522,000
Debt (Jan. 1920)		1,536,000,000

	1917.	1918.
Imports	*Kr.758,610,000	Kr.1,233,310,000
Exports	1,349,551,000	1,350,433,000

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1918, £2,619,217.

Coal, &c	£2,052,680	Iron manufactures	£57,464
Cottons	155,843	Woollens	73,041
Machinery	24,717		

Exports to United Kingdom, 1918 ... £22,524,531

Matches	£62,992	Timber, hewn	£871,412
Iron Ore	815,321	,, sawn	10,810,391
Steel manufactures	3,020,736	Wood Manuf.	142,362
Paper	1,254,210	Machinery	241,083
Paper materials for	4,318,870		

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop. (1920), 415,201.
FLAG: Blue, with yellow cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, C. A. de R. Barclay, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (1919) £4,500
1st Sec., Hon. P. W. Maule Ramsey
3rd Sec., J. C. S. Bennett .....
Naval Attaché, Capt. B. Freeman Mitford .....
Military Attaché, Col. W. Robertson, D.S.O. .....
Commercial Secretary, Herbert Kershaw.

* At par, the Crown=1s. 1¼d. (18·159 *Kronor*=£1); the present exchange (Nov. 24, 1920) is 28·68=£1.

Temp. Secretary, Grenville Grove.....
Archivist—G. A. Urquhart.....£200 to 300
Chaplain (hon.), Rev. H. M. Williams

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Stockholm—Consul, S. E. Kay, M.B.E. 1,275
Vice-Consuls, F. V. Zetterlund; E. R. Sindall (*temp.*) .....
Borgholm—Cons. Agent, G. E. Erikson
Calmar—Vice-Consul, J. Jeansson .....
Gavle—Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick .....
Gotland—Vice-Consuls, Jens Berner and G. T. Gillespie .....
Hudiksvall—Vice-Con., C. J. Henric Amnéus .....
Luleå—Vice-Consul, K. H. Falkland '...
Norrkoping—Vice-Cons., R. Gohle .....
Ornskoldsvik—V.-Con., Henric Ohrngren
Soderhamn—V.-Con., Christoffer Myhre
Sundsvall—V.-Con., H. A. Carrick .....
Vastervik—Vice-Con., J. Emil Haggblad
Gothenburg—Cons.-Gen., J. B. Browne ... 1,800
,, *Vice.-Cons.* (*actg.*), Rev. C. H. R. Baldwin
Halmstad—Vice-Consul, T. Schéle .....
Helsingborg—Vice-Con., Carl Westrup
Karlskrona—Vice-Con., Gustaf W. Albrecht .....
Landskrona—V.-Con., Einar Petersson
Malmo—Consul, Harry Castleton..... 600
,, *V.-Con.*, F. J. Carter .....
,, ,, (*tempy.*), R. Le May.
Uddevalla—Vice-Con., Charles Thorburn
Warberg—Vice-Consul, R. C. T. Jobson
Ystad and Ahus—V.-Cons., Emil A. Borg

Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND (Swiss Confederation).

**President* (1920), M. Giuseppe Motta.
Vice-President (1920), M. Edmund Schulthess.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. G. Motta.
National Economy, &c., M. Schulthess.
War, M. Carl Scheurer.
Interior, M. Chuard.
Justice, M. Haberlin.
Finance, Dr. J. Musy.
Posts and Railways, M. Haab.
Pres. of National Council, (1920) M. E. Blumer.
Pres. of Council of States, (1920) M. A. Pettavel.
Federal Chancellor, M. A. Steiger.
Federal Tribunal, Lausanne (24 members and 9 substitutes), *President*, M. E. Picot.
Director, International Posts, M. C. Décoppet.
Direc., International Telegraphs, M. Emil Frey.
International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts, M. R. Comtesse.
Direc., Internat. Railway Offices, L. Forrer.
Director-General of Federal Railways, M. H. Dinkelmann.

Minister in London, Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, 32 Queen Anne Street, W. 1.
1st Secretary of Legation, M. J. L. Isler.
Do. & Commercial Adviser, M. Henri Martin.
2nd Secretary, M. Franz Joseph Borsinger.
Attaché, M. Leopold Boissier.
Hon. Attachés, MM. E. Stutz; M. Oederlin; W. Preiswerk.
Chancery Secretary, M. Walter Sterchi.
Counsellor, M. Charles Corragioni d'Orelli.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50′—47° 48′ 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 15,950 square miles, with a population of 3,877,210 in 1923, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 40 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 Zurich, pop. (1915) 203,265, Bale 137,155, Geneva 138,688, Berne 98,000 (1916), and Lausanne 66,125. 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 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 Neufchâtel, 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 1914 there were 3,530 miles of railway in working order, 17,333 miles of telegraph line, 317,403 miles of telephone line, and 2,099 post-offices.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 189 members, and a Council of States of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for three years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of 20,000 francs; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council 18,000 francs each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for three years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council.

Defence: Militia. Active Army, 12 yrs.; initial trg., 65–90 days. Subsequently 11 days per ann.; *then* Landwehr, 8 yrs.; 1 trg., 11 dys. for dismtd. branches only; *then* [Landsturm to age 48]. *War Strength*, 140,600; Landwehr, 65,000; Landsturm, 57,000.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons. (i.) *Primary:* Free and nominally compulsory, but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons. School age varies. (ii.) *Secondary:* Age 12–15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities:* Bâle, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel.

* The President is elected in December, and remains in office from 1 Jan.—31 Dec.; he is *generally* succeeded by the Vice-President.

	1918	1919.
Public revenue	*£8,868 200	*£9 112 000
Public expenditure	11 353 990	12,832,000
National debt (Jan 1, 1919)		57 400 000
	1915	1916
Total imports	£67 291 208	£95 140 184
Total exports	66 802 250	97 793 000
	1918	1919
Imports from U K	£6 224 214	£
Exports to U K	13 073 176	

CAPITAL Berne Population (1915) 95 776
FLAG Red with white cross

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Hon Rhedi Russell C B C V O (1919) £3 000
2nd Secretary J M Snow
3rd Secretary N B Ronald
Honorary Attaches Robert Clarke
Military Attaché, Lt Col T C F Oppenheim C M G (4 stars), Maj F O Langley, Capt H Tump
Commercial Sec J K Cahill £1 000 to £1 200

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Berne—Consul Gaston de Muralt
Vice Consul A Kupfer
Neuchatel—Vice Consul Edouard Chatelanat
Geneva Consul Hugh S Fraser London
Vice Consul R Cazenove (*acting*)
Vice Consul S G Gorman
Lausanne Consul Alfred Galland O B E
Vice Consul M Galland
Montreux Vice Cons Marcel Curchod
Zurich—Consul Cecil (*for the German and Italian speaking Cantons*) F G P Maxse C M G 1 800
Vice Consul H M Gunn 400
Pro Consul F Smith
Basle Consul Norman Carl Haag
Grisons Consul W G Plunkett
Lucerne Consul Edgar Harley
Lugano Consul W Cecil Stronge
Vice Consul A J Pastorelli
St Gall Consul W J Holmes (*temp*)
Vice Consul, C H W J Brown (*temp*)

Berne transit 22 hours

SYRIA CILICIA AND LEBANON

French High Commissioner General Gourand

Under an agreement of May 1916 between Great Britain and France (known as the *Sykes-Picot Agreement*) *Syria* from Tyre to Aleppo *Cilicia* (in S E Asia Minor) and *Southern Armenia* (from Sivas to Diarbekir) were to be within the French Sphere of Influence The Syrian Districts of *Damascus, Aleppo Urfah Deir* and *Mosul* were to be Independent Arab districts subject to French influence Under the same agreement *Palestine* was to be constituted an International Territory from the Jordan to the Mediterranean and *Haifa* and *Mesopotamia* (from Tekrit on the Tigris to the Persian Gulf) were to be within the British Sphere of Influence

The victorious forces of Gen Sir E H Allenby, in conjunction with Arab levies under the leadership of the Emir Feisal (son of the King of the Hejaz Arabia) freed the whole of Syria from Turkish rule in 1918, and in accordance with the terms of the Sykes-Picot Agreement French garrisons (under the command of Gen Gourand) were placed in certain cities of Syria and Lebanon, but Damascus and Aleppo had previously been occupied by Arab adherents of the Emir Feisal and on March 8, 1920, the 'Syrian Congress at Damascus declared Syria independent, and the Emir Feisal was crowned King of Syria The area claimed by the 'Syrian Congress included the Lebanon Palestine and Northern Mesopotamia The action of the Syrian Congress was repudiated by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers

Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (1920) Turkey renounced the sovereignty of Syria Cilicia and Lebanon and their administration was entrusted to France by the Council of the Allied Powers the Sykes Picot agreement being modified as and where necessary to correspond with the changed circumstances.

Syria is a geographical term for part of the former Turkish territories in Asia Minor, and extends from the Arabian Desert in the south to Khurdistan and Cilicia in the north, and from the Jordan, the Grand Lebanon and Cilicia in the west to Mesopotamia in the east with an estimated area of 107,000 square miles and a population of about 3 500,000 of whom the greater number are Orthodox Muhammadans with a proportion of Shiite Muhammadans and Druses Responsible Government has been accorded to Syria and the executive power has been entrusted by the High Commissioner to a Cabinet (formed July 1920) with Alla ud din Bey Druby as Premier, the Cabinet being responsible to Congress The products of Syria are wheat tobacco fruit and wine but there is little cultivation without irrigation the inland districts being cut off from the moisture laden winds by a mountain barrier running parallel with the coast while between Syria and Mesopotamia is the Syrian Desert The principal Syrian towns are Damascus (est pop 300 000) Aleppo (250 000) Homs (70 000) and Hamah (60 000) The Pilgrims Railway (through Arabia) and the Haifa line (through Palestine) reach Damascus from S and the Beirut line from W the last named extending northwards (with a westward connexion to the coast at Tripoli) to Aleppo where there is a junction with the Baghdad railway Damascus contains the Mosque of the Ommayedes (where is the tomb of Saladin), and in the south western quarter is The Gate of God through which the pilgrimage to Mecca passes annually while the "street called Straight (Acts IX 11) runs E to W through the city Damascus is an important commercial centre and among its industries are metal work and mother of pearl inlay At Baalbek (Heliopolis), on the eastern slopes of the Anti Lebanon range (35 miles N N W of Damascus), are ruins of 1st to 3rd century Roman temples (the Circular Temple, the Great Temple and the Temple of Bacchus), and in the vicinity of the ruins is the largest cut stone in the world (60 × 17 × 14 feet) weighing 1 500 tons

The Capital of Syria is Damascus
British Consul General, Damascus,

Cilicia extends round the Gulf of Alexandretta, from Lebanon in the south to the Anti Taurus in the north and from the Seihun Irmak river in the west to Urfa in the east, the total area

* Estimated

(which includes part only of the ancient Roman province of Cilicia or of the Turkish villayet of Adana) being about 12,000 square miles with a population estimated 300,000 The country is generally fertile and produces wheat cotton, wool, sesame, etc , and is capable of considerable agricultural development The principal towns are Adana (45 000), the former capital of the Turkish vilayet of that name Marash (50 000), and Alexandretta or Iskanderun (10,000), the chief port and an important strategical centre with command of the Beilan Pass

British Consul General Alexandretta,

The Great Lebanon (the former Turkish vilayets of Lebanon and Beirut), declared a State by the High Commissioner under the title of *The Great Lebanon*, in 1920, extends along the Mediterranean littoral from Palestine and Haifa to Cilicia, and eastward to the Anti Lebanon Ridge and to Syria The estimated area of the Great Lebanon is about 7,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 600 000 The products of the soil are wheat and other grain, and cotton the live stock are numerous and one of the principal sources of wealth The Capital is Beirut (pop 200 000) other towns being Tripoli (30 000) and Antioch (25 000) The seaports are Tyre, Sidon Beirut Tripoli (or Tarabulus) and Latakia The national flag is the French tricolour with a Cedar of Lebanon on the white band

British Consul General, Beirut, R A Fontana

TURKEY.

(The Ottoman Empire)

Sultan, Muhammad VI (Wahid Ed din), *b* Jan 12 1861, *succeeded his brother* July 3 1918

Heir Presumptive, Abdul Medjid Effendi, *born* June 27, 1869

CABINET, Oct 28 1920

Prime Minister (*Grand Vizier*), Tewfik *Pasha*
Sheikh ul Islam, Nouri *Effendi*
Foreign Affairs, Sefa *Bey*
War, Izzet *Pasha*
Marine, Salih *Pasha*
Interior, Izzet *Pasha*
Finance, Rashid *Bey*
Instruction, Mustafa Reshid *Bey*
Public Works, Abdullah *Bey*
Justice, Arif Hikmet *Pasha*
President, Council of State, Mustafa Arif *Bey*
Commerce & Agriculture, Hussein Kiazim *Bey*
Minister Resident in London (not yet appointed)
Consul-General, London (not yet appointed)

The Ottoman Turks are derived from Central Asian tribes, who were converted to the Muhammadan faith in the seventh century These Muhammadan tribes attacked and conquered the Asiatic Provinces of the Byzantine (or Eastern Roman) Empire, and by the middle of the fourteenth century they had spread from Asia Minor into South East Europe In 1453 they captured Constantinople, and spread over the whole of the Balkan Peninsula, their name of Osmanli, or Ottoman Turks, being derived from Othman, or Osman (1299–1326), a notable Turkish leader in the fourteenth century Early in the sixteenth century the Ottoman Empire was spread over Egypt and northern Africa, and penetrated northward into Hungary, a great part of which was incorporated with the Turkish dominions until 1699, when the *Peace of Carlowitz* freed the country from Turkish rule In the nineteenth century the outlying African dominions with the exception of Tripoli broke away from their suzerain or were occupied by other Powers, and in the latter part of the century the northern states of the Balkan Peninsula asserted their independence under guarantees of the Christian Powers The outcome of these political upheavals was a demand for better government in the remaining dominions of the Sultan During the process of constitutional reforms, which drove the Sultan Abdul Hamid (1876 1908) from the throne war broke out between Italy and Turkey, and Tripoli and Benghazi were ceded to Italy under the *Treaty of Lausanne* (Oct 12 1912) These events were followed in the autumn of 1912 and the early months of 1913 by a disastrous war with the states of the Balkan League (Bulgaria Montenegro Serbia and Greece) At the outbreak of hostilities the European dominions of Turkey extended westwards to the Adriatic and northwards to Bosnia Herzegovina (Austria), thus including the districts known as Macedonia, Thrace and Albania By the *Treaty of London* (1913) the north western boundary of European Turkey was a line drawn from Enos on the Adriatic coast, to Midia on the Black Sea thus excluding Adrianople which had capitulated (after a long siege) to the Bulgarian forces At the outbreak of the second Balkan war (in which Serbia and Greece were aided against Bulgaria by Rumania) Turkey took advantage of the military difficulties of Bulgaria and re occupied Adrianople, thus recovering a part of the lost dominions In the war of 1914 1918, Turkey threw in her lot with the Central Powers and made unsuccessful attacks on Egypt and South Russia Great Britain sent expeditions to Gallipoli (which were withdrawn) and to Mesopotamia and Palestine, which freed those countries and Syria from Turkish rule while various tribal revolts in Arabia ended the Turkish suzerainty in that peninsula On Oct 30 1918 Turkey surrendered unconditionally before the conquests of the various Anglo Indian and Imperial British columns and their Arabian allies

Under the *Treaty of Sevres* (1920) the bound aries of Turkey are set out and the Ottoman Empire now consists (Nov 1920) of —

Turkey in Europe (1,500 sq miles) consisting of the city and district of Constantinople, including Lake Derkes (the reservoir for the water supply of the city) with a population of about 1 300,000 European Turkey is separated from Asia by the Bosporus at Constantinople and by the *Dardanelles* (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length, with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles —the only political neighbour being Greece, on the west The custody of the Dardanelles (the gateway to the Black Sea) and the navigation of the Straits, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosporus, is placed under international control The port of Constantinople (from St Stefano to Dolma Bagtchi) in European Turkey, and of Haida Pasha Smyrna, Alexandretta, Haifa, Basra, Trebizond and Batum, in Asia Minor, are declared to be of "international interest

Turkey in Asia (140,000 sq miles, estimated population 8 000,000) comprises the whole of Asia Minor (with exceptions afterwards noted) and extends from the Aegean Sea to about 41° 30 E long and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean This area corresponds approximately with *Anatolia* ("Land of the Rising Sun, or Orient) of the Greek historians,

but part of the former vilayet of *Aidin* (Smyrna) is assigned to Greece (subject to a *plebiscite* of the inhabitants within 5 years from 1920), while the vilayet of *Konia* (about 40,000 sq miles) is similarly assigned to Italy and part of *Cilicia* (Adana) to France. In addition Turkish *Armenia* is declared to be autonomous, and *Kurdistan* is recognised as independent.

All other territories formerly subject to the Ottoman Empire are declared to be independent of Turkey. The *Aegean Islands* and the *Dodecanese* are transferred to Greece and Italy, *Cyprus Egypt* and the *Sudan* are recognised as British Protectorates while *Syria* the *Great Lebanon*, *Mesopotamia Palestine* and *Haifa*, and *Arabia* are acknowledged to be independent of Ottoman rule.

The Capital of the Ottoman Empire and the principal town of European Turkey is Constantinople (the Roman city of Byzantium selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328 and renamed by him became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, A.D. 364); those of Asiatic Turkey are Scutari in Anatolia (80,000), Broussa (80,000), Kaisariya (70,000) and Sivas or Sebastia (65,000).

The present Sultan is in direct descent from Othman the founder of the Empire in whose line the succession is vested the eldest male representative in the direct succession being the presumptive or apparent heir.

The Sultan is Caliph of the Muhammadan world but the outcome of the War of 1914-18 has greatly restricted his title. The religion of the State is by law Muhammadan. Education is nominally compulsory and free. There are training schools, and at Constantinople a university, founded in 1900.

Although the soil of Turkish Asia Minor is generally fertile, agriculture is still very primitive. Cereals are abundantly produced, cotton tobacco and coffee are generally cultivated and figs nuts, grapes olives, and many varieties of fruit are grown. Cattle raising is an important industry. The exports were considerable before the War, and consisted principally of coffee opium tobacco, cotton carpets gums and ottar of roses. The forests are a source of wealth, and the mulberry is planted for the silkworm industry. The mineral wealth of Asia Minor is considerable, but almost undeveloped. Chrome ore, zinc, manganese antimony copper borax corundum (emery) coal and lignite, petroleum, gold, and arsenic are among the minerals produced. The principal manufacture is carpet weaving. Before the War the exports were valued at about £T25,000,000 annually, and the imports at about £145,000,000 (£1 12s = £10).

About 60 miles of railway remain under Turkish control in European Turkey. In Asia Minor the Anatolian Railways run from Smyrna to Konia, and thence (as part of the projected Baghdad Railway) to Eregli, and from Haidar to Angora, with other lines these have a total length of about 1,500 miles. There are electric trams in Constantinople.

Turkish Finances.—Attempts have been made since 1908 to establish a Parliamentary control over the finances, and budgets have been drawn up and adopted. The chief sources of revenue are direct taxes, customs duties, and monopolies, and from these sources a revenue of about 30 to 35 millions (£T) is obtainable on the present basis of taxation. The expenditure (owing to the service of the debt) is at least half as much again in recent budget estimates the interest on the debt requiring almost the whole of the revenue.

The General Debt of the Ottoman Empire was stated on Oct. 1, 1915, at *£1,165,250,967, and during the War of 1915-18 loans and advances of £T289,398,623 increased the total to £T454,649,590 by Aug. 31, 1918. The Egyptian Tribute Loan (£T17,485,655) has to be deducted from this total leaving it at £T437,163,935, exclusive of indemnities or reparations to the Allies. The Debt of £T437,000,000 requires £T21,000,000 for interest and administration annually out of a total average revenue of about £138,000,000. There is a proposal for a Joint International Financial Commission to reorganise the finances of the country.

	1918	1919
Imports from U.K.	£1,814,103	£22,962,868
Exports to U.K.	694,715	9,672,682

CAPITAL, Constantinople. Estimated population (1913), *circ.* 1,200,000.

FLAG. Red, with white crescent.

BRITISH EMBASSY (Constantinople).

British Ambassador Designate, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1920).
Chief Political Officer, Sir H. H. Lamb, K.C.M.G.
Financial Adviser, Lt.-Col. R. W. Graves, C.M.G., O.B.E.
2nd Political Officer, A. Ryan, C.M.G.
2nd Secretary, G. G. Knox.
3rd Secretary, P. M. Roberts.
Commercial Secretary, Capt. C. H. Courthope Munroe.
Naval Attaché, Capt. C. M. Staveley, C.M.G., R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. I. M. Smith, D.S.O., M.C.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Constantinople—*Consul General*, A. J. Waugh, C.M.G.
Vice Consul, William Linskill Bond.
Beirut—*Consul General*, R. A. Fontana.
Smyrna—*Vice Consul*, E. C. Hole (*actg.*).

President British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Baltic States (34-35 Tunnel Han, Galata, Constantinople), Sir Adam Block, K.C.M.G.
Sec. and Treasurer, Wm. Smith Lyte.

UKRAINE *See* RUSSIA.

URUGUAY, REPUBLIC OF.

President (1919-1923), Dr. Baltasar Brum.
President, Administrative Council, Dr. Feliciano Viera.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Juan Antonio Buero.
Interior, Dr. Gabriel Terra.
War and Marine, Gen. Guillermo Ruprecht.
Public Works, Ing. Humberto Pittamiglio.
Finance, Dr. Ricardo Vecino.
Industries, Dr. Luiz Cariglia.
Justice and Instruction, Dr. Rodolfo Mezzera.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in London, Señor Don Federico R. Vidiella.
Legation, 3 Elvaston Pl., S. Kensington, S.W. 7.

* £T = 16s.

1st Secretary Señor Carlos de Santiago
Cons Gen, José B Terra, 55 57, Chancery Lane, W C 2
Consul Ramon Piriz Coelho

The smallest 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 72 210 square miles and a population on Jan 1 1918 of 1 407 247

Uruguay resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards From 1726–1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil On Aug 25 1825, through the heroism of the 33 liberators (whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the province of *Treinta y Tres*) the country threw off the Brazilian yoke This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828 In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated with a Constitution of Sept 10 1829 The President is elected by the legislature for a term of 4 years and is ineligible for a consecutive period of office By an amendment to the Constitution (which came into force March 1 1919) an administrative council was appointed to share the Executive power with the President This amendment has already caused difficulties

The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo which crosses the Brazilian boundary and extends southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east In no case do the peaks exceed 2 000 feet The principal river is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the Yi) flowing from north east to south west into the Rio de la Plata The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto about 200 miles north and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance Smaller rivers are the Cuareim Yaguaron Santa Lucia Quequay and the Cebollati On the south east coast are several lagoons and the north east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) lake Mirim The climate is extraordinarily healthy with great uniformity of temperature the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic and the geographical position causing a high thermometer in winter

Wheat barley, and maize are cultivated but the export is at present prohibited The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage which supports large herds of horned cattle (9 000 000 in 1908) and sheep (26,000,000 in 1908) the wool of which is of excellent quality Gold mines exist at Cunapiru The exports are entirely animal products and include frozen and preserved meat wool hides horn, hair, tallow and jerked beef the imports are principally machinery textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages coal and bloodstock The imports from the U K are numerous the principal being woollen and cotton goods hardware and coals There are 1 639 miles of railway open (1918), all in British hands, and 4 850 miles of telegraph, with 19 039 miles of telephones There were 995 post offices dealing with 101,638 265 letters and packets The language spoken is Spanish

	1918–19.
Revenue (Estimate)	$29,452,428
Expenditure	29,521,666
	1919
Total Debt { Internal	$34,342,828
Total Debt { External	126 621,950
Total Debt { International	2 135,500
Total	$163,100 278
Total Imports (1919)	£8 420 793
Total Exports (1919)	27 457 991
Imports from U K (1919)	3 230 347
Exports to U K (1919)	10 514 697

CAPITAL Montevideo Pop (1918), 378,993

FLAG Four blue and five white squares (sun charged with rising sun next flagstaff)

BRITISH LEGATION

British Envoy Extraordinary Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General Sir Claude C Mallet C M G (1919) £3 200
Naval Attaché Comm C L Backhouse R N (*see* Argentina)
Chaplain Canon C K Blount M A ..

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Montevideo—*Vice Cons* (vacant)
(*do*) F A Cleugh
(*do*) Maj De S Dobree, R M A . 650
Fray Bentos—*Vice Consul* C J A Gepp (*acty*)
Maldonado—*Vice Consul* Hy W Burnett
Paysandu—*Vice Cons* W B Russell
Salto—*Vice Consul* John White

Montevideo 7 030 miles Transit, 30 days

VENEZUELA, Republic of.

President (1919 1922), Juan Vicente Gomez
Interior Ignacio Andrade
Foreign Affairs Esteban Gil Borges
Hacienda (*Treasury*) R Cardenas

Envoy Extraordinary in London Dr Pedro Cesar Dominici 7 Richmond Mansions, Earl's Court, S W 5
Consul London Paul C Heyden, 10 Eastcheap, E C 3 (*Vice Consul* C Heyden)
Consul Liverpool S A Mendoza
Consulates at *Birmingham Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull Newport* and *Southampton*

The most northerly Confederation of South America situated approximately between 1°40 S lat and 12° 26 N lat and 59° 52 —73 15 W long It consists of 20 States and 2 federal territories The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 363 728 square miles The census of 1891 gave the population as 2 323 527 it was estimated to be 2,796,448 at July 31 1914

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea west by the Republic of Colombia, east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil The western boundary is in dispute, the area estimated by Venezuelan geographers (509 538 square miles) lying between 1°40 S –12° 26' N lat and 59 40 –73° 31 W long Included in this area are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,630 square miles, the largest being *Margarita*, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and

Coche to form the newly constituted State of *Nueva Esparta* Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles

Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498 and in 1499 by Alonzo de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela or 'Little Venice' (on account of the Indian pile built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake) and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy general of Caracas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under *Simon Bolivar*, a native of Carácas who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Lastoguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia (Upper Peru) achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories He died in 1830, at the age of 47 and his remains were re interred at Caracas in 1842 Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822–1830 since which time it has been independent There have been many revolutions since 1846, particularly in 1849 1868 1889 1891 1900 and 1908 In 1854 President Monagas liberated the African slaves, and in 1864 President Falcón divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of August 5 1909, under which the government is that of a Federal Republic of twenty autonomous States, a Federal District and two Territories, with a President elected by the Federal Congress for four years and ineligible for a consecutive term of office and a Council of Government of ten members (one for each two States) chosen by Congress for four years its members (by seniority) supplying at need a successor to the President

The Eastern Andes from the south west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north east The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15 420 feet) and Salado (13 878 feet) the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Carácas (8 531 feet) Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usupamo enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries The Sierra Parima contains Yaparana (7 175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet) and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (8,530 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela Guiana boundary The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco* with innumerable affluents the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the north western mountains of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north east The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for some 700 miles and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles further up stream Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari Caura and Caroni from the south and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa) Aranca Meta and Guaviare from the west the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal known as the *Casiquiare* The costal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes of which *Maracaibo* with an area exceeding 7 000 square miles is the largest lake in South America Other lakes are Zulia (290 square miles) south west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles) about 1 400 feet above sea level in the Maritime Andes The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods but so far as is known they are frequently dry in the summer seasons

The climate is tropical and except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes is unhealthy particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons The hot wet season lasts from April to October the dry cooler season from November to March Yellow fever is endemic at Carácas, and plague cases have occurred there since 1908

The principal imports are cotton prints and shirtings and cotton drill mainly from the U K and hardware principally from the U S The principal articles of export are coffee (82 382 metric tons in 1918 19) cacao (18 527 metric tons in 1918 19) gatskins asphalt sugar hides and balata The U S is the principal customer Spanish is the language of the country

	1919
Revenue	£3 759 700
Expenditure	3 085,093
	1918–19
Debt (June 30)	5 479,885
Total Imports	5 243 147
Total Exports	9 724 263
Imports from U K (1918)	1, 27 070
Exports to U K (1918)	423 050

The exchange being about 23 Bs = £1 (1918) and 20 = £1 in 1919 in Sept 1920 the rate was 21 = £1

CAPITAL Caracas Estimated pop (1920) 90 720

FLAG Three horizontal bands yellow blue red (with seven white stars on blue band)

BRITISH LEGATION

British Envoy Extraordinary and Min Plen, H H D Beaumont (1919) £2,860
1st Secretary, C F J Dormer, (*Charge d Affaires*)
Chaplain (*Hon*), Rev S P Hendrick, M A

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Ciudad Bol var—V Cons, E N Aerstein (*acting*)
Barrancas—Cons Agent René Alexander
San Felix—Cons Agent E A Mathison
Caracas—Vice Consul I Ifor Rees
Carupano—Cons Agent A Francheschi
Cristobal Colon—Cons Agent, I McDonald Smith
La Guaira—Vice Cons M Brewer
Maracaibo—Vice Cons John Robertson
Puerto Cabello—Vice Cons, P Ramirez Tirado

YUGO SLAVIA

King of the Serbs Croats and Slovenes, Peter I (Kara Georgevitch) *b* July 12, 1844 elected (King of Serbia) 15 June 1903 *married*, 1883 the late Princess Zorka of Montenegro
Prince Regent & Heir Apparent Prince Alexander *b* Dec 17 1888
Premier (May 16 1920) M Vesnic
Foreign, Dr A Trumbic

Minister in London Dr M Gavrilovic
Legation 195 Queen's Gate S W 7
1st Secretary M Paolé Karovic
2nd Secretary M Slobodan Jovanovi
3rd Secretary M Donchan Rechitar
Military Attaché Col C Ostojic C V O
Asst do, Major M Jovici

The Kingdom of the Serbs Croats and Slovenes is an outcome of the War of 1914 1918 through the fusion of the Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro with the Yugo Slav districts of Austria Hungary The area and population of the new kingdom are approximately as under —

District	Sq Miles	Est Pop
Serbia	34 500	5 000 000
Montenegro	5 800	500 000
Croatia and Slavonia	16 418	2 700 000
Banat (part)	6 000	800 000
Bosnia	16 233	1 630 000
Herzegovina	3 527	270 000
Carniola (part)	2 500	350 000
Styria (part)	1 900	350 000
Total	86 878	11 600 000

The political neighbours are the Republic of Austria and Hungary on the north Albania and Greece on the south Bulgaria and N W Greece on the east and on the west the buffer state of *Fiume Istria Dalmatia* and the Adriatic Sea This buffer state has been constituted by agreement with Italy, and in it Fiume (the former Austrian port) has a special status and is administered by a committee of five members (two Italians two Yugo Slavs and one citizen of Fiume) In Sept 1919 an unofficial raiding party of Italians under the leadership of Gabriele D'Annunzio the soldier poet seized the port and town of Fiume

In 1913 Serbia as a member of the *Balkan League* (Bulgaria Greece Serbia and Montenegro) waged a successful war against Turkey and enlarged her boundaries but in August 1913 Serbia and Greece were attacked by Bulgaria their former allys, owing to disputes concerning the division of the spoils The second war collapsed in a few weeks through the threatened intervention of Rumania and ended in the *Treaty of Bucharest* (Aug 7 1913) by which the whole of Old Serbia (the greater parts of the Turkish vilayets of Macedonia) were included within the Serbian boundaries The assassination of the Austrian Heir Presumptive (June 28, 1914) brought about an invasion of Serbia by the forces of Austria Hungary and resulted in the War of 1914–1918 during which the whole country was overrun by the forces of Austria, Germany, and Bulgaria. On Aug 28 1916, the Serbian Parliament met at Corfu but in Oct 1918 the Serbian armies were again in occupation of Nish and on Nov 3, 1918, the capital was re occupied

Serbia has no seaport, but access to the Adriatic is guaranteed by the *Treaty of London* (May 13, 1913), over any railways built through Albania under Serbian auspices By a convention with Greece of May, 1914 similar access is obtained to the port of Salonika on the Aegean; and by the *Treaty of Paris* (June 28 1919) access is granted to Fiume and the Dalmatian ports The bulk of the trade is with Austria. There were (1913) 980 miles of railway and (1914) 2 800 miles of telegraph line with 1 560 post-offices and 2 325 miles of telephone line

The Army on a peace footing consists of 30 000 officers and men the war strength being about 250 000

The religion of the state is Greek Orthodox Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, but the attendance does not exceed 25 per cent of the young The State also maintains Secondary and Girls High Schools The University is at Belgrade

The capital Belgrade (*Beograd* — White Fortress) at the confluence of the Save and Danube is a modern city with electric tramways and light and wide streets it contains the university the national museum and library and the old Turkish citadel In 1914 Belgrade contained about 100 000 inhabitants Other towns with their (1914) populations are Monastir (60 000) Prisrend (42 000) Uskub (32 000) Nish (25 000) and Prilip (24 000)

Montenegro was formerly a province of the old Serbian Empire which came to an end after the battle of Kossovo in 1389 since which date it has always claimed to be independent, and it was recognised to be so by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13 1878) It has an area of 5 800 square miles (including the territory acquired from Turkey in 1913) and a population estimated at 500 000 On Nov 29 1918 the National Skupshtina deposed King Nicholas (who had reigned since Aug 28 1860) and a decision was made to reunite Montenegro with Serbia The capital is Cettinje (pop 5 000) and the ports are Antivari and Dulcigno

Croatia, Slavonia &c — On Oct 30 1918, at the dissolution of the Austro Hungarian Kingdom the National Assembly of the former Hungarian provinces of Croatia and Slavonia proclaimed the complete independence of those provinces, and a National Council was established to which representatives of other Slav States (Pozmi Herzegovina, and parts of Austria and Hungary) were admitted

CAPITAL, Belgrade Population 1914 100 000
FLAG Red blue white

BRITISH LEGATION

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary to H M the King of the Serbs Croats & Slovenes, Sir Charles Alban Young K C M G M V O (1919). £3,900
Mil Attaché, Brig Gen F Hoare Nairne, C B C M G
Commercial Secretary, Capt F M Harvey, M C
1st Secretary, F J Hope Vere
3rd Secretary W Strang
Secretary to Minister, R L E Bryce

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Belgrade—Vice Consul Charles L Blakeney
Monastir—Vice-Consul,
Uskub—Vice Consul, F H W Stonehewer Bird.
Zagrab (Agram)—Consul G J Maclean

Belgrade, 1 175 miles from London Transit, 2½ days

BUILDING GUILDS.

An interesting experiment in the building world has been inaugurated during the past year in the form of Building Guilds For some years past the principles of the guild system have been finding increasing favour in the labour world, and to the building industry has now been given the opportunity of putting these principles to a practical test The supporters of the new system hold that the old system has completely failed to cope with the post war housing difficulties and that a fair trial of the new scheme will lead to an increase in efficiency and an improvement in output The control of the guilds is vested in the representatives of trade unions, together with representatives of the administrative and technical staffs required for the work Provision is made for a full week or "all weather employment, so that workers will not suffer from pay shortages owing to interruptions of work due to inclement weather It is thus hoped that labour difficulties will be surmounted It is not desired to run the guilds on a profit earning basis, but an additional per centage over cost is required to cover losses from the full week wage system, purchase of plant, etc

The first guild to start operations was the Manchester Building Guild, a limited company under the Companies Act, which came into existence early in 1920, with the object of contracting for the building of houses for local authorities After negotiations between the Guild and the Ministry of Health an agreement was reached with regard to the form of contract between building guilds and local housing authorities which the Ministry will approve The guild agreed to give a definite estimate for each type of house, which must be approved by the Ministry, and the guild's remuneration will be a lump sum of £40 per house to guarantee the full working week, and a further allowance of 6 per cent on the prime cost of each house to cover overhead charges The agreement provided that the Co operative Wholesale Society might be associated in the contract for the purchase of materials, and that the Co operative Insurance Society, Limited, on being satisfied with a contract, would insure the local authority against loss under a contract for a premium of one eighth of 1 per cent

Following the Manchester Guild, the London District Council of the National Federation of Building Operatives proceeded to the formation of the Guild of Builders (London), Ltd , which is a society registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893-1913 Similar to the Manchester Guild in the essentials of its working arrangements, the London Guild intends to work for every type of building owner whether public or private A large number of building guilds have since been formed throughout the country, affiliated to the London or Manchester Guilds, and it is hoped by the supporters of the new system that a National Building Guild, which will link up all the branches in one organisation, will be subsequently established

CAPITAL LEVY AND WAR WEALTH TAX.

The much-discussed question of a capital levy was brought to the direct attention of the House of Commons in connexion with the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the proposal to impose a tax on war time increases of wealth An amendment to the motion to appoint this committee was moved, to widen the terms of reference to include an enquiry into a levy on capital for the specific purpose of reducing the National Debt But this amendment, which received the support of the Labour Party, was defeated by 167 to 62 Thereupon the Government's resolution was agreed to and the Select Committee appointed This Committee heard the views of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, representatives of bankers stockbrokers, land owners, agriculture trade and commerce, expert economists and surveyors, the Treasury and the Board of Inland Revenue The Committee examined a scheme prepared by the Board of Inland Revenue under which taxpayers liable would be required to furnish returns, to be officially examined and checked giving particulars of their wealth at home and abroad on June 30, 1914 and June 30 1919 Duty would be payable either in cash or by the transfer of Government stock or other appointed securities, and payment might be made by instalments with interest over a period of years The Board submitted for illustration purposes two graduated scales of duty, which would have yielded estimated amounts of £900,000,000 and £1 000,000 000 respectively It was estimated that the aggregate of the individual increases of wealth for the whole population of the United Kingdom is £4,180 000 000 and that if the increases in the hands of those persons whose post war wealth does not exceed £5 000 are excluded, there remains an aggregate increase of £2 846,000 000 in the hands of 340,000 persons

Objections were raised to this scheme, and several new schemes were prepared in which provision was made for largely increased tax free allowances Under the scheme adopted as a basis for enquiry, an abatement equivalent to a percentage of pre war wealth was to be deducted from the amount of the increase of wealth That percentage was 100 where the pre war wealth did not exceed £25 000 and diminished by steps until it reached 30 in cases where the pre war wealth exceeded £500,000 The rates of duty on the balance started at 40 per cent and rose by stages to 80 per cent The number of taxpayers under this scheme it was thought would not exceed 75,000 and the yield of the tax was estimated at £500 000,000 The Committee decided that the scheme was practicable and that the burden of taxation would in the main be cast only on those individuals who could most justly be called on to make the sacrifice As regards the question of practicability in its wider sense of expedience and desirability, the Committee felt that this question was one which could only be determined with regard to national and financial conditions in general

Following the report, discussion in Parliament was opened by Mr Clynes moving "that in order to meet the financial burdens and assist in liquidating the National Debt further measures should be adopted for raising revenue from accumulated wealth" The Chancellor of the Exchequer in his reply declared that as a fiscal expedient the levy is shown to be a failure, and the motion was defeated by 244 to 81

THE CENSUS OF 1921.

The decennial census of Great Britain will be taken during 1921 The Census Act of 1920 differs

from previous Census Acts in that instead of being limited to a single census it provides that censuses for Great Britain or for any part of Great Britain may be taken from time to time under Orders in Council The Order may prescribe the date on which the census is to be taken the persons by whom and with respect to whom the returns are to be made, and the particulars to be stated in the returns The Act stipulates that an Order may not require a census to be taken more often than every five years so that apparently a quinquennial census is contemplated, as this departure from past procedure, *i e*, a census every ten years means that if an extra census is not taken in the fifth year following a decennial census it cannot be taken afterwards without breaking the series of decennial censuses

The particulars required in the census returns are not all specifically set out in the Act as has been the case with previous Acts passed in each year preceding the taking of the census but must be defined by the Order in Council subject to the limitations laid down in a general way in the schedule to the Act The particulars in the schedule include—names sex age occupation, profession, trade or employment, nationality birthplace, race language place of abode and character of dwelling, condition as to marriage, relation to head of family issue born in marriage, any other matters with respect to which it is desirable to obtain statistical information with a view to ascertaining the social or civil condition of the population

For the purpose of enabling any Order in Council directing a census to be taken to be carried into effect the Minister of Health (or the Secretary for Scotland) may make regulations (*a*) providing for the division of the country into districts and the appointment of persons to act in those districts (*b*) requiring superintendent registrars, registrars, overseers and assistant overseers of the poor relieving officers for poor law unions collectors of the poor rate and such other persons as may be employed for the purpose of the census to perform such duties as may be prescribed (*c*) requiring persons employed for the purpose of the census to make a statutory declaration with respect to the performance of their duties (*d*) requiring the chief officers of public or charitable institutions or of any other institutions prescribed by the regulations to make returns with respect to the inmates thereof (*e*) with respect to the forms to be used in the taking of a census

An interesting innovation is contained in Clause 6 of the Act which provides that if an application is made at any time by a local authority to the Minister of Health or the Secretary for Scotland asking that a census may be taken for the whole or a part of its own area, or for the whole or any part of an adjoining area the required permission may be given if it be considered that the census would facilitate the due performance by the local authority of its statutory duties Any expenses incurred in connection with the taking of such an enumeration, including the publication of any reports or returns with reference thereto, are to be paid by the local authority by which application is made and are to be deemed to be part of the general expenses of that authority

Penalties are specified in the Act for failure to comply with its provisions The Act does not apply to Ireland

DAY CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

AN innovation which will have far reaching effects on the educational, industrial and social life of the country will be made during 1921 by the opening of compulsory day continuation schools, in accordance with the provisions of the Education Act of 1918 After an 'appointed day all young persons between the ages of 14 and 18, with certain exceptions, must attend these schools to be conducted between 8 a m and 7 p m Young persons who have attained the age of 14 prior to the appointed day will be exempt and in the first instance the obligation will not apply to young persons between 16 and 18 years of age Only after a period of seven years from the appointed day will these latter young persons come within the scope of the obligation The "appointed day will be fixed generally by agreement between the Board of Education and the local education authorities throughout the country, and the President of the Board of Education has stated that he contemplates some time in the autumn of 1921 as the date by which all education authorities should have made some provision for compulsory attendance, but that he would welcome any efforts on the part of the local authorities to anticipate this date In London a number of schools will be opened on or about Jan 1, 1921

Attendance at a day continuation school will be compulsory for a minimum period of 320 hours a year and in order to enable all young persons to attend the schools employers must suspend their employment and allow them such time not exceeding two hours on any one occasion as the local education authority consider necessary, to secure that they arrive at the school in a fit mental and bodily condition to receive full benefit from the instruction given Instruction will be free, and important powers in connection with the provision of medical inspection and treatment are given to the local education authorities A large number of business houses have already instituted voluntary day continuation schools for their employees, and those employers will probably wish their schools continued in accordance with the Act Other employers may desire the local education authorities to conduct and maintain compulsory day continuation schools in premises which they are prepared to place at the disposal of the authorities

The scheme for London has received a great amount of careful attention from the London County Council during the past year, and representatives of employers and employees in various industries have been consulted as to the most satisfactory lines on which to proceed The following general principles were approved by the Education Committee of the Council — (*a*) With some exceptions it would appear that the most convenient arrangement would be for the young persons to attend the schools for two half days of four hours each week (*b*) Schools should be established near the place of employment rather than near the place of residence (*c*) The curriculum should, as a rule, provide general education for the 14 to 16 age groups, with at least a vocational bias for the 16 to 18 age groups, and in some cases education of a definitely technical or commercial character (*d*) Except in the case of seasonal trades, facilities for instruction should be continuous throughout the year, *i e*, the schools should be

open practically all the year, and should also be open on Saturday mornings

It is hoped by the Council that the corporate life of these schools will be fostered by the development of many extraneous social activities, and that sports and games clubs, recreational and social organisations visits to places of educational interest, rambles, etc, will become established The schools should eventually become in the evening centres of vigorous social life

DRUNKENNESS

THE fear that the encouragement to drink rum whilst on active service would lead to much drunkenness after the war appears to be quite unfounded It is not fashionable to become intoxicated whilst on the other hand women drink, and smoke also, in public considerably in advance to the custom of 1913 The advent of Mr "Pussyfoot" Johnson in England, the strengthening of the Prohibition Parties abroad has raised considerable interest in temperance matters the experiment of Local Option in Scotland may lead to similar legislative measures for England and Wales Statistics in regard to drunkenness are hardly satisfactory for purposes of argument It is impossible to count the people who get drunk simply because there is not a means of registering them The official figures for drunkenness convictions are —

	England and Wales	Metropolitan Police Area
1914	183 831	73 689
1915	135 811	56,979
1916	84 191	31 154
1917	46 410	18 263
1918	29 075	10 910
1919	57 948	22 391

The premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors for consumption on or off decreased from 84 644 on Jan 1 1918 to 84 044 on Jan 1 1919 The average decrease per annum since the 1904 Licensing Act came into force was 1,069. In 1919, 8,049 Clubs were registered

GAMBLING IN MARKS

IN pre war days, transactions in foreign exchanges were for the most part in the ordinary course of trade, *e c*, purchase and sale of goods abroad Violent fluctuations that came with the war gave rise to much speculation, and the lucky gamblers made big profits Large quantities of rouble notes were bought and sold, and millions of notes were gradually brought into this country, being paid for at 2s or less each To day, these notes are practically worthless currency When war ended with Germany trade began, and some basis had to be fixed for the value of currency for exchange purposes The par value of the German mark in pre war times was 24 02 to the £1 It is expected that in due course, when trade resumes internationally and all indemnities have been paid, that the mark will return to that value But trade was resumed on a basis of 125 marks to the £ in November, 1919 Large purchases were made of German currency by people in this country, as they were optimistic enough to believe that in a few months everything would be normal

Foreign exchange operators also saw an opportunity for working the market. Large quantities of notes were printed by the German Bank without adequate gold cover, and the rate went gradually against Germany Then followed the attempt of the Kapp revolution The number of marks to the £1 rose on the first days of the month thus, Dec 168, Jan 187, Feb 293, March 331 An improvement set in from the German point of view, and on April 1 the number of marks to the £1 fell to 277, and a month later the figure was 220 The Kappist episode had been well used by the speculators to reduce the value of the mark Throughout May the improvement in value grew from 220 to 120 on May 26 The tide turned, and on June 14 the figure was back to that of May 22 namely 153 Fluctuations were recorded daily as will be seen from the range of 147 on July 6 and 217 on August 31 Sept 7 had a figure of 170, Oct 20 240 and Oct 30, 262

The Bank of Germany had been increasing its note issue almost beyond bounds In the year ended Oct 15 1920 the notes in circulation increased from 29 286 976,000 marks to 62 128 656 000 marks whilst the gold holding showed little change, on the latter date it was 1 098 593 000 Speculators have not been paying so much attention to the gold cover of the notes Provided they are able by buying to send up the daily value of the mark or in selling to reduce it they are well satisfied Much of the changing is done with borrowed money the bills and drafts and notes being held as securities by the lenders Naturally whilst there is a continued fluctuation in the value of the mark commerce is difficult because the seller cannot have any security in regard to the sum he will actually receive

HOUSING PROGRESS.

PRACTICALLY no relief has yet been felt from the great shortage of housing accommodation, although measures have been taken during the past year which it is hoped will shortly result in a considerable acceleration of house building The number of new houses which had been completed up to September 1 last was less than 6 000, including 2,000 which were completed with the exception of painting Shortage of labour would appear to be one of the chief causes of the slowness of building operations, the number of men employed in trades in the building industry for part of the past year being considerably less than half the number employed in 1910, whilst the number of men in the various trades employed on state aided housing schemes at the end of June last represented a small percentage of the total in the industry, *e g*, carpenters, 4 3 bricklayers, 13 2 slaters, 15 5, plasterers, 9 0, painters, 1 0 plumbers, 2 5 Negotiations between the Government and the Resettlement Committee of the Joint Industrial Council of the Building Trades having for their object the formulating of a scheme to speed up house building extended over many months, and resulted in a settlement at the beginning of October last This provisional settlement had to be submitted to the various trades in the industry, and at the time of going to press the final decision had not been given Further interesting developments in connection with the building industry have been the establishment of building guilds (*quod vide*) and building by direct labour by local housing authorities Up to the middle of September last the Ministry of Health had sanctioned building by direct labour in the districts of 65 local authorities who

had been unable to obtain satisfactory tenders from contractors The number of houses covered by these schemes was 5,695 Sanction had also been given to five public utility societies to build 1,069 houses by direct labour

The financial difficulties connected with the housing problem have been responsible for the issue by local authorities of Housing Bonds and for the extension up to December 23, 1921, of the period in which houses may be completed in order to rank for the Government grant to private builders Up to September 21 plans had been approved for the erection of 19,706 houses by private enterprise, involving an ultimate payment by the Government of £4 773,252 The number of houses actually completed to that date was 1,507, and the grant paid in respect of these houses amounted to £320 356

In August last a move was made by the Government to deal with the question of empty houses by the introduction of a Bill providing that local housing authorities should be empowered to hire compulsorily any house suitable for the housing of the working classes which had been withheld from occupation for a period of at least three months It was also proposed to give further powers to the Ministry of Health to check luxury building and general powers to local authorities to provide houses for their own employees

The total number of house plans of local authorities and public utility societies approved by the Ministry of Health up to September 18 1920 was 241 294 the total number of houses in tenders approved was 144 615 and contracts had been signed for 104 287 houses

INDUSTRIAL COURT

The Industrial Court Act that received the Royal Assent in December 1919 placed on a permanent basis the work of the old Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act of November 1918 Under the latter Act 930 awards were made by the Interim Court and on fifty occasions (subsequent to which twelve orders were made) the Labour Department was advised by the Court The engineering trade had an arrangement whereby a four monthly meeting was held under the Court The 1919 Act confers powers upon the Minister of Labour to appoint a Court of Enquiry to investigate the causes and circumstances of any existing or apprehended trade dispute The Court thus appointed has no power in itself to settle a dispute by arbitration It can only investigate report and recommend A permanent Court of Arbitration is created under Section 2 of the Act to settle any dispute by arbitration after other means have failed

First important case under the Act was the Dockers' Enquiry A general request was made by the Port Labour Employers and the Transport Workers Federation for the investigation of the programme of claims presented by the workmen First sitting was held on Feb 3 1920, and 20th, and last on March 11 Enquiry was open to the public Press paid considerable attention to the evidence, the dockers case was stated in a remarkably efficient manner by Mr Bevan Men wanted 8s per half day for eleven half days per week as a basic wage plus certain other advantages On the production of the Report of the Court, both sides accepted it and endeavoured to work out amicably the findings In October, 1920, decasualisation of labour was still being discussed by both parties

Second enquiry of note was that in response to a demand from coal tippers of South Wales for a substitution of two continuous shifts for the existing broken shift system that involved night work Court supported the trimmers, and the employers granted the demand Up to October, 1920 500 cases had been submitted to the Courts and the tendency was for the Courts to recommend that wages had reached their maximum

INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

A PLACE among measures of social reform passed by the present Government must be given to the Unemployed Insurance Act 1920, which came into force on the 8th November last Under this Act the total number of persons insured will be ultimately about 12,000,000 including non manual workers in receipt of remuneration not exceeding in value £250 per annum, compared with about 4,000,000 covered by the Acts of 1911 and 1916 It is estimated that 8,000 000 will be insured under the general scheme of the new Act and ultimately 4 000 000 will come under special schemes which may be set up by industries which provide benefits at least equivalent to those of the general scheme Compulsory insurance is extended to substantially all persons for whom health insurance contributions have to be paid except out workers and persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service The employees of local authorities railways and certain other public utility undertakings, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme are also excepted if the Minister of Labour certifies that they are not subject to dismissal except for misconduct and are employed under conditions which make insurance unnecessary but generally the exceptions include only persons who are excepted from the Health Insurance Acts A distinction from Health Insurance is that workpeople over 70 are insurable, except in the case of Old Age Pensioners who are excluded from insurance Contributions and benefits have both been considerably increased and under the general scheme are as set out below

Contributions —

	From Employer	From Employee	Total
Men 18 and over	4*d*	4*d*	8*d*
Women, 18 and over	3½*d*	3*d*	6½*d*
Boys, 16 and 17	2*d*	2*d*	4*d*
Girls, 16 and 17	2*d*	1½*d*	3½*d*

For every contribution paid in respect of men and women the State contributes 2*d* and 1½*d* respectively and proportionate amounts in the case of boys and girls

Benefits are at the rate of 15*s* per week for men and 12*s* per week for women Contributors under 18 are entitled to half the full rate No benefit is payable for the first three days of unemployment, which constitutes a "waiting period" Thereafter it is payable for a maximum of 15 weeks in any insurance year, subject to the limitation that the amount of benefit drawn must not exceed the proportion of one week for every six contributions Before an insured person can become entitled to benefit, not less than 12 contributions must have been paid in respect of him, but during the first 12 months

of the Act this condition may be satisfied by the payment of 4 contributions The Act specifies certain other conditions which must also be fulfilled Disqualification from benefit ensues, among other reasons, if (a) unemployment is due to a stoppage of work owing to a trade dispute or to misconduct, or to leaving employment voluntarily without just cause, (b) the insured person is in receipt of sickness benefit, or an old age pension, or benefit under a special scheme

Insured contributors who have made 500 contributions (or a smaller number if over the age of 55 on entry into insurance) will on reaching the age of 60 be entitled to a refund of the amount of their own contributions less any benefit paid, together with interest

Special schemes which may be set up by industries which contract out of the general scheme with the approval of the Minister of Labour will be administered by a joint Board of Managers representing employers and employees on behalf of the industry or industries concerned, and the form and amount of the contributions and benefits will be determined in the scheme itself, and need not be the same as those laid down in the general scheme

HEALTH INSURANCE

The National Health Insurance Act which came into force on July 5 last, affected over 15,000,000 male and female workers, and almost all employers Generally speaking, all manual workers, and non manual workers whose remuneration does not exceed £250 per annum come within the scope of the Act Rates of contributions payable by employers and employees and benefits are increased as follows —

Contributions —Apart from employed persons to whom certificates of exemption have been granted (in which cases the employer's rate is 3*d*), the weekly contribution payable in Great Britain is increased from 7*d* to 10*d* in the case of men workers and from 6*d* to 9*d* in the case of women workers, the worker's share ordinarily 4*d* for men and 3*d* for women being increased to 5*d* and 4*d* respectively The balance to be met by employers therefore becomes 5*d* in each case instead of 3*d* In cases where a worker aged 18 or upwards is not in receipt of board and lodging from the employer and the rate of remuneration does not exceed 4*s* a working day, the amounts to be deducted from the worker's wages are less than 5*d* for men and 4*d* for women—*i e*, where the rate of remuneration is over 3*s* but not over 4*s* a working day—4*d* for men and 3*d* for women where the rate of remuneration is not over 3*s* a working day no deduction can be made from wages

Benefits —The ordinary rates of sickness benefit are increased from 10*s* to 15*s* per week in the case of men, whilst women's rates have risen from 7*s* 6*d* to 12*s* per week But before the expiration of 104 weeks from entry into insurance and the payment of 104 contributions, the benefits per week are for men 9*s* and for women 7*s* 6*d* Disablement benefit has been increased for both men and women from 5*s* to 7*s* 6*d* per week, and maternity benefit is now £2 instead of 30*s* under the old Act Sanatorium benefit, so far as Great Britain is concerned, ceases to be included among the benefits conferred by Part I of the Act of 1911, but medical benefit is to include treatment and attendance in respect of tuberculosis The total annual expenditure on benefits will it is estimated, approach £30,000,000 It will be seen that the rates of benefits have been increased in greater proportion than the contributions of the workers, sickness benefits for men having been raised 50 per cent and for women 60 per cent, disablement benefits 50 per cent and the maternity benefit 33⅓ per cent, whilst the weekly contributions have been increased by 25 per cent for men and 33⅓ per cent for women Further increases in benefits may accrue in some cases from surplus funds of Approved Societies

Important new provisions for the payment to Insurance Committees of sums in respect of medical benefit and the cost of administration are contained in Clause 7 of the new Act

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE

A scathing report has been made during the past year by the Board of Trade Departmental Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Parmoor, to enquire into the working of Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies The magnitude of the interests which came under the review of the Committee is shown by the fact that the total amount of premiums received in respect of policies in the Industrial Branches of the companies and societies in the year 1918 exceeded £25,000 000 the number of policies in existence at the end of that year being about 51 000,000 whilst the total number of whole time and spare time agents and collectors employed was estimated at 70 000 The institutions affected comprised 18 Companies registered under the Companies Acts and 56 Collecting Societies registered under the Friendly Societies Acts The abuses to which the present industrial assurance system lends itself and the extremely unsatisfactory conditions under which it is worked, are fully exposed by the Committee who are agreed that there is urgent need for many reforms, and recommend that legislation should be undertaken without delay

Industrial assurance which consists in the assurance of small sums payable for the most part on the death of the life assured in consideration of the payment of weekly premiums appeals chiefly to the working classes and has a possible *habitat* of about 35,000 000 persons It is evident that many millions are assured under two or more policies, and policies on a single life are frequently held by different persons Great laxity has prevailed in this respect and in spite of legislation the Committee state that it is doubtful whether the practice of issuing illegal policies has entirely ceased But there is no doubt that in many cases premiums continue to be paid on illegal policies effected before 1909 to the advantage of the companies and their agents, but with doubtful security to the holders of the policies The poor return received by the policy holders generally is referred to in the Report which states that about 44 per cent of the total premium income on industrial policies is absorbed by expenses and commission, and in the case of companies by dividends to shareholders—in other words of £25,000,000 paid yearly in premiums by the working classes, only £14,000,000 come back to them, and £11,000,000 are absorbed in expenses and dividends

The great majority of policies affected lapse

within a short time In the case of one of the largest companies (which in this connexion, is in no way exceptional) the Committee found that in the ten years 1909 18 9 322,336 policies were issued, while 6,426 313 lapsed It is probable that the premiums paid on these latter policies amounted to £500 000 practically the whole of which must have been absorbed in new business charges chiefly procuration fees and commissions paid to the agents Taking all the offices together it is probable that lapses of policies in the year of issue or in the year following, reach an annual total of 5 000 000

The question of nationalisation of industrial assurance was not brought prominently to the notice of the Committee but they were of opinion that, as the system is constituted the State could not properly undertake its administration Their proposals, which therefore contemplate the continuance of the present societies include (*a*) the bringing of these under the supervision and control of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies (*b*) the extension of the block system of collection (*c*) the prohibition of payment to agents of procuration fees for new business, (*d*) the payment to policy holders of a larger part of the profits than is accorded to them at present (*e*) the securing to policy holders of some return when premiums are not continued (*f*) statutory forms of proposals and policies, (*g*) penalties for assisting in effecting policies without insurable interests (*h*) for audit purposes the employment of a public auditor instead of a person carrying on publicly the business of an accountant

INTER IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS

(*a*) BY CABLE

THE devastation in our Imperial Cable lines must be counted as one of the more important outcomes of the recent Great War The number of lines interfered with meant lasting traffic congestion and delay in those still left intact but this state of things was almost equally contributed to by (*a*) the increased demand for communication between different branches of the British Commonwealth and (*b*) the wastage in ships Neither the subsequent return to cable codes without censorship nor the gradual renewal of cables at all met the difficulty Apart from the Home Government and the Dominions carrying on much more communication than in pre war days there is a markedly increased tendency on the part of the British communities to converse telegraphically as well as in every other way Owing to the prevailing shortage of labour and to the cost of materials the demand has not yet been by any means met—a demand which should proceed apace if we are to achieve the increased production that is so essential for British Trade and Commerce let alone high political considerations Moreover no recent invention has so far come to the rescue to any adequate extent practically

In the face of much opposition from the Cable Companies as well as H M Post Office the late Sir Sandford Fleming K C M G in Canada and Mr (now Sir Charles) Bright F R S P in this country actively and for many years urged the construction of the All British Pacific Cable which was eventually laid in 1902 This line proved its value times out of number during the war Its traffic has since remained so large that duplication is now more than ever essential—apart from the strategic objections to reliance on a single line on any given route

Again ever since the Western Union Telegraph Company of America took over the control, in 1912 of all our British Trans Atlantic Cables, our communication with Canada—and *via* the Pacific line, with Australasia—has not been on as satisfactory a footing as is desirable from an Imperial standpoint This danger was pointed to by Sir Charles Bright as soon as the Government (represented by H M Postmaster General) was approached over the transfer of landing rights * Had the Post Office refused to transfer these rights to the American Company the deal —which was quite contrary to national interests could not have gone through The Postmaster General excused himself for agreeing to the transfer on the grounds of securing a reduction of rates in exchange, but no such reduction ever transpired The War has fully borne out this view and though one of the two former German Atlantic Cables (interrupted within six hours of the declaration of war) was eventually turned to British account this has never given much satisfaction Thus when, towards the close of 1919 the Western Union Company had repudiated their 99 years lease of the Direct United State Cable (originally laid in 1874) on account of its constant inoperation, negotiations for the purchase of the latter were embarked on by H M Government this having for many years physically speaking formed a direct All British link between Ballinskelligs Bay (Ireland) and Halifax (Canada) This line, like the late German Atlantic Cable is to be worked as a direct link with the Imperial Pacific Cable, by H M Post Office—the department, as it happens which as stated above had entirely failed to recognise the seriousness of this British Cable falling out of British control just as it had previously opposed the scheme for an All British Pacific Cable

Whilst there has been much talk about All British Cables for the last 30 years it is only since the war that the United States have taken up the same idea Our cousins over the water, on the other hand—moving more promptly in such matters—have already taken active steps to establish on a low rate basis All American Cable links with the object of embracing (telegraphically speaking) the whole of the North Central and South American Continent, as well as for fostering friendly relations between the republics here involved The United States Government is taking an active part in this matter being fully alive to the strategic, political and commercial value of American owned and American controlled cables

Thus if we in this country are to maintain the position we should hold as the original pioneers of Submarine Telegraphy, we shall require to act a little more speedily than we have done of late years There is some prospect of this now for an Inter Departmental Imperial Communications Committee was established at the beginning of 1919, under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary (Lord Milner)

This was the outcome of a suggestion of 1902 from Sir Charles Bright By its institution, whereas formerly all telegraphic matters were solely controlled by H M Post Office authority now rests equally and combinedly with all the

* Address to the London Chamber of Commerce, Nov 29th 1911 (L C C Tract No 80

Government Departments concerned, representatives of which meet periodically to settle things as they arise—whether concerning Cable Wireless or Air communications This Board of Control ought to achieve much in National Strategic and Commercial interests as well as in the interests of the British public generally

(*b*) BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

The development and application of Wireless Telegraphy under the auspices of the Admiralty (and with the assistance of the Marconi Company) was one of the most remarkable features of the war There is to day little to choose between the actual working speed attainable through a cable and that, under the same conditions by Wireless of a correspondingly up to date character Indeed, so far reaching and important have been the technical developments of this (Wireless) method of communication* since hostilities commenced that it is clearly destined to be turned to something like the same account between distant lands as has already taken effect for marine purposes

We now need (1) the All British Wireless Chain without much further delay (2) every inter Imperial Cable connected supplemented by Wireless, and (3) a highly developed Wireless News Service established for the prompt and synchronous dissemination of news betwixt all branches of the Empire this being a field for which 'Wireless is especially well adapted

It has to be remembered that Wireless can in some instances be satisfactorily used and maintained where the same does not apply with a Cable Moreover, Wireless Stations can usually be more speedily established than a Cable can be made and laid

But just as we have talked about All British Cables out of all proportion to what has been achieved, so similarly though the Imperial Wireless Chain is becoming quite an old story in theory nothing whatever has yet been done in the matter In November 1919 a Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Sir Henry Norman M P with fairly wide terms of reference to go into the whole question their Report [Cd 777] was issued in June but at the time of writing the Government have taken no steps The Marconi Company have for long been prepared with a separate scheme of a highly enterprising nature, but that also awaits Government decision

Meanwhile "Wireless is proceeding apace in the United States, whilst Germany is fast recovering from the war destruction she experienced at our hands over her Wireless Stations

(*c*) BY AIR

The security of the British Empire seems now to be far more dependent on Aerial Supremacy than on Naval or Military action This being so it becomes essential that we should not allow our Air strength to fall below a certain figure It happens, however, that this strength can be turned to admirable account for other purposes in time of peace *i e*, for the purpose of civil aviation It should be added that whilst a fighting air plane cannot readily be converted into a commercial air plane the latter can comparatively readily be turned to account for the purposes of warfare

The principal pioneers of the Air were largely instrumental in winning the War They exhibited much enterprise in the development of aviation and the position is such at the present time that unless the Government take some practical steps to keep aviation alive, it will be impossible for it to proceed Having regard to the enormous amount of aviation that was accomplished during hostilities it may well seem strange that so far as this country is concerned Civil Aviation has not yet been made to pay its own way successfully The reasons are generally speaking jointly or severally as follows –

(*a*) That for a considerable time—and in a lesser degree still—non economical war machines were in use (*b*) present cost of petrol (*c*) luke warm encouragement of the Post Office which also fails to take ordinary business methods to bring Air transport to public notice (*d*) the public still regarding aviation as somewhat dangerous (*e*) the present cost of transport by air (*f*) business men are not yet satisfied as to its reliability So far as safety goes it will be found on close investigation that the percentage of accidents in the Air are far less than those associated with Road or Rail and as regards the cost the enormous saving of time when travelling by air—especially over considerable distances—should be taken into fuller account This time advantage would be more marked in the case of the mail were the Post Office to establish better connecting arrangements at the terminals

It should also be remembered that a passage in an air ship (*e g* across the Atlantic) is far less troubled by weather conditions (in the matter of fog etc) than any ship at sea

These are days when the country needs to be economical but the Government have plenty of scope for further economy in other directions without exercising a false economy by failing to recognise—as other Governments have done—the necessity of encouraging Civil Aviation in the interests of national trade as well as indirectly for national security If the Anglo Continental Air Service is to proceed in a healthy way the Government must come forward either with some sort of guarantee or else, as substantially in the case of cables, with a material subsidy Commercial firms should also show a little more inclination to encourage enterprise in aviation when it is remembered that a business man can now thanks thereto breakfast in London lunch in Paris, and be back in London in time for dinner

Looking ahead, however whereas all methods of communication and transport are of use the special scope for Aviation would appear to be over great distances and for connecting up those parts of the Empire which are, at present ill provided with systems of communication or transport Here, however, material preparation is entailed in the matter of Air routes, such as must necessarily be carried out by the Air authorities

Over the War we undoubtedly achieved first place in the Air On the other hand both Germany and France, as well as the United States, have been officially far more active in the development of Civil Aviation In all these other countries and in Italy Air lines have been operating regularly day by day In the United

* Special mention should be made of the thermionic oscillation valve largely originating from the work of Dr J A Fleming F R S as Scientific Adviser to the Marconi Company in addition to that of Dr Lee De Forest

States, Aviation has lately been proceeding at a great pace—with a line from New York to Chicago and in Germany, metal air planes are the order of the day, that country being also convinced that future wars will be settled in the air.

It has of late become a commonplace that England ceased to be an island when men learned to fly. The welfare of the British Empire is likely to be considerably influenced by our Air policy. In days to come air stations will be at least as important as coaling stations are now. It may almost be said that in the matter of Imperial routes everything is to hand for us so to speak—seeing that our possessions are dotted more or less all over the world. It surely behoves us, therefore for the various reasons set forth, to take up Aviation in earnest.

Aviation should be put on trial and be regarded for some time from the point of view of what it achieves for the country, its security and welfare—much in the same way as we regard our Navy and Army. This view is already accepted so far as the Air Force is concerned but expenditure on Aviation generally (to keep it alive) would, as already indicated, serve the double purpose.

LABOUR QUESTIONS

THE LABOUR PARTY

THE second Annual Conference after the Labour Party's reconstruction was held at Scarborough June 22 to 25 1920 when 1 100 delegates representing a membership of 3 300 000 attended with Mr. W. A. Hutchinson of the Amalgamated Engineers' Union in the Chair. The Party, whose membership is open to all producers by hand or by brain, issued at the Conference a programme that was described as a labour manifesto to the nations and the world. The chief points were the revision of the Peace Treaties with a view to speedy and equitable settlement of international disputes in Europe; end of intrigue abroad and interference by military missions in local governments; denunciation of secret agreements and treaties; economic arrangements to cope with the famine threatened in Central Europe; and reconstruction of the basis of the League of Nations. A deputation from the Party was to wait upon the Prime Minister to report the investigations of the Party's representatives in Finland, Hungary and Russia.

Conference re-affirmed belief in nationalisation with joint control between the representatives of the producers, consumers and the State as the only satisfactory solution of the mining problem. A resolution to join the Third (Moscow) International was rejected upon a card vote by 2 940 000 to 225 000. The Labour Party thus remains affiliated with the *Second* (Amsterdam and London) *International*. A Prohibition motion was defeated by 2 603 000 card votes to 472,000, whilst a resolution in favour of Local Option was accepted by 2 903 000 card votes to 623,000. Self-determination was proposed for Ireland (with immediate withdrawal of all armed forces) Egypt and India. The customary resolutions in favour of various socialistic projects were adopted.

To meet the expenses of political action, it was found necessary to increase the affiliation fee for each member in the societies forming the Labour Party from 2*d.* to 3*d.* per annum, and the new income was estimated at £43,740 for the current year. England was to be divided into eight districts with a responsible organiser for each in order to spread propaganda. Every Labour candidate has to sign the constitution of the Labour Party before he or she is adopted. The Executive Committee consists of representatives from trade unions, local societies and kindred organisations in the Party and women's societies. The Executive is dominated by the general workers, miners, railwaymen, engineers, and textile workers' unions. For the Labour Peace Memorial the sum of £12,000 was collected by the Party.

At the *Annual Co-operative Congress* in May, 1920, at Bristol a Coventry representative proposed that the Co-operative Movement should affiliate with the Labour Party but an amendment was carried to refer the proposal to the District Conferences in readiness for the Co-operative Congress of 1921.

THE I.L.P.

The Independent Labour Party (known more familiarly by its initials I.L.P.) was established at a Conference at Bradford in Jan., 1893. The Party has decidedly pacifist tendencies, though it aims at collective ownership. It subscribes to the Second International. The 28th Annual Conference was held at Glasgow on April 4 1920, when Mr. Philip Snowden took the Chair. There was a loss of £2 000 on the year's working, and an increase in subscription was found necessary. The Party does not appear to be making very great headway in spite of the fact that its leaders include Mr. J. R. Macdonald, and it owns the *Labour Leader*, besides controlling a National Labour Press.

THE COUNCIL OF ACTION

With the stated purpose of organising a protest against active intervention in the war between Poland and the Soviet Government of Russia an emergency meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, Parliamentary Labour Party, and the Executive Committee of the Labour Party was held on Aug. 9 1920. A Committee was appointed to give a lead, the committee being known as the Council of Action. Five members were nominated by each of the bodies mentioned and eight further labour leaders were co-opted on the following day. Mr. Lloyd George gave the Council of Action an interview on Aug. 10, but the result was not satisfactory to the Council. A special Labour Conference was called by the C. of A. at Central Hall, Westminster, for Aug. 13, when 1 044 delegates (689 from trade unions and 355 from labour parties and societies) attended and protested against any war with Russia.

The idea of Councils of Action spread to the country, and in most industrial centres local C. of A. were formed. It was not a question of election to Councils in any democratic way. Leaders were simply nominated by themselves and friends and the local Councils of Action came into being. They were without power of action except to call public meetings and endeavour to impress their importance upon the public. Of course, the advanced section of the labour movement saw more in the idea. Councils of Action were to be another name for local Soviets on the Russian plan, but they died down almost as quickly as they were formed. The

Government had denied any intention of declaring war, but as war was not declared the Councils of Action claimed that they had stopped the war. What the central Council of Action really meant was stated by Mr J. H. Thomas in his address to the Trade Union Congress on September 6, 1920.

"Our course of action was bold: that it definitely challenged the Constitution there can be no doubt. Dangerous as was our remedy, it was justified by the results. Our action does not carry with it an acclamation of the Soviet method of government, and many who advocate a Russian peace do not subscribe to its methods. The Council of Action was called into being to secure the complete independence of Poland and peace with Russia, and having done that it will be content with the result of its labours."

British labour tried to enlist the sympathies of the French labour leaders, but the two envoys from London were asked to leave the country by the French Government. The Communist Party attempted to form a federation of Councils of Action during Oct., 1920, and were at the same time agitating against the non-elective manner of choice of members.

AMALGAMATED ENGINEERING UNION.

The Amalgamated Engineering Union came into existence on July 1, 1920. Eleven existing trade unions, representing 460,000 members, amalgamated in order to form one union for the industry. The chief Union was the Amalgamated Society of Engineers with 328,000 members; the other societies were Steam Engine Makers, General Toolmakers, Machine Workers, Instrument Makers, Smiths and Strikers, Brassfounders (3), Brass Finishers, United Metal. *President*, J. T. Brownlie; *Gen. Sec.*, Tom Mann. The change in conditions of employment of engineers was stated as in 1851, 60 hour week with £1 5s. wages, and 1920, 47 hour week with £4 7s.

LABOUR UNREST.

By the end of Oct. 1920 the total for the whole of 1919 was surpassed in strikes, workmen involved and days lost. Comparative figures are:

Year	Disputes	Employees (in 000)	Days lost (in 000)
1905	358	94	2 470
1912	857	1 463	40 915
1913	1,497	689	11 631
1918	1,252	1,097	6 237
1919	1,413	2 750	34 000
1920	1 499	798	9 765

(Jan.–Sept. only.)

Wage questions have predominated. Hours of labour, employment of non-unionists and objection to disciplinary action on the part of employers have been responsible for many strikes. An exceptional strike that led to a general lockout began at Cammell, Laird's works near Sheffield. Employees objected to non-union foreman, and a lockout began on Sept. 4, when the Ministry of Labour intervened with a Committee of Enquiry. The year's strikes were dominated by the miners' strike of Oct.–Nov., 1920, in support of increase of 2s. per shift.

Jan. opened well with the end of the iron moulders' strike on Jan. 22, after having been in existence since Sept. 22, 1919. Increase of 12s. had been demanded but men returned after ballot on 5s., an amount they could have had in the first instance. 65,000 were directly concerned and much unemployment resulted in kindred industries. Much public interest was displayed in a strike of the agents of the Pearl Assurance Co. for minimum weekly wage of £3. The transfer of certain men from the Dockers to the Railwaymen's Union resulted in a strike of 5,000 men at Barry.

In Feb. the chief strike was that of the Rhondda miners against disciplinary action on part of employers. A 40 per cent. wage increase was demanded by the S. Wales steelworkers and failing grant the men went on strike, only to return to resume negotiations after 11 days' idleness. During March 69,000 of the 134,000 workpeople involved in the strikes were miners. Considerable interest existed in the enquiry into the dockers' claim for better conditions and the report was published at end of month. April was remarkable for the number of small disputes—the average for the 84 was less than 2,000 workpeople. Miners were again troublesome, mostly over individuals dealt with by the managements. Unrest was evident again in the cotton industry when demands were being made for increases of 300 and 350 per cent. on pre-war wages.

May was an average month. There was danger of a strike of vehicle workers in London. Railwaymen in Liverpool were delaying carriage of goods by working strictly to the rule. Purely political matters were being brought before the trade unions, and there was a constant endeavour from this time to use the strength of the trade union movement to influence the Government in regard to Irish and Russian policies. In Scotland 11,000 joiners went on strike for 2s. 6d. per hour. Workers during June were still attempting to interfere in workshop practice in going on strike because of the dismissal or punishment of workers. Strikes affected only small numbers of workpeople, the average number affected being less than 500 per dispute. In July the gasworkers went on strike in the provinces in spite of the appeals from responsible leaders, the object being to secure higher increases. The tendency was to make the minimum wage of the unskilled and partially skilled men £4 weekly in all industries. There was an attempt at a general strike in Ireland on political matters, and at the end of July a labour conference of 1,000 delegates in Glasgow decided on a no-rent strike as a means to appeal against rent increases.

Political matters entered largely into trade union matters during August. Councils of Action were formed to threaten the Government with a general strike because of a possible war with Russia. Otherwise the strikes were large in number but concerned relatively few people. A strike of 20,000 textile workers of Oldham who refused to accept the terms laid down by their union was the largest of Sept. The average people affected by the remaining strikes was just over 300. There was an attempt at a general strike of vehicle workers (6,500 took part) for an increase in wages. Oct. was very unsettling. The shadow of the miners' general strike loomed in Sept., and the end of Oct. witnessed the long threatened dispute. Negotiations broke down and industry suffered considerably. Certain of the advanced sections of the labour movement looked to the strike to mean a general industrial upheaval. Happily the railwaymen and transport workers, who were allied with the miners, were content to mark time and only morally support the miners.

THE INTERNATIONAL

The International, *i e* the congress of socialist organisations of various countries, dates from 1862 The Interi ational formed then disappeared in 1871, following the failure of the Paris Commune The Second International came into being in 1888 when suggestions were made by the working class organisations for a Congress Before anything definite was settled a split occurred in the Socialist section of France with the result that two rival Congresses were held in Paris in 1889 Negotiations led to co operation and in 1891 a united Congress was held in Brussels International Congresses were held in Zurich (400 dele„ates) in 1893 London (800) in 1896 Paris in 1900 when an International Bureau was established Amsterdam in 1904 when the British Labour Party took part for the first time Stuttgart in 1907 at which the Women s International was established Copenhagen in 1910 was visited by 887 delegates from 33 nations—the German delegation opposed the idea of a general strike to stop war Bale in 1912 with 555 delegates from 22 countries

Second International—Informal conferences were held in Berne and Lausanne in 1919 with the object of establishing the International The socialists by parliamentary action carried on the old and Second International The socialists by revolution were headed by Lenin who established a separate Congress at Mosc w known as the Third International The Second International met at Geneva on July 31 1920 when Mr Tom Shaw M P took the chair The delegates numbered 150 of whom 22 came from Bel„ium Camille Huysmans resigned the secretaryship and it was decided to transfer the Bureau to London Discussions t ok place as to who were the real authors of the War admission of Germany to the Congress Britain s help to the starving if any in Central Europe League of Nations Socialism against which resolution the British voted as it was not strong enough Belgium s resolution to let bygones be bygones in regard to the war against Sovietism —a resolution supported by I Shaw Vandervelde (Belgium) and Scheidemann (Germany) whilst Troelstra and Neil Maclean accused the Congress of timidity Final session was held on Aug 6 Next Congress is to be held at Brussels in 1922 The International Committee includes Messrs Henderson (Pres ident) J H Thomas and J R Macdonald A proposal at the British Labour Party Conference to withdraw from the Second International was defeated

Third International—A secret Congress was held in Amsterdam early in 1920 to lay the foundations of the Moscow or Third International Dele„ates to Moscow arrived on July 21 1920, from 28 countries including China Japan Korea and Mexico The Moscow wireless announced that the delegates are united with one object and one idea *i e* through the Third International to establish Communist *régime* throughout the world On July 30 Lenin stated that the 'dictatorship of the proletariat was unthinkable without assault and violence Zinovieff (Apfelbaum) is President of the Executive Committee, as such he attended the Halle Conference of the German Socialist Party of Oct ,1920 Considerable division exists amongst the Socialist bodies of the world in supporting either the Second or the Third International

NATIONAL COMMUNIST PARTY

Scattered groups of communists sent delegates to London on July 31 and Aug 1, when a National Communist Party was formed with Mr Arthur Macmanus as Chairman The Party is in favour of the establishment of a system of Soviets or Workers Councils somewhat on the lines of those existing in Russia The Party is far from unanimous on its methods It has applied for affiliation to the British Labour Party but its application has been refused The Party supports the Third (Moscow) International, and has a weekly organ *The Communist* On July 10 1920, M Lenin sent a message welcoming the formation of the Party

THE O B U

An industrial organisation conceived by prominent Socialists of Canada who hope to effect revolution by means of strike The idea is the organising of all workpeople into one union, the pledge of membership being "I, the undersigned do hereby declare that, by the help of God I will strike against the use of money at any time I may be called upon' Uriah Smith originated the Knights of Labour in Philadelphia in 1869 but the sabotage of the Gould Strike in 1885 condemned the Knights of Labour publicly and the society was dissolved The chief plank of the Knights of Labour was one socialist organisation for all workpeople The Socialist Trade and Labour Alliance grew from the remnants of the Knights of Labour in 1895 under the leadership of Daniel de Lion but in 1905 the Alliance ceased to exist Its leaders formed the Industrial Workers of the World at Chicago in 1905 The One Big Union had its first convention in Calgary in 1919 and a second was held at Winnipeg in January 1920 In the new Constitution adopted at the second convention the O B U calls upon all workers to organise irrespective of nationality sex, or craft into a workers organisation Apparently the O B U was established by the I W W to mislead those Canadian workers who fought shy of the I W W A Labour Church has also been established by the O B U , and the Russian Soviet representatives in America are known to be in touch with the leaders of the O B U At the beginning of 1920 the O B U had 41 150 members attached to 101 units The total membership of all Canadian trade unions on Jan 1 1920, was 378 047

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE

THE sixth Lambeth Conference was held during July and August last when 252 Bishops in communion with the Anglican Church assembled at Lambeth Palace from all parts of the world to discuss matters affecting the welfare of the Church and other questions of current importance The subjects dealt with covered a wide field and included the Re union of the Churches the Ministry of Women Missionary Work Marriage and sexual morality, Spiritualism Christian Science and Theosophy, and international and industrial questions Each of these subjects was considered by a committee of the Conference and evidence was received from expert witnesses lay men and women, in addition to clergy The Committees reports were then discussed by the whole Conference and a series of important resolutions passed The most widely discussed of these resolutions are

those relating to Re union This question was considered by the largest committee ever appointed by a Lambeth Conference on whose report definite proposals were laid down by the Bishops for the re union of all the Churches These proposals have met with criticism from Free Churchmen, notably as regards the fundamental conditions of episcopacy and re ordination put forward

In view of prospects and projects of Re union the Conference decided that a Bishop is justified in giving occasional authorisation to ministers, not episcopally ordained who in his judgment are working towards an ideal of union such as is suggested to preach in churches within his diocese and to clergy of the diocese to preach in the churches of such ministers But no approval was given to any general schemes of intercommunication or exchange of pulpits, or the celebration in Anglican Churches of the Holy Communion by ministers who have not been episcopally ordained

With regard to the position of women in the Church, the Conference resolved that opportunity should be given to lay women to speak in consecrated or unconsecrated buildings and to lead in prayer at other than the regular and appointed services of the Church and that ordained women (deaconesses) should be allowed to read the Sunday services and preach the sermon, with the consent of the Bishop and to prepare candidates for baptism and confirmation

Modern movements of thought connected with Spiritualism Christian Science and Theosophy received a large measure of attention from the Conference, which recognised that new phenomena of consciousness have been presented to us which claim and at the hands of competent psychologists have received careful investigation and as far as possible the application of scientific method But such scientific researches have confessedly not reached an advanced stage and we are supported by the best psychologists in warning our people against accepting as final theories which further knowledge may disprove and still more against the indiscriminate and undisciplined exercise of psychic powers and the habit of recourse to séances, seers and mediums As a result of the consideration of the subject of venereal disease the Conference expressed its condemnation of the distribution or use of prophylactics on the ground that they were an invitation to vice

LICENSED PREMISES IN LONDON

THE total number of premises licensed for the retail of intoxicating liquors in the Administrative County of London in April, 1919 the latest date for which full details in connection therewith are available, was 8 276 The on licensed premises, numbering 6,097 comprised 4 378 public houses, 1 357 beer houses and 362 hotels, restaurants, etc The total of the off licences was 2 179 The distribution of public houses and beer houses is shown in the following table, which gives for each metropolitan borough the total number of houses, population, and the number of acres per house

Since the Licensing Act, 1904, came into operation new licences have been granted in respect of 41 premises Of these 31 are still licensed, and with the exception of one public house all are hotels or restaurants On the other hand over

Borough	B H s	T tal	Per House Pop	Ac
Battersea	79 47	126	1 331	
Bermondsey	185 47	232	543	
Bethnal Green	115 86	201	638	
Camberwell	162 114	276	947	
Chelsea	60 4	64	1 037	
Deptford	79 27	106	1,033	
Finsbury	137 47	184	476	
Fulham	44	72		
Greenwich	31	119		
Hackney	150 56	206	1 080	
Hammersmith	85 24	109	1 115	
Hampstead	47 7	54	1 583	
Holborn	117 5	122	405	
Islington	249 70	319	1 026	
Kensington	133 26	159	1 084	
Lambeth	237 89	326	914	13
Lewisham	67 31	98	1 641	
Paddington	97 16	113	1 262	
Poplar	165 115	280	580	
St Marylebone	172 10	182	649	
St Pancras	245 36	281	777	
Shoreditch	166 61	227	491	
Southwark	214 53	267	719	
Stepney	334 177	511	548	
Stoke Newington	28 8	36	1 407	
Wandsworth	112 63	175	1 779	
Westminster	394 18	412	389	
Woolwich	108 52	160	759	52
City of London	309 9	318		
Total	4 378 1 357	5 735	788	13

900 on licences have been extinguished during the same period these comprising 395 public houses and 514 beer houses The amount awarded as compensation for the loss of these licences purports to represent in each case the difference between the value of the premises as licensed and their value without a licence plus the amount of any depreciation of trade fixtures arising by reason of refusal to renew the licence The total compensation awarded in respect of the 395 public houses amounted to £1 091 123 an average per licence of £2 762, or 29½ years purchase of the rateable value In respect of the 514 beer houses £1 059 376 was paid, an average per licence of £2,061 or 42 years purchase of the rateable value

LOCAL OPTION IN SCOTLAND

THE coming into force on June 1 last of the provisions of the Act passed in 1913 relating to local option has given the electors of Scotland the opportunity of expressing their opinions on the drink question For the purposes of the 'Act to promote Temperance in Scotland the country is divided into areas—burghs, wards of burghs, and parishes—and it is provided that if 10 per cent of the local government electors in any area sign a requisition demanding a poll then the local authority shall cause a poll to be taken Immediately on the Act coming into operation, steps were taken throughout Scotland by the temperance party to obtain requisition forms from the local authorities and the necessary signatures in all areas where licensed premises existed Organisations were set up throughout the country, with headquarters in Glasgow, to carry on a campaign in favour of "No licence," and vigorous counter measures

were taken by the "Trade." A resolution passed at a conference of the Scottish Labour Party urged all trade unionists to vote 'no licence.'

Three questions were placed before the electors in November and December viz., the adoption of (1) a no change resolution (2) a limiting resolution or (3) a no licence resolution. The adoption of a *no change resolution* means that the discretion of the licensing authority in granting licences shall remain as before the poll. The passing of a *limiting resolution* prohibits the licensing court from granting a greater number of licensing certificates than 75 per cent. of the number in force at the date of the poll. For the period during which a *no licence resolution* remains in force, the Act stipulates that no certificate shall be granted except in the case of an inn or hotel or premises structurally adapted for use and *bonâ fide* used or to be used as a restaurant. In these cases licences may be granted on the conditions that no drinking bar or other part of the premises is mainly used for the consumption of excisable liquors and that such liquors shall be sold only to lodgers or residents or persons taking a meal on the premises for consumption with the meal. The decision of the electors remains in force for three years at the end of which period another poll may be taken.

To carry a no licence resolution requires at least 55 per cent. of the votes recorded and not less than 35 per cent. of the total electorate. A limiting resolution is carried if a bare majority of the votes are in favour and these represent not less than 35 per cent. of the electors. If a no licence resolution is not carried, the votes recorded in favour thereof are added to those recorded for the limiting resolution. A no change resolution is deemed to be carried if a majority of votes are in favour of it or if neither of the other two resolutions is carried. The resolution carried comes into force on May 28 1921. At the time of going to press results of the polls were not available.

MAYFLOWER TERCENTENARY.

THREE hundred years ago the Pilgrim Fathers left Plymouth on their voyage for liberty and landed in New England. The efforts of the Pilgrims at first in vain to escape to Holland, their reunion and sufferings in that country, the departure from Delfthaven in July, 1620, the sailing from Southampton on August 5, 1620, of the two ships *Mayflower* and *Speedwell* and the subsequent dismissal from the enterprise of the latter ill fated vessel, the final departure of the *Mayflower* from Plymouth on September 6 1620, and the arrival two months later at New Plymouth, the subsequent terrible hardships of the Pilgrims and the eventual triumphant events and achievements arising as direct results from the expedition, form a chain of events constituting one of the most moving episodes of religious history. Wide attention has been focussed upon these events during the past year by the celebrations which have taken place in the United Kingdom, the United States and Holland.

A large number of commemorative functions was organised, and pageants, plays and processions have been popular features in a number of towns where homage has been paid to the Pilgrim Fathers. Churchmen, of course, have taken a prominent part in the celebrations, and in many churches during September the Pilgrims' struggles formed the subject matter of sermons. Plymouth, as was to be expected, led the way in the celebrations, and many of our most distinguished men and women as well as important American and Dutch visitors took part in the functions, which lasted throughout the second week in September. The Prime Minister, unable to be present through absence from the country, paid his tribute in a letter to the Secretary of the National Free Church Council in which he said, 'Many brave ships have set out from these shores on voyages whose fame will ever live. By no means the least of these was the historic voyage of the renowned *Mayflower*. We have good reason to commemorate the labours and sacrifices of the gallant men and women who sailed on her three hundred years ago. Actuated by a high purpose they faced the unknown with undaunted courage and cheerfulness, and with abundant and abiding faith. They achieved far reaching results, which have exceeded all their hopes and expectations anxious though they were of the greatness of their venture.

We pay respectful and grateful tribute to their fidelity to the principles of freedom and democracy, which were alike their inspiration and their guide, and to their lasting contribution to the cause of human progress.

"We also welcome these celebrations as an opportunity for fostering the good relations which happily exist between ourselves and the great American people, and for furthering and strengthening the bonds of union, amity and co-operation between the descendants and country men of the Pilgrim Fathers in all parts of the world."

MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

PROPOSALS to empower county and county borough councils to supply and maintain hospitals and to assist voluntary hospitals out of local rates were included in a Government Bill introduced in the latter part of 1920. Clause II of the Ministry of Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, as introduced, provides that county and county borough councils shall have power—

(*a*) To supply and maintain hospitals (including out patient departments) for the treatment of illnesses and diseases generally, or for the treatment of any particular illness or disease, or any particular class of illnesses or diseases.

(*b*) To contribute, on such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Minister of Health to any voluntary hospitals or similar institutions within their area.

(*c*) To undertake the maintenance of any poor law hospitals or infirmaries within their area.

(*d*) To establish and maintain, or to contribute towards the cost of, or otherwise aid in establishing or maintaining, an ambulance service for dealing with cases of accident or illness within their area.

It is also provided that the councils of two or more counties may, with the consent of the Minister of Health and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe, combine for the purpose of supplying and maintaining hospitals, to be managed under a joint committee.

In several districts where institutional accommodation has been insufficient the establishment of municipal hospitals had been suggested and in Bradford official sanction has recently been

obtained for the conversion of a poor law infirmary into a municipal hospital Municipal ambulance services have already been established, notably in London, where the London County Council has erected and maintains stations with motor ambulances in various parts of the metropolis and under the Public Health (London) Act of 1891 the metropolitan borough councils have power to provide hospitals and to contribute to hospitals serving their districts At the time of going to press the Bill had not been read a second time but it was anticipated that the provisions relating to hospitals would meet with opposition The chief objections raised to the new proposals of the Government were that (1) in view of the heavy and increasing burden of the rates, no further spending powers should be bestowed on local authorities at present, and (2) the present difficulties of the hospitals in attracting voluntary contributions would be increased by reason of the possibility of their receiving contributions from local rates.

PROFIT SHARING AND CO PARTNERSHIP

THE latest available figures compiled by the Intelligence and Statistics Department of the Ministry of Labour deal with 116 schemes in operation in the United Kingdom during 1919 A further number of schemes was in operation but returns were not received by the Ministry from firms whose first bonus payment was not made until 1920 and others whose schemes are of such a nature that the amount of bonus cannot be stated During 1919 42 schemes were started, this being the largest number started in any one year The number started during the first six months of the past year, so far as had been ascertained at the 30th June, was 19 The following summaries give particulars of the 116 schemes for which returns were received arranged (*a*) according to trades and (*b*) according to the percentage of bonus to wages

Trade	No sharing (or entitled to share	Average Bonus per head	Bonus to Earnings Average per cent
		£ s d	
Agriculture	153	11 17 10	13 2
Chemicals soap, oil paint, etc (manufacture)	2,639	10 14 5	11 1
Engineering and Ship building	8 552	7 8	3 2
Food and drink (manufacture)	2,351	12 16	16 2
Gas Companies	24 820	1 18 6	1 4
Insurance Companies	18,544		0 0
Merchants, ware housemen and retail traders	6,571	10 13	13 7
Metal trades	817	4 19	1 4
Paper making	374	14 7 10	12 9
Printing, bookbinding and stationery	3,726	17 15	
Textile trades	6,472	11 17	
Other	5,739	5 2	6 6
Total	80,758	4 18 10	4 9

Bonus to Wages Per cent	No of Schemes	No Sharing in Bonus 1919	Amount paid 1919
			£
Nil	24		Nil
Under 2	6	7 358	19,442
2 & under 4	13	11,257	45 737
4 , 6	14	2 219	14,713
6 , 8	6	1 514	10,373
8 , 10	4	1 593	12 609
10 , 12		3,119	31,748
12 , 16		9 561	121,910
16 , 20		421	6,892
20 , over	6	3 019	90,307
Not stated	18	8 858	45,530
	116	48 919	399,261

* The number entitled to participate if any bonus had been paid was 31 839

RAILWAY POLICY

PROPOSALS for the future organisation of the railways in Great Britain have been outlined on behalf of the Government by the Minister of Transport For England and Wales it is suggested that there shall be five main groups of lines with a subordinate group of the lines in the London district whilst the whole of the Scottish railways shall be combined in a single group It is proposed that the five main English groups shall be constituted roughly as follows —

(1) Southern—combining the South Eastern and Chatham the Brighton, and the South Western
(2) Western—the present Great Western system with the Welsh lines
(3) North Western—combining the North Western the Midland and the Lancashire and Yorkshire, North Staffordshire and Furness
(4) Eastern combining the Great Northern the Great Central and the Great Eastern
(5) North Eastern—the present North Eastern system and the Hull and Barnsley

Each of the groups will be under a Board of Management not exceeding 21 in number The composition of these Boards is considered to be of the greatest importance and the Government is of opinion that the present system should be superseded and that the officials and manual workers should have some voice in management It is therefore proposed that the Board of Management should be composed of representatives (*a*) of the shareholders who should form a majority on the Board, and of whom a proportion should hold large trading interests, and (*b*) of employees, of whom one third might be leading administrative officials of the group to be co opted by the rest of the Board and two thirds members selected from and by the workers on the railway

It is not proposed to give to the companies any financial guarantee, but it is suggested that a flexible rates machinery shall be set up which will enable appropriate charges to be levied so that each group will be enabled to earn a net revenue substantially equivalent, on some pre war basis to be settled, to the combined net revenue of all the companies absorbed in the group In the event of any surplus revenues accruing from economies which may be effected, the Government is of opinion that these should

be apportioned between the companies and the Government on a basis to be settled later, the Government's share to be funded for development purposes to assist backward districts to develop light railways etc

Further proposals include the setting up of permanent machinery to deal with questions of wages and working conditions, on the lines of the two Boards which have been established temporarily by agreement, viz (1) the Central Wages Board, consisting of equal numbers of managers and men with an appeal to (2) the National Wages Board consisting of 4 managers, 4 men and 4 users of the railways with an impartial chairman Certain powers it is thought should be conferred upon the Government for the protection of the public for the economical working of the railway systems and to safeguard national interests It is proposed to exclude light railways from the grouping arrangements and there is no intention of altering the status of the dock undertakings of the country, except to bring railway owned docks under the same regulations as other docks in certain respects The future of canals is to be investigated by a Committee which has been set up under the chairmanship of Mr Neville Chamberlain, M P, and the Government will not formulate a policy until the Report of the Committee has been received

RENT RESTRICTIONS

THE Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, was passed to consolidate and amend the enactments relating to increase of rent and rate of interest on mortgage of premises, and recovery of possession in certain cases The Act applies generally to houses and business premises or parts thereof, let separately where either the 'standard rent' or rateable value does not exceed—in the Metropolitan Police District (including the City of London) £105 in Scotland £90, and elsewhere £78 and it continues in force until June 24 1923 except as regards business premises in which case the date is June 24 1921 The increases of rent over the 'standard rent' authorised by the Act are, in respect of houses as follows —

(*a*) Where the landlord has since August 4 1914 spent money on improvement or structural alteration, he may add to the annual rent a sum equal to 6 per cent on any expenditure incurred up to July 20 1920, and 8 per cent on expenditure since that date This expenditure does not cover money spent on repairs or decorations

(*b*) Any increase in rates payable by the landlord since the period which included August 3 1914 may be passed on to the tenant

(*c*) To meet the increased rate of mortgage interest, and to provide an increased return on capital invested an increase of 15 per cent of the "net rent" is permitted but in the case of houses covered by previous Rent Acts 5 per cent only may be added during the first year from the passing of the Act These are houses where neither the standard rent nor rateable value exceed £70 in the Metropolitan Police District, £60 in Scotland, and £52 elsewhere

(*d*) To meet the increased cost of repairs 25 per cent of the net rent may be added where the landlord is responsible for all repairs, or a smaller proportion, which may be agreed or settled by a County Court where the landlord is responsible for part only of the repairs

But on the expiration of three months after the date of any increase under (*d*) the tenant may apply to a County Court for an order to suspend any increase under (*c*) and (*d*) on the ground that the house is not in all respects reasonably fit for habitation, or is otherwise not in a reasonable state of repair

The 'standard rent' is the rent on August 3 1914 or, where a house was not let at that date, the rent at which it was last let before that date, or in the case of a house first let after August 3, 1914 the rent at which it was first let The 'net rent' is the same as the standard rent except where the latter included rates In these cases the net rent is the standard rent minus the rates

It is important to note that no increase of rent is authorised except in respect of a period during which the landlord would be entitled to obtain possession if it were not for the security of tenure provisions of the Act

New provisions with regard to the recovery of possession are included in the Act, notably one dealing with ex-Service men who were tenants but a wide discretion is left to the Courts in all cases and no order for possession need be made unless a Court considers it reasonable to do so The existence of alternative accommodation need not be shown in certain cases *e g* where a landlord gave up possession in consequence of his service in the forces during the War

Business premises within the values given above are covered by the Act with modifications as to security of tenure provisions and a permitted increase in rent of 35 per cent instead of 15 per cent under (*c*) above making a total permitted increase of 60 per cent

SILVER COINAGE

THE great rise in the market price of silver has been responsible for the passing of an Act to amend the law in respect of the Standard Fineness of Silver Coins current in the United Kingdom and in the other parts of His Majesty's Dominions The Act applies to any British possession where the Coinage Act of 1870 is in force but not to any self-governing Dominion unless and until the provisions of the Act are adopted as regards the Dominion by a proclamation of the Governor General or Governor The new measure authorises a reduction of the fineness of silver in coins from 925 fine to 500 fine, that is to say instead of being composed of $\frac{11}{12}$ of fine silver and $\frac{1}{12}$ of alloy, our silver coins minted in future will contain one half silver and the half alloy

One troy pound of standard silver is used for coining 66 shillings a troy ounce therefore, on this basis, being equivalent to 66 pence, and one ounce of pure silver to 71 pence As for many years the market price of silver was much below these figures (*e g*, for the seven years 1909-15, the average price per ounce in the London market was 25$\frac{5}{8}$*d*) the Government gained by minting and there was no inducement to melt silver coins and no reason for prohibiting the export of silver coins, etc But with the rise in the market price of silver during the last three years the necessity for stringent regulations to deal with these matters was realised A more important question involved by the greatly increased price was the loss

occasioned by minting For instance, if silver had been coined in the old proportions at a market value prevailing at one time during the past year, the cost of the pure silver alone in 66 shillings would have been something like 83 shillings Under the new Act the troy ounce of silver which will coin 5 5 shillings, will contain half an ounce of fine silver, so that unless the market price reaches a figure very much higher than the highest point hitherto touched, the Government's margin of gain in minting will be preserved

With regard to the calling in of the old, and the issue of new coins, the machinery of the banks will probably be utilised for these purposes, as has been done in the past so that the change will be carried through without any inconvenience to the general public

TRADE UNION CONGRESS

THE 52nd Annual Trade Union Congress was held at Portsmouth September 6 11, 1920 with Mr J H Thomas M P , in the chair The delegates numbered 949, from 195 trade unions having a membership of 6 494 707 The corresponding figures for the Congress held at Glasgow a year earlier were 850 delegates 203 societies, 5,282 500 members First Congress was held at Sheffield in 1866 and was attended by 143 delegates from 94 societies and councils with membership of 199,374.

Arising out of the Glasgow Congress a special T U C was held at Central Hall, Westminster on Dec 9 and 10, 1919, when resolutions were passed against increase in cost of living and sundry matters after the Congress had decided to support the miners by means of a national propaganda for the nationalisation of the mines A second Congress was held on Mar 11, 1920 to consider the result of the propaganda, when it had to be admitted that the public was not yet convinced of the benefits of nationalisation A strike in support of nationalisation was ruled out as impossible by 3 870 000 votes to 1,050 000 and an alternative resolution in favour of "political action by means of intensive propaganda in preparation for a general election was carried by 3 733 000 votes to 1 015 000 A third special Congress was held at Westminster on July 13 to consider the situation in Poland and Ireland Later on the Parliamentary Committee of the T U C assisted in the formation of the Council of Action

At the Portsmouth Annual Congress attention was paid to the formation of a General Staff for Labour The stated intention was the establishment of a General Council on behalf of Labour and a resolution embodying the proposal to establish such was carried by 4,858,000 votes to 1,767,600 Stock socialist resolutions were carried, there was a remarkable attack on Mr Appleton, the General Secretary of the English Trade Union Federation, full support was given to the miners, who were in negotiation with the Government for the 2s per shift wage increase Mr Smillie made an attack on the method of electing the Parliamentary Committee, stating that votes of the delegates were a matter of barter between individuals

VICTORY BOND DRAWINGS.

FIRST annual drawings of the Victory Bonds were announced in a special supplement of the *London Gazette* of June 25, 1920, when the numbers of bonds in the Bank of England issue to the extent of £1,721,000 and Post Office £75,900 were listed for payment at par on Sept 1 following Two separate drawings are to be held yearly *i e*, one for the Bank of England issue which will be completed at the Bank in the presence of the Governor, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury and the Comptroller of the National Debt and the other for the Post Office issue at the P O S B in the presence of the same officials excepting that the Postmaster General replaces the Governor of the Bank of England The smaller bonds are to be drawn in groups and those of £1,000 and £5,000 also in separate groups Drawn numbers are to be published not later than July 1 of every year for bond repayments two months later The final drawing is to take place in 1976

WAGES.

REMUNERATION for services rendered has taken quite a different plane since 1914 A big percentage increase has been given to the skilled and unskilled mechanical workers and to obtain such there has been almost continuous negotiation between trade unions and employers with the Ministry of Labour intervening And in a large number of cases there has been a strike before the increase has been obtained In the year 1918 5 998 000 workpeople were reported to have had their wages increased by a total of £2,988 000 weekly, or almost 10*s* each on the average During 1919, 5,647 000 workpeople received wages increases totalling £2,161,000 weekly (approximately 7*s* 6*d* each weekly The first nine months of 1920 recorded 7,216 000 workpeople with a weekly increase of £3,681,600 From Jan , 1918, to Sept , 1920 the average miner's weekly increase was £3, engineers £2 10*s* , and building trade employees £2 15*s* weekly Generally the increase has been to meet the additional cost of living, but there is a tendency to increase the standard of living also Hours of labour are gradually being reduced from 48 hours to 44 and 47 weekly

EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN

ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS

THE Auctioneers and Estate Agents Institute have recently opened their door to women, and they are admitted under the same conditions as men The fact that the University of London now grant a Bachelor of Science (Estate Management) Degree has raised the status of the profession very much and women who enter it will be wise if they aim at the higher and obtain the degree

The degree is an external one, and can be worked up for while studying for the examinations of the Institute

There is plenty of scope for women in this new profession, both for those with capital, who can eventually start an office of their own, and for those who only wish for appointments

The first step in entering the profession is to pass the preliminary examination of the Institute or to obtain exemption from it, which is possible for those who have passed one of the recognised examinations, such as the matriculation examination of any university of the United Kingdom It is then necessary to become a student, or an articled clerk to an auctioneer, estate agent, or valuer The earliest age to start

as either is sixteen, and the intermediate examination of the Institute cannot be taken under nineteen, but none under twenty one may be elected as Associates of the Institute, and it is when the woman is an Associate that she is qualified to take an appointment There is an examination qualifying for the grade of Fellow, but none may be elected as Fellows under twenty five years of age The distinguishing letters to be used by those in the profession are F A I and A A I according to whether they are Fellows or Associates The examinations are held once a year in London

The subjects required for the preliminary examination are practically the three Rs For the intermediate most of the subjects are technical, such as law of landlord and tenant land surveying estate accounts the valuation of dilapidations and so forth For the Fellowship very similar subjects are studied as for the intermediate only more advanced including Practical work preliminary to Sale by Auction "Report Writing Agricultural Customs, Sanitation, and several others

There are so many sides to an auctioneer's and estate agent's work that those women who study and become proficient will have plenty of choice Doubtless some branches will be found more suitable to women than others while much will depend on the woman herself It is a profession that affords opportunity for a county as well as a town career, unlike many which necessitate living in London or a large town. Women have not had to fight their way into the estate agents and auctioneers world as in some others But they have been invited to enter and consequently are assured of a welcome and there is every prospect of it becoming a most lucrative profession for the right class of women

The Institute have prizes that they offer in connexion with the different examinations

WOMEN DISPENSERS

Quite a number of women have entered the dispensing world during recent years Some have passed the Pharmaceutical Society's Examination and become qualified Chemists and Druggists while others have contented themselves with the Assistants Examination of the Society of Apothecaries Women who aspire to having a chemist's shop of their own or to obtaining one of the big appointments open to dispensers, or taking a managership, must pass the Pharmaceutical Examination but those who only wish to dispense and are not aiming at the highest, need only enter for the "Assistants examination

It is necessary to have three years preparation for the former one of which must be spent in a Pharmaceutical College and to do at least 6 months practical dispensing for the latter

Women dispensers are to be found in every branch of the dispensing world — hospitals infirmaries, in the wholesale as well as the retail druggists, and during the War they were to be found on foreign service, as well as in Military and Red Cross hospitals at home There was naturally a large increase in the number who entered for the Assistants examination during war time, as the certificate could be so quickly gained, and the result is that the special side of the profession is rather overcrowded, but will soon right itself There is still plenty of scope for the fully qualified woman, and those who have started a chemist and druggist shop have been most successful The public have become quite used to the fact of women dispensers at chemists, so that prejudice has been broken down In their examinations women have won distinction and in their practical work proved themselves capable workers— methodical, neat and accurate

Several women have passed the Major Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society, which is very advanced and is only taken by a comparatively few altogether, as the "Minor Examination is the qualifying one

The women dispensers have their own special societies

The women who have the highest qualification should by right receive the highest pay but with women dispensers it is not always the case and this fact has in several instances prevented them from aspiring to the chief examination, knowing that it does not always mean real gain financially

The cost of training for either examination varies very much according to the college For either it is very moderate A course at a Pharmaceutical College for the Minor may be only about £12 or it may be as much as £60 For the Assistants Examination (or the Hall, as it is commonly spoken of from the Apothecaries Hall), the fee is as low as £7 and as high as £60 There are few professions that can be entered at so small a cost as that of the Chemists and Druggists and the Dispensers but for the former there is usually a premium to pay to the chemist and druggist to whom the pupil is apprenticed and under whom he or she does a large share of the three years dispensing necessary to fulfil the Pharmaceutical Society's qualifications

WOMEN POLICE

The Women's Division of the Metropolitan Police has proved a great success When it was first started at the end of 1918 it was an experiment and its future depended on the satisfaction it gave during the experimental period that has recently come to an end The division has been 100 strong but its numbers will now be increased and women police will become a much more familiar figure to the London public

The work of the division is chiefly connected with women and girls and it is anticipated that as the numbers increase they will enter many more spheres of work than they have been able to when they were so small a body Their usefulness in 'open spaces and the streets has been proved many times their patrol work in cafes and all they have done towards uplifting the moral tone of where they work has been most beneficial to those they are meant to help There is a great demand for their services and doubtless before long all cases connected with women and girls will, as far as the police force is concerned come under their care

Already there is a long list of names of women anxious to join the division only those who are thoroughly suitable have their names put down None are accepted under twenty five years of age or over thirty eight, they must be medically fit and have received a good general education Recruits undergo three months' training, during which time they are paid

The officers will always be promoted from the ranks, so that although a higher standard of education will be demanded (university standard

if possible) from them, all must start at the bottom and work their way up

The Superintendent (Mrs Stanley) was formerly Superintendent of the "National Union of Women Workers Patrols" started in 1914, and it was because of the useful work done by this body in war time that the Metropolitan Police decided to have a Women's Division especially to protect women and girls from the dangers of the streets and parks The Superintendent has done much towards raising the present division to its high standard of efficiency none but the best are accepted as recruits and the work expected from each woman is of a high standard

The normal hours on duty are seven and this includes one hour for rest and refreshment One day's leave in seven is granted and an annual leave The time varies according to the rank. The rate of pay is very good and as promotion is gained it increases in proportion

Altogether the future of the Division is very hopeful, and judging by the last two years when their activities have been so limited great things may be looked for from them when the 100 enlarge into a division of an imposing number

HEALTH VISITORS AND INFANT WELFARE WORKERS

There is a great deal of work to be done among young children by the welfare worker while that of health visitor is of a more general character For either employment a special course of training is necessary For welfare work it is best to start quite young—on leaving school—as then the time can be spared to go right through each branch The first thing to do is to work at a crèche where valuable experience is to be gained while there a salary will be paid to the learner A course of classes on domestic science and hygiene are very necessary and also on maternity and child care so that theory as well as the practical work may be learnt

At the various polytechnics very useful classes are held, and the more of such subjects a girl is well informed in the better worker will she be and the more capable later on of holding a responsible post The most important part of the training is the time spent at a hospital The most suitable is a children's hospital If she goes to a general hospital she will not be able to work in a children's ward only but will be moved from ward to ward consequently learning a great deal that is not necessary for her future work In addition, probationers are admitted at a children's hospital at a much earlier age than at a general hospital

It is essential for the infant welfare worker to have training in midwifery When this has been obtained she must enter for the examination of the Central Midwives Board As none may sit for this under twenty four years of age, it is a long way off from the young girl fresh from school All the same she must bear in mind that directly she is old enough she must gain it

The training necessary takes six months Those outside the infant welfare world may wonder at so much training being required, but it is only those girls who are fully qualified who have the slightest chance of gaining a good appointment. If a girl does not feel disposed to train very thoroughly it is better not to go in for the work.

The appointments are of different kinds At the various infant welfare centres posts are held of superintendents and assistant superintendents At the hostels for mothers and infants, and at creches matrons and assistant matrons are appointed The worker who is not thoroughly well trained can never hope to rise above being an 'assistant

The health visitor requires a training rather similar to that of the infant welfare worker

While the health visitor may obtain an appointment in town or country, the infant welfare worker's life will be spent in cities or large towns The more crowded the neighbourhood the more probability is there of a creche or hostel being opened, or an infant welfare centre being started

MASSAGE

Massage is now a recognised profession Only a masseuse who has passed the examination of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses has any standing, the qualified masseuse only attends cases under a doctor

The training undergone has to be of the special nature required by the society, otherwise a candidate is not allowed to enter for the examination, and the school must be "recognised

It is important for a girl who is thinking of learning massage to realise these important points before starting on her course of training otherwise time and money may be lost

Twenty one years of age is the youngest at which a girl can enter for the examination The shortest possible time required to train is six months The practical work is done at a hospital and the theory at the school, but the pupils enter at the school only as they work in conjunction with certain hospitals and the week's work for each pupil is planned out so that they get not less than four hours practical work on hospital patients per week for three months The pupils learn a good deal of anatomy and physiology

At the end of their training the examination is in two parts One is practical (massage) and the other is theoretical, and consists of an oral and written test in all they have learnt at the school which includes the theory of massage The examination is held twice a year

Once a girl has passed her examination, she is able to take a post at a hospital or other institution, or to start a practice of her own, but not to run a school There is another examination—it is on "Swedish Remedial Exercises — and those girls who wish to be thoroughly proficient always enter for it There is yet another, for teachers To study for the former means six months longer at school, making twelve months altogether This examination is only held once a year It is necessary to have passed the first and second examinations and to have taught for more than eight months in a recognised school before going in for the teacher's examination

The appointments open to a trained masseuse are resident and non resident, but the most lucrative branch of work is a private practice A masseuse who has interest among medical men and starts to work in a fashionable neighbourhood can make a very good income, far in excess of any salary that can be obtained by taking an appointment Teaching is, again, another branch of the profession that can be

made very profitable It must be very well managed for the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses periodically inspects all the schools recognised by them to see that they are up to the necessary standard Capital is required to start a school

During the period a girl is training she will be able to judge to a large extent as to what branch of the profession interests her the most and certainly when first qualified if she takes an appointment the experience gained will be very valuable should she later on set up in practice

WOMEN DOCTORS

The number of women entering the medical profession in the last few years has been very much larger than ever before The opportunities open to them once they are qualified are so much more numerous than they were even a few years ago Hospitals that never before the War had women on their staff now appoint them (proving such appointments were not for the period of the War only) In many branches of the profession women are to be found, and in the near future it is anticipated there will be various new appointments to be filled that will be especially suitable for medical women *e.g.* in connexion with work among children The education of the medical student has changed very largely In London many of the general hospitals now admit them to the medical schools so that those who prefer co-education need not enter the School of Medicine for Women but can become students elsewhere While many have taken advantage of this fact the School of Medicine for Women continues to be filled with students to its uttermost limit

The women students show their ability for their work by their successes in their examinations Whatever medical school a woman enters her work and her examinations will be the same—to fit her to be admitted to the Medical Register Five years must be spent at a recognised medical school she must go through the necessary course of work and either take a medical degree or pass the Conjoint Board (*e.g.* The Royal College of Physicians London and the Royal College of Surgeons England) or the examinations of the Society of Apothecaries

The length of time necessary at a medical school is five years (for the degree a little longer) The fees vary according to the medical schools, and there are examination fees to be paid books and other expenses making a total cost of from £175 to £235 It is not every student who passes his or her examinations in five years If longer time is required the expense is increased Women can obtain medical degrees at not only the University of London, but in Scotland Ireland Birmingham Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield

There are a large number of scholarships and prizes at the various medical schools The School of Medicine for Women London, is especially rich in them Sixteen years of age is the earliest at which a girl can enter as a student at any medical school The first two to two and a half years are spent in work in class rooms and laboratories, so that a student is at least between 18 and 19 before she actually enters the hospital itself This fact overcomes many of the objections against starting their career while so young

There is undoubtedly a good prospect for the medical woman of the future, but one thing is essential and it is that those who study for the profession become as highly qualified as possible

WOMEN VOTERS

A GREAT increase in the number of women voters was proposed by the Representation of the People Bill presented to Parliament during the past year The objects of the Bill as stated in the memorandum thereto were to confer the franchise on women at the age of 21 to assimilate the parliamentary and local government franchises by abolishing the occupational qualification and the qualification of women as the wives of local government electors and to place the whole franchise for both sexes (other than university electors) on a similar basis of residence Other amendments of the Representation of the People Act 1918 were provided for The main principle of the Bill was contained in Clause 1 — 'A person whether male or female shall be entitled to be registered as a parliamentary or local government elector for a constituency (other than a university constituency) or local government electoral area respectively if such person has attained the age of 21 years and is not subject to any legal incapacity and has the requisite residence qualification The Bill proposed to abolish (except in the case of a university constituency) the alternative or business premises qualification for the parliamentary franchise provided for by the Representation of the People Act 1918 and also the right given in certain circumstances to vote in two constituencies at a general parliamentary election

The effect of lowering the age for women voters as proposed would be to increase by about 5 000 000 the number of women entitled to vote at parliamentary elections making the total number qualified over 13 000 000 whilst the total number of men voters would be somewhat less than 13 000 000 women voters exceeding men voters by about half a million

On the second reading of the Bill the Minister of Health stated that the Government proposed to leave the Bill to the free determination of the House reserving to themselves the right to bring forward amendments in Committee Personally he was entirely in favour of the Bill With regard to the work of preparing the register Dr Addison stated that the additional cost due to the increased electorate was estimated at between £300 000 and £400,000 per annum The Bill passed the second reading without a division and was referred to Standing Committee D of the House of Commons but owing to a considerable amount of opposition made little progress A special report presented to the House by the Committee stated that they could not with advantage proceed further with the Bill

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

FAR REACHING recommendations are contained in the Report of the Committee appointed by the Home Secretary to enquire into the present system of compensation for injuries to workmen (Information as to the schemes in force in countries which have passed Workmen's Compensation laws was given in last year's issue of

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK pp 747 8) One of the most important questions considered by the Committee was the desirability of establishing a State system of accident insurance in the United Kingdom State systems have been in operation for some years in many countries but the Committee were of opinion that the defects in our present system could be largely remedied by the adoption of the following modifications without resort to a State system —

(1) State supervision of rates of premium of insurance companies with a view to the restriction of their expenses and profits in workmen's compensation business, not more than 30 per cent of the premium income to be expended in profits, management expenses and payments for commission to agents, the latter not to exceed 5 per cent of the premium income in any case the maximum rates to be approved or fixed by a Government official

(2) Mutual associations to be placed under the same obligations as insurance companies as to setting aside funds to meet outstanding liabilities and as to returns &c

(3) Every employer —other than the Crown a local or other public authority a statutory company or a householder in respect of servants not employed by him for the purpose of his trade or business and, under certain circumstances firms whose pay roll for three years averages over £20 000 and who are self insurers —to be required to insure against workmen's compensation risks

It is proposed that several new classes of workers should be brought within the scope of the scheme in addition to the 15 000 000 workers already covered among these being persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour whose rate of remuneration does not exceed £350 per annum, instead of £250 under the existing law

With regard to benefits, instead of the present basis of earnings in cases of payments to dependents and compensation during incapacity, the Committee make the following recommendations —

In fatal cases—for total dependents—

(*a*) Where a widow is left £250

(*b*) Where children under 15 are left a weekly allowance of 10s for the first, 7s 6d for the second and 6s for every other child these allowances to be provided out of a Central Fund to which the employer will pay £500 in every case of a workman dying and leaving any children under 15

(*c*) Where other total dependents are left in addition to the above, a further sum not exceeding £50

(*d*) Where total dependents are left not including a widow or children under 15 the sum of £250

Burial and medical expenses to be increased to £15

In cases of total incapacity, two thirds of the average weekly earnings, with a maximum of £3

In cases of partial incapacity, two thirds of the difference between the average weekly earnings before and after the accident in the latter cases provision to be made for increased payments if wages are increased by upwards of 20 per cent in the workman's particular occupation at the time of his accident

THE UNION JACK CLUB, Waterloo Road, S E 1 Tel 3511 Hop

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This is one of our great National Institutions where Sailors Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing through London, a place where they may deposit their kit and valuables, where they may obtain at moderate charges a good meal and a comfortable bedroom, where their every need is studied and where they are under their own roof and feel really at home

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War, opened on July 1st, 1907, by His late Majesty King Edward VII, and handed over to the Regular Services Membership is limited to Petty Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and men on the Active List of the Regular Forces but during the War all mobilised men including those from the Overseas Dominions and Allied Countries were made Honorary Members The Club is self supporting and managed by a Committee which includes representative members elected by the men themselves Already firmly established before 1914, the Union Jack Club was an inestimable boon to Service men in the Great War during which period alone sleeping accommodation was provided for no fewer than 1,131 338 men and 3,054 809 meals were served whilst many millions of whom no record was kept passed through its doors for rest and refreshment, many of them straight from the trenches in France Open day and night, the capacity of the Club was taxed to the uttermost

Work has been commenced on a considerable extension of the Club with funds raised in all parts of the Empire to commemorate the recent inspiring services of our gallant fighting forces and to provide the increased accommodation which is so much needed.

A Railway Tunnel between Great Britain and Ireland.

AMONG the ambitious projects with which engineers of imagination are wont to solace their leisure moments is that of a tunnel connecting England and Ireland, or Scotland and Ireland, or both. The near prospect of the Channel Tunnel has set them thinking and as they have not to concern themselves like the promoters of the Channel scheme, with questions of national defence, or possible invasion from the Continent they are free to devote themselves entirely to engineering considerations.

More than a generation ago the question of an Irish tunnel was taken up by engineering and commercial men on both sides of St. George's Channel and it may be convenient to mention here that it was included in the terms of reference of the Select Committee appointed to deal with the problem of Inland Transport. Hitherto the attention of these pioneers has been given to the possibility of boring a tunnel between Ulster and the south west corner of Scotland where it may be seen from the study of the map Great Britain and Ireland are closer together than at any other point. Four or five schemes have been prepared for a tunnel under the sea somewhere near this point, where the average depth on the North Channel is about 80 fathoms. The shortest of all these projected routes is from the southernmost point of the Mull of Kintyre to a point on the Irish coast a little to the south east of Fair Head. The distance by sea between these two points is about 15 miles and the sea bed is one of uniform level. But as often happens in the affairs of life the shortest cut is the longest way round. Given the tunnel between the Mull of Kintyre and Fair Head and more than 100 miles of new railway would still be required to join up the Scottish end with the existing railway system in Scotland and a shorter line to link up the Irish end with the Irish railways. The journey involved would demand of the traveller from London as much time as is required by any of the existing routes. Unless therefore the Irish tunnel is to be constructed solely for the use of Scotsmen and Irishmen the route here described must be ruled out of consideration.

Most of the promoters of the scheme fix on Belfast as the ultimate goal to be aimed at and a good deal is to be said for this point of view. The second shortest route is from Portpatrick in Wigtownshire to Donaghadee a distance of 22 miles. The sea bed rests upon the Silurian system of rocks but the unfortunate point about it is that about 7 miles from the Scottish coast there is a sudden drop from 80 to 150 fathoms, which runs for a distance of nearly 2 miles. Engineers have considered two possibilities in this connexion. They may tunnel at a greater depth so as to get completely under the dip, but this would involve steeper gradients and longer approach lines at each end. They could also swing about the line of the tunnel so as to avoid the great hollow but this would mean extending the length of the tunnel from 22 to 40 miles and an under water railway journey of at least an hour.

A slightly better route is that from Portpatrick to Whitehead. The distance is 23½ miles, or 27 miles allowing for the land approach the greatest depth involved is 120 fathoms, and the gradient 1 in 52. A fourth route and one which has found the largest number of supporters is that between Wierston Hill and Magee Island. The length would be 27 miles of actual tunnel increased to 30 miles if a dip in the bottom of the sea known as Beaufort Dyke is to be avoided. The land approach would probably mean another 7 miles added to the distance but against this disadvantage must be set the advantage of a lesser gradient 1 in 75 in fact.

More ambitious schemes have at one time or another been projected for connecting Holyhead and Dublin by tunnel a distance of 60 miles, and Fishguard to Rosslare a distance of 62 miles. For the moment these plans are likely to be left out of account and attention concentrated on the more northerly tunnels. Many years ago Sir Robert Giffen, of the Board of Trade who gave evidence before the Financial Relations Committee said — "I think the tunnel from Scotland to Ireland should be taken up by the State irrespective of any estimate of profit or loss on the undertaking. Looking at the immense trade between the two countries and the possibilities of developing the tourist traffic and extending the residence in Ireland of people at present living in Great Britain I think that the effect of making a tunnel would result in enormous commercial advantages apart from the political advantages that might follow."

This was said before the War and in any scheme of tunnel building the altered political aspect of the question and above all the enormous rise in the cost of every kind of engineering work since hostilities ceased would have to be seriously considered. The £10 000 000 which 20 years ago was considered to be sufficient for the Wierston Hill–Magee Island tunnel must now be multiplied by *x* and will then probably be found to be insufficient. Apart from politics and cost however it is clear that the more the two countries can be drawn together the better it will be for both. The mail and passenger services between England and Ireland and Scotland and Ireland would be accelerated and vastly improved. In pre War days the journey between London and Belfast was 13 to 13¼ hours. According to calculations made when the under water way between Scotland and Ireland was most talked about the tunnel would reduce the journey to 10½ hours. Glasgow, it was said, could be reached from Belfast in 4 hours Edinburgh in 5 York in 7 in fact all the important cities and towns in Great Britain would be brought nearer to Belfast by 2 or 3 hours. What this journey by through carriage would mean to thousands of passengers passing between the two countries what it would mean to send goods between the two countries without breaking bulk in the journey must be apparent to all who consider the scheme without prejudice. We live in the days of marvels even Irish marvels and the day may not be far distant when the 'horrors of the middle passage' are abolished, and passengers can take their seats at Euston and St. Pancras in the knowledge that they need not leave the comfort of the railway carriage until they can set foot on Irish soil.

British Association for the Advancement of Science.—The eighty eighth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held at Cardiff from Tuesday, Aug 24 till Saturday Aug 28 Professor W A Herdman, who succeeded the Hon Sir Charles Parsons as President gave an address on 'Oceanography and the Sea Fisheries He contended that the fisherman must become the settled farmer of the sea if his harvest was to be less precarious It was important to determine the number of fish in our waters, and what was the food value of each of them Furthermore we needed to know their habits and movements, and the nature of the elementary organisms on which they fed As an instance of our ignorance in this respect, he mentioned the incomplete life history of the eel No spawning eel had ever been seen, he said From all the fresh waters eels migrated in the autumn to the coast, and thence to the mid Atlantic, and we know not how much farther for the exact locality and manner of spawning has still to be discovered Professor Herdman suggested that the abundant food supplies which lie at our door should be used to the fullest advantage, and that Cardiff, as a great seaport might do something for fishery research The following were the Presidents of the various sections —A, Mathematical and Physical Science Prof A S Eddington, B, Chemistry Mr C F Heycock, C Geology, Dr F A Bather D, Zoology Prof Stanley Gardiner, E, Geography Mr J McFarlane F Economic Science and Statistics Dr J H Clapham G, Engineering, Prof C E Jenkin H, Anthropology Prof Karl Pearson I, Physiology, Mr Joseph Barcroft K Botany, Miss E R Saunders L, Educational Science, Sir Robert Blair M, Agriculture Prof T W Keeble Three citizens lectures were delivered Prof J Lloyd Williams on 'Light and Life Prof A W Kirkaldy on Present Industrial Conditions, and Dr Vaughan Cornish on 'The Geographical Position of the British Empire In 1921 the Association will meet at Edinburgh under the presidency of Sir Edward Thorpe and in the following year at Hull

Amber as a Form of Wealth.—Mr W J Perry discusses in the *Journal of the Manchester Egyptian and Oriental Society* the problem of amber and its association with the megalithic problem The amber used for decorative purposes in the Mycenæan age was he suggests found in the Adriatic In explanation of its value, of its adoption as a form of wealth he supposes that amber a solidified resin may have been associated with the productions of certain trees venerated in Egypt as the source of resinous substances used in mummification and other death rites

Anglo Swedish Ferry Service.—The proposal to establish a regular daily ferry service between Great Britain and Sweden has again been revived The scheme was originally broached in March 1917, by the Swedish consul for Hull and Immingham, and contemplates a direct train ferry service between Immingham and Gothenburg, where suitable harbours for the ferry boats would be built The uniformity of railway gauge between the two countries is urged in favour of the proposal The Swedish Government, while approving the scheme, are not prepared to finance it

Australia and its Population.—In the *Geographical Review* Mr Griffith Taylor, discussing the possible settlement of Australia, says that he sees little hope of the tropical part of the continent becoming prosperous and productive if the policy of White Australia is maintained The hot, dry climate of the greater part of tropical Australia is best suited to the natives of India Even if white settlement proved to be possible by a slow process of acclimatisation, it would only be at the cost of many lives, and at best would take a very long time Assuming that political difficulties will eventually be overcome Mr Taylor estimates that one district in the interior of Western Australia and the Northern Territory, with an area of about 150,000 square miles is suited for any population The remainder of the area under consideration could support a total population of about 1,400,000 with a density varying from 8 per square mile in the east of Queensland to 1 per square mile or less in the more arid parts of Western Australia and the inland regions of the Northern Territory

Bride's Stone in the Sudan.—Mr H A MacMichael, in *Sudan Notes and Records*, describes a curious example of a fertility charm, associated with stone worship, among the Tungur Fur tribe The stone is known as the 'custom stone, or the bride's stone, and is brought into use at a birth, a marriage, or the visit of a high official After the marriage ceremony the bride and bridegroom are made to rub the blood of a sacrificed animal on the stone in the form of a cross If they are too poor to pay for an animal to be sacrificed they offer a piece of cow dung They are then taken to a well where the celebrant, taking a handful of mud from the pool daubs it on their foreheads shoulders waists knees, and loins and bind their necks wrists and ankles with green grass

Cattle Colour and Markings.—Miss F Pitt in the *Journal of Genetics* discusses the colour and markings of pedigree Hereford cattle She finds that the breed arose by selection from the nondescript cattle of the county in the 17th and early 18th centuries All colours and markings prevailed, but among them the red with white face, which is still characteristic of the breed, was most common "pattern" probably originated through a mutation which appeared in a dark herd in 1750, and was kept and bred from as a curiosity The white face is a dominant condition, while excessive white in modern Herefords is found to be recessive to the typical pigmentation Modern variations from type are due to the outcrop of recessive characters inherited from the time before pattern selection was practised

Cliff Dwellers in Colorado.—Mr J W Fewkes has written for the Bureau of American Ethnology a monograph on the pre historic villages, castles and homes of south western Colorado having special reference to the Pueblo state of culture in that domain of cliff dwellers He says that the buildings indicate communal thought as they were constructed by groups rather than individuals He finds no support among architectural data for the view that the Pueblo people were derived from Mexican tribes, or that their descendants travelled south and developed into the Aztecs The buildings ante date the coming of the white man

Colliery Warnings.—The author of the anonymous "Colliery Warnings, telling miners of the existence of atmospheric conditions favourable

to dangerous situations, has been revealed as Mr Henry Harries, late of the Meteorological Office In an article in the *Morning Post* Mr Harries stated that he had carried on the work for 38 years, in the face of great hostile criticisms His investigations led him to discover that nearly all the serious colliery explosions had occurred within areas of high barometric readings or anticyclones The Abercarne disaster of 1878, with 268 deaths had been preceded by a vast anticyclone which had drifted to and fro over Glamorganshire for ten days during which the enormous weight of the superincumbent atmosphere had caused the roof of the mine to creep and return and great outbreaks of gas to occur Mr Harries states that in the years 1851 to 1880 when no colliery warnings were given explosions caused a total of 7,364 deaths for the next 38 years, with the warnings in circulation the total was only 4 797 notwithstanding that the number of men employed below ground had more than doubled since 1880

Concrete Arch of 400 ft Span —The Franklin Avenue Bridge over the Mississippi at Minneapolis is to contain an arch of reinforced concrete of 400 ft span, which is considered to be the largest in the world It will consist of two arch ribs with a rise of 88 ft The arch will be flanked at each end by an arch of 199 ft clear span and another of 55 ft 6 in span, the total length of the bridge being 1 082 ft over the abutments Hitherto the longest reinforced concrete arch completed has been that of 330 ft span in the Risorgimento Bridge across the Tiber

Electricity and Seeds Messrs Sutton and Sons of Reading have published the results of a number of electrical germination and field tests carried out in 1919 with seeds of carrot swede cabbage and mangold The best known process of seed germination is the Wolfryn process consists in immersing the seeds in a solution of salt and water or of calcium chloride and water through which an electric current is then passed After the seeds have been dried at a temperature of 100° F they are then ready for sowing The Reading experiments were designed to test the value of the Wolfryn process, and to decide whether the advantages are due to the immersion in to the electrification or to the two combined Tests were made with untreated seeds, with seeds electrified by the Wolfryn process with seeds soaked in a solution of sulphate of ammonia and with seeds soaked in a solution of salt and water After immersion the seeds were dried at 100 F and then sown The tests do not reveal any advantage from seed electrification the only exception occurring in mangolds, where the germination of the electrified seed was 94 per cent compared with 82 per cent for the untreated seed and 86 per cent for the seed soaked in the salt solution In the field tests the electrified mangold seeds yielded 6a lb per pole more than the untreated seed

Electricity from Natural Steam —Italy is not a coal producing country, but it has other sources of natural power one of which is to be found in the natural steam at Lardorello in Tuscany The natural steam was first used for boiler heating, and subsequently, was turned into a piston engine, which gave satisfactory results Still later a turbo generator was installed Developments then took the form of turbines of a special type Each of the turbines requires about 77,000lb of steam per hour, and this steam is raised in tubular boilers containing aluminium tubes in a sheet iron shell the natural steam having a pressure of about one atmosphere, and that produced in the boiler of half an atmosphere Each boiler produces 13,200lb of pure steam per hour

Electric Locomotives in Coal Mines —Small electric locomotives for use in coal mines have been sanctioned by the Home Secretary They are built to haul a load of 10 to 15 tons on the level, or of 3 tons up a gradient of 1 in 30, and the wheel gauge is so arranged that they will take any track from 19 ins upwards The battery cells by which they are actuated are charged from a power station in the mine, and a normal charge is equivalent to a run of 20 to 25 miles The locomotive has a speed of 5 miles per hour with a load It is expected that with the extension of this engine the pit pony will be largely displaced

Electrified Cables for Ships —The Admiralty are interested in bringing into more extensive use an ingenious device consisting of electrified cables laid in the approaches to the principal ports such as Liverpool for the guidance of ships Captains of vessels by the new method, are able to follow the cable at any speed as easily as a street car follows the rails From the moment the ship 'picks up' the outer end of the guiding cables the man at the wheel need no longer be troubled by reefs shallows and currents or even by fog The principle of the invention is that of the electrified cable in use in ocean telegraphy Electric circulating cables carefully protected by metal coverings against frying at the bottom are fastened to the ground at one end near a station possessing powerful alternators for sending alternating currents

Eyes Grow Keener in the Dark —Mr Selig Hecht of Creighton University, Omaha has conducted a series of researches into the sensitiveness of the eye in the dark He has pointed out that when a person enters a dark room after a stay in the outside daylight the eye at once increases in sensitivity At first this increase appears to be slow but after five minutes it is quite rapid the eye acquiring a sensitivity several hundred times its initial value After thirty minutes sojourn in the dark the sensitivity still increases but more slowly than before and after forty five minutes of an hour the maximum sensitivity is reached The final sensitivity varies slightly with different people but in fully adapted condition the eye is easily 5 000 or 10 000 times more sensitive than it was at the beginning

Fish Rings and Their Meaning —Miss R Sa M Lee Naturalist Inspector to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has written a report on the methods by which growth and age in fishes are determined The main theory is that each of the rings seen on the scales of many fishes is formed in the course of a year, and that their number gives the number of years the fish has lived Other theories ascribe the rings to the influence of temperature the amount of food or some other physiological factor Some Norwegian scientists believe the growth of the scale is proportional to the length of the fish, and that the length at the end of each previous year of its life can be calculated from the proportional width of winter rings on the scale The general conclusions to which the evidence and the mathematical tests lead are (1) That the age determinations can be made with a

considerable degree of accuracy from salmon and herring scales, and for the youngest age, groups of certain other species, such as haddock and cod, the amount of reliance which can be placed on the results depending to a certain extent on the locality from which the fish is taken (2) That the growth determinations can be made with a considerable degree of accuracy from the measurements of the scales combined with the length of the fish using a modified form of the Norwegian method (3) That the varying influence of food and temperature in the production of winter rings in scales is as yet indeterminate although certain progress has been made in this investigation by experiments on plaice and flounders in tanks

Galveston Sea Wall Extension—An important improvement and extension has been made to the concrete sea wall five miles long which was built about seven years ago to protect the city of Galveston from a repetition of the flood of 1900. The great flood of 1915 overflowed the top of the defences. It was therefore decided to build a 5 ft. curtain wall along the top, and to extend the eastern end by two miles.

Guadalquivir to be Dammed—A scheme has been put forward to render the swift flowing river Guadalquivir navigable between Seville and Cordoba. It is proposed to build eleven dams on the river, similar to that across the Rhine at Chevres each with an opening of about ten metres and varying in height between six and ten metres. The cost of the work will be 80 000 000 pesetas and the time for its construction will be twenty years. The differences in water level will be overcome by eleven modern locks. Barges of 525 tons capacity will be able to use the stream and it will be possible to form convoys of two or three barges and a tug of 150 tons. One important feature of the project is that the piles of the dams will be used for the construction of bridges connecting the two banks at eleven different points. At present there is only one bridge over the Guadalquivir in the whole length of 112 miles.

Hair and Eye Colour—Professor F. G. Parsons in a lecture on The Distribution of Hair and Eye Colour in the British Isles to the Royal Anthropological Institute stated that the index of colour based on hair only was given by Beddoe in 1860 as 23·8 dark. His own index showed these subdivisions of percentages—red 4·8, fair 15·8, brown 38·9, dark 36·6, black 3·9. The original man had black hair and black eyes. Contrary to popular belief women were darker than men and even in districts where the population was fairest this held good, but where the population was generally dark there was very little difference. He gave the following representative table of darkness —

In	No. of Records	Index Male	Index Female	Difference
Four Northern Counties	1767	26·2	33·5	7·3
Three Eastern Counties	1563	34·4	38·2	3·8
Two Western Counties	4057	45·5	46·7	1·2
London	6223	37·7	38·5	·8

In Scotland, the fairest populated part of the British Isles, the women were 8·9 per cent. darker than the men, in England 2·1, and in Wales a little over 2. Town people were generally darker than country people. In the east and north the hair and eyes usually matched; in the west central districts there was much difference between them. In Wales, where most of the people had dark hair, they had not dark eyes also. In those parts of the country where there was the most pure Nordic and Saxon blood, the hair and eyes harmonised, and the reverse was the case where the Mediterranean type was a strong local strain. A combination of fair hair and blue eyes was to be found in Ireland.

"*Lusitania* may be Raised"—M. Emile Bertin, a distinguished French scientist a member of the Institut de France and a former Director of Engineering in the French Navy has put forward a proposal for raising the wreck of the *Lusitania* which lies in 250 ft. of water off the Old Head of Kinsale where it was sunk by a German torpedo. His plan is to construct a floating chamber 300 yards long by 100 wide and 20 in height which would be attached to the wreck of the vessel at low tide by means of 800 steel cables, and so manipulated as to raise the wreck as the tide rose. Once lifted and supported by this floating chamber the wreck would be towed towards the shore, where pumping operations might be carried out. The most problematic part of the proposal is the scheme for beaching the vessel. M. Bertin says that when once the necessary cables have been attached there should be no difficulty in raising the wreck from three to four metres nearer the surface by taking advantage of each tide. Once part of the wreck has been brought above the level of the sea the work of the divers would be greatly facilitated. "The difficulty will lie in the fact that no dry dock exists which would be capable of receiving both the floating chamber and the wreck, states M. Bertin.

Microbes in Fossilised Amber—Dr. Galippe, of the French Academy of Science has discovered a number of micro organisms in fossilised amber. Some time ago considerable interest was shown in the discovery that microbes remained alive for hundreds of years in parchments and papyri and the question as to whether such microbes still had power to transmit the virus of plagues such as the Black Death was much discussed. Living organisms incomparably older than the microbes found in Egyptian papyri have been discovered by Dr. Galippe and it is thought that these organisms may probably be among the very early elements possessing life to inhabit the earth. Dr. Galippe's discovery was the result of investigation into the composition of several pieces of fossilised amber. Examination showed him that the specimens were full of micro organisms which he considers can only have been imprisoned in the amber whilst it was in course of formation. As soon as these organisms were set free from their prison they manifested very evident signs of life and when carefully cultivated, developed great activity.

Moving a 3 000 ton Building—In the *Engineering News Record* may be found an account of the moving of a 3 000-ton building, measuring 95 ft. by 60 ft. over a distance of 450 ft. The new site was first cleared and the foundations laid. The walls of the building were underpinned with steel needles on timber shoes, supported on twelve sliding ways, and interior concrete columns carrying one third of the total weight of the building were similarly supported. The walls and columns were then cut away from the foundations and raised by 500 jacks. Three 90 horse power hoisting winches supplied the pull for removing. The ways along which the removal was effected were laid only 60 ft. in advance of the building sufficient for a day's

haul of 50 ft. The entire removal was accomplished in nine stages. America does not have it all its own way in this respect. A timber and ferro concrete building weighing 150 tons, 60 ft. in length, 60 ft. in breadth and two storeys in height, situated at Burnside, near Glasgow has been moved about 80 ft. from its original site without any internal disturbance and even without interruption to the business transacted inside. The cost of demolition and re-erection would have been £1 000, the work of removal was about one third of that sum.

Niagara River and Electricity.—Mr. J. Kennard Thomson, a consulting engineer has put forward a plan for damming the Niagara River and thus creating 2 000,000 horse power of electricity. The structure proposed would be an immense convex affair which would have a tendency to force the ice over the top in the spring, and allow it to slide rather than fall down the other side. The base of the structure would be about 700 ft. in width but a large portion of the necessary generating plant could be installed in the interior of the structure. The dam would create a head of 102 ft. below the foot of the falls, turning the present rapids and whirlpool into a long narrow lake but having plenty of possibilities for rapids below the new falls. Thus all the water still going over the old falls and what is now used at the plants next to the falls would be utilised. It is estimated that the dam would cost £20 000 000. The falls would be preserved for the present. Mr. Thomson says that if any further great volume of water is taken from the river—and Canada is now taking every drop she can get—there would be much greater danger of serious ice jams.

Noise and the Nervous System.—Professor Walker, of South Kensington has been conducting a series of experiments to determine if in the absence of any ordinary visible signs of emotion in a person electrical signs of emotive discharges can be detected by the galvanometer. It was found that large and sudden electrical responses which are independent of any muscular movement accompany a great many of the shocks and alarms of life. In the first series of experiments strong and disagreeable stimuli were used—*e.g.* an unexpected loud sound an unexpected burn (lighted match under hand) a disagreeable pungent smell a painful thought. While muscular movement might be absent marked electrical reactions occurred. In a Belgian woman who was told to think of her native land she had seen various episodes of the German occupation a very strong reaction followed. The most effective ideas were such as were accompanied by disagreeable or painful emotion. The threat of a burn was often more effective in altering electrical relations than the burn itself. Lighting a match might give a larger effect than the application of a match to the free hand. The apprehension of a bad smell which had just been experienced proved to the particularly effective. The expected prick of a needle produced in some cases more effect than an unexpected prick.

Oil Fuel Locomotive.—Oil is rapidly coming into its own in our industrial life. In May last the London and North Western Railway Company fitted the Watt locomotive for burning oil, and she has since been tried on passenger services of various kinds. The Scarab Oil Burning Company's system was the one installed. In the tender of the engine is a tank in place of the coal. The oil which is the residuum of petrol, is fed by pipes to the burner in the fire box by force of gravity. It is vaporised by steam as it falls from the feed pipe into a fan shaped receptacle. Not until it is thus vaporised is the oil inflammable. Given the requisite materials, a locomotive can be converted from coal to oil burning in four days. The advantages claimed for the Scarab system are that oil fuel is more easily handled than coal. The laborious task of stoking is eliminated. The engine emits neither smoke nor sparks, and as the combustion of oil is almost perfect there are no ashes or dirt to be removed after a run. A train which requires the provision of, say, 70lb. of coal per mile can be run on about 30lb. of oil.

Plant Asleep.—Sir Jagadis Bose, at University College, London, explained the cresco-graph, his own invention by which plants are made to record their life story. Plants, he said had a conducting tissue analogous to the nervous system of animals and an experiment with a mimosa showed how its leaves contracted when subjected to shock. A remarkable record was that obtained in investigating the problem of sleep in plants. A shock was applied every hour of the day and night and showed that from twelve to five o'clock the plant was wide awake at eight it was getting sleepy and it went fast asleep until nine a.m., after which there was a slow awakening the responses to shock becoming gradually longer after being absent while the plant slept soundly. Under chloroform he said the plant was at first excited and eventually died with a marked death tremor due to electrical discharge.

River Bank Protected.—An ingenious plan has been devised to protect the banks of the Missouri River against erosion. It consists of concrete pile jetties which check the current without diverting it or causing destructive eddies. They carry wire cables to which are attached trees and brush or frames faced with wire netting on the upstream side. The velocity of the current is so reduced that the material in suspension is deposited and a bar or shoal thus built up where erosion has occurred or is threatened. Some of this work has been done near Omaha.

Smell as a Method of Research.—Sir J. J. Thomson, in discussing various methods of studying the constitution of matter suggested that the sense of smell might be brought into use, for even a man who had nearly lost that sense could detect a minute proportion of ozone, equal to one in a million. He would like to see an experiment with hounds whose business it was to smell to ascertain the quality that they were able to detect.

Steel Making by Secret Process.—The *Morning Post* of February 17, 1920 contained a long article from its Paris correspondent stating that three days previously he had witnessed five experiments at a works in the city, each of which involved the production of a ton and a half of "high class steel." The novelty of the experiments consisted in the fact that the steels were made in some form of converter of the Bessemer type. Usually this process does not give a sufficiently scientific control of the product to enable high class steels to be made. In the experiments mentioned certain "secret substances" were added which had the effect of controlling the quality of the metal produced, so that it could be used as a basis for the

manufacture of high grade alloy steels The process is said to have been worked out by four inventors, two of whom are Belgians It was stated that they had decided not to patent their method, but to operate it as a secret process

Stone Age in Ceylon—Mr E J Weyland, late Assistant Mineral Surveyor to the Ceylon Government, has published an article on the Stone Age in Ceylon in which he states his belief that there is no evidence that the Veddas passed through a stone age phase in Ceylon They are assumed to be immigrants from the Indian peninsula and the Palæolithic age dates from a period long antecedent to their arrival in the island The Ceylon implements fall into two groups—that of the hills and that of the lowlands Pigmy flints are abundant and Mr Weyland believes that they were used mainly in boring bone needles The Chellean type is represented by the hand axe, the Mousterian by scrapers, and the Aurignacian by pointed implements with edge trimming

Stormy Petrel's Courtship — Mr Audrey Gordon gives an interesting account of the nesting habits of the stormy petrel in *British Birds* the result of observations taken during a stay on the Inner Hebrides He believes that certain weird noises uttered when on the wing during dark and stormy nights, or when the nights are misty, are part of the courtship performances of the males During this time the birds circle round the nesting area at a great speed While this is going on an incessant 'purring' can be heard from the female birds in the rocky crevices

Turbine Record Run—A world's record in the operation of a multiple element steam turbine of the cross compound type was established at the Naragansett Electric Lighting Works Providence Rhode Island The 45 000 kilowatt turbo generator ran continuously for 84 days 11 hours 36 minutes No special preparations were made for the run during which 51 104 000 kilowatt hours were generated, or considerably more than the whole output of the company for any year before 1915 This continuous operation was made possible to some extent by an 800 gallon self contained lubricating system

Vulcanising Rubber by the Cold Process—A new method of vulcanising rubber has been invented by Mr S J Peachey Lecturer in Chemistry at the Manchester College of Technology The present method of vulcanising is to heat together rubber and sulphur to a temperature of about 138 deg centigrade It has therefore not been easy to get combinations of rubber with raw materials that will stand so high a temperature Mr Peachey's method is one of cold vulcanising It makes use of the two gases sulphuretted hydrogen and sulphur dioxide which react on each other to produce water and free sulphur Mr Peachey has found that when crude rubber either in a solid form or in solution, is treated with these two gases the sulphur produced by their interaction vulcanises the rubber If the rubber be mixed with a waste material such as sawdust or leather scraps or paper, and the mixture is vulcanised, the resultant materials will serve a variety of useful purposes Under the old process the heat would have destroyed the properties of the leather, the sawdust or the paper The immediate purpose to which the new discovery is likely to be put are the manufacture of linoleum the heavier kinds of wallpapers, and artificial leather upholstery It will also be possible to make one piece boots without stitching

Water Divining—Mr A J Ellis contributes a report on the 'Divining Rod' to the publications of the United States Geological Survey He considers that for all practical purposes the "rod is thoroughly discredited and of no value whatever in locating either water or mineral ores Mr Ellis dismisses the claims of various mechanical "water finders as purely speculative and quite unsound in principle In the September number of *Discovery* however, the mystery of 'dowsing' was discussed at length by the editor who decided that the evidence was all in favour of certain individuals possessing powers of this sort

Water Power in Canada—Mr Leo G Dennis Hydro Electric Engineer of the Canadian Commission of Conservation, has reviewed in the *Engineer* the situation in regard to water power development in the Dominion In 1900 less than 200,000 h p was utilised, as compared with 2 383 240 h p now available, sub divided as follows —

	Horse power		Horse power
Ontario	1 000 000	Nova Scotia	30 000
Quebec	900 000	New Brunswick	17 000
British Columbia	10 000	Yukon	13,400
Manitoba	78 600	Prince Edward I	1 700
Alberta	32 500	Saskatchewan	40

Of a total of 525 000 h p installed for paper and pulp manufacture at least 475,000 h p is derived from hydraulic sources Canada's potential water power resources are placed at 18 832 000 h p sub divided as follows :

	Horse power		Horse power
Quebec	6 000 000	Saskatchewan	220 000
Ontario	5 800 000	Nova Scotia	100 000
British Columbia	3 000 000	Yukon	100 000
Manitoba	2 797 000	North West Territories	50 000
Alberta	462 000	Prince Edward I	3 000
New Brunswick	300 000		

Water Power in Tasmania—Two articles in the *Engineer* describes the hydro electric power works at the Great Lake Tasmania situated at a height of 3 350 ft above sea level From the southern end of the Lake the River Shannon finds an outlet some two miles west of the bed of the River Ouse and the two streams flow parallel for some distance But as the fall of the Ouse is much more rapid than that of the Shannon the former river at a point opposite the middle of the lake has an elevation of 120 ft above it but a few miles south the Ouse has fallen to more than 1 000 ft below the Shannon A short connection between the two rivers enables a very high head of water to be obtained The head waters of the Ouse will be diverted into the lake and by this means a total capacity of 70 000 h p will be available at the turbine shafts The dam across the southern end of the Great Lake which impounds the water to a height of 11 ft above the sill will be raised to give an effective height of 40 ft

Wettest Place in the World—According to the *Monthly Weather Review* of the United States Department of Agriculture the wettest place in the world is not, as has been supposed, Cherra punji in the Khasi Hills in India, with a mean annual rainfall of 426 ins That distinction belongs to some of the mountains in the Hawaiian Islands Thus on Mount Waialeale a peak 5,080 ft high there was recorded during the periods August 2, 1911 to March 26 1924 and May 31, 1915, to August 13 1917—a period of

1,782 days—a total precipitation of 2 325 ins , or an average of 1 3047 ins per day In a year of 365 days this would amount to 476 inches Other rainy places in the Hawaiian Islands are Puu Kukui, with a seven years average of 369 ins , and one on Hawaiian Island where the rainfall in 1914 amounted to 504 inches

Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony —Considerable progress in the use of wireless for private and commercial purposes was made during 1920 A practical demonstration of Marconi wireless telephony to and from a Handley Page aeroplane in flight over the Eastern Counties was made in May In June Dame Melba gave a concert at the Marconi Company's station at Chelmsford, and by means of the wireless telephone her songs were transmitted over a radius of 1 000 miles In August a business conversation was carried out between London and an Instone Vimy machine, crossing the Channel to Paris, by means of the ordinary telephone exchange combined with wireless telephony The Radio Corporation of America are building on Long Island the largest wireless station in the world by which an immediate message service will be established with France and Germany and ultimately with Buenos Ayres and other parts of South America

Wood Pulp Substitute —From successful experiments carried out at Para it appears that the fibres of a plant known as aninga which grows freely in the marshy districts of South America are likely to be of great value as a substitute for wood pulp The crops of aninga —one every year —are abundant and the treatment simple It is said that the quality of the cellulose is very good and that the yield of paper is 20 per cent greater than from Norwegian pulp One prominent Brazilian chemist asserts that the aninga fibre can be treated so as to give a product superior to cotton, inasmuch as the filaments of the latter under the microscope appear twisted, while the Brazilian fibres are quite straight It is estimated that at least 150,000 tons of aninga cellulose could be exported every year, the value of which would be comparable with that of the rubber now exported from Para

World's Largest Wooden Dry Dock —The largest wooden sectional dry dock in the world has been constructed by the Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company of Brooklyn It is built in sections, each complete with separate pumping plant, and in such a manner that a 15 000 ton vessel 475 feet long can be raised by three sections the whole of the six sections being able to accommodate vessels of 725 feet in length and 30 000 tons burden Its first great task was to raise the 630 foot steamer *Minnesota* clear of the water, which it did in twenty five minutes

X Ray Thumb Prints —Dr Pilon, of Paris, demonstrated a method of taking thumb prints by means of X rays, which was afterwards exhibited at the annual exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society in London These 'radio metallographs' as they are called of a thumb show the lines in the skin and also the shape of the nail and the angual phalange The method employed is to powder the ball of the finger with salt which is opaque to X rays then photograph it through and enlarge finger print experts at Scotland Yard attach considerable importance to the invention

The Nobel Prizes.

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded from the income of a fund bequeathed to trustees for distribution to those who have contributed most largely to the common good and is divided into five shares, which are devoted to workers in the domains of (*a*) Physics (*b*) Chemistry, (*c*) Medicine or Physiology (*d*) Literature, and (*e*) the Preservation of Peace The testator was the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel the inventor of dynamite who died December 10 1896 leaving a fortune of about £1 750 000 The first awards were distributed on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death, Dec 10 1901 The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science —(*a*) Physics, (*b*) Chemistry the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine—(*c*) Medicine or Physiology the Swedish Academy of Literature—(*d*) Literature and a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storthing—(*e*) Peace The fund is managed by a Board of Directors elected by fifteen deputies appointed by the authorities above named The Swedish Government appoints a President of the Board of Directors Particulars concerning conditions &c can be obtained from Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse Norrlandsgatan 6, Stockholm Sweden

LIST OF AWARDS (Value about £7 500 each)

Year	(*a*) Physics	(*b*) Chemistry	(*c*) Medicine or Physiology	(*d*) Literature	(*e*) Peac
1910	J D van der Waals	O Wallach	A Kossel	P Heyse	Berne Intl Bureau
1911	W Wien	Mme Curie	A Gullstrand	M Maeterlinck	J M C A A H Frie
1912	G Dalén	Prof Grignard Prof Sabatier	A Carrel	G Hauptmann	Elihu Root
1913	Prof Onnes	A Werner	C Richet	Rabindranath Tagore	H La Fon
1914	M von Laue	Th W Richards	R Barany	*No award*	*No award*
1915	Prof W H Bragg W L Bragg	R Willstatter	*No award*	Romain Rolland	*No award*
1916	*No award*	*No award*	*No award*	V von Heidenstam	*No award*
1917	Ch G Barkla	*No award*	*No award*	K Gjellerup H Pontoppidan	Comité Internationale de la Croix Rc
1918	M Planck	F Haber	*No award*	*No award*	*No award*
1919	J Stark	*No award*	J Bordet	C Spitteler	
1920	Ch E Guillaume	*Reserved for* 192	A Krogh	K Hamsun	*To be awarded Dec* 10,

The following is a list of the principal London productions of the year.

ADELPHI —*Oct* 7 1920 *The Naughty Princess*, opera bouffe adapted by J Hastings Turner from 'La Reine Joyeuse' by André Barde with music by Charles Cuvillier (Messrs W H Berry, George Grossmith, and Leon Morton and Mesdames Lily St John Yvonne Arnaud and Amy Augarde)

ALDWYCH —*Nov* 10 1919 *Sacred and Profane Love*, a play by Arnold Bennett (Messrs Franklin Dyall George Elton and J H Roberts and Mesdames Iris Hoey, Hilda Bruce Potter, and Jeannette Sherwin) *Feb* 10 1920 *Pygmalion* Bernard Shaw's play revived (Messrs C Aubrey Smith and Frank Bertram and Mesdames Patrick Campbell Marion Terry and Agnes Thomas) *May* 11 *Nju* by Sacha Guitry (M Sacha Guitry and Mesdames Yvonne Printemps and Suzanne Avril) *Aug* 9 *The Unknown* a play by W Somerset Maugham (Messrs Charles V France Earl Rathbone Clarence Blakiston and H P Bignell Lady Tree and Mesdames Ellen O'Malley Iona Hallday, and Haidée Wright) *Sept* 23 *Italia*, Victorien Sardou's play (Messrs Lyn Harding Gerald Lawrence, and Gilbert Porteous and Mesdames Ethel Irving and Lucy Wilson)

ATHAMBRA *Jan* 22 1920 *Mad a* an operetta by Denn Spranklin with music by Vada Fnnem English libretto by Rupert Hazell and lyrics by Adrian Ross (Messrs Leslie Stiles Jamieson Dodds W S Percy and Leo Stormont and Mesdames Ada Reeve, Petty Balfour, and Margaret Campbell) *June* 1 *Johnny Jones*, a musical play by Harry M Vernon, with music by Charles Cuvilher and lyrics by Clifford Grey (Messrs George Robey, Eric Blore and Pip Powell and Mesdames Phyllis Bedells Ivy St Helier, and Netta Westcott)

AMBASSADORS —*De* 10, 1919 *Sylvia's Lovers* a light opera by Bernard Rolt and Cosmo Gordon Lennox (Messrs Patrick Pyrne Joe Nightingale, Henry Caine and Pitt Chatham and Mesdames Desiree Ellinger and Petty Chester) *Mar* 10 1920 *Grierson's Way* H V Esmond's play revived (Messrs Franklin Dyall Ambrose Manning, and Esmond, and Miss Cathleen Nesbitt) *April* 20 *The Grain of Mustard Seed*, a satirical play by H M Harwood (Messrs Norman Mckinnell, Fred Kerr, Henry Caine, and Lewlass Llewellyn and Mesdames Grace Lane Cathleen Nesbitt and Mabel Terry Lewis) *Sept* 27 *The White Headed Boy* a comedy by Lennox Robinson (Messrs Arthur Sinclair Sydney Morgan and Arthur Shields and Mesdames Sara Allgood and Maire O'Neill)

APOLLO — *June* 17 1920 *Such a Nice Young Man*, a farce by H F Maltby (Messrs Sam Livesey, Russell Sedgwick and Edward Silk, and Miss Elizabeth Denny) *July* 22 *Cherry*, a coster musical comedy by Edward Knoblock with music by Melville Gideon (Messrs Wilfred Seagram, Harold Anstruther, and Stockwell Hawkins, and Mesdames Marie Blanche, Enid Sass, Doris Patston and Marie Wright)

COLISEUM —*March* 15, 1920 *The Truth About the Russian Dancers*, by Sir James Barrie (Messrs C M Lowne, Basil Foster Herman de Lange, and William Lugg, and Mesdames Vivina and Noranne Rose)

COMEDY —*Jan.* 5, 1920 *His Happy Home*, a farce by H V. Willoughby, founded upon a suggestion in a French play by M. Maurice Troyez (Messrs David Miller, Kenneth Kent, Ben Webster, and John Wickens and Mesdames Helen Haye, Cathryn Young, and Mary Forbes) *Feb* 12 *Wild Geese*, a musical comedy by Ronald Jeans and Charles Cuvillier (Messrs Jack Buchanan and Gilbert Childs, and Mesdames Phyllis Monkman, Nellie Bilsrcliffe and May Beatty) *May* 12. *Why Marry?* a comedy by Jesse Lynch Williams (Messrs A E George, C Aubrey Smith, and Talver Penna, and Mesdames Rosa Lynd and Henrietta Watson) *June* 26 *The 'Ruined' Lady*, a comedy by Frances Nordstrom (Messrs Aubrey Smith, Lance Lister and John Williams, and Mesdames Rosa Lynd Eva Moore, Evelyn Brent and Joan Cockram) *Sept* 29 *The Crossing*, by Algernon Blackwood and Bertram Forsyth (Messrs Herbert Marshall and Hubert Harben, and Mesdames Irene Rooke and Marjorie Gordon) *Oct* 18 *The Romantic Age*, a comedy by A A Milne (Messrs Arthur Wontner H O Nicholson, A Bromley Davenport, and John Williams and Mesdames Barbara Hoffe, Dorothy Tetley and Lettice Venne)

COURT *Feb* 24 1920 *The Young Visiters*, a dramatised version of Daisy Ashford's child book by Mrs George Norman and Margaret Mackenzie (Messrs Penfield Harold Anstruther, and Lawrence Hanray and Miss Edyth Goodall) *March* *Candida* Bernard Shaw's comedy revived (Messrs Prince Winston, Nicholas Hannen, Lewis Casson and Hugh Bayly, and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Pamela Page) *June* 23 *The Old House* by Richard Pryce based on the novel, *Candlelight*, by Mrs Dudeney (Messrs Malcolm Cherry and Frederic Worlock, and Mesdames Gertrude Elliott Claire Greet, and Suzanne Sheldon)

CRITERION —*Nov* 11 1919 *Lord Richard in the Pantry*, adapted from Martin Swayne's novel by Sydney Blow and Douglas Hoare (Messrs Cyril Maude and George Shelton, and Mesdames Lydia Bilbrooke Connie Ediss, Elizabeth Pollock, and Nellie Bowman)

DAILY'S —*May* 15, 1920 *A Southern Maid*, a musical play, by Dion Clayton Calthrop and Harry Graham, with music by Harold Fraser Simson (Messrs Bertram Wallis, Lionel Victor Claude Flemming and Mark Lester, and Mesdames Tosé Collins, Gwendoline Brogden, and Dorothy Monkman)

DRURY LANE —*Dec* 26, 1919 *Cinderella* pantomime by Frank Dix and Arthur Collins with music by J M Glover (Messrs Will Evans Stanley Lupino, Harry Claff, Du Calion, and Arthur Conquest, and Mesdames Marie Blanche, Florence Smithson and Lily Long) *June* 24, 1920 *The Garden of Allah* by Robert Hichens and Mary Anderson (Messrs Godfrey Tearle, Basil Gill, Gordon Harker, Denier Warren, and Arthur Lewis, and Mesdames Madge Titheradge and Pepita Bobadilla)

DUKE OF YORK'S —*Nov* 11, 1919 *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, Molière's comedy (Messieurs Gaston Ougier and Saint Vallon, and Mesdames Edmée Dormeuil and Georgette Debray) *Nov* 25 *Le Malade Imaginaire* (M Gaston Ougier and Mdlle Edmée Dormeuil) *Dec* 11 *Arms and the Man*, Bernard Shaw's play revived (Messrs Robert Loraine, Gerald Lawrence, Arthur Whitby, and M R Morand and Mesdames Stella Mervyn Campbell, Dorothy Holmes Gore, and Beverly Sitgreaves) *Dec.* 26. *Perruchon* (Messieurs Gaston Ougier, André Randall and George

de Warfaz, and Mesdames Rambert and Georgette Debray). *Jan* 6, 1920 *Les Plaideurs* (Messieurs André Randall, George Desplas, and Roger Treville, and Mesdames Georgette Debray and Rambert) *Feb* 16 *Kitty Breaks Loose*, a fantastical comedy by Kingston Stack (Messrs Arthur Whitby, Eric Cowley Leslie Howard and O D Roberts, and Mesdames Helen Haye Mary Peter and Ethel Newman) *April* 13 *The Government Inspector*, Gogol's comedy translated by T H Hall (Messrs Maurice Moscovitch, Claude Rains, and Leyton Cancellor, and Mesdames Mary Grey and Jane Amstel) *June* 3 *Madame Sand*, by Philip Moeller (Messrs Basil Rathbone, Hubert Harben, Frank Cellier, and Edgar Kent, and Mesdames Patrick Campbell and Haidée Wright) *July* 7 *Brown Sugar* a comedy by the late Lady (Arthur) Lever (Messrs Eric Lewis, Martyn Roland, and Herbert Marshall, and Mesdames Edna Best Henrietta Watson and Margaret Halstan) *Oct* 13 *Priscilla and the Profligate*, a comedy by Laura Wildig (Messrs Frank Denton, A G Poulton and Cyril Raymond, and Mesdames Iris Hoey and Madeline Seymour)

EMPIRE —*Dec* 26, 1919 *The Red Mill*, a musical comedy by Henry Blossom, with music by Victor Herbert (Messrs John Luxton, Ray Kay, and Little Tich, and Mesdames Amy Augarde, Ivy Tresmand, and Gladys Simmonds). *Feb* 28, 1920 *Sunshine of the World*, operetta by Gladys Unger and K K Ardaschir, music by M Cuvillier (Messrs Randle Ayrton, Martin Iredale, and Alfred Clark and Miss Clara Simons) *April* 7 *Irene*, a musical comedy by James Montgomery, with music by Harry Tierney (Messrs Robert Michaelis Robert Hale, and Pat Somerset, and Mesdames Edith Day Margaret Campbell, Winnie Collins, and Daisy Hancox)

GAIETY —*March* 25, 1920 *The Shop Girl* revived and brought up to date by Arthur Wimperis and Herman Darewski (Messrs Robert Nainby, Alfred Lester, Thorpe Bates and Roy Royston, and Mesdames Evelyn Laye, Gladys Homfrey, Kathleen Hilliard, and Nancie Lovat)

GARRICK —*Nov* 12 1919 *The Eclipse*, a musical farce by Fred Thompson and E Phillips Oppenheim with music by Herman Darewski and Melville Gideon, and lyrics by Adrian Ross (Messrs Alfred Lester Morris Harvey, Farren Soutar and Arthur Hatherton, and Mesdames Teddie Gerard Dorothy Monkman and Dorothy Hanson) *May* 3 1920 *One Night in Rome*, a comedy by J Hartley Manners (Messrs Arthur Wontner, Henry Vibart, and Barry Baxter, and Mesdames Laurette Taylor and Lynn Fontanne) *Sept* 3 *The Dancing Man*, a farce from the French of P Armont and Jacques Bousquet (Messrs. Jack Buchanan, Reginald Bach, Ben Field, and Ronald Squire, and Mesdames Viola Tree and Auriol Lee) *Sept* 28 *The Right to Strike*, a "play of to day,' by Ernest Hutchinson (Messrs Holman Clark Lauderdale Maitland Bassett Roe, Charles Lamyon, Leon M Lion, and Olaf Hytten and Mesdames Marjorie Day and Lilian Christine)

GLOBE —*April* 9, 1920 *Birds of a Feather* a comedy by H V Esmond (Messrs H V Esmond, J R. Tozer and James Dale, and Mesdames Marie Lohr, Rachel de Solla, and Dorothy Holmes Gore) *May* 18 *A Marriage of Convenience* Sydney Grundy's adaptation revived (Messrs. Dawson Milward, E Vivian Reynolds, Leslie Faber, and Lauri de Frece, and Mesdames Marie Löhr and Kathleen Gordon Lee). *July* 15. *French Leave*, a "war anecdote,' by Reginald Berkeley (Messrs M R Morand, Charles Groves, Hylton Allen, and Henry Kendall and Miss Renée Kelly) *Sept* 28 *Every Woman's Privilege* a comedy by J Hastings Turner (Messrs C M Hallard, Basil Rathbone, and Herbert Ross and Mesdames Marie Lohr Helen Rous and Vane Featherston). *Oct* 30 *Fedora*, Sardou's tragedy revived (Messrs Basil Rathbone Allan Aynesworth Henry Vibart, and William Stack and Mesdames Marie Lohr and Ellis Jeffreys)

HAYMARKET —*Feb* 3 1920 *Tea for Three*, a comedy by Roi Cooper Megrue (Messrs Stanley Logan and A E Matthews, and Miss Fay Compton) *April* 22 *Mary Rose*, a play by Sir James Barrie (Messrs Robert Loraine, Norman Forbes, Ernest Thesiger, and Arthur Whitby, and Mesdames Fay Compton, Mary Jerrold, and Jean Cadell)

HIPPODROME —*June* 16, 1920 *Jig Saw*, a revue by Albert de Courville Wal Pink and Edgar Wallace with music by Frederick Chappelle and Edward A Horan (Messrs Stanley Lupino, Laddie Cliff, Fred Allendale and William and Gordon Dooley and Mesdames Winnie Melville, Nancy Gibbs, and Daphne Pollard, and the Dolly Sisters)

HOLBORN EMPIRE —*March* 15, 1920 *Tom Trouble*, a "North Country comedy by John Burley (Messrs Nicholas Hannen and Lewis Casson, and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Clare Greet) *April* 19 *The Showroom*, a comedy by Lady Bell (Messrs Nicholas Hannen and Jack Anderson and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Helen Ferrers)

KINGSWAY —*Dec* 31, 1919 *In the Night*, problem play by Cyril Harcourt (Messrs Reginald Owen, Alfred Drayton, and Leslie Faber, and Miss Jessie Winter *March* 16, 1920 *Sinners Both*, a drama by Herbert Thomas (Mr Herbert Thomas and Miss Frances Ivor) *April* 7 *First Love*, farcical comedy by J Leslie Sparkes (Messrs Thomas Brough, Leslie Sparkes, and Malcolm Moffat, and Mesdames Kate Yates and Phyllis Joyce) *May* 19 *Within the Law*, Bayard Veiller's play revived (Messrs Clarence Blakiston, Dennis Wyndham Kenneth Kent, and Harold Anstruther, and Mesdames Edyth Goodall and Marjorie Day) *Sept* 14 *The Daisy*, adapted by Osmond Shillingford and A L Ellis from F Molnar (Messrs Henry Caine and Dennis Wyndham, and Mesdames Suzanne Sheldon, Alice Mansfield, and Mary Merrall) *Oct* 29 *The Brute and the Fair*, a comedy by Cicely Hamilton (Messrs D A. Clarke Smith, St Barbe West, Frederick Irving, and Reginald Nugent, and Mesdames Doreen Whitten, Hilda Sims, and Margherita Yorke).

LITTLE —*Feb* 24, 1920 *Mumsee*, a war play by Edward Knoblock (Messrs Dawson Milward, Arthur Pusey, and H O Nicholson, and Mesdames Eva Moore and Dorothy Lane) *April* 6 *Other Times*, a comedy by Harold Brighouse (Messrs Dawson Milward, Hubert Harben, H O Nicholson Cyril Raymond, and Arthur Pusey, and Mesdames Mary Merrall, Madge Stuart, Dorothy Fetley, and Mary Brough). *May* 6. *Husbands for All*, a farce by Gertrude Jennings (Messrs Campbell Gullan, Malcolm Cherry, and Sutton Vane, and Mesdames Dorothy Minto, Doris Lytton, and Edna Best) *Sept* 1 "Grand Guignol Season *How to be Happy, G H Q. Love, The Hand of Death*, a drama by André de Lorde and Alfred Binet (Messrs George Bealby, Russell Thorndike and Lewis Casson, and Miss

Sybil Thorndike), and *Oh Hell!* a revue by Reginald Arkell and Russell Thorndike, with music by Albert Fox (Miss Sybil Thorndike) *Sept 27 What Did Her Husband Say?* a comedy by H F Maltby (Messrs Jack Barquhar and Fred Eastman, and Miss Dorothy Minto), and *The Medium* a drama (Miss Sybil Thorndike)

LYCEUM.—*Dec 24 1919 Dick Whittington* pantomime by Newman Maurice with music by H. Sullivan Brooke (Messrs George Bass Eddy Foy and Daley Cooper and Mesdames Mabel Lait Edith Drayson and Nan Hearne) *March 6 1920 Boy of My Heart* a melodrama by Walter Howard (Messrs Alec Fraser Leslie Carter and Bassett Roe and Mesdames Helen Temple Annie Saker, and Alice Bowes) *July 14 My Old Dutch*, by Albert Chevalier and Arthur Shirley (Messrs Albert Chevalier Charles Sawcett and Eric Lugg and Mesdames Alice Bowes and Daisy Maynard)

LYRIC.—*June 9 1920 East & West* a comedy by Samuel Shipman and John B Hymer (Messrs Frank Petley George Nash and Ronald Squire and Mesdames Iris Hoey and Helen Ross) *July 14 A White Man*, F M Boyle's romance revived (Messrs Frank E Petley Herbert Leonard Peter Wiser Dhelincourt Odlum C E Cooke, and A G Poulton and Miss Rose Ralph) *Aug 24 On Our Selection* an Australian play by Steele Rudd (Messrs Bert Bailey Graham Pockett, and J Scott Leighton and Mesdames M Alcott (Messrs Leslie Faber Sydney Paxton and Antony Holles and Mesdames Katharine Cornell and Henrietta Watson) *Dec 18 Peter Pan*, Sir James Barrie's phantasy revived (Messrs Philip Easton Allan Jeayes G W Anson, and Charles Trevor and Mesdames Georgette Cohan, Renée Mayer and Phyllis Joyce) *Jan 5, 1920 Mr Pim Passes By* comedy by A A Milne (Messrs Dion Boucicault Ben Webster, and Leslie Howard, and Mesdames Irene Vanbrugh, Ethel Griffies and Georgette Cohan) *Feb 5 Carnival* adapted from Italian by H C M Hardinge and Matheson Lang (Messrs Matheson Lang Dennis Neilson Terry, and H R Hignett and Miss Hilda Bayley) *Feb 11 Othello* (Messrs Matheson Lang H R Hignett Arthur Bouchier and Murray Carlington, and Mesdames Hilda Bayley Hutin Britton and Betty Belloc) *July 21 I'll Leave it to You* a light comedy by Noel Coward (Messrs Holman Clark, Douglas Jefferies and Noel Coward and Mesdame Kate Cutler Stella Jesse Muriel Pope and Esmé Wynne) *Sept 9 The Wandering Jew* a drama by E Temple Thurston (Mr Matheson Lang and Mesdames Hutin Britton, Lillah McCarthy, Ethel Carrington and Dorothy Holmes Gore)

OXFORD.—*March 1 1920.—The Better Ole* revived (Messrs Martin Adeson and Tom Woottwell). *April 8 The Man who Came Back*, a drama by Jules Eckert Goodman from the story by John Fleming Wilson (Messrs George Relph, Henry Wenman, and Allan Atwell, and Mesdames Mary Nash and Lilian Braithwaite)

PALACE.—*Dec 23 1919 The Whirling*, a revue by Albert de Courville, Wal Pink and Edgar Wallace, with music by Frederick Chappelle (Messrs Morris Harvey, Jack Morrison, Charles Withers and Don Barclay, and Mesdames Maisie Gay, Dorma Leigh, Emma Trentini, and Wanda Lyon).

PAVILION.—*Sept 4 1920 London, Paris and New York*, a revue by Arthur Wimperis and Herman Darewski (Messrs Nelson Keys, Arthur Roberts Charles Stone, Hugh Wakefield Robert Quinault and Albert Bruno, and Mesdames Nellie Taylor Georgia O'Ramey, and Laura de Santelmo and Maurice and Leonora Hughes)

PLAYHOUSE.—*April 3 1920 My Lady's Dress* Edward Knoblock's play revived (Messrs Malcolm Cherry and John Fresahar and Mesdames Gladys Cooper Ethel Coleridge and Joan Vivian Rees) *Aug 31 Wedding Bells* a comedy by Salisbury Field (Messrs Owen Nares Will West George Carr and John Deverell and Mesdames Gladys Cooper and Edith Evans)

PRINCE'S *Nov 3 1919 The Mikado* by Gilbert and Sullivan revived (Messrs Henry A Lytton Frederick Hobbs Derek Oldham and Leo Sheffield and Mesdames Nellie Briercliffe, Bertha Lewis and Helen Gilliland) *Nov 24 Patience* revived (Messrs Lytton and Sheffield, and Mesdames Nellie Briercliffe Sylvia Cecil and Bertha Lewis *Dec 1 The Yeomen of the Guard* revived (Messrs Lytton Sheffield and Oldham and Mesdames Elsie Griffin Cecil Nellie Briercliffe and Bertha Lewis) *Dec 30 Princess Ida* revived (Messrs Lytton Oldham Sheffield James Hay and Gordon Cleather and Mesdames Cecil Lewis Briercliffe and Marion Bignal) *Jan 6 1920 Trial by Jury* and *The Pirates of Penzance* revived (Messrs Sheffield Lytton Arthur Lucas Sydney Granville, James Hay Hobbs and Cleather, and Mesdames Lewis, Griffin Briercliffe Cecil and Catherine Ferguson) *Jan 13 The Sorcerer*, revived (Messrs Lytton Sheffield Oldham and Cleather and Mesdames Lewis Gilliland and Anna Bethell) *Jan 20 H M S Pinafore* (Messrs Lytton Sheffield and James Hay and Mesdames Lewis and Griffin) *Feb 17 Pretty Peggy* a musical comedy (Messrs Austin Wilfred Seagram and R Heaton Grey and Mesdames Lorna and Toots Pounds)

PRINCE OF WALES.—*Feb 10 1920 The Young Person in Pink*, a comedy by Gertrude Jennings (Messrs Reginald Bach and Leslie Howard Lady Tree and Mesdames Sydney Fairbrother, Mary Brough Mabel Terry Lewis, Helen Haye, and Joyce Carey) *Aug 28 The Blue Lagoon*, adapted by Norman MacOwan and Charlton Mann from H de Vere Stacpoole's novel (Messrs Harold French, Edward Rigby, Allan Jeayes and Roy Byford and Mesdames Faith Celli and Madeline Robinson)

QUEEN'S.—*Jan 30 1920 Mr Todd's Experiment* a comedy by Walter Hackett (Messrs Owen Nares Fred Kerr, and E Holman Clark, and Mesdames Marion Lorne Doris Lloyd, Marie Polini and Meggie Albanesi) *March 30 The Fold* a comedy by Lady Townshend (Messrs Sydney Paxton Godfrey Tearle, and Holman Clark, and Mesdames Hilda Trevelyan and A B Tapping) *Sept 15 A Pair of Sixes*, a farce by Edward Peple (Messrs Percy Hutchison and Sam Livesey and Mesdames Pollie Emery, Jessie Winter and Elsie Stranack)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.—*Nov 3 1919* Season of Grand Opera in English opened with Verdi's *Othello* (Messrs Frank Mullings, George Milner, and Webster Millar and Mesdames Jeanne Brola and Edith Clegg) *Nov 17 Parsifal*, first performance in English (Messrs Frank Mullings, Norman Allin, Foster Richardson and Herbert Langley, and Miss Gladys Ancrum). *Dec 26 Hamlet* (Messrs Martin Harvey, Fred Ross, H O Nicholson, and James Dale, and Mesdames

N de Silva and Miriam Lewes) *Jan* 22 1920 *The Only Way*, revived (Messrs Martin Harvey, William Stack, James Dale and Fred Grove, and Mesdames N de Silva and Marie Hemingway). *Feb* 24 Season of Grand Opera in English inaugurated with *Parsifal* (Messrs Edmund Burke Norman Allin, Herbert Langley and Walter Hyde and Miss Gladys Ancrum) *Feb* 25 *The Fair Maid of Perth* (Messrs Webster Millar and Walter Hyde, and Mesdames Sylvia Nelis and Edith Clegg) *May* 10 Season of Grand Opera inaugurated with *La Bohème* (Messrs Thomas Burke Herbert Langley Edouard Cotreuil and Ernesto Badini, and Mesdames Maria Kousnezova and Madeleine Collins)

ROYALTY —*Dec* 16 1919 *Charley's Aunt* revived (Messrs William Kershaw James F Page and Sydney Compton and Mesdames Ada Kerrar Kathleen Grace Betty Williamson and Agatha Kentish). *Jan* 31 1920 *The Admirable Crichton* Sir James Barrie's play revised and revived (Messrs Dennis Eadie Alfred Bishop and John Astley Lady Tree and Mesdames Iulia James Ann Desmond and Sylvia Oakley) *June* 8 *My Lady's Dress*, Edward Knoblock's play revived (Messrs Dennis Eadie and John Prescahar and Mesdames Gladys Cooper and Joan Vivian Rees) *Sept* 16 *The Romantic Young Lady*, a comedy by G Martinez Sierra English version by Helen and Harley Granville Barker (Messrs Dennis Eadie and Harry Fullpiss and Mesdames Joyce Carey, Barbara Gott, and Mary Rorke)

ST JAMES'S *Jan* 9 1920 *Julius Cæsar* (Messrs Henry Ainley Basil Gill and Milton Rosmer and Mesdames Lilian Braithwaite and Esmé Beringer) *March* 27 *Uncle Ned* a comedy by Douglas Murray (Messrs Henry Ainley Randle Ayrton, G W Anson, and Claude Rains and Mesdames Irene Rooke and Edna Best). *May* 26 *The Mystery of the Yellow Room* adapted by Hannaford Bennett from a story by Gaston Leroux (Messrs Franklin Dyall Nicholas Hannen and Arthur Pusey and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Daisy Markham) *July* 13 *Daughters of Eve* a comedy by Rita (Messrs H A Saintsbury J H Twyford and H Halladay Hope and Mesdames Kathleen Saintsbury Rena Davise and Constance Robertson) *Aug* 17 *His Lady Friends*, a comedy by Emile Nyitray and Frank Mandel (Messrs Charles Hawtrey and James Carew and Mesdames Jessie Bateman Athene Seyler and Madeline Seymour)

ST MARTIN'S —*Dec* 1 1919 *A Dear Little Lady* a comedy by Cecil Whitehead (Messrs Fred Kerr, Paul Arthur Alex Scott Gatty and Reginald Bach and Mesdames Peggy Primrose and Muriel Pope) *Dec* 22 *Once Upon a Time* a fairy play by Laura Wildig (Messrs William Stack Dennis Wyndham Tripp Edgar and Bewlass Llewellyn and Mesdames Betty Bair, Dorothy Fane Elsie Stafford, and Margaret Scudamore) *Jan* 21 1920 *Pompey the Great*, a drama by John Masefield (Sir Frank Benson, Messrs Henry Twyford Harold Neilson and A S Cookson and Mesdames Constance Robertson and Esmé Biddle) *Feb* 2 *Hamlet*, revived (Sir Frank Benson, Messrs S A Cookson, Matthew Boulton, Harvey Adams, and F G Bailey, and Mesdames Constance Robertson and Esmé Biddle). *Feb* 11 *Just Like Judy* a light comedy by Ernest Denny (Messrs Donald Calthrop and Leslie Vernon, and Mesdames Iris Hoey, Mary Merrall, and Joan Vivian Rees) *Feb* 27 *Over Sunday*, a farce by William Hurlbut (Messrs Clive Brook and J H Roberts and Mesdames Iris Hoey and Helen Ferrers). *April* 21 *The Skin Game*, a play by John Galsworthy (Messrs Edmund Gwenn, Athole Stewart and George Elton and Mesdames Helen Haye, Mary Clare and Meggie Albanesi)

SAVOY —*Feb* 6 1920 *Peter Ibbetson*, dramatic version of George du Maurier's novel by J N Raphael (Messrs Basil Rathbone Gilbert Hare, William Burchill and Leonard Calvert, and Mesdames Constance Collier and Jessie Bateman) *April* 5 *Paddy the Next Best Thing*, a comedy adapted from Gertrude Page's novel by W Gayer MacKay and Robert Ord (Messrs J H Barnes Ion Swinley, and Clive Currie, and Mesdames Peggy O Neil and Betty Fair)

SCALA —*Oct* 17 1919 *Othello* (Messrs F J Nettlefold H A Saintsbury, and Henry Bedford, and Mesdames Nettlefold Ethel Griffies and Florence Leclercq) *Dec* 20 *Fifinella*, a musical fantasy by Barry Jackson and Basil Dean with music by Norman Hayes and Harold Samuel (Messrs Roy Roston Alfred Heather, George Elton and and Roy Byford and Mesdames Primrose Morgan, Vera Lennox Minnie Rayner and Edna Maude) *Jan* 26 1920 *When Knights were Bold* revived (Messrs Bromley Challenor Colin Johnston and John R Allan and Miss Marjorie Bellairs). *March* 24 *Society Limited* a musical play by Arthur Branscombe with music by Arthur Carrington (Messrs Arthur Roberts Bromley Challenor, Hugh Buckler Aubrey Fitzgerald and Wheeler and Hayes and Miss Marie Dainton) *May* 27 *The Yellow Cockade* a drama by Bromley Challenor and Wilfrid Stephens (Messrs Arthur Stratton J Forbes Knowles and Norman Partredge and Miss Dorothy Hanson)

SHAFTESBURY —*April* 20 1920 *The Little Whopper* a musical comedy by O Harbach and B Dudley with music by Rudolph Friml (Messrs Davy Burnaby and Eric Lewis and Mesdames Lily St John and Lena Halliday) *June* 22 *Oh! Julie* a musical comedy by F Firth Shephard and Lee Banson, with music by H Sullivan Brooke and Herman Darewski (Messrs Harvey Welchman, Fred Leslie, Davy Burnaby and Morris Harvey and Mesdames Ethel Levey Nellie Briercliffe Gladys Ffolliott, and Mai Bacon) *Oct* 2 *The Great Lover*, a romantic comedy by Leo Ditrichstein and Frederick and Fanny Hatton (Messrs Maurice Moscovitch A E George Morgan Selten, Frank Randall and William Ricciardi and Mesdames Virginia Fox Brooks and Ruth MacKay)

STRAND —*Nov* 29 1919 *The Crimson Alibi*, a detective play by George Broadhurst founded on the novel by Octavius Roy Cohen (Messrs A F George Herbert Bunston, Robert Maclachlan James Lindsay and Louis Hector, and Mesdames Kyrle Bellew, Mary Robson, and Florence Wood) *March* 15, 1920. *Come Out of the Kitchen* a comedy by A E Thomas from the story by Alice Duer Miller (Messrs Frank Denton Frederic Worlock, and H Athol Forde, and Mesdames Gertrude Elliott Barbara Gott, and Molly Hamley Clifford) *June* 2 *Tiger! Tiger!* a play by Edward Knoblock (Messrs Leon Quartermaine Allan Jeayes, Gilbert Hare, and Herbert Ross and Mesdames Kyrle Bellew and Stella Mervyn Campbell) *July* 10. *At the Villa Rose*, detective play by A E W Mason (Messrs Arthur Bourchier, Harcourt Williams, and Norman Page, and Mesdames Kyrle Bellew,

Hutin Britton, and Miriam Lewes). *Oct* 4. *King Henry the Fifth* revived. (Messrs. Murray Carrington, George Cooke, Stanley Lathbury, James Dale, Chris Walker, and Baliol Holloway, and Mesdames A. B Tapping and Ethel Warwick).

VAUDEVILLE.—*March* 26, 1920. *Just Fancy*, a revue by Arthur Wimperis and Herman Darewski (Messrs. Walter Williams and Ralph Lynn, and Mesdames Margaret Bannerman, Ivy Tresmand, and Betty Chester).

VICTORIA PALACE.—*Dec.* 20, 1919. *Where the Rainbow Ends*, children's play revived (Messrs. Edward Cooper, Clifton Anderson, and George de Warfaz, and Mesdames Stella Bonheur, Sunday Wilshin and Eileen Orton).

WINTER GARDEN.—*Nov.* 14, 1919. *Sakuntala*, Kalidasa's Indian drama, translated by Laurence Binyon (Messrs. Arthur Wontner, Caleb Porter, Bruce Winston and Gordon Bailey, and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Colette O'Neil). *Sept.* 28, 1920. *A Night Out*, a musical play, adapted by George Grossmith and Arthur Miller from the French comedy, with music by Willie Redstone and lyrics by Clifford Grey (Messrs. Leslie Henson, Fred Leslie, Austin Melford, and Davy Burnaby, and Mesdames Phyllis Monkman, Lily St. John, and Elsa Macfarlane).

WYNDHAM'S.—*June* 15, 1920. *Daddalums*, a comedy, by Louis Anspacher (Messrs. Louis Calvert, Ernest Hendrie, and Francis Lister, and Mesdames Edyth Olive and Agnes Thomas). *Sept.* 1. *The Prude's Fall*, a play, by Rudolf Besier and May Edginton (Messrs. Gerald du Maurier, Gilbert Hare, and Franklin Dyall, and Mesdames Nina Boucicault, Emily Brooke, and Lilian Braithwaite).

THE STAGE AND PHŒNIX SOCIETIES produced the following:—*Nov.* 24, 1919, at the Lyric, Hammersmith, *The Duchess of Malfi*, by John Webster (Messrs. Robert Farquharson, William Rea, Ion Swinley, and Nicholas Hannen, and Miss Cathleen Nesbitt); *Dec.* 15, at the Court, *The Reprobate*, by Henry James (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen, Brember Wills, Ben Field, and Herbert Bunston, and Mesdames Athene Seyler, Meggie Albanesi and Suzanne Sheldon); *Jan.* 19, 1920, at the Shaftesbury, *Joan of Memories* and *There Remains a Gesture*, by Willson Disher (Messrs. William Armstrong, Nicholas Hannen, Leon M. Lion, and Brember Wells, and Mesdames Joan Vivian Rees and Rambert); *March* 29, *From Morn to Midnight*, by Georg Kaiser, translated by Ashley Dukes (Messrs. Brember Wills and V. Tarver Penna, and Mesdames Rhoda Symons and Edith Evans); *April* 12, at the Lyric, Hammersmith, *The Fair Maid of the West*, Thomas Heywood's comedy (Messrs. Murray Kinnell, Baliol Holloway, and Herbert Bunston, and Miss Violet Graham); *June* 14, at the Lyric, Hammersmith, *The Steamship Tenacity*, by Charles Vildrac, translated by Harold Bowen (Messrs. J. H. Roberts, Basil Sydney, and Franklin Dyall, and Mesdames Florence Buckton and Nell Carter).

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British Linen Industry, "Glenmore House," Lambeg, Belfast; *Sec.*, Miss M. Burton.

British Motor and Allied Manufacturers, 39 St. James Street, S.W. 1; *Technical Sec*, H. S. Rowell, O.B.E., A.R.C.Sc., Wh.Sch.

British Motor Cycle and Cycle Car, The Towers, Warwick Road, Coventry; *Sec.*, H. R. Watling.

British Non-Ferrous Metals, 29 Paradise Street, Birmingham; *Sec.*, E. A. Smith, A.R.S.M.

British Photographic, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W.C. 2; *Sec.* Arthur C. Brookes.

British Portland Cement, 6 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; *Sec.*, S. G. S. Panisset, A.C.G.I., F.C.S.

British Refractories, 14 Great George Street, S.W. 1; *Sec.*, R. C. Rann.

British Rubber and Tyre Manufacturers, care of Messrs. W. B. Peat and Co., 11 Ironmonger Lane, E.C. 2.

British Silk, The Silk Assocn. of Great Britain and Ireland, Incor., Kingsway House, W.C.; *Sec.*, A. B. Ball.

British Scientific Instrument, 26 Russell Square, W.C. 1; *Sec.*, J.W. Williamson, B.Sc.

British Woollen and Worsted Industry, "Torridon," Headingley Lane, Leeds; *Sec.*, Arnold Frobisher, B.Sc.

Glass Research, 50 Bedford Square, W.C. 2; *Sec.*, E. Quine, B.Sc.

Scottish Shale Oil, Scientific and Industrial, 135 Buchanan Street, Glasgow; *Sec.*, H. R. J. Conacher.

PRE-WAR conditions having, more or less, obtained during the past year, music in England has come into its own. Opera, headed by the Covent Garden Season, has been well supported, both in London and in the Provinces; festivals have taken place; and concerts, several of which were of some note, made life agreeable for musical amateurs. English composers, if still pining for recognition, were afforded opportunities of showing their quality, and amongst the performers from other countries were a dozen or so whose better acquaintance is desired.

Covent Garden.—The Royal Opera, unfortunately, was not the Royal Opera of half-a-dozen years ago. The special *cachet*, to which singers of the first rank contributed, was lacking; and the audience and its strange get-up seemed out of place, the stalls often suggesting the *négligé* of the home rather than a Covent Garden *tenue*. Signor Badini, a baritone, certainly was an acquisition to the Company, and Mr. Joseph Hislop, a tenor who had sung in Stockholm, enjoyed a well-merited success. M. Dinh Gilly, who made his reputation during former seasons, was as welcome as of old, his fine expressive voice and intelligent acting creating as good an impression as ever; and Miss Mignon Nevada, whose fresh, flexible voice, and complete understanding of the *rôles* she interprets are so valuable an asset to the lyric stage, was heard to considerable advantage. But it must be confessed that the important name-part in "Orphée" was none too happily cast, and that the hard, thin voices of the new sopranos scarcely justified their engagement. Mistakes such as these are inexcusable.

The *répertoire* was very much on the old lines, since novelties, alas, seldom pay for their production. The management, however, produced three short operas by Puccini: "Il Tabarro," "Suor Angelica," and "Gianni Schichi." "Suor Angelica" failed to arouse enthusiasm, but the other two, happily, were well received. Donizetti's entertaining "Don Pasquale" was revived; and though the score contains much that one would like to hear again, the opera did not prove to be a successful venture, only being accorded one solitary performance. Perhaps sufficient exponents of the art of *il bel canto* could not be found to make a success of the revival. The majority of those who formed the cast certainly did not do full justice to the engaging strains.

Other Operatic Ventures.—A remunerative season was given by the Carl Rosa Company at the Lyceum, during which a version of Dante and Beatrice was produced. The new work, however, did not suggest that its composer is destined to illuminate the operatic stage. Luckily, the *troupe* had its long list of established favourites upon which to fall back, and these drew large and appreciative audiences. The Directorate, which has no fewer than four companies "on the road," has acquired the old Turner's Opera Company, thus reducing competition. The Fairbairn-Milne Company also had a successful London season, at the Surrey Theatre. Like the Carl Rosa, it relied for support upon the standing dishes of the past. A novelty, "The Tempest," by Mr. Nicholas Gatty, gained much approbation for its clever orchestration. Indeed, Mr. Gatty seems to possess a born sense of orchestral possibilities, for he arrives at his effects without having recourse to the bizarre, and, at the same time, he avoids the obvious, which generally is another name for the banal. The Company also was fortunate in having the co-operation of Mr. Fairbairn, whose ideas upon stage management, scenery, and costumes commend themselves to all who consider that tradition should be tempered with discretion.

Mention may be made of the O'Mara Opera Company, which, touring the provinces, gives performances of works suited to the needs of its supporters. In this respect, the management displays wisdom. If a public cannot be found for all that is best in opera it is well to give one's patrons exactly what they want. Failure to do so spells financial disaster.

During these various seasons there was considerable heart-burning amongst British composers of opera whose works were not accepted for production. Unfortunately for the aspirants, managers cannot afford to be philanthropists. For years past they occasionally have relaxed their sound business principles—at the expense of their pockets. Mr. Charles Manners, for example, during his super-active career as an *impresario*, offered prizes for home-made efforts, and produced them regardless of expense. And the result? They seldom survived the initial performance, while those critics who were in a position to judge of their merits found that the few pleasing pages in the score had—unhappily—already been introduced into less recent scores. Not for a moment was plagiarism intended; it was a case of two great minds having thought alike; and the greater of the two thought first.

Much the same thing happened to-day. The would-be British composer of opera is not sufficiently well acquainted with the music of his *confrères*, past and present, to be capable of checking what he has composed with what they have composed. Until the aspirant is better informed, his attempts at originality are, it is to be feared, doomed to failure.

The "Promenade" Concerts.—The "Promenades" at the Queen's Hall, as of old, have attracted music-lovers from the most distant parts of London; no suburb was too recondite to send its musical contingent nightly to Langham Place. In fact, many a City clerk, rather than miss some particular item in the programme, would dine in town, subsequently hieing him to the evening's "Prom." People living in the outlying townlets and villages used to "assist," the discomforts attendant upon facing a dreary journey home in the dead of night vanishing at the thought of the pleasure in which they had participated. The devotion and enthusiasm of these pilgrims, in short, knew no bounds. Students also attended in large numbers, for they wisely recognised that a capable singer and an impeccable solo instrumentalist provide the best of all object-lessons.

The programmes were much as in former years. One heard everything that had been heard before, and much that one would like to hear again—and again. The novelties, as usual, proved to be disappointing. Still, they were afforded every chance of "making good," for the admirable Queen's Hall Orchestra did full justice to them. The composers usually have mistaken musicianship for musical feeling—two totally different things. The music, which has survived the changes in taste and those innovations which are dear to the modern composer, has been founded on melody—pure and simple. That is why the God-given genius of the immortal Mozart remains an oasis in a

wilderness of perplexing, or, at the best, learned dullness

The most popular nights undoubtedly were those devoted to Wagner At the commencement of the season there was some discussion in circles which mix music with patriotism as to whether "Wagner nights should be supported The insufficient excuse that German compositions had no right to figure in an English programme was put forward by illogical persons and taken up by their adherents As, however no successor to the gorgeous 'Tannhäuser overture or to the various excerpts from the Ring could be found and as these indispensable component parts of a promenade concert were known to bring money to the box office common sense triumphed It may by the way be pointed out that Wagner, though a German of the Germans was very much again the Government with which he maintained a more or less life long feud Adoring his country, he could not tolerate many of its institutions

The singers as in former years seldom were of the first rank though the native born instrumentalists again proved to be all that one could have wished No country in fact produces better teachers of instrumental playing than does England The same however cannot be said of the people who profess to teach singing with a few notable exceptions they themselves are in need of instruction

Other Concerts—Among those who returned to the scenes of former triumphs was Madame Calvé incomparable as of old Although many moons have waxed and waned since she first was heard in England, time has dealt lightly with her voice, the quality of which scarcely is impaired, even if the upper notes are not what they were a few years ago The charm and fascination of her singing are as remarkable as ever while the singer's fine art remains That Madame Calvé's last recital should not have been better attended was regrettable since an artist of her calibre seldom appears in London Possibly the concert was badly managed, good management being indispensable to a good house

Madame d'Alvarez was heard upon many occasions and if this popular contralto did not always sing music worthy of her attainments she at least sang herself into the good graces of her hearers Miss Suggia, a very clever and accomplished cellist was extremely well received and Mr Heifetz, an American violinist, created a well deserved *furore*, recalling the acclamations which used to greet Kubelik Mention also may be made of the recitals given by Miss Gladwys Newberry, who appeared to considerable advantage Her well directed voice and interpretative ability did justice to some interesting songs by Ravel, Rhené Baton, Cyril Scott, and Poldowski, who was represented by his ever welcome "Mandoline' Countless recitals, too, were offered by performers whose equipment was inferior to their ambition, Indeed, it is to be feared that the majority of these ill advised beginners must have lost heavily over their unhappy ventures few of them even secured the 'good Press at which they aimed But so long as concert agents persuade unfledged students into tempting fate will these unsatisfactory recitals continue to be given

Other entertainments included innumerable ballad concerts which like their predecessors during the fleeting decades, and for obvious reasons do not call for criticism Engineered with a view to advertising 'all the latest songs they served their purpose The Queen's Hall Symphony and Saturday concerts were well attended, a clever and original orchestral piece by Miss Dorothy Howell a new comer to the ranks of composers being performed thereat It had a great success and was repeated upon several occasions

Festivals—The musical year has been remarkable for various festivals The Handel Festival took place at the Crystal Palace the chorus under Sir Frederic Cowen's experienced conductorship paying the necessary attention to those light and shade effects which were so necessary to good choral singing The Messiah and Israel in Egypt were performed and there was the customary Selection Day The attendance too was satisfactory the audience being drawn from all parts of the kingdom Gaston Jury also had its Festival when a setting of the Arthurian Legend was included in the programme and to the gratification of its hearers Worcester rose to the occasion with its three Choirs Festival and Mr Daniel Godfrey was indefatigable in his direction of Bournemouth's musical affairs

Other seaside towns, both large and small, maintained their reputation for competent orchestral playing In some instances a lack of strings was ingeniously made light of by utilising clarinets, and often with excellent effect At the same time it may be pointed out that vaunting ambition overleaped itself in the case of an enterprising bandmaster who attempted the Tannhäuser overture with a band which possessed no violins The effect of the famous descending chromatic scale passages can be better imagined than expressed However, his intentions were commendable

Winter Music—The winter brought back to London several foreign artists who had appeared with varying degrees of success during the spring and summer concert seasons The customary orchestral concerts took place being well patronised, and there was some activity in operatic circles The majority of the critics, as usual showed how dangerous a thing a little learning may be, their pronouncements often being more original than reliable

For the rest the musical year, all things considered, has been a satisfactory one

GEORGE CECIL.

WHITAKER'S PEERAGE,

Published in January, 1921,

will contain the New Year's Honours and (in addition to the Royal Family, Peerage, Privy Council, Baronetage and Knightage) a list of Companions of the various Orders of Knighthood, Commanders and Officers of the British Empire, Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, Members of the Royal Victorian Order, and Companions of the Imperial Service Order.

THE results in the table below are for London (Westminster, Kew and Kensington Palace)—barometer readings reduced to Mean Sea Level

	Temperature		Rainfall			Pressure (Sea Level)		Wind	Sunshine
	Mean	Diff from normal 1881 1915	Days	Amount	Diff from normal 1881 1915	Mean	Diff from normal 1881 1915.	Prevalent Direction	Percentage
	°			inches	inches	inches	inch		
1919 November	40 3	3 5 below	19	1 17	1 18 below	29 79	0 16 below	NE & W	10
,, December	43 8	4 1 above	24	3 11	1 13 above	29 83	0 11 ,,	W	7
1920 January	43 2	4 0 ,,	16	2 34	0 52 ,,	29 93	0 11 ,,	SW	15
February	44 7	4 3 ,,	11	0 58	1 01 below	30 23	0 24 above	SW	19
March	47 9	5 0 ,,	16	1 26	0 28	29 94	0 00	SW	33
,, April	50 2	2 3	21	2 75	1 10 above	29 73	0 21 below	SW	18
,, May	57 1	3 7 ,,	13	0 65	1 04 below	30 07	0 07 above	SW & W	44
June	61 3	1 4	9	1 36	0 85	30 05	0 04 ,,	SW & SE	41
July	60 9	3 0 below	17	3 69	1 31 above	29 94	0 05 below	W	27
August	59 2	3 2	7	1 76	0 63 below	30 11	0 14 above	NW	32
September	58 6	0 7 above	13	3 35	1 29 above	30 04	0 01	W	26
October	54 7	5 5	8	1 00	1 73 below	29 98	0 04 ,,	E & SE	36

The Year's Weather (British Isles), 1919–1920.

NOVEMBER 1, 1919, TO OCTOBER 31, 1920

(1919) *November* was very cold with frequent hail and snow and many sunless days Fogs were rare and there was only one gale of a general character Ground frosts and hoar frosts were frequent and often severe The 11th–16th was a particularly cold period the minima at many places being the lowest November readings for at least 50 years In Scotland as a whole the mean temperature was the lowest on record for November The highest maximum reported was 63 at Kilmarnock on the 23rd the lowest minimum being – 10 at Braemar on the 14th In the English Channel the lowest reading was 31 at Jersey on the 28th Rainfall as a rule was less than usual in amount but the rainy days were more numerous In the Midland counties only 1 6 ins fell on 20 days Sunshine was in excess of normal in Scotland and Ireland but in defect in England The sunniest district was Ireland S with a daily average of 2¾ hours while the loudiest was the Midland Counties where with the smallest rainfall of any district the average daily sunshine was only 1¼ hours Solar halos were frequent The Zodiacal Light was seen at Oxford on three days and Aurora was seen in Scotland on four days The highest wind velocity reported was 72 miles per hour in a gust at Quilty on the 23rd

December was dull rainy and mild with frequent gales Temperature was above the average except in Scotland but the differences were nowhere large The highest of the maxima was 57° reported from several stations while the lowest reading was 11 on the 26th at Braemar Rainfall was normal in Scotland N but was more than usual in all other districts In some places the excess was very marked and at Rothesay the total for the month 11 10 ins was the greatest amount recorded in any month at that station over 120 years The number of rain days was high many stations reporting 28 or upwards Snow fell frequently in Scotland but only in a few places did it lie to any considerable extent Hail was fairly frequent and thunderstorms occurred on several days, the most widely spread storm being on the 4th Bright sunshine was in defect over Eastern England and the Channel Islands, but in excess elsewhere The sunniest station was Dublin, with a daily average of 2 10 hours At Manchester there were only seven hours bright sunshine throughout the month and at Hull only one hour The Zodiacal Light was seen in Jersey on the 19th and in Oxford on the 21st Aurora was observed in Scotland on various dates in Ireland on the 15th and at Oxford on the 30th

(1920) *January* was mild wet and windy There was cold weather during the earlier part of the month when temperatures fell to 14° in Scotland and to 16° in England, but later the weather became very mild and during the week ended the 17th the mean temperature was above the average in all parts and by as much as 8 5 at Wokingham Strong gales were reported on several occasions and on the 27th at Quilty on the West Coast of Ireland a gust of 110 miles per hour was recorded which is the highest on record in the British Islands The mean temperature of the month was above the normal in all districts except Scotland N and E but the excess nowhere exceeded 3 The highest reading recorded during the month was 63 at Colwyn Bay on the 17th while the lowest was 14° at Braemar on the 31d Rainfall was above the average in all districts the total fall in Scotland N being half as much again as usual At Fort William the total fall for the month was 15 8 ins on 30 days In spite of the excessive rainfall the amount of bright sunshine was on the whole in excess and in Jersey the mean daily amount was 2 65 hrs Solar or lunar halos were seen on 12 days and Aurora on 11 days Thunderstorms were reported on the 9th 11th and 31st the storm on the 31st being accompanied by heavy hail

February was mild and except in the north and north west dry Gales were rare the most notable being between the 9th and 11th The strongest gust however was recorded on the 1st at Paisley 74 miles per hour Temperature was above the normal in all districts and by as much as 3 6° in England N W The highest reading reported was 64° at East Ham on the 18th, while in Jersey the maximum for the month was only 59 The lowest reading was 18 at Garforth, near Leeds, on the 5th At Meltham, Yorks, the maximum, 62, was the highest reading recorded in February for at least 43 years Rainfall was

above the average in Scotland, England N W. and Ireland N, but was below elsewhere In Scotland N the total was almost double the average, while in the English Channel it was less than one fourth of the usual amount There were great differences in the amounts at individual stations Thus Aberdeen had a total of 1 62 ins, while at Kingussie in nearly the same latitude on the western coast, the amount was 19 11 ins. Sunshine varied from a daily average of 1 62 hrs in Scotland N to 3 28 hrs in the English Channel The sunniest stations were Jersey, with a mean of 3 90 hrs, and Ramsgate, 3 86 hrs The Zodiacal Light was observed on 7 days and there was a wide display of Aurora on the 24th

March was unusually mild with a marked absence of cold drying winds and but few gales Temperature was above the average in all districts, the excess ranging from 0 9° in Ireland S to 4 1° in England E The highest reading reported was 69° at Woking on the 20th while the lowest was 19° which was observed both at Leadhills (Lanark) and at Wokingham (Berks) on the 9th Rainfall was above the average in all districts except England E. and S E and the English Channel The general rainfall expressed as a percentage of the normal was :—England and Wales 150, Scotland, 137, Ireland, 129, and British Isles as a whole, 139 There was much snow during the first half of the month and in the Midlands on the 14th 15th snow lay to the depth of a foot Sunshine exceeded the average in England E, S E and the Midland counties but was normal in Scotland E, and was in defect in other districts The sunniest district was England E, with a daily average of 4 66 hours and the sunniest station was Felixstowe, with a daily mean of 5 45 hours Halos were not very numerous The Zodiacal Light was observed several times, and Aurora was seen over a wide area on the 22nd, accompanied by a magnetic storm.

April was dull, unsettled and wet, with but little strong wind The strongest force in a gust was 74 miles per hour which was reported on the 20th both at Falmouth and at Guilty Temperature was above the average in England, but was normal or below normal in Scotland and Ireland The differences from normal were, however, not large The highest reading reported was 66° at Woking on the 23rd and 24th, while the lowest reading was 22° at Eskdalemuir on the 8th In the English Channel the lowest reading was 40° Rainfall was above the average in all districts except Scotland N The excesses ranged up to 2·64 ins in the Midland counties in which district many stations reported amounts exceeding twice the average The large totals were due to the persistency of the rain rather than to exceptionally heavy falls, for there were only five stations at which falls of 1 in or upwards in 24 hours were reported. Sunshine was less than usual in all districts except Scotland N, and in the Midland counties the daily mean duration was only one-half the average At Buxton the daily mean was only 1 83 hours, while at Castlebay, in the Hebrides, it was as high as 5 77 hours Solar halos were seen on several days, but the Zodiacal Light, which is usually frequently observed in the spring, was reported on three occasions only Fogs were rare, and there were several thunderstorms

May was wet in the north and west, but warm and dry in the south east. At first the weather generally was cool, but after the 11th it was mild, and from the 20th for about a week it was very fine During the last days of the month it was cloudy, with thunderstorms and very heavy rains. There was a severe gale on the 3rd, when much damage was done in Leyland (Lancs) and in Dublin, the maximum gust velocity being 72 miles per hour at Southport at 6 a m Temperature was above the normal in all districts, the differences ranging up to 3 1° in England E The highest reading reported was 85° at Eye (Northants) on the 25th, while the lowest of the minima was 22° on the 1st at Bellingham (Northumberland) and at Eskdalemuir Temperatures below 32° were noted in all districts except Ireland S and the English Channel Rainfall was less than usual in England E and S E and the English Channel, but above in the other districts Some very heavy falls were noted, among them being 4½ ins in 3 hours at Elkington, near Louth Disastrous floods resulted and great damage was done in Louth and elsewhere Sunshine was in excess in the eastern districts, but in defect in other parts In England E the daily average of sunshine was 7 64 hrs, and the daily record at Yarmouth for the four days 22nd–25th exceeded 14 hrs per day Fogs were rare

June was notable for its many thunderstorms, its marked absence of strong winds, and its few hot days Till the 10th the weather was dry but cold, with severe ground frosts in places, and at nearly every station the lowest reading for the month occurred during this period Taking the month as a whole, the temperature was slightly above the average in all districts The highest reading reported was 82° at Raunds on the 17th, and the lowest was 27° at Braemar on the 5th Rainfall was deficient in Scotland, Ireland and England E and N E, but was in excess elsewhere Some heavy thunderstorm rains were reported Thus at Reading on the 17th, 1 02 ins fell in 45 minutes, while at York, on the 18th, 0 55 in fell in 10 minutes, followed half an hour later by 0 79 in in 20 minutes Sunshine was more than average in Scotland England N E and E, and in Ireland S, but was less than usual in other districts The mean daily duration varied from 5 50 hrs in Ireland N to 8 07 hrs in Scotland N The sunniest station was Inverness, with a daily mean of 8 47 hrs At Deerness, Orkney, the aggregate for the month was 233 hrs, the largest in June for 40 years At Baltasound, Shetland, on the 15th, the record for the day was 17 5 hrs Fog was experienced towards the end of the month A very fine solar halo was seen on the 17th, on which day nine men were injured by lightning at Helensburgh

July was dull, wet and cool, with but little strong wind and practically no gales The strongest wind reported was 54 miles per hour in a gust at Paisley on the 13th. Temperature was below normal in all districts, the defect being greatest, 2 3°, in England S W. The maximum reported was in many cases lower than in May or June, the highest reading being 79° at Yarmouth and at Geldeston on the 17th. On the other hand, the lowest readings were in most places higher than those in May or June, the lowest of all being 30° at Braemar on the 7th On the 5th at noon the reading at Benson (Oxon) was 15° lower than the reading at Seydisfjord, Iceland, at the same time. Rainfall was in

excess in all districts and in England S E the total collected was double the usual amount At Sheepstor, Devon, the total fall was 9 29 ins , and the Observer reported that the month was the very worst July he could remember Sunshine was more than usual in Scotland N by nearly 1 hr per day but in all the other districts it was below the average and in England N W it was less than two thirds of the normal amount The sunniest station was Felixstowe with a daily average of 6½ hrs Halos were observed on 8 days Thunderstorms were reported from all parts of the country except the north eastern counties of Scotland

August was dull and cool with but little strong wind Temperature was below the normal in all districts the deficiency being greatest — 3 4° — in England S E Summer temperatures were rare the highest reading reported being 78 at Southend on the 8th Low minima were reported from most stations the lowest being 31° at Braemar on the 26th At Kew the minimum on the 21st 43° was the lowest reading recorded there in August since 1891 while at Falmouth the minimum on the same day 45° equalled the record for that station for more than 50 years Rainfall was less than usual except in Scotland E and W In Scotland N and in England S W the total recorded was not much more than half the usual amount The general rainfall expressed as a percentage of the normal was —England and Wales 59 Scotland 85 Ireland 62 and the British Isles as a whole 68 At Worksop the total for the month 0 64 in was the smallest total in August for 46 years There were however some heavy individual falls causing floods in places Thus on the 3rd 2 20 ins fell at Cockburn Hill near Edinburgh in 3 hrs Sunshine was deficient generally the daily mean in England N E being nearly an hour and a half less than usual The sunniest station was Guernsey with an average of 8 52 hrs per day Thunderstorms were not frequent during one on the 12th at Tenbury (Glos) there was intense darkness with heavy rain and hail the size of marbles

September was damp with very variable temperature Gales were experienced on the 4th and 18th the maximum wind velocity 60 miles per hour being reported at Falmouth on the latter date The mean temperature differed but little from the normal the greatest variation in any district being less than 1 The extremes however ranged from 80 at East Ham on the 12th to 27° at Braemar on the 22nd Temperatures of 33° or below were reported in all districts except the English Channel, where the minimum was 47° the maximum being 75° In some cases the variation in temperature was very rapid At Wokingham Berks the maximum on the 12th was 74° while the minimum on the next day was 32° Rainfall was below the normal in Scotland England N E , N W , and S W , and in Ireland S but above it in the other districts The number of rain days was nowhere large but there was much dew wet fog and mist which gave the month its character for dampness Sunshine was above the normal in Scotland N , but below it elsewhere and in England S E the deficiency was as much as 1¼ hrs per day There were bright periods from the 9th 14th and from 19th 25th when more than 10 hrs per day were recorded in some parts of the country Solar halos were seen during the first part of the month and Aurora was observed in Scotland between the 8th and 22nd and also on the latter date in Ireland

October was sunny with little rain except in Ireland but with much fog and mist The first few days were unsettled, and there was a gale with heavy rain on the 3rd when a gust velocity of 67 miles per hour was recorded at Valencia. For the rest of the month there was but little strong wind Temperature was above the normal in all districts the excesses ranging from 1 4° in Scotland E to 3 6° in Ireland N The highest reading reported was 76° at Brighton on the 6th while the lowest was 19° at Braemar on the 26th and at West Linton on the 27th

Rainfall was less than usual except in Ireland, where it was considerably in excess The number of rain days was small in all parts and in England E and S E amounted on'y to 9 for the month In Scotland N the total fall was less than one third of the average In spite of the low totals some heavy local falls were reported and there were disastrous floods in Aberdeenshire and elsewhere in consequence Sunshine was above the average in all districts except the Midland Counties Scotland W and Ireland S In England E the daily mean exceeded the average by 2 18 hrs and reached 52 per cent During the week ended Oct 30 the daily mean of sunshine at Cromer St Leonards and St. Helier was 8 9 hrs or upwards of 87 per cent of its possible duration The Zodiacal light was seen in Jersey on 7 days and Aurora was observed in Scotland on 5 nights

HARNESSING THE SEVERN TIDES

The *Daily Telegraph* of Nov 26 1920 announced that the Civil Engineering Department of the Ministry of Transport had worked out a scheme for the construction of a barrage in the estuary of the River Severn from which it is estimated that 500 000 electrical horse power per day could be generated at a cost of little more than ½*d* per B of T unit A similar scheme was noticed in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK for 1920 (p 772) and the potentialities of the water power to be derived therefrom were estimated The Ministry of Transport develops the barrage from the point of view of transport facilities across the estuary and of shipping facilities above the line of the Severn Tunnel in addition to the provision of electrical power from the tide driven turbines The *Daily Telegraph* adds a list of the world's greatest water power installations for purposes of comparison as shown below —

	Scheme	Horse power
1	Proposed Severn Scheme	500 000
2	Amalgamated Niagara Falls Power Co	385 500
3.	Big Creek Development Pacific Light and Power Co	350 000
4.	Ontario Power Co	200,000
5	Capdella River Llamisell Spain	150 000
6	Toronto Power Co	146 000
7	Keokuk Dam on the Mississippi	130,000
8	Kinlochleven (Scotland)	30,000

Storms and Floods in 1919–20.

(1919) *November* 6 Fierce gale in Nova Scotia, much damage done 16 Heavy snow, 8 ins deep, in Paris 17 Severe drought in Australia and in South Africa, in the latter country it was the most severe drought ever experienced there

December 6 Good rains in Australia. 10 Extensive floods in Flanders 15 Flood at Cootamundra Australia, railway between Sydney and Melbourne partly washed away 23 Avalanche at Davos Platz the first experienced there for more than 100 years, eight lives lost and several persons injured 27 Heavy floods in France 28 Drought broken by heavy rains in Victoria and New South Wales

(1920) *January* 1 Blizzard across Esthonia, thousands frozen to death, 300 dead found in one forest including babies frozen to death at their mothers breasts 2 Severe floods in Paris, Seine rose 24 ft 2 ins above the normal the highest ever recorded 15 000 persons thrown out of work 3 Floods in Holland, 150 millions of bricks destroyed as well as several factories 11 Hurricane over France causing much damage Frequent avalanches in Northern Italy causing many deaths 12 Serious floods in Tuscany causing much damage Avalanches in Switzerland 16 Flood waters in Rhine and Moselle reached a higher stage than any recorded during 136 years 17 Floods in Budapest houses washed away 18 Dyke burst in North Brabant, causing very severe flood and the loss of thousands of cattle

February 2 Storm in Newfoundland, waves reached the top of a tower 200 ft. high and encased it with ice 9 ins thick 3. Cyclone at Cairns, North Queensland, a whole forest razed damage estimated at £100,000 5 Great gale and blizzard in New York, few lives lost but much damage done traffic practically suspended for a fortnight 11 Heavy snow in Jerusalem, 39 ins deep, the heaviest fall for 60 years 20 Floods in south of France 25–26 Very heavy rain in Madeira, 8 5 ins in 48 hours 28 Snow storms in Newfoundland, an express train timed to do a journey in 29 hours took 3 weeks over it

March 7 Heavy gale in New York 9 Hurricane in the Black Sea causing loss of American Red Cross steamer with 500 wounded soldiers 15 Tornado in Kentucky, school house blown into an adjoining field, 30 persons injured 17 An avalanche at Bernina, Switzerland, fell on a train, 8 persons killed 17 Bad storm in Quebec, much damage done Severe blizzard in western provinces of Canada only three telegraph poles left standing in a stretch of 7½ miles 28 Tornado near Chicago causing 188 deaths, thousands of persons injured 28 Tornado in Georgia caused 25 deaths 31 Severe floods in North Auckland

April 20 Tornado in Alabama and Tennessee damaging several townships and causing 28 deaths 23. Violent cyclone at Nanikgani Bengal, causing 93 deaths 30 Violent storms in Malay peninsula, 22,000 rubber trees blown down on one estate

May 2 Great gale in Oklahoma, the town of Peggs almost totally destroyed, many deaths and great damage 14 Terrific thunderstorms with hail and rain in central Spain, railway tracks washed away, lowlands inundated great damage to fruit crops 21 Great heat in Rome, maximum 92°, the highest reading recorded in May for 89 years 25 Very heavy storm in the department of the Oise, near Paris, houses unroofed, much damage to crops, many cattle killed, hail over 12 ins deep The drought which had continued since Christmas in Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria was broken at the end of May by good rains Losses due to the drought in 1918 and 1919 were returned at 348 878 cattle and 7,028,852 sheep

June 1 Very heavy rain at Mansfield, Central Germany, water 6 ft deep in the streets 19 Violent thunderstorm in Belgium 4 persons killed by lightning and great damage done 21 Cloud burst in Naples causing much damage streets flooded 10 inches deep At the close of the month there were violent storms among the Pyrenees causing loss of life and much damage to property At Albany, West Australia, lat 35 S, snow fell for the first time on record

July 5 Extensive floods in New South Wales interrupting traffic on railways 7 Floods in north west Australia causing damage estimated at £50,000 14 Snow fell at Buenos Ayres, the second fall within 300 years 21 Great floods in Vancouver, many thousands of acres in the Fraser River Valley ruined The Matsqui dyke broke, flooding 10,000 acres more and causing damage estimated at £90,000 26 Thunderstorm with heavy rain at Barcelona, city flooded, 6 persons killed 28 Typhoon at Luzon, Philippine Islands, thousands of persons rendered homeless

August 9. Great floods at Jamshedpur, near Bombay, causing over 100 deaths 9. Heat wave in America temperature of 100° in the shade in Connecticut the hottest day for 40 years 18 Tremendous floods in Japan, whole towns and villages being overwhelmed 20 Land slide in Philippines owing to rain, causing the death of 70 persons 28 A great wave swept over Odomari, Japan, causing destruction of 370 houses and the death of 200 persons

September 8 Very heavy rains in South Germany causing floods and much damage, towns isolated for days 15 Severe storm of wind, rain and hail in Niagara fruit district, causing great damage to orchards and vineyards 20 Lightning struck seven oil storage tanks at Tampico, and set contents on fire causing great damag 24 Torrential rains in the Engadine causing severe floods, River Vedeggio rose nearly 10 feet in less than an hour 24 Fierce storms in North Italy crops badly damaged railway station flooded much loss

October 7 Abundant rains in Argentina greatly benefiting the crops 11. Serious floods in the South of France, with loss of life and much damage to property 17 Recurrence of floods in South of France, with much further damage 25 Splendid rains in South Australia, assuring a good wheat harvest 30. Floods in Perpignan, rivers overflowed their banks.

Hunts and Hounds.

Staghounds —England 9 packs (200 couples) Ireland 2 packs (40 couples)
Foxhounds —England and Wales 265 packs (over 4 800 couples), Scotland 10 packs (260 couples), Ireland 22 packs 690 couples)
Harriers —England and Wales 45 packs (645 couples Ireland 25 packs (209 couples)
Beagles —England and Wales 43 packs (538 couples) Scotland and Ireland 4 packs 52 couples)

Pack	Couples	Master	Kennels
Staghounds (20 couples or more)			
Berks and Bucks	20	Major F W Shackle	Beenhams Waltham St Lawrence Berks
Devon and Somerset	38	C J W Wiggin	Exford Tiverton
Cumberland and Westmorland	35	Mr T R Heaton	Catebeck Kendal
Norwich	20	Mr J E Cooke	Ditchingham Lodge Brooke Norwich
New Forest	20	Mr G Thursby	New Park Brockenhurst Hants
Warfield	20	Mr J J Mowlem	Ashbourne County Meath
Foxhounds (40 couples or more)			
Atherstone	50	Major H Hawkins	Witherley Atherstone Warwickshire
Beaufort (Duke of)	50	Duke of Beaufort	Badminton Glos
Bedale	40	Lady Masham	Low Street Bedale Yorks
Belvoir	67	Major T Bouch	Westhorpe Grantham Lincoln
Berkeley	50	Earl of Berkeley	Berkeley Castle Glos
Bicester	40	Major Heywood Lonsdale	Stratton Audley Bicester Oxon
Blackmore Vale	42	Major J W Digby	Charlton Horethorne Sherborne Dorset
Blankney	40	Col Willoughby M P	Blankney Lincoln
Bramham Moor	40	Col Lane Fox M P	Bramham Park Boston
Brocklesby	40	Earl of Yarborough	Brocklesby Park Lincs
Cambridgeshire	40	Mr D Crossman	Caxton Cambridge
Cattistock	40	Rev E A Milne	Cattistock Dorchester
Cheshire	60	Mr J Tinsley	Sandiway Northwich
Cotswold	59	Capt M W Mills	Whaddon Lane Cheltenham
Cotswold North	43	Mr C J Scott	Broadway Worcester
Cottesmore	47	Earl of Lonsdale	Barleythorpe Oakham Rutland
Croome	40	Mr W J Gressen	Croome Severn Stoke Worcester
Essex	40	Col S Gosling D	Harlow Essex
Fernie's	45	Mrs C W Fernie	Medbourne Market Harborough
Fitzwilliams Peel	52	Earl Fitzwilliam	Grove Kennels Barnby Moor Retford
Fitzwilliam The	40	Mr G W Fitzwilliam	Milton near Peterborough
Fullers Major (V W H	47	Major W J Fuller	Cricklade
Garth	44	Major J A Jackson	Bracknell
Glamorgan	45	Mr E H Williams	Llanlough Cowbridge S Wales
Grafton	50	Earl Hillingdon	Paulerspury Towcester
Heythrop	40	Capt R B Brassey	Chipping Norton Oxon
Holderness	55	Major C Wilson D S O	Ftton near Hull
Leconfield's Late	50	Lord Leconfield	Petworth Park Sussex
Meynell	45	Major R Cretton	Sudbury Derby
Middleton's (Late)	50	Lord Middleton	Birdsall Malton York
Notts South	40	Col R J Birkin	Gedling Notts
Oakley	40	Mr C B Kidd	Milton Ernest Beds
Portman	45	Capt W P Browne	Bryanston Blandford
Puckeridge	40	Mr P E Barclay	Brent Pelham Buntingford
Pytchley	50	Sir C F Frederick Bart	Brixworth Northampton
Quorn	50	Mr W F Paget	Barrow on Soar Loughborough
Rufford	45	Mr A J Bennett	Wellow Newark
Somerset West	42	Col D P Boles M P	Carhampton Taunton
Southwold	42	Major Jessop	Belsford Morpeth
Staffordshire (North)	40	Col W W Dobson	Trentham Stoke on Trent
Tynedale	40	Mr T C Straker	Stagshaw Bank Corbridge
Warwickshire	42	Lord Willoughby de Broke	Kineton Warwick
Worcestershire	46	Mr A Jones O B E	Fernhill Heath Worcester
York and Ainsty	48	Capt H Whitworth	Acomb York
Scotland			
Buccleuch's (Duke of)	50	Duke of Buccleuch K T	St Boswells Roxburghshire
Eglinton's (Earl of)	42	Earl of Eglinton	Eglinton Kilwinning Ayr
Linlithgow and Stirling	40	Mr J H Rutherford	Colfhall Crostorphine
Ireland			
Duhallow	45	Mr T S Shepherd	Blackrock Mallow county Cork
Galway County	42	Mr J Pickersgill	Craughwell county Galway
Kildare	43	Major Talbot Ponsonby	Jigginstown Naas county Kildare
Kilkenny	43	Mr I Bell	Brownstown Kilkenny
Limerick	45	Mr G N E Baring	Clonshire Adare county Limerick
Meath	45	Brig Gen F W Powell	Nugentstown Kells
Tipperary	24	Major R O Morel	Tullamaine Fethard Tipperary
United Hunt	45	Major A H Watt M C	Knockgriffin Midleton county Cork
West Meath	40	Mr L W Hope Johnstone	Culleen Mullingar

Close-Times for Game, Wild Birds, and Fish.

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c

It is illegal to pursue the different kinds of game between the following dates (inclusive) —

GAME	ENGLAND	SCOTLAND	IRELAND
Black Game or Heath Fowl	11 Dec to 19 Aug (31 Aug in Somerset Devon, and New Forest)	11 Dec to 19 Aug	11 Dec to 19 Aug
Bustard	1 Mar to 31 Aug	None	11 Jan to 31 Aug
Deer, Male	None	None	1 Jan to 9 June
„ Fallow Male	None	None	Michaels to 9 June
*Grouse or Red Game	11 Dec to 11 Aug	11 Dec to 11 Aug	11 Dec to 11 Aug
*Hare	None	None	20 Apr to 12 Aug †
*Heath or Moor Game	None	As "Mun fowl"	11 Dec to 11 Aug
Landrail, Quail	As "Wild Birds"	As "Wild Birds"	11 Jan to 19 Sept
*Munfowl Ptarmigan	None	11 Dec to 11 Aug	11 Dec to 19 Aug
*Partridge	1 Feb to 31 Aug	1 Feb to 31 Aug	1 Feb to 31 Aug
*Pheasant	1 Feb to 30 Sept	1 Feb to 30 Sept	1 Feb to 30 Sept

† Subject to variation in various counties *e g* Tyrone 1 Apr to 12 Aug Dublin 1 Mar to 20 Sept

It is also unlawful to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day

In England hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck teal and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws though no close time is fixed for them by those laws In Scotland the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds and to wild duck in Ireland to all these five birds with the further addition of widgeon, teal, and plover The close time for all these birds (except quail and landrail in Ireland, for whose close time see above) is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts 1880 to 1908, from 2 March to 31 July, both inclusive Otherwise this close time applies to all wild birds throughout the United Kingdom The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close time, or for selling or having in possession between 16 March and 31 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, or, in the case of the undermentioned birds, £1 for each bird for each offence In any case the Court may also order the forfeiture of any bird (or egg, where protected—*see* next column) in respect of which the offence was committed In the Island of St. Kilda the fork tailed petrel and St. Kilda wren are deemed to be included in the following list, and the birds marked ‡ to be omitted.

American quail	Kittiwake	Scout
Auk	Lapwing	Sealark
Avocet	Lark	Seamew
Bee eater	Loon	Sea parrot
Bittern	Mallard	Sea swallow
Bonxie.	Marrot	Shearwater
Colin	Merganser	Sheldrake
Cornish chough	Murre	Shoveller
Coulterneb	Night hawk	Skua
Cuckoo	Night jar	Smew.
Curlew	Nightingale	Snipe
Diver	Oriole	Solan goose
Dotterel	Owl	Spoonbill
Dunbird	Ox bird	Stint
Dunlin	Oyster catcher	Stone curlew
Eider duck	Peewit	Stonehatch
Fern owl	Petrel	Summer snipe
‡Fulmar	Phalarope	Tarrock
‡Gannet	Plover	Teal
Goatsucker	Ploverspage	Tern
Godwit	Pochard	Thicknee
Goldfinch	‡Puffin	Tystey
Grebe	Purre	Whaup
Greenshank	‡Razorbill	Widgeon
‡Guillemot	Redshank	Wild duck
Gull (except black backed)	Reeve or Puff	Willock
	Roller	Wimbrel
Hoopoe	Sanderling	Woodcock
Kingfisher	Sandpiper	Woodpecker

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10s, but the Acts do not apply to any person shooting on his own land or authorising 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

Penalties are imposed on persons setting springs, gins, &c on poles, trees, mounds &c, so as to injure wild birds Persons permitting such acts are equally liable The use of a hook or like instrument for taking wild birds is forbidden

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME

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 1 November is the recognised 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 12 Aug to 12 Oct. for stags, and from 20 Nov 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 1 April to 12 August

ANNUAL CLOSE TIME FOR SALMON.

I ENGLAND AND WALES (including the Esk in Dumfries) The close time for salmon (including all migratory fish of the *genus* salmon) begins, for nets, on 1 Sept, and for rods on 2 Nov, for both nets and rods it ends on 1 Feb For putts and putchers the annual close season is from 1 Sept to 1 May By an Act of 1907 the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries may make provisional orders varying the law on these and other points The close time may also be varied by bye law by local boards of conservators provided it begins for nets not later than 1 Nov with a minimum of 154 days and for rods not later than 1 Dec, with a minimum of 92 days The statutory dates have been varied as follows —

Close time for	Nets	Rods
Brome	—	1 Aug to 28 Feb
Adur	1 Sept to 2 Feb	1 Oct to 2 Feb
Hampshire‡‡	31 July to 1 Feb	2 Oct to 1 Feb
Severn§§§	16 Aug to **	
Wye	to **	16 Oct to
Taff and Ely	31 Aug to 30 Apr	15 Nov to 30 Apr
Leify	1 Sept to 15 Feb	2 Nov to 15 Feb
Dart	17 Aug to 28 Feb	1 Oct to
Ayron	—	15 Nov to 14 Feb
Yorkshire	—	16 Nov to 28 Feb
Exe	*1 Sept to 1 Mar	20 Oct to 1 Mar
Selont		1 Nov to ,,
Tamar & Plym		
Usk, Ribble		
Wear†	,,	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	14 Oct to 31 Mar
Ouse (Sussex)	to 1 Apr	1 Nov to 1 Apr
Rhymney	to	2 Nov to 1 Apr
Conway	to 28 Feb	16 Oct to 28 Feb
Stour (Kent)	to 1 May	2 Nov to 1 May
Lune	to 1 Mar	,, to 1 Mar
Eden‡	10 Sep to 10 Feb	16 Nov to 15 Feb
Dovey	14 Sept to 30 Apr	1 Nov to 30 Apr
Taw & Torridge		to 31 Mar
Kent & Bela	15 Sept. to 31 Mar	,,
Dwyfach	to 1 Mar	15 Nov to 1 Mar
Dwnt (Cum)	to 10 Mar	,, to 10 Mar
Cleddy	to 15 Mar	1 Nov to 1 Feb
Coquet	to 25 Mar	to 31 Jan
W Cumberlnd	to 31 Mar	14 Nov to 10 Mar
Ogmore	to 30 Apr	15 Nov to 30 Apr
Clwyd & Elwy	to 15 May	,, to 15 May
Axe	20 Sept to 30 Apr	20 Nov to 30 Apr
Avon (Devon)	‖30 Sep to 1 May	30 Nov to 1 May
Camel	21 Sept to 4 Apr	1 Dec to 30 Apr
Fowey	§1 Nov to	

* Except above Woodbury Road Station 1 Sept to 15 April † Above S Biddick ‖ Below Old Sandafield for nets For rods these dates do not apply in R Eden above Irthing Foot or in R Lamont § Below Lost withiel only ‡ Except R Erme 30 Sept (rods 30 Nov) to 4 April §§§ 1 June to 1 Feb. above Tewkesbury Weir ** 16 Aug to 16 April for putts and putchers ‡‡ Above Lostwithiel 1 Dec to 1 April ‡‡ East of Needles Light house the dates are —For nets 1 Sept to 14 Feb for rods 16 Oct (Beaulieu Manor 31 Oct) to 1 Feb

No fresh salmon may be sold between 3 Sept and 1 Feb, except such as come from parts beyond the seas, or as have been taken, if in the United Kingdom, by legal netting 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 1 Feb and 3 Nov, 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 1 Feb and 3 Nov, lies with the person selling or exposing for sale The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 3 Sept and 30 April, unless 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

II SCOTLAND (exclusive of the Esk in Dumfries) The annual close time must not be less than 168 days It is for nets 27 Aug to 10 Feb, and, for rods, 1 Nov to 10 Feb, except as follows

Close time for	Nets	Rods
	21 Aug to 4 Feb	16 Oct. to 14 Jan *
Add Aray, Eckaig N & S Esk Fyne Ruel Shira	1 Sept to 15 Feb	1 Nov to 15 Feb
Rivers of Pute		16 Oct to 15 Feb
Conon		16 Oct to 25 Jan
Awe Beauly Spey Dunbeath, Lossie		16 Oct to 10 Feb
Broia Helmsdale Kyle of Sutherland		1 Oct to 10 Jan
Halladale, Strathy, Naver, Borgie Hope Polla		1 Oct. to 11 Jan
Forss		1 Nov to 24 Feb
Forth		1 Nov to 31 Jan
Bervie, Carradale Fleet, Garnock Girvan Howmore Inner Torsa Irvine Luce & rivers of Islay Orkney Harris & Uist	10 Sept to 24 Feb	1 Nov to 24 Feb
Ythan	ditto	1 Nov to 10 Feb
Stinchar	ditto	15 Nov to 24 Feb
Annan, Lugie	ditto	16 Nov to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Shetland	ditto	16 Nov to 31 Jan.
Nith	ditto	1 Dec to 24 Feb.
Urr,	ditto	30 Nov to 24 Feb
Thurso		6 Oct to 10 Jan
Findhorn		11 Oct to 10 Feb
Ness	—	16 Oct to 1 Feb
Tweed	15 Sept to 14 Feb	1 Dec to 31 Jan.

* Except Earn rods 1 Nov to 31 Jan

III IRELAND The close time applies to both capture and sale of salmon and trout The netting close time must never be less than 168 days but many variations have been made which it is impossible to specify in detail here, the following list shows the general close time (all dates inclusive) in force in the various districts, in parts of some of which, however it is different The second column gives the point of delimitation on the coast between the districts which include all rivers, &c, within the respective coast limits —

District	Coast Limits	Cl T Net	Cl T Rod
Dublin	Skerries to	16 Aug to 1 Feb	1 Nov to 31 Jan
Wexford	Wicklow to	16 Sept to 31 Mar	1 Oct to 14 Mar
Waterford	Kiln Bay to	16 Aug to 31 Jan	1 Oct to 31 Jan
Lismore	Helvick Head to	31 July to 1 Feb	30 Sept to 1 Feb
Cork	Ballycotton H to	16 Aug to 29 Feb	1 Oct to 29 Feb
Skibbereen	Galley Head to	30 Sept to 30 Apr	1 Nov to 1 Feb
Bantry	Mizen Head to	16 Sept to 31 Mar	1 Nov to 16 Mar
Kenmare	Crow Head to	Do	1 Nov to 31 Mar
Waterville	Tamb Head to	16 July to 31 Dec	15 Oct to 1 Feb
Killarney	Bray Head to	1 Aug to 16 Jan	1 Nov to 16 Mar
Limerick	Dunmore Head to	20 July to 31 Jan	1 Nov to 31 Jan
Galway	Hags Head to	1 Sept to 15 Feb	16 Oct to 31 Jan
Connemara	Cashla Coast Guard Stn to	16 Aug to 31 Jan	1 Oct to 31 Jan
Ballinakill	Slyne Head to	1 Sept to 15 Feb	1 Nov to 31 Jan
Bangor	Pigeon Point to	Do	1 Oct to 30 Apr
Ballina	Benwee Head	13 Aug to 15 Mar	11 Oct to 31 Jan
Sligo	Coonamore to	16 July to 31 Dec	1 Oct to 31 Jan
Bally shannon	Mullaghmore	19 Aug to 29 Feb	10 Oct to 29 Feb
Letter kenny	Rossan Point to	20 Aug to 3 Feb	2 Nov to 31 Jan
London derry	Malin Head to	1 Sept to 14 Apr	21 Oct to 31 Mar
Coleraine	Downhill to	20 Aug to 3 Feb	1 Oct to 29 Feb
Ballycastle	Portrush to	20 Sept to 16 Mar	1 Nov to 31 Jan
Dundalk	Donaghadee to	13 Aug to 11 Feb	16 Oct to 29 Feb
Drogheda	Clogher Head to Skerries	Do	16 Sept to 11 Feb

WEEKLY CLOSE TIME

In England and Wales net fishing for salmon is prohibited from noon Saturday to 6 a m Monday, with an extension to 48 hours in certain districts.

In Scotland, from 6 p m Saturday to 6 a m Monday and rod fishing on Sundays

In Ireland, from 6 a m Saturday to 6 a m Monday

CLOSE TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between 2 Oct. and 1 Feb, except (x) in the Thames and Lee, where the close season is from 21 Sept to 31 March, and (a) in the cases noted below, where, under an Act of 1876 the close time (for rods and nets, except where specified) has been varied by bye law by local boards of conservators In the districts marked * the close time applies only to trout The *sale* of trout and char is prohibited throughout England and Wales from 2 Oct to 1 Feb —

*Tden	2 Sept (rods 2 Oct) to 29 Feb
*Usk	2 Sept to 14 Feb ¶
Lyne	1 Oct to 21 Mar
*Wye	2 Oct to 14 Feb
*Taff & Ely	20 Sept to 1 Feb
*Cleddy	29 Sept to 1 Mar
*Ormore	30 Sept to 29 Feb.
*Leign	1 Oct to 2 Mar
*Exe	15 Sept to 29 Feb
*Severn‡	22 Sept to 21 Feb (except Anglesey 13 Feb)
	15 Sept to 10 Mar
Derwent (Cumb)	Except Char in Crummock and Buttermere 1 Nov to 30 June
W Cumberland Ieify, *Avon (Devon) *Conway *Norfolk †‡	2 Sept to 10 Mar
Adur, Cuckmere Rother	1 Oct to 31 Mar
*Hampshire† Clwyd and Elwy	2 Oct to 29 Feb
*Dart	
Camel Fowey §§	1 Oct to 15 Mar
*Esk, *Lees, *Ayton	
*Severn Towy ‖	2 Oct to 1 Mar
*Lune Ribble, Wear Rhymney Tamar & Plym	
Kent & Pela §	Oct to 3 Mar
Trent	Oct to 15 Mar
*Ouse and Nene	2 Oct to 31 Mar
Yorks	2 Oct to 1 Apr **
*Suffolk & Essex	2 Oct to 10 Apr
*Dee ¶¶	4 Oct to 14 Feb (rods only).
*Coquet	1 Nov to 3 Mar (ditto)

In Scotland there is a close time for trout from 15 Oct to 29 Feb In Ireland the close time for trout is the same as for salmon For pollen the close time is from 14 Nov to 31 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 catching, selling or buying freshwater fish (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than pollen, trout, and

† River Avon between Amesbury and Bickton only above Amesbury 15 Oct to 31 Mar

Char close time throughout district 1 Nov to 1 Mar

§ 2 Oct to 1 April for R Dudden, and 16 Sept to 28 Feb for R Pela

§§ April 30 between Lostwithiel and St Winnow

‖ 2 Oct to 30 June from R Gwili to G W R Bridge

¶ 2 Oct to 14 Mar in certain reservoirs

** Or Thursday preceding Good Friday whichever date is the earlier

†‡ In area of Norfolk Fisheries Provisional Order only elsewhere in Norfolk close time for nets 10 Sept to 25 Jan

¶¶ Bala Lake 14 Sept to 14 Jan

char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from 15 March to 15 June, both inclusive, for England and Wales except small parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, under a penalty of £2 for a first and £5 for a subsequent conviction The close season, however, does not apply to eels taken otherwise than by angling, or to freshwater fish other than grayling taken in certain private waters by leave of the owner or to angling in public waters by leave of a board of conservators, or in private waters by leave of the owner, or to taking fish in certain cases 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 Agriculture and Fisheries The Axe, Avon (Devon), Wye, Eden, and Lowy districts have been so exempted, also the Kent and Bela and Severn as regards pike, the Usk as regards eels and parts of the Severn as regards fish other than grayling For eels a separate close time exists (so far as regards fixed engines in salmon rivers) in England from 1 Jan to 24 June, in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from 11 Jan to 30 June In the Severn, elvers, or eel fry, are protected between 1 Jan and the last day of Feb, and between 15 May and 30 June Certain other local close times exist for freshwater fish, under local Acts or bye laws.

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 The capture of "soft crabs and crabs with spawn is also prohibited By local bye laws of Sea Fisheries Committees (*vide infra*), the minimum size of lobsters and crabs that may be lawfully taken in different parts of the territorial seas has been increased, and in some cases the taking of lobsters with spawn is prohibited, or a close season fixed

CLOSE TIME FOR OYSTERS

There are also local regulations for the protection of oysters, and by the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a close time for the capture and sale of "Deep Sea Oysters is fixed for England and Scotland, but not for Ireland, from 15 June to 4 Aug, and for all other kinds of oysters—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign state—from 14 May to 4 Aug By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from 16 June to 31 Aug in the English Channel between lines drawn (1) from North Foreland to Dunkirk and (2) from Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France being excepted This close time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified, until that is done the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster fishing in those limits from 1 May to 31 Aug, remains in force so far as French fishermen are concerned But both Powers usually agree to suspend the close season till 16 June in each year In Ireland, taking oysters from licensed beds is larceny, and by 5 & 6 Vict. cap 106 no oysters may be taken between 1 May and 1 Sept, though this close season has been varied in the following cases —

Estuary of Suir	1 Jan to 30 Sept
Tralee Bay	1 Mar to 30 Sept
Galway Bay and Carlingford Lough	1 Jan to 30 Nov
Strangford Lough	1 Mar to 31 Aug
Achil Sound, Clew Bay	2 April to 30 Sept
Sligo, Ballisodare and Drumcliffe Bays	1 May to 31 May

Licences for Shooting and Fishing.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES —A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes, proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land killing rabbits, persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds, owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed 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 authorise 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 Soldiers sailors, volunteers or constables on duty or at practice need not take out a gun licence nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorise 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 405.

FISHING LICENCES —In all fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, a licence to fish for salmon is necessary, and in most English and Welsh rivers a similar licence is necessary for trout or char, except that a salmon licence includes the latter In the Lune, Derwent, Severn, and Wye and in Norfolk licences for "freshwater fish' are in force In Scotland no licence is needed A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued, except that in Ireland rod licences are available in all parts of that country. The rates on salmon 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 dratt nets the kind most commonly used, is £3, in England and Wales it varies from £5 to £2. The licence duty on a salmon 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) —

*Dee, 40/ *Eden, *Derwent, *Exe, Hampshire, *Wye, *Usk 30/ Taw and Torridge, 24/-, *Lune, *Ribble Clwyd & Elwy *Conway *Dovey, *Teify Avon (Devon), *Dart, *Teign, Frome Stour (Kent), *Yorkshire, *Tees, *Tyne 20/, *Dwyfach, Towy 21/, *Seiont Avon, Brue & Parret Axe, *Camel, *Towey, 15/-, Cleddy, Taff & Ely, Ogmore, W Cumberland, 10/6, *Kent & Leven, Rhymney, *Ayron, Severn, Axe, Trent Tamar & Plym, 10/ *Esk (Yorkshire), 7/6, Ouse (Sussex), Wear, Coquet, Cuckmere, Rother, Adur, 5/-

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and freshwater fish is placed by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1907, and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903, in the hands of local boards, with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as the central authority. Districts may be formed and Boards of Conservators appointed, and the following districts have been formed, including generally all rivers running into the sea between the points named. Except in the cases marked † they also include the sea for three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries.

These Boards of Conservators consist mainly of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the Councils of the various counties through which the rivers flow; *ex-officio* members, qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value; and representative members, elected annually by persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line for salmon fishing in public waters. In certain cases, under local Provisional Orders, there are also members representative of freshwater anglers. Districts where Provisional Orders are in force are marked thus *.

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, *e.g.*, the Thames Conservancy Board, Port of London Authority, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway.

The above-mentioned 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

NAME OF DISTRICT.	COAST LIMITS OF DISTRICT.	ADDRESS OF CLERK.
Eden	Sark Foot to Seaton	F. W. Soal, Carlisle.
*Derwent	Seaton to St. Bees Head	Thomas Rook, Cockermouth.
West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point	W. H. Chapman, Whitehaven.
*Kent and Bela	Haverigg Point to Warton	S. H. Jackson, Ulverston.
*Lune	Warton to Blackpool	J. T. Sanderson, Lancaster.
*Ribble	Blackpool to Formby Point	T. Reveley, Preston.
*Dee	New Brighton to near Meliden Church	Henry Jolliffe, Chester.
Elwy and Clwyd	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay	F. W. Grimsley, St. Asaph.
*Conway	Rhos Bay to R. Aber	C. T. Allard, Llanrwst.
Seiont	Garth Point to Llanaelhaiarn Point, and to Twyn y Parc Point, in Anglesey	R. W. Roberts, Carnarvon.
Dwyfach	Llanelhaiarn Point to Criccieth	David Jones, Portmadoc.
Dovey	Criccieth to Cynvelin	D. O. Davies, Dolgelly.
Ayron	Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head	E. L. Jones, Aberayron.
Teify	New Quay Head to Dinas Head	J. Angus, Ponttwelly, Llandyssul.
†Cleddy	Dinas Head to St. Govan's Head	R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest.
Towy, Loughor, & Taf	St. Govan's Head to Worm's Head	C. H. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Ogmore and Ewenny	Porthcawl to Cold Knap	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.
Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock	A. Waldron, Cardiff.
Rhymney	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
*Usk	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	
*Wye	Collister Pill to Cone Pill	Major Phillips, D.S.O., Wormbridge House, Hereford.
*Severn	Cone Pill to Avon Battery	J. Stallard, Worcester.
†Avon, Brue & Parret	Avon Battery to County Boundary	T. F. Barham, Bridgwater.
Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon	E. H. Balsdon, Barnstaple.
Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point	G. J. L. Ellis, Wadebridge.
Fowey	Peel Point to Rame Head	W. Pease, Lostwithiel.
Tamar and Plym	Rame Head to Stoke Point	W. W. Mathews, 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. G. Forward, Axminster.
†Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham.
Hampshire Rivers	East Boundary of Dorset to Ryde	C. J. Haydon, Bournemouth
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 and Essex	Dovercourt Light to Covehithe Coast gd. Sn.	A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich.
*Norfolk and Suffolk		A. J. Rudd, Norwich.
†Ouse and Nene	W. Boundy. of Norfolk to Lapwater Hall	—
†Welland	Lapwater Hall to Western Point	—
Witham	Western Point to Gibraltar	H. Snaith, Boston.
Trent	Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls	Geo. Eddowes, Derby.
Yorkshire	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke	J. E. Jones, Market Street, York.
Esk (Yorkshire)	Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck	W. Brown, Whitby.
Tees	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall	Albert W. Smith, Darlington.
Wear	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point	W. E. Raine, Sunderland.
Tyne	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point	J. A. Williamson, Newc'stle-on-Tyne
Coquet	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn	C. Percy, Alnwick.

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, *e.g.*, the Thames Conservancy Board, Port of London Authority, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway.

The above-mentioned 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, and in some cases freshwater fish generally

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are 105 Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself, but only 37 Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries

IRELAND. In Ireland there are 24 districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators (*see* p 846)

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS. Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has power to form sea fisheries districts within the territorial waters of England and Wales, and to constitute local Fisheries Committees, either for a single county or borough, or for several jointly These Committees have power to make bye laws to be confirmed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries 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 adjoining coast and territorial seas between the points respectively mentioned — 1 Northumberland (coterminous with that county) 2 North Eastern, from Northumberland to Donna Nook in Lincolnshire 3. Eastern, Donna Nook to Yarmouth 4 Kent and Essex, Dovercourt to Dungeness, including the Thames estuary to London Stone near Yantlet Creek 5. Sussex (coterminous with that county) 6 Southern, Western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island 7 Devon, and 8 Cornwall (each coterminous with the respective counties) 9 South Wales, Eastern boundary of Cardiff to Cemmaes Head. 10 Lancashire and Western, Cemmaes Head to Haverigg Point 11 Cumberland, 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 letter *p* signifies that the fish are then in their prime or most plentiful, the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best the letter *c* 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
Barbel	*p*	–	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*			*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Bass	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*		–	–
Bream	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*		*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
,, (sea)				–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Brill	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Carp	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*		*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Catfish	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*			–	–	–
Char	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Chub	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Coal fish or Saithe	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–			–	*p*	*p*	*p*
Cockle	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–		*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Cod	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*			*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Conger		*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	
Crab	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	*x*	*x*	*x*
Crayfish (*a*)	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–
Dab	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*		–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Dace	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Dory	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Eel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Flounder	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Grayling	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Gudgeon	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Gurnard (red)	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
,, (grey)	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Haddock	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Hake	*p*			–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Halibut	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–		*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Herring	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lampern	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lamprey	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*			–	–	–
Ling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*

NAME OF FISH	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
Lobster	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*
Mackerel		–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Mullet (red)			*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*
,, (grey)	*x*			–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*
Mussel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–		–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Oyster (*b*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Perch	*p*	–	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*
Periwinkle	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pike	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Pilchard			–			*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*
Plaice	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Pollack	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Prawn	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–
Salmon & Sea Trout (*d*)		*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Shad				*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	–
Shrimp (*e*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Skate	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Smelt or Sparling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*
Sole	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Sprat	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*x*
Sturgeon	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Tench	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*
Thornback	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Torsk or Tusk	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–		*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Trout	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*c*	*c*
Turbot	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*		*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Whelk	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whitebait		*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–
Whiting	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*					*x*	*p*	*p*
Wrasse	–			–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–

(*a*) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish) River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal 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 temporary storage.

(*d*) 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

(*e*) 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.

Assay Office Marks—The official marks stamped on gold and silver plate at Goldsmiths Hall, London, or at the Assay Offices at Birmingham, Chester Sheffield Edinburgh, Glasgow or Dublin are distinguished as under —

Office	*Distinguishing Mark*
London	Leopard's Head (crowned, until 1823).
Birmingham	Anchor (square frame for gold pointed shield for silver)
Chester	City Arms (3 Garbs and a Sword)
Sheffield	Crown
Edinburgh	Castle
Glasgow	Tree, Fish & Bell.
Dublin	Harp crowned

In addition to the above there have been Assay Offices at Bristol Exeter Newcastle upon Tyne, Norwich and York all of which have long been closed

Makers Mark (instituted in 1363)—This is impressed by the maker and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker

Date Mark—The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is indicated by a letter on a shield, the *type of letter* and the *shape of the shield* being changed in cycles of 20 25 or 26 years. In 20-year cycles (London invariably Chester, alternately with 25 and Sheffield, alternately with 25) the letters J V W X Y, Z are omitted, in 25 year cycles (Birmingham Edinburgh and Dublin, and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter J is omitted from the alphabet at Glasgow all the letters are employed in a 26 year cycle

The Sovereign's Mark—The "lion passant" introduced in the reign of Edward I. (1300) for *silver* articles only



The Sovereign's Head—The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate chargeable to duty assayed from 1784—1889 90 The duty on plate was removed in 1890 and the Sovereign's head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784 or after 1890

The Crown—On *gold* articles only in lieu of the 'lion passant' on silver

Britannia—A full length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (11 oz 10 dwt of fine metal to each 12 dwt. of alloy) during a short period only, 1697–1720

Sterling Silver—Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain 11 oz 2 dwt of fine metal to each 12 dwt of alloy

Sterling Gold—Articles of gold plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carats and decimals thereof The *relative* values of the various standards is shown below —

	£	s	d
Pure gold, 24 carats	4	4	11¹
Standard, 22 carats	3	17	10¹
2nd ditto, 18 carats	3	3	8½
3rd ditto, 15 carats	2	13	1
4th ditto, 12 carats	2	2	5¼
5th ditto, 9 carats	1	11	10½

* For the greater part of the material for this article readers of the ALMANACK are indebted to the late Mr Wilfred Cripps (author of 'Old English Plate') by whose courtesy also many of the illustrations were provided

London (Goldsmiths Hall) Date Marks
From 1438 to 1936

Lombardic simple	1438–9	to 1457–8
Lombardic external cusps	1458–9	,, 1477–8
Lombardic double cusps	1478–9	,, 1497–8
Black letter small	1498–9	,, 1517–8
Lombardic	1518–9	,, 1537–8
Roman and other capitals	1538–9	,, 1557–8
Black letter small	1558–9	,, 1577–8
Roman letter capitals	1578–9	1597–8
Lombardic external cusps	1598–9	1617–8
Italic letter small	1618–9	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 (From March 1697 only)	1715–6
Roman letter, capitals	1716–7	,, 1735–6
Roman letter, small	1736–7	to 1755–6

Old English, capitals	1756–7 to	1775–6
Roman letter, small...	1776–7 ,,	1795–6
Roman letter, capitals	1796–7 ,,	1815–6
Roman letter, small...	1816–7 ,,	1835–6
Old English, capitals	1836–7 ,,	1855–6
Old English, small	1856–7 ,,	1875–6
Roman letter, capitals	1876–7 ,,	1895–6
Roman letter, small...	1896–7 ,,	1915–6
Old English, small	1916–7 ,,	1935–6

The Collector will find but little difficulty in distinguishing a letter of one cycle from that of another, presuming his knowledge to be insufficient to judge by the style and period of the article itself, *e.g.*:

An article marked with the letter F 1721–2 can be distinguished from letter F 1801–2 by the difference in the shape of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant; the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case; the different form of the leopard's head (which was "crowned" until 1823); and lastly, the irregularity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp. These again can be distinguished from F 1881–2 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.

Imported Plate.

Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of the United Kingdom and brought to be assayed, stamped or marked at a British or an Irish Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 11, 1906, under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be:—*London*, the sign of the Constellation Leo; *Birmingham*, Equilateral Triangle; *Chester*, Acorn and two leaves; *Sheffield*, the sign of the Constellation Libra; *Edinburgh*, St. Andrew's Cross; *Glasgow*, double block letter F inverted; *Dublin*, Boujet. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office, as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.

The Periods of English Architecture.

	Date.		
I.	Before B.C. 55		Ancient British.
II.	B.C. 55 to A.D. 420		Roman Period.
		Rickman.	
III.	A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066)		Anglo-Saxon.
IV.	1066–1189 (*i.e.* to end 12th cent.)		Norman.
V.	1189–1307 (*i.e.* 13th cent.)		Early English, Lancet, or Geometrical.
VI.	1307–1377 (*i.e.* 14th cent.)		Decorated or Curviline.
VII.	1377–1485 (*i.e.* 15th cent.)		Perpendicular or Rectilinear.
VIII.	1485–1558 (*i.e.* first half 16th cent.)		Tudor.
IX.	A.D. 1558–1625	Early Renaissance	Elizabethan (A.D. 1558–1603). Jacobean (A.D. 1603–1625).
X.	A.D. 1625–1830.	Late Renaissance	Anglo-Classic (A.D. 1625–1702). Queen Anne and Georgian (A.D. 1702–1830).
	19th cent. to present time	Modern Architecture The Age of Revivals	William IV. (A.D. 1830–1837). Victoria (A.D. 1837–1901). Edward VII. (A.D. 1901–1910). George V. (A.D. 1910–).

This Comparative Table shows the approximate period of each style. It must, however, be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced, so minute are the differences. It is only for convenience in alluding to the different stages of evolution that the division is made, for it must not be forgotten that the Architecture of England is one continuous development.

Note.—The first portion (I–VIII) of this table is based upon that given on p. 327, and Parts IX, X; and "Modern" on p. 551, of "A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method" (5th ed.), by Sir Banister Fletcher. (Batsford.)

BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Banks of England and Ireland and the Exchequer Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August Christmas Day, and Boxing Day The Stock Exchange is closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays and on Jan 1 May 1 and November 1 There is a *special* Bank Holiday *for Ireland* on *St Patrick's Day*, March 17

SCOTLAND.—New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day

SCOTLAND has also special Term (Quarter) Days and there are Spring and Autumn holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow The Scottish *Quarter Days* are Candlemas 2 Feb Whitsun, 15 May Lammas, 1 Aug, and Martinmas, 11 Nov

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

(Government Laboratory
13 Clement's Inn Passage W C 2 and Custom House Lower Thames Street E C 3
Establishment Expenses 1919 1920, £39 895

Government Chemist (vacant) £1,200 to £1 500
Deputy do J Connah B Sc, F I C £900 to £1 000
Superintendent Analysts G Stubbs C B E F I C E Jones B Sc F I C J H Robbins B Sc, *T J Chester B Sc, C Simmonds O B E B Sc F I C £700 to £850
1st Class Analysts D A Gracey F I C *J F Halpin F I J Fox B E D Sc, F I C R Rodger F I C A Mcre A R C S F I C T H Bowles F I P J Sageman F I C *W Williamson, A E Middleton £450 to £650
Staff Clerk W Davie £300 to £400

THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE

Headquarters 94 Southwark Bridge Rd, S E 1

PREVIOUS to the formation of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade in 1866, the churchwardens and overseers of every parish in London under an Act passed in 1774, had been compelled to maintain an engine for putting out all fires occurring within their own boundaries For more than thirty years before 1866 the leading fire insurance companies had jointly organised and worked a fire-engine establishment of their own On 1st January, 1866 the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities and on 1st January, 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 Under the Local Government Act, 1888 the London County Council assumed control of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and in 1904 the title was altered to 'London Fire Brigade

On 31st March, 1918 the complement of the Brigade consisted of —1 chief officer, 3 principal officers, and 1,297 officers, firemen coachmen and pilots, a technical and clerical staff of 130, and an ambulance service staff of 58. There were 79 land fire stations, 6 ambulance stations, 3 river stations, and the appliances included 8 horsed fire engines, 18 horsed fire escapes 75 motor fire engines, 81 motor fire-escapes 5 motor hose tenders, 4 electrically driven turntable long ladders, 19 long ladders 36 smoke helmets 86 hose carts, 4 fire floats, and 4 steam fire engines on rafts 1 oil tank wagon, 16 motor cars, and 9 motor ambulances There were 36 horses and 60 miles of hose in use by the Brigade. The fire alarms distributed over London numbered 1 582 The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ended 31st December 1918, totalled 3 356, and the fires numbered 3 463 of which 107 were classed as serious, including calls and fires due to air raids

Chief Officer, A R Dyer (with certain allowances) £1,100
Principal Officers Major Cyril C B Morris M C Commdr H Spencer, R N, Commdr A Firebrace R N

* At the Customs Branch

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD,

173 Rosebery Avenue, E C 1

The Board serves an area of 558 sq miles The charges are 5 per cent on rateable value The approximate net water rental is £3 002 000 The Capital Debt on April 1 1920 amounted to £30 928 641 the interest paid being £1 597 485 The estimated population supplied was 6 787 569 the number of services being 1 133 006 The annual supply was 100 779 million gallons a daily average of 275 3 million gallons

Chairman of the Board Lt Col J B P Karslake M A (*unpd*)
Vice Chairman F I Dove J P (*unpd*)
Clerk A B Pilling F C I S £1 900
Chief Engineer Henry F Stilgoe M Inst C E £2 500
Accountant & Registrar of Debenture Arthur Newton £1 350
Solicitor Walter Moon £1 350
Director of Water Examination Sir Alexander House K B E C V M B D Sc £1 350
Supervisor F W Drake
Surveyor Harold Oxley F S I

THAMES CONSERVANCY,

2 Norfolk Street, Strand, W C 2

The Conservation of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1487 and delegated to 12 Conservators in 1857 the powers being reconstituted in 1894 The Port of London Act 1908 took over as from March 31 1909 all rights powers and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington

Chairman Rt Hon Lord Desborough K C V O
Vice Chairman Sir Robert Buckell
Secretary F W Geary

* £60 is voted each year to defray the cost of official hospitality

NEW ZEALAND CROSS.—N Z C.

Ribbon, Crimson FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY INSTITUTED 10 March, 1869.

Biddle, Benjamin 10 *March*, 1869
Hill, George 10 *April* 1869
Lingard, William 10 *March*, 1869
Mace, Francis Joseph 10 *March*, 1869
Mair, Gilbert 7 *February*, 1870
Northcroft, Wm Henry 1910
Preece, George 10 *March*, 1869
Roberts, J Mackintosh 10 *March*, 1869
Shepherd, Richard 13 *March*, 1869
Wrigg, Harry 29 *June*, 1869

In the first half of the seventeenth century (1633 has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of *rails* for the lessening of friction upon roads Beams of wood, some six or seven inches in breadth, were about this time laid down to facilitate the draught of the wagons 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 1789 that "edge rails were introduced, the credit of their adoption being assigned to William Jessop on the Loughborough and Nanpantan line James Watt had conceived the idea of utilising steam for locomotion and there is a record of a model locomotive having been used in Cornwall in 1784 George Stephenson however, in the year 1825, was the first to bring the project fairly into practical shape

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801 for a line 9½ miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon In 1804 an Act was passed 'for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Oystermouth, in the County of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of wagons or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, *or otherwise*'

Up to 1840 inclusive, 299 Acts authorizing the construction of 3,000 miles of line had been passed The inevitable reaction set in and in 1841 2 3 only a few small Bills were passed by the Legislature but in the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying 10 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'

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 regulations 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

The Cheap Trains Act 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 2 per cent on fares exceeding the rate of one penny a mile between stations within one urban district Such district shall contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants and must be of a continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character

Officers or men in the military or police forces, when travelling on public service are charged three fourths or one half of ordinary passenger rates, according to number travelling The Act does not extend to Ireland

Hiring of Special Trains — Although the majority of railway companies have no fixed charges for hire of special trains, the general charges are five shillings per mile, plus the ordinary fare for each passenger according to class of vehicle hired

The Workmen's Compensation Act 1897 —This Act, which received the Royal assent on Aug 6 1897 came into operation on July 1 1898

Government Control —The following is an extract of announcement issued from the War Office, Aug 4 1919 —

"An Order in Council has been made under Section 16 of the Regulation of the Forces Act 1871 declaring that it is expedient that the Government should have control over the railroads in Great Britain This control will be exercised through an Executive Committee composed of general managers of railways which has been formed for some time and has prepared plans with a view to facilitating the working of these provisions of the Act

The Board of Trade issued the following notice dated September 15 1914 —

'The Regulation of the Forces Act 1871, under which His Majesty's Government have taken possession of most of the railways of Great Britain provides that full compensation shall be paid to the owners for any loss or injury they may have sustained thereby, the amount of such compensation to be settled by agreement, or if necessary by arbitration

His Majesty's Government have agreed with the railway companies concerned that subject to the undermentioned condition the compensation to be paid them shall be the sum by which the aggregate net receipts of their railways for the period during which the Government are in possession of them fall short of the aggregate net receipts for the corresponding period of 1913 If however the net receipts of the companies for the first half of 1914 were less than the net receipts for the first half of 1913 the sum payable is to be reduced in the same proportion [On April 14 1915 the Board of Trade announced that an alteration had been made in this agreement by which the proportionate reduction in net receipts for the companies referred to will not in future be made, but 25 per cent of the war bonus granted to railway employees who come within the Railway Conciliation Scheme shall be borne by the railway companies, and not by the Government]

"This sum, together with the net receipts of the railway companies taken over, is to be

distributed amongst those companies in proportion to the net receipts of each company during the period with which comparison is made

"The compensation to be paid under this arrangement will cover all special services, such as those in connexion with Military and Naval transport rendered to the Government by the railway companies concerned, and it will therefore be unnecessary to make any payments in respect of such transport on the railways taken over

On behalf of the Government the control of the railways in Great Britain was vested as from August 5 1914 in a Committee composed of twelve General Managers of Railways This Committee ceased to act as an Executive Committee on Sept 25, 1919, but with the addition of four Railway Union representatives became the Railway Advisory Committee under the Ministry of Transport

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT BILL

This Bill became operative on the 25th of September, 1919 On that date there were transferred to the Ministry of Transport powers and duties, hitherto exercised by the Board of Trade in connexion with Railways, two years being allowed under the Act for formulating a Transportation Policy The Right Hon Sir Eric Geddes, M P is the Minister of Transport and the Parliamentary Secretary Mr Arthur Neal, M P, the Railway Advisory Committee being composed as follows —

Mr C Aldington, C B E, Gen Manager, Great Western Rly
Sir A K Butterworth, Gen Manager, North Eastern Rly
Mr C H Dent Gen Manager, Great Northern Rly
*Sir F H Dent Gen Manager, S E & C Rly
Sir Sam Fay, Gen Manager, Great Central Rly
Sir W Forbes, Gen Manager, L B & S Coast Rly
Mr D A Matheson, Gen Manager, Caledonian Rly
Mr F Tatlow, C B E, Gen Manager, Midland Rly
Sir H W. Thornton, K B E., Gen Manager, Great Eastern Rly
Sir H A Walker, K C B, Gen. Manager, L & S W Rly
Major A. Watson C B E, Gen Manager, Lanc & Yorkshire Rly
Sir Thomas Williams, Gen Manager, L & N W Rly
Mr J Bromley, Gen Sec Associated Society of Loco Engine Drivers and Firemen
Mr J C Cramp, President, National Union of Railwaymen
Rt Hon J H Thomas, M P, Gen Sec National Union of Railwaymen
Mr G A Walkden, Gen Sec Rly Clerks Association

* Sir Francis Dent retired from the position of Gen Manager S E & C Rly March 31 1920

RAILWAYS IN 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918

The number of persons employed in working the railways of the United Kingdom in 1914 was 643 135, and there were in use 24,818 locomotive engines, 79 539 coaching vehicles, 759,910 wagons for the conveyance of live stock, minerals and general merchandise, and 49,629 service vehicles

During the War 460 locomotives and 30,000 wagons, in addition to certain passenger stock was sent to France, most of which have now been returned

Capital embarked in Railways —The total amount of paid up capital in the United Kingdom amounted on the 31st December, 1918, to £1 350,101 000 (which includes £199,896,000 nominal capital caused by the consolidation or conversion of stocks) The £1,350,101,000 is composed of £494 878 000 ordinary, £362,630,000 preferential, and £124,349,000 guaranteed, £13 224 000 loans, and £355 020 000 debenture stock The net receipts for the year amount to £53,951,000 equal to 3 99 per cent on the total capital sunk, as compared with £52 727,000 in 1917, with a corresponding capital of £1,350,134,000, which gave a net receipt of 3 90 per cent It may be seen, therefore, from the foregoing figures that the total amount

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION IN THE RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS SINCE 1908

COMPANIES	Working Expenses per Cent of Earnings											
	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Caledonian	56 8	56 2	56 4	55 6	58 5	60 2	60 0	63 0	65 0	69 0	73 0	79 0
Central London		—	—	—	55 7	57 1	59 0	55 0	53 0	55 0	57 0	71 0
City and South London		—	—	—	49 8	61 9	69 0	59 0	52 0	55 0	58 0	67 0
Glasgow and South Western	60 6	59 3	58 1	57 6	60 3	64 6	65 0	67 0	64 0	71 0	75 0	81 0
Great Central	67 1	65 3	65 2	65 3	66 0	68 2	68 0	68 0	61 0	73 0	77 0	82 0
Great Eastern	65 3	64 0	61 1	64 1	67 2	69 5	69 0	70 0	72 0	74 0	78 0	84 0
Great Northern	64 8	64 1	64 2	64 1	66 1	67 8	69 0	70 0	71 0	73 0	77 0	81 0
Great Western	63 7	63 2	62 6	62 3	63 9	64 9	65 0	67 0	66 0	70 0	73 0	79 0
Lancashire and Yorkshire	64 0	62 6	62 3	61 4	64 3	66 3	66 0	67 0	61 0	73 0	77 0	82 0
London, Brighton and So Coast	59 9	59 7	59 7	59 3	60 6	62 6	65 0	66 0	61 0	70 0	74 0	78 0
London and North Western	65 5	64 0	62 4	62 7	65 0	65 7	68 0	69 0	61 0	73 0	76 0	81 0
London and South Western	64 4	63 7	63 5	63 8	65 7	66 4	67 0	67 0	71 0	73 0	77 0	80 0
London Electric				—	41 6	47 2	48 0	49 0	51 0	54 0	58 0	67 0
Metropolitan ..				—	49 6	57 2	57 0	61 0	62 0	64 0	68 0	75 0
Metropolitan District .					40 3	48 5	51 0	55 0	59 0	62 0	66 0	74 0
Midland ..	65 2	63 8	62 7	62 8	63 4	63 9	64 0	65 0	66 0	69 0	73 0	78 0
North British ..	56 6	56 1	56 0	55 8	57 7	58 5	59 0	61 0	65 0	68 0	72 0	78 0
North Eastern	66 0	63 2	63 7	63 2	63 9	62 8	66 0	67 0	69 0	71 0	75 0	78 0
North Staffordshire .	61 7	60 9	60 8	60 8	62 2	64 8	63 0	63 0	65 0	69 0	73 0	79 0
South Eastern and Chatham	61 7	61 7	59 3	58 9	59 9	62 8	64 0	65 0	65 0	67 0	72 0	78 0

of capital raised at the close of the year was over £1,350,101,000, of which about £199,896,000, or approximately 16 per cent, was due to nominal additions Of the total paid up capital at the end of 1918, ordinary stock formed 37 0 per cent, preferential and guaranteed 35 9 per cent, and loans and debenture stock 27 1 per cent The average rate of dividend on the ordinary capital was 3 70 per cent in 1918, as compared with 3 57 per cent in 1917. The average rate of dividend on the preferential capital rose from 3 62 per cent in 1917 to 3 65 per cent in 1918 These rates are naturally lower than they would have been had there been no nominal additions to the capital of the companies The average rate of dividend or interest computed on the total capital, as it would have stood if no nominal additions had been made thereto, was 3 70 per cent, as compared with the rate of 3 57 per cent paid on the total capital including nominal additions

Gross Earnings of the Railways —The earnings for the year 1918 amounted to £197,293,000, as compared with £168 721,000 for the year 1917, which gives an increase of £29,572 000, equal to 14 99 per cent

The passenger amounts for the year 1913 (the latest available figures) are as follows —

	1913 £	1912 £	Inc or Dec £
1st Class	3 772,000	3,631,676	+140 324
2nd ,,	1 097,000	1,179,076	− 82,076
3rd ,,	35 730,000	34,336,593	+1 393 409
Workmen's Tickets	*1,675 000	—	— —
Season Tickets —			
1st Class	1 678 000	1,675,000	+3,000
2nd ,,	629,000	674,000	−45,000
3rd ,,	2 561,000	2 735 000	− 174 000

* The numbers carried were

	1913 No	1912 No	Inc or Dec No
1st Class	31 437 000	30 010,381	+1,426 619
2nd ,,	13,579 000	14,952 352	−1 373 352
3rd ,,	1,094 833 000	1 249 374 313	−154 541,313
Workmen's Tickets	314 912 000		

* Receipts and numbers carried of workmen's tickets shown separately for first time Up to end of 1912 workmen's daily tickets were included with ordinary third-class tickets

Season Tickets —

1st Class .	138,142	136,610	+1,532
2nd ,,	88,998	97,435	−8,437
3rd ,,	520,679	551,090	−40,411

The earnings for the conveyance of parcels, mails, and such other traffic as is generally carried by passenger trains amounted in 1913 to £9 836,000, as compared with £10,026,852 in 1912, being a decrease of £190,852, or 1 1 per cent The total figures of traffic falling under the heading of "goods" are £66,640,000, as compared with £64,048,874 in 1912—an increase of £2,591,126, or 3 9 per cent The aggregate is made up of £32,990 from merchandise, £31 972,000 from minerals; and £1,678,000 from live stock The total quantity of goods carried in 1913 was 568,201,000 tons, as compared with 520,279,126 tons in 1912, showing an increase of 47,921,874 tons, or 8 4 per cent

Expenditure —The total working expenses of the whole of the railways for the year 1918 amounted to £143,342,000, equal to 73 per cent of the gross earnings, as compared with a total of £115 994,000 for the year 1917, equal to 69 per cent The increased working expenses of 1918 compared with 1917 amount to £27,348,000, or 19 08 per cent The total number of miles travelled by passenger and goods trains during the year 1914 was 430,332,000, or 5,519,000 less than in 1913. The Coal and Coke carried by the various systems of railways from colliery districts in the United Kingdom in 1916 and the previous year (the tonnage represents, as far as possible, original traffic only—*i e* traffic received from collieries or places situated on the companies own systems) —

	1916 tons	1917 tons
England & Wales	171,990,598	165,860,935
Scotland .	32,052,687	29,368 122
Ireland .	25 001	24,958
Total U K	204,068,286	195,254 015

Compensation —The amount paid for compensation for personal injuries to passengers sustained during the year 1913 amounted to £166 276, and to workmen £298 473 In the movement of goods the companies have paid for damages and losses £740,209, as compared with £573,524 in 1912—an increase of £166,685

ANALYSIS OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENDITURE

	Maintenance of Way Works &c	Locomotive Power and Carriage Repairs	Traffic and General	Rates Taxes and Government Duty	Compensation	Law and Parliamentary	Steam boats Canals Harbours &c	Total Working Expenses
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	11 264,278	27,766,317	24,713,078	5,211,881	823,430	318,793	4,218,101	76,609,194
	11,075,894	28,051,462	24,583,264	5,226,586	816,885	257,790	4,122,547	76,407,801
1909	11,140,594	26,711,380	24,485,141	5,338,837	741,938	316,543	4,083,278	— — —
1910	11,470,151	27,283,015	24,852,641	5 421,715	865,400	282,610	4,126,730	— — —
1911	11,761,079	27 982,624	25,690,664	5,396,189	870,738	289,107	4,289,177	78,617 824
1912	11,707,708	28 950,284	26 816,594	5 422,463	1,025 928	279,076	4,443,277	81,224,343
1913	12,362,165	28,218,647	26 971,317	5 152 210	1,204,958	242,625	4 024,306	78,874,194
1914								88 173,000
1915								93,378 872
1916								102,251,000
1917								115,994,000
1918								143,342,000

Includes an amount for each year respectively of £162 155 £173 248 £187 682 £228 760 £264,302 £249 961 £203 £293 093 £326 070 and £327 470 paid to employees under the Workmen's Compensation Acts 1897 and 1906

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COST OF RUNNING THE RAILWAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE PERIOD OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE RAILWAYS (1914 TO MARCH 31, 1920).

—	Year 1913.	Period of Government Control. Period Aug. 5 to Dec. 31, 1914.	Year 1915	Year 1916.	Year 1917.	Year 1918	Year ended March 31, 1920
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS—							
Passenger Train Traffic	54,096,074	19,091,103	52,576,836	54,963,831	59,710,183	69,819,265	94,818,686
Goods Train Traffic	68 551 903	26,861,560	71 754,353	74,809,650	74,310,598	72,396 409	89 485,894
Estimated Amounts which would have been received for Government Traffic if charged for at pre war authorised rates	—	3 500,000	10,279 104	20,649,126	35,698,554	41,027,024	18,264,282
TOTAL	122,647.577	49,452,663	134,610,293	150 412,607	169,719,305	184,132,698	202,568,762
Less—Expenses of Collection and Delivery	5 092,670	2,950 817	5 341,872	5,721,354	6,571.736	7,845.927	11,007,656
TOTAL TRAFFIC REVENUE EARNED	117,554.907	47 501,846	129,268,421	144 701,253	163,147,569	176,286,771	191,561,106
Mileage, Demurrage and Wagon Hire	159,679	1,719	9,844	9,115	4,958	—	5,956
Miscellaneous	993.349	424,623	1,079,779	1,260,727	1,126,903	1,297 550	2 840,901
TOTAL REVENUE EARNED	118,700,935	47,928,188	130,358,044	145,971,085	164,279,430	177,584,321	193,407,963
EXPENDITURE—							
Maintenance and Renewal of Way and Works	11,818 710	4,623 713	11 598,834	11,924,459	13,265,610	16,145,166	26,687,521
Maintenance and Renewal of Way and Works—Arrears to be carried out	—	800,264	2,984 757	5,055,609	6,282,179	6,485,228	897,650
Maintenance and Renewal of Rolling Stock	13 257 617	5 493.590	13 741 171	15,811,621	17,620 005	21,898,838	34,266,773
Maintenance and Renewal of Rolling Stock—Arrears to be carried out	—	315,446	2,476,753	3 202,604	3,667,993	3,327 049	13,085
Locomotive Running Expenses	17 130,661	6,918,659	19,195,992	22,604,085	24,742,848	29,973,666	46,257,129
Traffic Expenses	23,260 765	9 405.579	24.739.143	27.397.967	32,772,823	41,621 685	62,248,290
General Charges	2 598 209	1,004.913	2,635.550	2,692,066	2,885 972	3,140.849	4.312,268
Law Charges and Parliamentary Expenses	226,346	89,039	197,250	186,802	176,517	185,812	250 306
Compensation (Accidents and Losses)	1,158,451	293,760	1,176.858	1,250,914	1,275,191	1,456,430	2,100,296
Rates, Taxes, &c.	4 705,264	2 077,111	5,004,047	4,839,699	4,880,778	5 273,255	7,272,460
Government Duty	284,361	81,101	258,341	293,174	—	—	
Payments under National Insurance Act, 1911	398,870	165 192	363,652	354,126	362,339	355,496	463,224
Running Powers	*108,690*	*811*	3.274	3.806	*1,400*	*1,665*	*1,850*
Mileage, Demurrage and Wagon Hire	239,916	28,126	51,136	45.961	63,948	165,745	397,057
Miscellaneous	157.139	74.722	190,639	207,596	252,789	340,392	405,763
Allowance to dependents of men serving with H.M. Forces	—	141,683	333.885	477.425	623,396	721,009	783,430
Watching, Patrolling, &c.	—	190,731	22,240	8,702	5,860	7,287	—
Payments to Staff—Armistice Day	—	—	—	—	—	892,913	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	75,127,210	31,782,832	85,028,262	95,756,706	108,877,932	131,326 295	185,819,213
BALANCE OF REVENUE EARNED OVER EXPENDITURE	43 573.725	16,135.356	45.329,782	50,214,379	55,401,498	46,258,026	7,588,750

Note 1.—COMPENSATION PAYABLE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES.—The sum receivable per annum by the Railway Companies as compensation during the period of Government Control is limited to the Net Receipts of the year 1913 with the addition of 4 per cent upon Capital Expenditure brought into use since the beginning of that year.

Note 2.—AUDIT.—The figures for the year ended March 31, 1920, are subject to audit, and as regards Government Traffic the rates at which the charges are to be raised are not finally agreed.

Note 3.—No sum has been allowed for any liabilities which may attach to the Government in respect of:—(*a*) Replacement of stock of stores and materials; (*b*) Abnormal wear and tear; (*c*) Arrears of maintenance other than permanent way and rolling stock.

Note 4.—Arrears of maintenance—permanent way and rolling stock—are estimated at 1913 cost of ascertained arrears plus 75 per cent. for additional cost of labour and material. The actual cost is not yet ascertainable, but payments have only been made on the basis of a 15 per cent. addition.

Note 5.—There is a debit amount of £447,680 balance of expenditure over revenue for the year ended March 31, 1920, on Passenger Road Vehicles, Steamboats, Canals, Docks, Harbours and Wharves, Hotels, Refreshment Rooms and Cars, etc., thus reducing the net balance to £7,141,070. The Government Guarantee is:—

Standard year proportion of net Receipts	£47,440,000
Interest on capital works brought into use	1,050,600
Total Government Guarantee	£48,490,600
Less net Balance of Revenue over Expenditure	7,141,070
Net Government Liability for year ended March 31, 1920	**£41,349,530**

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, DIVIDENDS, LARGEST STATIONS, AND ROLLING STOCK OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

Company.	Total Expenditure on Capital Account	Miles Owned, Shared & Worked.	Revenue. Gross Receipts.	Per Mile	Working Expenses. Amount.	Per cent on Gr. R'c'pts	Net Receipts (Rly.)	Miscellaneous Receipts (Net).	Total Net Income.	Divid'n on Ord. Stock	Largest Station.	Rolling Stock. No of Loco mot's	No. of Coach Veh's	No of Goods Veh's.	No. of Serv. Veh's.
	£		£	£	£		£	£	£	£ s. d.					
Barry	6,379,173	68	1,495,212	21,988	1,119,247	75	375,965	12,659	388,624	10 0 0	Barry Dock	148	184	1,555	461
Cambrian	6,478,280	295	661,175	2,241	527,414	80	133,761	11,573	145,334	Nil.	Aberystwyth	98	342	2,240	242
Central London	4,550,380	7	446,505	63,786	318,945	71	127,560	59,356	186,916	4 0 0	—	4	257	—	20
City and South London	3,116,785	8	356,527	44,566	238,714	67	117,813	26,673	144,486	2 0 0	—	44	161	—	13
Furness	7,028,880	158	1,286,688	8,144	1,025,118	79	261,570	14,764	276,334	2 0 0	Barrow	137	370	7,395	408
Great Central	57,225,884	852	11,458,141	13,449	9,346,873	82	2,111,268	141,759	2,253,027	Nil.	Manch. (L.R.)	1,367	2,715	33,828	3,008
Great Eastern	54,201,630	1,191	12,492,570	10,489	10,458,624	84	2,033,946	161,844	2,195,790	2 15 0	Liverpool St.	1,301	5,721	27,149	2,832
Great Northern	54,733,455	1,054	11,796,922	11,193	9,554,147	81	2,242,775	204,009	2,446,784	4 7 6	King's Cross	1,365	3,179	38,683	2,786
Great Western	114,883,214	2,997	27,457,643	9,162	21,792,543	79	5,665,300	720,331	6,385,631	7 5 0	Paddington	3,252	8,492	79,335	7,790
Hull and Barnsley	10,118,894	106	1,286,307	12,135	882,055	69	404,252	10,229	414,481	4 10 0	—	184	142	4,525	298
Lancashire & Yorkshire	65,442,256	601	13,052,260	21,718	10,638,435	82	2,413,825	213,698	2,627,523	4 10 0	Manch. (Vic.)	1,658	4,611	35,049	2,7
London & N. Western	125,307,145	2,066	31,375,489	15,187	25,281,514	81	6,093,975	713,713	6,807,688	7 10 0	Euston	3,371	9,424	77,293	6,995
London & S. Western	51,129,538	1,034	10,158,168	9,824	8,122,686	80	2,035,482	263,182	2,298,664	6 0 0	Waterloo	1,209	4,136	14,424	720
London, Brighton, & S. C.	33,306,522	457	6,170,706	13,503	4,788,575	78	1,382,131	156,298	1,538,429	5 5 0	Victoria	610	2,828	9,715	620
London, Chat'm, & Dover	24,419,782	*	281,801	*	182,844	*	Dr.1,043	877,318	876,275	Nil.	Victoria	*	*	*	*
London Electric	17,861,818	24	1,514,111	63,088	1,012,397	67	501,714	109,887	611,601	1 12 6	—	—	488	—	17
Maryport and Carlisle	926,285	43	225,821	5,252	174,676	77	51,145	421	51,566	5 10 0	◊Carlisle	33	73	1,594	73
Metropolitan	18,171,347	66	1,712,952	25,954	1,279,074	75	433,878	203,449	637,327	1 5 0	Moorgate St.	‖38	100	556	95
Metropolitan District	11,569,653	28	1,534,549	54,805	1,128,957	74	405,592	160,020	565,612	Nil.	Earl's Court	¶240	222	—	62
Midland	130,254,108	2,170	25,895,957	11,934	20,244,793	78	5,651,164	813,225	6,464,389	7 5 0	St. Pancras	3,020	6,722	119,089	7,291
North Eastern	86,689,015	1,755	20,218,993	11,578	15,801,591	78	4,417,402	306,557	4,723,959	7 10 0	Newcastle C.	2,017	4,469	115,556	3,991
North London	4,174,249	16	680,562	42,535	515,419	76	165,143	54,437	219,580	5 10 0	—	99	517	297	227
North Staffordshire	9,144,717	221	1,992,536	9,016	1,568,045	79	424,491	17,453	441,944	5 0 0	Stoke-on-Tr.	195	506	6,096	388
Rhymney	2,403,707	51	623,265	12,221	466,651	75	156,614	1,309	157,923	9 0 0	—	126	141	1,045	152
South Eastern	23,752,584	*	246,339	*	236,706	*	9,633	‡ 486 750	‡1,496,383	4 5 0	Cannon St.	*	*	*	*
South Eastern & Chat'm	4,617,803	638	9,045,018	14,177	7,012,166	78	2,032,852	52,139	2,084,991	—	—	729	3,899	11,175	654
Taff Vale	6,656,015	125	1,937,651	15,501	1,481,095	76	456,556	9,956	466,512	4 0 0	Cardiff (Q.S.)	277	406	2,293	468
Tot. 27 Eng. & Welsh Cos.	944,527,119	16,031	195,303,868	12,183	155,199,304	79	40,104,764	6,803,009	46,907,773	—	—	21,522	60,095	588,892	42,355
Caledonian	56,236,506	1,118	10,221,333	9,142	8,052,415	79	2,168,918	182,687	2,351,605	3 15 0	Glasgow	1,059	2,963	50,298	1,890
Glasgow & S. Western	20,184,763	493	4,238,810	8,598	3,440,971	81	797,839	42,564	840,803	4 15 0	St. Enoch	533	1,625	18,975	1,322
Great North of Scotland	6,356,149	334	1,139,546	3,412	871,835	77	267,711	1,897	269,608	4 10 0	Aberdeen	119	778	3,638	132
Highland	7,388,436	506	1,359,507	2,688	1,103,206	81	256,301	2,013	258,314	2 5 0	Inverness	169	803	2,698	113
North British	52,056,241	1,378	10,661,416	7,737	8,317,451	78	2,343,965	66,405	2,410,370	1 0 0	Waverley	1,058	3,527	57,021	2,256
Total 5 Scottish Cos.	142,222,095	3,829	27,620,612	7,214	21,785,878	79	5,834,734	295,566	6,130,700	5 10 0	Belfast	2,938	9,696	132,630	5,703
Belfast & County Down	1,600,692	80	382,262	4,778	320,716	84	61,546	5,537	67,083	1 12 6	Cork	33	185	736	40
Cork, Bandon & S. Coast	883,551	94	189,295	2,014	146,687	77	42,608	832	43,440	3 0 0	Westl'd Row	20	68	444	24
Dublin & South Eastern	2,761,515	156	555,777	3,563	426,737	77	129,040	4,989	134,029	2 0 0	Amiens St.	64	269	1,063	56
Great Northern (Ireland)	9,947,352	617	2,292,744	3,716	1,851,717	80	451,027	15,877	466,904	6 0 0	Waterford	215	699	5,914	427
Great S'thern & Western	14,982,751	1,148	3,253,787	2,834	2,562,756	79	691,031	14,390	705,421	5 0 0	Broadstone	320	914	7,601	626
Midland Great Western	7,234,117	538	1,277,352	2,374	1,040,510	81	236,842	7,027	243,869	2 0 0	Ib —	139	402	2,862	293
Total 6 Irish Cos.	37,409,977	2,633	7,951,217	3,020	6,339,123	80	1,612,094	48,652	1,660,746	—	—	791	2,537	18,620	1,466
Total 38 Cos.	1,124,159,191	22,493	230,875,697	10,264	183,324,308	79	47,551,592	7,147,627	54,699,219	—	—	25,251	72,328	740,142	49,524

* Worked by the South Eastern and Chatham Companies, which see.
† Net Revenue from Managing Committees (41 per cent.) L.C. & D.R.
‡ Net Revenue from Managing Committee (49 per cent.) S.E.R.
§ Largest on the system—Maryport is the largest belonging to the Company.
‖ In addition, the Company owns 21 Electric Locos., 165 Motors Cars, and 264 Trailer Cars.
¶ Includes Electric Motor Cars.

Railways.	Stocks.	PRICES. Highest, 1904.	Lowest, 1904.	Last, 1904.	Highest, 1905.	Lowest, 1905.	Last, 1905.	Highest, 1906.	Lowest, 1906.	Last, 1906.	Yield per £ Nov. 28th, 1906.
ENGLAND & WALES.											
Alexandra (N. & S.W.)	A. Pref.	79½	73½	91	65½	65½	6 3/8				
Docks & Railway	B. Pref.	69½	65	87	57½	57½	7 1/8				
Barry	Ord.	141½	120	—	106½	106½	9 3/8				
,,	Pf. Ord.	66½	56	—	47½	47½	8 1/2				
,,	Df. Ord.	78	65	88½	58½	58½	10¼				
Brecon & Merthyr	A. Deb.	65½	60½	87	54½	54½	7 1/8				
Cambrian	D. Deb.	60	54	55	45½	45½	8 1/8				
Cardiff	Db. Stk.	55¾	49½	69	43½	43½	6 7/8				
Central London	Ord.	50	45½	59½	37½	43	4 5/8				
City & South London	Db. Stk.	70¾	63	87	57½	57½	6 1/2				
East London	Ord.	5½	3¼	5	3¼	3¼	Nil				
Furness	Ord.	42½	32	34	27	26	7 1/3				
Great Central	Db. Rd.	88¼	86	—	85½	83½	4 1/8				
,, ,,	1894 Pf.	45½	34	54½	30½	29½	10 1/2				
,, ,,	Pref.	19¼	12¾	20½	10¾	10¾	Nil				
,, ,,	Def.	10¼	7⅞	9½	5¾	5¾	Nil				
Great Eastern	Ord.	45⅝	32⅞	43½	30¾	30¾	9 1/8				
Great Northern	Pref.	63¾	51½	83	43	42	9 1/8				
,, ,,	Def.	42¾	33¼	44¼	28½	28¼	9¾				
Great Western	Pref.	94	79	123½	70½	70½	7 1/8				
,, ,,	Ord.	93½	82½	108½	73	73	9 1/8				
Hull and Barnsley	Ord.	57⅞	48¾	52	46	46	9 1/2				
Isle of Wight	Pf. Ord.	56	50	68	46½	46½	8 5/8				
,, ,, Central	1st Pref.	46½	44	60	40½	40½	9 5/8				
Lancashire & Yorkshire	Red. Pf.	98¾	92¼	—	89½	89½	5 1/8				
,, ,, ,,	Ord.	74	59¾	76¾	56	55½	8 1/8				
Liverpool Overhead	Ord.	4 1/8	3⅞	4 1/8	4	4	7¾				
London & North Western	Red. Pf.	95¾	92	—	89½	89½	5				
,, ,, ,,	Ord.	100⅛	85¼	121	76	76	9 7/8				
London & South Western	Red. Pf.	97	93¾	—	91	91	5½				
,, ,, ,,	Ord.	90½	71	105	60	59	10 1/8				
,, ,, ,,	Pref.	63¼	50	78½	41	40	10				
,, ,, ,,	Def.	30½	23⅞	28	20½	20½	9¾				
London B. & South Coast	Ord.	78½	60	94	51	51	10 1/16				
,, ,, ,,	Pref.	93½	74½	117	64	62	9 1/16				
,, ,, ,,	Deb.	66½	53¾	72	43	42	10 1/2				
London Chatham & Dover	Arb. Pf.	66	52	76½	41½	41	11				
,, ,, ,,	Ord.	12⅞	9 1/16	10⅝	7¾	7½	Nil				
London Electric	Pref.	85	56⅛	69½	45	45	8⅞				
,, ,,	Ord.	4⅝	3	3⅜	2	2	3¾				
Maryport & Carlisle	Ord.	84⅞	70½	107	84⅞	84⅞	6½				
Mersey	Ord.	5½	2½	5¾	2½	2½	Nil				

Railways.	Stocks.	Total Revenue Earned.	Total Expenditure—Maintenance and Renewals, Locomotive Running Expenses, Traffic Expenses, General Charges, Law Charges, Compensation, Losses, Rates, Taxes, Government Duties, Rents, Miles of road, Miles of line, Rolling Stock, Maintenance and Renewals, Rolling Stock—Arrears to be provided, Maintenance and Renewals, Buildings and Works—Arrears to be provided, Miscellaneous	Total Expenditure.	Total Traffic Receipts.	Miles. Deb. Hire	Miscellaneous	Net Revenue.	Dividends.	Last Year.	Yield per £ Nov. 28th, 1906.
Midland	Ord.							59½	49	80½	44½
,,	Pref.							31¾	22½	31½	19½
,,	Def.							7	29⅞	19½	15
Midland & S. West Jct.	A. Deb.							52½	47¼	61½	42½
Neath & Brecon	1st Deb.							7	61½	85	55½
North Eastern	Red. Pf.							94¾	90½	—	89½
,,	Ord.							102¼	89¼	115½	77¾
North London	Ord.							72½	56	88½	52½
North Staffordshire	Ord.							70	56	79	51
Port Talbot	Ord.							14½	13¼	18½	12¾
Rhondda & Swansea Bay	Ord.							9	8¼	11½	7½
Rhymney	Pref.							68½	60	93½	53½
South Eastern	1914 Pf.							80½	72½	—	63
,, ,,	Ord.							63	49	69	42
,, ,,	Pf. Ord.							91½	70¼	106	59
,, ,,	Def.							39¼	31¾	31⅝	26
Stratford & Mid. Jct.	Ord.							30½	27	31½	27½
Taff Vale	Ord.							58¼	50¼	70	42
Underground Elect. Rlys.	In. Bds.							97½	83	86	56½
SCOTLAND.											
Caledonian	Ord.							56	45½	61	38
,,	Pref.							44	35½	50	30¼
,,	Df. Con.							12⅝	9½	11¼	8½
Glasgow & South Western	Pref.							40½	30½	54	28
,, ,,	Def.							34¼	27	36¾	22
Great North of Scotland	Pref.							43	36½	54	29
,, ,,	Def.							28¾	16	22⅜	14
Highland	Ord.							36½	28⅞	38¼	25½
North British	Pref.							45	36½	56	30
,,	Def.							19½	14	22¼	12
IRELAND.											
Belfast & C. Down	Ord.							112	99	116	80
Cork, Bandon & S. C.	Ord.							50	45	66	40
Dublin and S.E.	Ord.							23¾	23¾	25	14
Great Northern	Ord.							93	80	102½	55
Great Southern	Ord.							84¾	68	96¼	48
Mid. Great Western	Ord.							42⅝	30¼	46	22½

DAILY RATES OF PAY OF RAILWAY DRIVERS, FIREMEN & CLEANERS (In force from August 18, 1919).

Drivers.	*Firemen.*	*Cleaners.*
1st and 2nd years, 12*s.* per day.	1st and 2nd years 9*s.* 6*d.* per day.	16 yrs. of age and under 18 per day.
3rd and 4th years...13*s.*	3rd and 4th years 10*s.* 6*d.*	17 years..... 5*s.*
5th year .....14*s.*	5th year .....11*s.*	18 and 19 years of age 6*s.*
8th year .....15*s.*		20 yrs. of age and over 7*s.*

WEEKLY EARNINGS OF RAILWAY SERVANTS (Except Drivers, Firemen & Cleaners, which *see above*).

This shows the Pre-War Wage, the Present Wage, and the Minimum Wage. The Present Wage is guaranteed till Sept. 30th, 1920, after which the Government have offered to adjust it either according to the present scale, depending on the cost of living, or by Court of Arbitration, or by any other method which may be agreed between the Government and the Railwaymen. The Minimum Wage (which takes effect from Sept. 30, 1920) will not be reduced, however much the cost of living falls; the War Bonus continues until the cost of living falls, and can then be altered only by agreement or arbitration. On March 20, 1920, a "cost-of-living" bonus was granted, that is, for every rise or fall in the cost of living of a full five points an increase or decrease of 1*s.* per week shall be added to or deducted from wages, and the following increases have (under this agreement) been paid in addition to the war bonus:—April 1, 1920, 1*s.* per week; April 12, 1920, 2*s.* per week; July 1, 1920, 2*s.* per week; October 1, 1920, 2*s.* per week.

	Pre-War Wage.	Present Wage.	Minimum Wage	War Bonus.
Porters	16*s.* to 22*s.*	51*s.* to 55*s.*	40*s.* to 49*s.*	9*s.* to 6*s.*
Parcel Porters	22*s.* to 30*s.*	53*s.* to 63*s.*	45*s.* to 54*s.*	8*s.* to 9*s.*
Ticket Collectors	21*s.* to 31*s.*	54*s.* to 64*s.*	45*s.* to 54*s.*	9*s.* to 10*s.*
Passenger Guards	25*s.* to 35*s.*	58*s.* to 68*s.*	48*s.* to 60*s.*	10*s.* to 8*s.*
Goods Guards	25*s.* to 35*s.*	58*s.* to 68*s.*	48*s.* to 60*s.*	10*s.* to 8*s.*
Shunters	20*s.* to 31*s.*	53*s.* to 64*s.*	46*s.* to 60*s.*	7*s.* to 4*s.*
Goods Porters	20*s.* to 26*s.*	53*s.* to 59*s.*	40*s.* to 47*s.*	13*s.* to 12*s.*
Checkers	21*s.* to 31*s.*	54*s.* to 64*s.*	46*s.* to 55*s.*	8*s.* to 9*s.*
Carmen	20*s.* to 29*s.*	53*s.* to 62*s.*	45*s.* to 52*s.*	8*s.* to 10*s.*
Platelayers	21*s.* to 24*s.*	54*s.* to 57*s.*	40*s.* to 50*s.*	14*s.* to 7*s.*

NOTE 1.—The lower rates apply chiefly in the country; the higher rates in industrial areas.

TABLE OF DIVIDENDS PAID IN EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1911-1919.

ENGLAND AND WALES.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Barry	6½	7	10	9½	9½	9½	9½	9¼	10
Central London	3	3	3	...	...	...	3½		
City and South London	1⅝	⅞	4	...	...	1½			
Furness	1⅞	1½	2½	½	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Great Central 1891 Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4	
,, ,, 1894 Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	
Great Eastern	3⅜	2½	2½	2½		2½			
Great Northern (Ord.)	4⅛	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛	
,, ,, (Def.)	2¼		3		2½	2½	2½	2¼	
Great Western	5⅞	5⅝	6¼		5¼	5¼	5½	7¼	7½
Hull, Barnsley, & W. Rid'g Jn. Ry.	3	3	3½	-	2	3	3½	4½	4½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	4⅝	4⅛	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
London and North Western	6⅞	6½	7	6	6	6	6	7	7½
London and South Western	6	5½	5⅞	5⅝	5½	5½	5½	5⅞	6
L. & South Western (Def.)			1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅛	1⅛
London, Brighton, & S. Coast			5¼	4¼	6	5	5	5¼	5¼
L.B. & S.C. (Def.)	5½	4	4½	3½	3½	4	4	4½	4½
London, Chatham, and Dover*	4½	4½	4½		4	5	4½	4½	4½
London Electric	1	1	1		1¼	1½	1½	2	1⅝
Maryport and Carlisle	6¼	5¼	6½	5	5	5	5½	5½	5½
Metropolitan	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	1		1	1¼	1¼
,, District (Second Pref. Stock)	1		2½	2	3		3	5	5
Midland (Def.)	3⅞		4¼	4	4		4	4¼	4½
North Eastern	6¼		7	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	7½
North London	5		4¾	3½	3½	3¾	3¾	4¼	5½
North Staffordshire	4¼		5	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	5	5
Rhymney	9		9	8½	8½	9	9	9	9
South Eastern	4	3⅞	4	3½	3½	3¾	3¾	4	4¼
Taff Vale (including bonus)	4	3¼	4	3¼	3½	3½	3¾	4	4
Underg'nd Elec. Rys. (In. Bds.)							4	3	3
SCOTLAND.									
Caledonian	3⅞	3½	3½		3⅜	3⅜	3½		3¾
Glasgow and S.W.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛		3⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
Great North of Scotland	1	¾	1¾		4	4	3	3	4½
Highland	2¼	2¼	2½	2¼		2¼	2¼		2¼
North British (on Def. Ord.)	1⅛	1¼	1¼						
IRELAND.									
Belfast and County Down	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Great Northern (Ireland)	5⅝	5⅛	6	5½	5½	5½	5½	6	6
Great Southern and Western	4⅞	5	5	5	5	4½	5	5	5
Midland Great Western	3	3	3	2	2		2		

* On Arbitration Preference Stock.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF UNITED KINGDOM, WITH *OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES.

Company.	Incrpd. under year Title.	Chairman.	General Manager. T. Traffic Manager.	Goods Manager. (I.) Indoor. (O.) Outdoor.	Locomotive Superintendent.	Secretary.	Superintendent.	Head Office.
Barry	1884	Earl of Plymouth, G.B.E.	William Waddell	William Waddell	John Auld	E. T. Lawrence	.....	Barry Docks, S. Wales.
Belfast and County Down	1846	T. Richardson	Charles A. Moore	.....	J. L. Crossthwait	H. E. Mellor	W. F. Minnis	Queen's Qy., Belfast.
Brecon and Merthyr	1859	Sir George Pigot, Bart.	H. R. Price	.....	J. Dunbar	W. W. Heard	.....	13a, Palmerstn. Bldgs.,
Caledonian	1845	Henry Allan	D. A. Matheson	J. Ballantyne, C.B.E.	W. Pickersgill, CBE.	J. J. Haining	R. Killin, C.B.E.	Glasgow. [E.C.
Cambrian	1864	Major David Davies, M.P.	S. Williamson	W. Finchett	G. C. Macdonald	S. Williamson	.....	Oswestry.
Central London	1900	Lord Ashfield	W. E. Mandelick	.....	W. A. Agnew	W. E. Mandelick	J. Thornton	{ Elec. Ry. Ho., Broadway, Westminster
Cheshire Lines Committee	1865	.....	John E. Charnley	.....	J. G. Robinson	Glegge Thomas	.....	Central Stn., L'pool.
City and South London	1892	Lord Ashfield	W. E. Mandelick	.....	W. A. Agnew	W. E. Mandelick	J. Thornton	{ Elec. Ry. Ho., Broadway, Westminster.
Cork, Bandon, & Sth. Coast	1845	Joseph Pike	J. R. Kerr	.....	J. W. Johnstone	R. H. Leslie	W. C. R. Coet	Albert Qy., Cork.
Dublin & South Eastern	1906	Vacant	M. J. Maguire	.....	G. H. Wild	R. D. Griffith	J. Coghlan	Dublin.
Furness	1844	F. J. Ramsden	L. Speakman	T. Jackson	D. L. Ruthorford	G. Linton	A. A. Haynes	Barrow-in-Furness.
Glasgow & South Western	1850	Lord Glenarthur	David Cooper	J. Robinson, C.B.E.	H. R. Whitelegg	F. H. Gillies	C. E. Cockburn	Glasgow. [N.W.
Great Central	1897	Lord Faringdon	Sir S. Fay	J. Rostern, C.B.E.	J. G. Robinson, CBE.	J. A. Campbell	L.-Col. W. Clow, CBE.	Marylebone Station,
Great Eastern	1862	Lord C. J. Hamilton	Maj.-Gn. Sir H. W. Thornton, K.B.E.	Maj.-Gn. Sir H. W. Thornton, K.B.E.‡	{ A. J. Hill, C.B.E.	G. F. Thurlston	F. V. Russell, C.B.E. (Operations).	L'pool St. Stn., E.C.
Great Northern	1846	Sir Fredk. Banbury, Bt., M.P.	C. H. Dent	G. Marshall	H. N Gresley, C.B.E.	E. H. Burrows	C. J. Selway, C.B.E.	King's Cross Stn., N.
Great Northern (Ireland)	1876	Fane Vernon	John Bagwell	B. Gamble	G. T. Glover	J. B. Stephens	R. J. Moore	Dublin.
Great North of Scotland	1846	Andrew Bain	G. Davidson	S. R. Willox	T. Heywood	T. S. Mackintosh	Wm. Johnston	Aberdeen.
Great Southern & Western	1844	Rt Hn. Sir W. Goulding, Bt.	E. A. Neale	A. E. Neale	E. A. Watson	Robert Crawford	P. J. Floyd	Kingsbridge, Dublin.
Great Western	1835	Viscount Churchill	{ Charles Aldington, C.B.E. }	C. A. Roberts, C.B.E.	{ G. J. Churchward, C.B.E. }	{ A. E. Bolter }	R. H. Nicholls, C.B.E.	{ Paddington Stn., W.
Highland	1865	W. H. Cox	Robert Park	T. McEwan	C. Cumming	G. T. Cornet	T. McEwan, O.B.E.	Inverness.
Hull and Barnsley	1880	Col. C. W. Trotter	Edward Watkin	J. Shaw	M. Stirling	J. F. Hyde	R. Y. Vickers	Hull.
Lancashire and Yorkshire	1847	E. B. Fielden	A. Watson, C.B.E.	H. Marriott, C.B.E.	G. Hughes, C.B.E.	R. C. Irwin	Ashton Davies	Manchester.
Lond., Brighton, & S. Coast	1846	Earl of Bessborough, K.P.	Sir Wm. Forbes	H. A. Sire, C.B.E.	Col. L. B. Billinton	John J. Brewer	F. Scott, C.B.E.	Lond. Bdge. Stn., S.E.
London & North Western	1846	Sir G. H. Claughton, Bt.	{ Lt.-Col. Sir I. T. Williams }	{ Stanley H. Hunt (I.), C.B.E. W. A. Ree (O.) }	Vacant	James Bishop	L. W. Horne, C.B.E.	Euston Stn., N.W.
London & South Western	1839	{ Brig.-General H. W. Drummond }	Sir H. A. Walker, K.C.B.	J. Smeal (I.), C.B.E. G. T. Hedge (O.), O.B.E.	{ R. W. Urie	Godfrey Knight	{ Major G. F. P. West, C.B.E. }	Waterloo Stn., S.E.
London Electric	1910	Lord Ashfield	W. E. Mandelick	.....	W. A. Agnew	W. E. Mandelick	J. Thornton	{ Elec. Ry. Ho., Broadway, Westminster.
Maryport and Carlisle	1837	Thomas Hartley	Thomas Blain	.....	J. B. Adamson	Thos Blain	T. Waite	Maryport (head.
Mersey	1866	James Falconer, M.P.	J. Shaw	.....	.....	J. Shaw	.....	Central Stn., Birken-
Metropolitan	1853	Lord Aberconway	R. H. Selbie	W. Holt	C. Jones	W. H. Brown	W. Holt	Baker Street, N.W.
Metropolitan District	1864	Lord Ashfield	W. E. Mandelick	.....	W. A. Agnew	W. E. Mandelick	J. Thornton	{ Elec. Ry. Ho., Broadway, Westminster.
Midland	1844	Charles Booth	F. Tatlow, C.B.E.	H. F. Loney, O.B.E.	Sir H. Fowler K.B.E	W. N. Bancroft	J. H. Follows, C.B.E.	Derby.
Midland & S.W. Junct. Rly	1884	Spencer J. Portal	John Davies	.....	J. Tyrrell	John Davies	.....	Swindon.
Midland Great Western	1845	Major H. C. Cusack	F. Keogh	T. Elliot	W. H. Morton	Percy A. Hay	T. Elliott	Dublin.
North British	1862	W. Whitelaw	Lt.-Col. J. Calder	John C. Christie	W. Chalmers	James M'Laren	C. H. Stemp, C.B.E.	Edinburgh
North Eastern	1854	Lord Knaresborough	Sir A. Butterworth	{ R. L. Wedgwood, C.B., C.M.G. }	Sir V. L. Raven, K.B.E.	R. F. Dunnell, C.B.	Major H. A. Watson, C.B.E.	York.
North London	1853	Hon. A. Holland-Hibbert	....	C. E. Grasemann	C. J. B. Cooke	James Bishop	G. N. Ford	Euston Stn., N.W.
North Staffordshire	1847	Lord Anslow, M.B.	F. A. L. Barnwell	J. H. H. Bailey	J. A. Hookham	R. E. Pearce	.....	Stoke-upon-Trent.
Port Talbot and Docks	1894	Col. J. R. Wright	E. Lowther	.....	A. H. Hertz	Edward Knott	.....	Port Talbot.
Rhymney	1854	W. H. Bell	E. A. Prosser	.....	C. T. H. Riches	J. G. Clark	.....	Cardiff.
South East. & Chat'm Rlys.	1899	H. Cosmo Bonsor	{ Lt.-Col. Tempest, C.B.E. }	F. H. Willis	{ R. E. L. Maunsell, C.B.E. }	Charles Sheath	E. C. Cox, C.B.E.	Lond. Bdge. Stn., S.E.
Stratford-upon-Avon and Midland Jct. Rly.	1909	H. Willmott	A. E. Diggins (T)	.....	R. Willmott	A. E. Diggins	.....	Stratford-on-Avon.
Taff Vale	1836	G. B. Forrester	E. A. Prosser, C.B.E.	P. A. Collins	J. Cameron	T. A. Walker	E. H. Dannatt	Cardiff.

* Engineers and Solicitors shown on page 865. † Chief Traffic Manager. ‡ Also Engineer-in-Chief.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS DURING 1919

The number of personal accidents on railways to passengers, railway servants, and others reported to the Board of Trade during the year 1919 show a total of 932 killed and 23,983 injured

TABLE I

	Killed	Injured
A. *Passengers*—		
1 From accidents to trains rolling stock, permanent way, &c		513
2 By other accidents in which the movement of trains or railway vehicles was concerned	83	1,835
3 By accidents in which the movement of trains, &c was not concerned†		495
B *Servants of Companies or Contractors**—		
1 From accidents to trains rolling stock, permanent way, &c		
2 By other accidents in which the movement of trains, &c, was concerned	328	3,845
3 By accidents in which the movement of trains, &c		
1 was not concerned†		16 489
C *Other Persons*—		
From accidents to trains &c	8	
2 Persons passing over railways at level crossings	32	19
2 Trespassers (including suicides)	361	72
2 Persons on business at stations, &c and other persons not included above	33	126
3 By accidents in which the movement of trains &c was not concerned†	23	445
Total	932	23 983

* Of contractors servants 5 were killed and 94 injured In 3 of the fatal and 83 of the non fatal cases the movement of trains &c was not concerned

† Of accidents in which the movement of trains and railway vehicles was not concerned only the fatal cases were required to be reported in the years 1916 17 and 1918

As regards the fatal cases shown in Table I —

A *Passengers* —By falling on steps or from platforms, &c, in station limits, 9 were killed, and from other causes 3 were killed

B *Servants* —While dealing with the loading, unloading, and movement of goods 12 were killed while attending to engines at rest 4 were killed, by falls on railway premises 23 were killed, while working on the permanent way 5 were killed and from other causes 6 were killed

C *Other Persons* —Twenty three persons other than passengers or servants were killed on railway premises 10 of whom were killed while on business at stations or sidings Of these cases 3 were due to the falling of goods &c from vehicles 3 to persons falling off walls &c 1 by coming in contact with electric rails when trespassing on the line and 8 to other causes

III *Accidents caused by the Movement of Trains and Railway Vehicles, ex lusive of Train Accidents* —

A *Passengers* —Twenty seven passengers were killed and 810 injured by falling between trains and platforms, or on to platforms ballast &c, when attempting to enter or alight from trains 9 were killed and 9 injured by falling off platforms and being struck or run over by trains 9 were killed and 13 injured when crossing lines at stations 28 were killed and 76 injured by falling out of carriages during the running of trains and 10 were killed and 927 injured from other causes

B *Servants* Seventy two servants of the companies and of contractors were killed and 2 157 injured by accidents occuring during shunting operations of whom 19 were killed and 498 injured while coupling or uncoupling vehicles while apart from shunting operations, 12 were killed and 166 injured by falling off or when getting on or off trains engines vans &c in motion 2 were killed and 40 injured by coming in contact with overbridges and erections at the sides of the lines 4 were killed and 558 injured while attending to the machinery, &c of engines in motion 48 were killed and 73 injured while working on the permanent way sidings, &c, 120 were killed and 260 injured while walking or standing on the line on duty or when proceeding to or from work and 60 were killed and 591 injured from other causes

Thirty two persons were killed and 19 injured while passing over railways at level crossings 182 were killed and 59 injured while trespassing on the lines 179 committed suicide and 13 were injured while attempting suicide and 33 were killed and 126 injured while on business at stations and sidings or in other circumstances

TABLE II

The following Table gives the number of casualties in the various classes of train accidents —

Class of Accident	A Passengers		B Servants		C Other Persons		Total All Persons	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
A Collision in which passenger trains were concerned		475		34		14		523
B Other collisions				45				45
C Derailment of passenger trains								24
D Other derailments								7
E Accidents due to failure of engines or rolling stock		13		18				31
F Other accidents		4		7		16	13	27
Total		513				30	18	657

C. *Other Persons.*—Of these (excluding casualties due to accidents to trains), 426 were killed and 217 injured; see Table I.

Inquiries.—During the year 1919, 355 inquiries were held by the Assistant Inspecting Officer and Sub-Inspecting Officers of Railways into accidents, other than train accidents, that involved fatal or other injuries to 371 persons, nearly all of whom were servants of the railway companies, the remainder being principally contractors' servants and persons at work or transacting business on the companies' premises. Of this number 327 inquiries related to accidents to 331 servants of railway companies due to the movement of vehicles.

Class of Servants.	Number Employed at the end of 1913 *	Number Killed and Injured in 1919 from all causes		Proportion to the Number Employed.	
		Killed.	Injured.‡	Killed.	Injured.
Capstan-men	1,772	—	110	—	1 in 16
,, boys†	184	2	12	1 in 92	1 ,, 15
Carmen & van-guards (Adults)	19,103	4	482	1 ,, 4,776	1 ,, 40
,, ,, (Boys & Girls†)	6,406	—	152	—	1 ,, 42
Carriage cleaners (Adults)	7,147	5	245	1 in 1,429	1 ,, 29
,, (Boys & Girls)	321	—	12	—	1 ,, 27
Carriage & waggon examiners	4,110	3	91	1 in 1,370	1 ,, 45
Checkers (Adults)	10,454	3	475	1 ,, 3,485	1 ,, 22
,, (Boys & Girls)	57	—	—	—	—
Clerks (Adults)	64,192	1	68	1 in 64,192	1 in 944
,, (Boys & Girls)	12,018	2	26	1 ,, 6,019	1 ,, 462
Couplers, chain-boys, & slippers (Men)	204	—	19	—	1 ,, 11
,, ,, (Boys)	256	—	32	—	1 ,, 8
Cranemen and Cranelads (Men)	1,698	—	17	—	1 ,, 100
,, ,, ,, (Boys)	243	—	7	—	1 ,, 35
Engine-cleaners (Adults)	13,514	6	837	1 in 6,757	1 ,, 16
,, (Boys & Girls)	5,636	8	556	1 ,, 705	1 ,, 10
Engine-drivers & Motormen	29,869	17	1,155	1 ,, 1,757	1 ,, 26
Firemen	27,343	13	1,615	1 ,, 2,103	1 ,, 17
Gate-keepers (Adults)	3,471	6	20	1 ,, 579	1 ,, 174
,, (Boys & Girls)	74	—	2	—	1 ,, 37
Greasers (Adults)	1,052	1	46	1 in 1,052	1 ,, 23
,, (Boys & Girls)	771	4	29	1 ,, 193	1 ,, 27
Guards (Goods & Mineral) & Brakesmen	16,588	35	1,093	1 ,, 474	1 ,, 15
,, (Passenger)	8,427	2	229	1 ,, 4,213	1 ,, 37
Horse-drivers (shunting)	1,105	2	40	1 ,, 553	1 ,, 28
Inspectors (Permanent-way)	1,031	1	13	1 ,, 1,031	1 ,, 79
,, (Others)	9,399	3	120	1 ,, 3,133	1 ,, 78
Labourers, Permanent-way (Men)	19,340	25	868	1 ,, 774	1 ,, 22
,, ,, (Boys)	87	—	9	—	1 ,, 10
,, Others (Men)	52,219	17	784	1 in 3,072	1 ,, 67
,, ,, (Boys)	1,561	—	13	—	1 ,, 120
Lamp-men, &c. (Adults)	1,745	2	70	1 in 873	1 ,, 25
,, (Boys & Girls)	361	1	23	1 ,, 361	1 ,, 16
Loaders & Sheeters	4,778	5	538	1 ,, 956	1 ,, 9
Mechanics & Artisans (Adults)	80,729	21	673	1 ,, 3,844	1 ,, 120
,, ,, (Boys & Girls)	8,210	—	65	—	1 ,, 126
Messengers (Adults)	1,120	—	6	—	1 ,, 187
,, (Boys & Girls)	2,579	1	18	1 in 2,579	1 ,, 143
Number-takers (Adults)	1,469	—	30	—	1 ,, 49
,, (Boys & Girls)	803	2	14	1 in 402	1 ,, 57
Permanent-way Men	52,517	70	1,609	1 ,, 750	1 ,, 33
Pointsmen	692	1	22	1 ,, 692	1 ,, 31
Policemen	2,449	—	30	—	1 ,, 82
Porters (Goods) (Adults)	29,340	30	4,311	1 in 978	1 ,, 7
,, ,, (Boys & Girls)	1,440	—	121	—	1 ,, 12
,, (Passenger) (Adults)	27,784	18	1,178	1 in 1,544	1 ,, 24
,, ,, (Boys & Girls)	3,084	4	129	1 ,, 771	1 ,, 24
Shunters	15,095	26	1,015	1 ,, 581	1 ,, 15
Signal Fitters & Telegraph Wiremen	4,294	4	92	1 ,, 1,073	1 ,, 47
Signalmen	19,512	6	205	1 ,, 4,918	1 ,, 144
Signal-box Lads	2,146	—	14	—	1 ,, 153
Station-masters & Station-mistresses	8,791	2	50	1 in 4,395	1 ,, 176
Ticket Collectors & Examiners (Adults)	4,290	—	48	—	1 ,, 89
,, ,, ,, (Boys & Girls)	113	—	3	—	1 ,, 38
Watchmen	954	—	11	—	1 ,, 87
Yardsmen	1,428	1	45	1 in 1,428	1 ,, 32
Miscellaneous (Adults)	35,063	16	801	1 ,, 2,191	1 ,, 44
,, (Boys & Girls)	2,697	2	56	1 ,, 1,348	1 ,, 48
Total	643,135	372	20,354	1 in 1,729	1 in 32

* Latest figures available.

† "Boys and Girls" = under 18 years of age.

‡ Includes all injuries which cause the servant to be absent for at least one day from his ordinary work.

NOTABLE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS SINCE 1861 RESULTING IN LOSS OF LIFE.

Date.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Number Killed.
Aug. 25, 1861	L. B. & S. C.	Collision	Clayton Tunnel	23
Sept. 2, 1861	Hampstead J.	Collision bet. excursion and ballast train	Kentish Town	16
Oct. 13, 1862	N. British	Collision	Winchburg	15
Aug. 20, 1868	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail in coll. with petroleum trucks	Abergele	33
June 20, 1870	Gt. Northern	Collision, excursion with goods	Newark	18
Sept. 10, 1874	Gt. Eastern	Collision, engine to engine	Thorpe	25
Dec. 24, 1874	Gt. Western	Broken tyre	Shipton	34
Aug. 7, 1876	Som. & Dor.	Collision	Radstock	15
Dec. 28, 1879	N. British	Train blown off the first Tay Bridge	Tay Bridge	73 drown'd
July 16, 1884	M. S. & L.	Crank axle broke	Penistone	24
Sept. 16, 1887	M. S. & L.	Express ran into race train	Hexthorpe	25
June 12, 1889	G. N. Ireland	Train divided, ran back	Armagh	80
July 27, 1903	Glas. & S. W.	Train ran into buffer stops	Glasgow	15
July 10, 1905	Lanc. & York.	Collision between two electric trains	Hall's Road	20
July 1, 1906	Lon. & S. W.	Derailment in consequence of excessive speed around curve	Salisbury	28
Dec. 28, 1906	N. B. & Cal.	Rear collision	Elliot Junction	22
Oct. 15, 1907	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment on curve at speed	Shrewsbury	18
Sept. 17, 1912	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment; high speed through crossover	Ditton Junction	16
Sept. 2, 1913	Midland	Rear collision, non-observance of signals	Aisgill	16
Jan. 1, 1915	G. E. R.	Signals overrun	Ilford	10
May 22, 1915	Caledonian	Coll., two pass. trains and troop special	Gretna	227*
Aug. 14, 1915	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail train derailed owing to displacement of coupling-rod on engine of passing express from Birmingham	Weedon	8
Dec. 18, 1915	N. Eastern	Double collision; fire	Jarrow	17
Sept. 2, 1916	G. W.	Collision; driver passed signals	Warminster	1
Dec. 19, 1916	L. & N. W.	Collision with shunting train	Wigan	2
Dec. 19, 1916	G. S. & W.	Collision	Kiltimagh	5
Jan. 3, 1917	N. B.	Collision, express and light engine	Ratho	12
Sept. 15, 1917	Military	Derailment	Yorkshire	4
Jan. 19, 1918	Midland	Landslide	Little Salkeld	6
April 18, 1918	L. B. & S. C.	Double collision; three goods trains	Redhill Tunnel	—
June 15, 1918	Caledonian	Collision; train and light engine	Aberdeen	1

* Including 3 Officers and 225 other ranks.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS.

		M.	Yds.
Severn	Great Western	4	636
Totley	Midland	3	950
Stanhedge, Old	L. & N. W.	3	57
,, New	,,	3	57
,, Double Line	,,	3	60
Woodhead	Great Central	3	13
Chipping Sodbury	Great Western	2	913
Disley	Midland	2	346
Bramhope	North Eastern	2	234
Festiniog	North Western	2	206
Cowburn	Midland	2	182
Sevenoaks	S. E. & C.	1	1692
Rhondda	Rhondda & Swans. B.	1	1683
Morley	North Western	1	1590
Box	Great Western	1	1452
Catesby	Great Central	1	1237
Dove Holes	Midland	1	1224
Littleborough	Lanc. & Yorks.	1	1125
Vict. W'loo (L'pool)	L. & N. W.	1	1000
Bolsover	Great Central	1	864
Polhill	S. E. & C.	1	849
Glenfarg	North British	1	759
Queensbury	Great Northern	1	741
Merthyr	Great Western	1	735
Kilsby	North Western	1	666
Bleamoor	Midland	1	629
Shepherd's Well	S. E. & C.	1	605
Gidersome	L. & N. W.	1	572
Strood	S. E. & C.	1	563
Clayton	L. B. & S. C.	1	506
Oxted	Brighton & S. E. Jt.	1	506
Sydenham	S. E. & C.	1	440
Drewton	Hull & Barnsley	1	356
Merstham New (Quarry)	L. B. & S. C.	1	353
Wapping (L'pool)	North Western	1	351
Mersey	Mersey	1	350
Greenock	Caledonian	1	340
Bradway	Midland	1	267
Sough	Lancs. & Yorks.	1	255
Watford New	L. & N. W.	1	229
Abbot's Cliff	S. E. & C.	1	173
Corby	Midland	1	160
Halton	G. W. & L. & N. W. Jt.	1	160
Wenvoe	Barry	1	108
Sapperton	Great Western	1	100
Sharnbrook	Midland	1	100
Glaston	Midland	1	82
Merstham Old	S. E. & C.	1	72
Midford	Som. & Dorset Jt.	1	69
Belsize	Midland	1	62
Watford Old	L. & N. W.	1	55
Glenfield	Midland	1	36
Claycross	Midland	1	24
Harecastle	North Staffordshire	1	3
Lisummon	Great Northern (Ireland)	1	2

Indian Railways, 1919–1920.

Railway and Year of Opening.	London Office or Headquarters.	Miles all gauges owned and worked.	Capital Outlay to end of Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses	Per Cent on Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.	Dividend 12 Months Per Cent. £	s.	d	Train Mileage all Gauges Passenger and Goods	No. of Loco. motives.	No. of Passeng.r Vehicles.	No. of Goods Vehicles
				Rs	Rs		Rs.							
Assam (1882)	85 London Wall, E.C.	127	£1,760,000	13.78.079	9.02 758	65·51	4.75.321	8	0	0	—	22	62	1,254
Assam-Bengal (1895)	80 Bishopsgate, E.C.	970	£2,405,900	86.91.986	66.26.670	76·24	20.65.316	3	0	0	2 693.017	137	468	3,736
Barsi Light (1897)	Winchester House ...	118	£590.000	10.10.444	4.87.437	48·23	5.23.007	8	0	0	—	17	49	195
Bengal N.-Western (1884)	... 237 Gresham House...	2,062	£11,753,858	2.58.32.000	1.07.56.502	41·60	1.50.75.439	11	0	0	—	314	1,137	8,863
Bengal-Dooars (1893)	.... Gresham House, E.C.	158	£997,000	16.62.419	8.59.620	51·72	8.02.799	9	0	0	357.000	16	54	467
Bengal-Nagpur (1880)	..... 132 Gresham House...	2,695	£28,880.386	6.20.86.778	3.07.69.498	49·70	3.13.17.280	8	0	0	—	783	1,459	16,933
Bhavnagar (1880)	..... Bhavnagar, Para	2.049	£926,000	27.51.000	11.09.000	40·32	16.42.000		—		493,000	23	123	585
Bombay, Baroda & C.I.(1860)	91 York Street, S.W....	3,871	£41,500,000	9.58.51.374	5.33.09.234	55·61	4.25.42.140	7	0	0	15 289,427	878	2,774	17,697
Burma (1877)	..... 199 Gresham House...	1,605	Rs.17.23.52.033	2.63.29.238	1.40.07.350	53·20	1.23.21.888	8	0	0	—	335	1,681	8,026
Darjeeling-Himalayan (1880)	Kurseong	146	£671,000	18.04.000	11.05.000	61·25	6.99.000		—		556,000	26	136	396
Eastern Bengal (1862)	..... Barrackpur, Calcutta	1,689	£25,540,000	4.00.43.000	2.30.79.000	57·64	1.69.64.000		—		7,430,000	558	1,066	12,589
East Indian (1854)	..... 28-30 Nicholas Lane..	2,772	£18,500.000	13.68.39.213	5.46.79.515	39·96	8.21.59.598	4	10	0	25.841,608	1.272	2.201	36,177
Gondal-Porbandar (1881)	..... Gondal...	232	£769,000	24.11.000	12.73.000	52·80	11.38.000		—		608.000	18	102	450
Great Indian Peninsula(1853)	48 Copthall Avenue	3.323	£6.075,000	13.00.35.679	8.16.05.615	62·75	4.84.30.064	5	10	0	—	1,289	2,390	18,844
Gwalior (1899)	..... Gwalior	250	£820,000	7.73.000	3.78.000	48·90	3.95.000		—		322.000	22	89	345
Jodhpur-Bikanir (1882)	..... Jodhpur	1,328	£2,254.000	1.08.27.000	54.13.500	50·00	54.13.500		—		2.503,000	105	283	2,283
Junagad (1888)	..... Junagad	136	£527,000	9.98.000	4.37.000	43·79	5.61.000		—		216,000	13	67	223
Madras-Southern Mah. (1896)	25 Buckingh'm Pal. Rd.	3.152	£10,367,000	6.04.06.869	2.90.28.399	48·05	3.13.78.470	8	0	0	12,156,198	662	1,987	11,643
Mysore-Arkisars (1918)	..... Mysore	103	£684,000	3.81.000	3.62.000	94·50	19.000		—		105,000	7	15	110
Nizam's (The) (1874)	..... Winchester House ...	899	£6,150,000	—	—	—	£450,210	6	0	0	—	127	347	2,864
North-Western State (1861)	Lahore.....	4.868	£64,581.000	14.07.81.000	7.49.68.000	53·25	6.58.13.000		—		22,749,000	1.450	3,346	28,338
Oudh & Rohilkhund (1862)	... Lucknow.....	1.624	£17,563,000	3.36.19.000	1.39.02.000	41·65	1.97.17.000		—		5,966,000	281	1,117	8,285
Rohilkhund & Kumaon(1884)	237 Gresham House...	570	£1,145,000	56.02.000	28.23.000	50·39	27.79.000	10	0	0	1,139.000	60	267	2,087
South Indian (1860)	..... Finsbury Pavemt. Ho.	1,829	£17.191,248	£2,375.742	£1,068,726	44·98	£1,307,016	7	15	0	—	428	1,736	5,594

		1916–17	1917–18.	1918–19
Mileage open at close of the year	Miles	36,286	36,333	36,606
Total capital outlay, including ferries and suspense, on open lines (in thousands of rupees)	Rs.	5.35.27.97	5.41.79.90	5.49.74.45
Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)	Rs.	70.68.42	77.36.39	86.28.68
Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees)	Rs.	33.40.32	35.36.87	41.80.27
Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	per cent.	47·26	45·72	48·45
Net earnings (in thousands of rupees)	Rs.	37.28.10	41.99.52	44.48.41
Net earnings per train-mile	Rs.	2.28	2·68	2·80
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay	per cent.	6·96	7·75	8·09
Total, including miscellaneous, train-miles (in thousands)	Train-miles	163,604	157,036	158,588
Freight ton-mileage of goods (in thousands)	Ton-miles	19,825,901	21,015,126	22,140,806
Average miles a ton of goods was carried	Miles	230·08	245·87	242·58
Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	Pies	4·01	4·08	4·26
Average rate per passenger mile	Pies	2·48	2·99	3·08

The net working profit from State Railways, after meeting interest and other miscellaneous charges, &c., amounted in 1918-1919 to £10.858,379.

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*, F R Iuiton, M P, *Secretary* P H Price C B E *Offices*, Seymour Street N W

IRISH RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE

The Irish Railway Clearing House occupies much the same position to the railway system of Ireland as the (London) Clearing House does to the railways of Great Britain It was established July 1, 1848 *Chairman* Sir William J Goulding Bart, *Secretary* Peter J Brennan, *Offices* 5 Kildare Street, Dublin

ENGINEERS AND SOLICITORS OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS*

Railways	Engineer	Solicitors
Barry	M C Harrison	G C Downing
Belfast & County Down	P A Arnott	E & R D Bates
Brecon & Merthyr	J Dunbar	
Caledonian	W A Paterson	D L Forgan
Cambrian	G C Macdonald	W K Minshall
Central London	A R Cooper	Ashurst Morris Crisp & Co
Cheshire Lines Committee	A P Ross	C E Pinfold
City & South London	A R Cooper	McMillan & Mott [maurice
Cork, Bandon & South Coast	J R Kerr	Arthur Julian & F Fitz
Dublin & South Eastern	C E Moore	Sir William Irv
Furness	D I Rutherford	Currey & Co
Glasgow & South Western	Thomas Keeling	Maclay, Murray & Spens
Great Central	H Blundell	D H Davies
Great Eastern	John Miller	Thomas Chew
Great Northern	Maj C J Brown C B E	R Hill Dawe
Great Northern (Ireland)	F A Campion	C Baillie Gage
Great North of Scotland	J A Parker	George Davidson
Great Southern & Western	A. Gordon	Crocker Barrington
Great Western	W W Grierson C B E	A G Hubbard
Highland	A Newlands C B E	Robert Park
Hull & Barnsley	R Pawley	J S & F B Moss Blundel
Lancashire & Yorkshire	D C Rattray	A de C Parmiter
London Brighton & South Coast	O G C Drury	E A Scanes
London & North Western	E F C French C B E	M C Tait
London & South Western	A W Szlumper C B E	W Bishop
London Electric	A R Cooper	Bircham & Co
Maryport & Carlisle	Harold Brown	Tyson & Hobson
Mersey	J Shaw	Nicholson Graham & Jones
Metropolitan	W Willox	C de W Kitcat
Metropolitan District	A R Cooper	Baxter & Co
Midland	J Briggs C B E	Beale & Co
Midland & South Western Junct	E Connal	Mullings Ellett & Co
Midland Great Western	A W Bretland	F de V White
North British	W A Fraser	Jas Watson, S S C
North Eastern	C F Bengough	R F Dunnell, C B
North London	E C French	C De J Andrewes
North Staffordshire	F A J Barnwell	Marshal, Ashwell & Co &
Port Talbot Rly & Docks Co	W Cleaver	Broad & Co [Burchells
Rhymney	W G Griffiths	L G Williams
South Eastern & Chatham & Dover Rlys	Lt Col Tempest, C B E	H H Groves
Stratford upon Avon & Midland Jct Rly	Russell Willmott	Bischoff & Co
Taff Vale	G T Sibbering	Ingledew & Sons

* For other Railway Officers see page 860

Indian Railways.

THE construction of Railways in India commenced in 1853 and the total length open on 31st March 1918-19 was 36 616 miles The following are the chief officials of the India Office (Railway Department Whitehall, S W) —Secretary, Mr W Stantiall Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, Mr G Deuchars, Consulting Engineers, Messrs Rendel Palmer & Tritton The Indian railways have in their service about 697,000 employees, of whom 6,000 are Europeans, 9 000 Anglo-Indians, and 612,000 Indians The table on opposite page gives some of the main results for the past three years for Indian railways as a whole, i e, including branch lines promoted by companies, district board lines, Indian State lines, &c, as well as State Railways

RAILWAY SPEED (Year 1900).

The Fastest Running, without Stoppage, is made by the Companies as under :—

Company.	Train.			Distance.	Av. Speed.
				Miles	
Great Central	4.13 A.M.	Rugby	Leicester	19	56·8
Great Western	2.30 A.M.	Paddington	Swindon	77¼	56·6
North Eastern	9 45 P.M.	York	Northallerton.	30	52·9
Great Eastern	12.50 P.M.	Shenfield	Rochford	18½	52·9
South Eastern and Chatham	12.10 P.M.	Faversham	Margate	22	52·8
Great Southern and Western	1.30 P.M.	Limerick Junct.	Charleville	22	52·8
Caledonian	5.49 P.M.	Beattock	Lockerbie	14	52·5
London and North Western	8.23 A.M	Willesden.	Rugby	77¼	50·9
Midland (L., T. & S. Section)	4.13 P.M.	Stepney	Westcliff	33	50·8
Great Northern	5.53 P.M.	Hitchin	Huntingdon	27	50·6
Great Northern (Ireland)	7.25 A.M.	Dublin	Drogheda	31¾	50·1
London and South Western	9.21 A.M.	Dorchester	Wareham	15	50·0
Midland	12.22 P.M.	Wellingborough	St. Pancras	65	50·0
Hull and Barnsley	9. 7 P.M.	Hemsworth	Howden	25	50·0
Glasgow and South Western	5.10 P.M.	St. Enoch	Ayr	41⅛	
Lancashire and Yorkshire	19 trains both directions	Liverpool	Manchester	36½	
Somerset and Dorset	10.18 A.M.	Blandford	Evercreech	27¼	48·0
North British	3.55 P.M.	Glasgow	Haymarket	46⅛	47·9
London, Brighton & South Coast	9.44 P.M. S.	East Croydon	Brighton	49¼	47·4
Great North of Scotland	8.45 A.M.	Ballater	Aboyne	11	47·1
Midland & Gt. Northern Joint	Several serv.	Peterborough	Wisbech	21¼	45·5
Cheshire Lines Committee	19 trains both directions	Manchester	Warrington	15⅝	44·6
North Staffordshire	12.49 P.M.	Macclesfield	Stoke	19⅞	44·2
Midland (Northern Counties)	12.12 P.M.	Greenisland	Ballymoney	46½	43·0
Midland Gt. Western (Ireland)	4.55 P.M.	Mullingar	Dublin	50	42·9
Highland	6.25 P.M.	Blair Atholl	Perth	35¼	42·3
Belfast and County Down	12.0 & 5.35 P.M.	Newcastle	Belfast	38	41·5

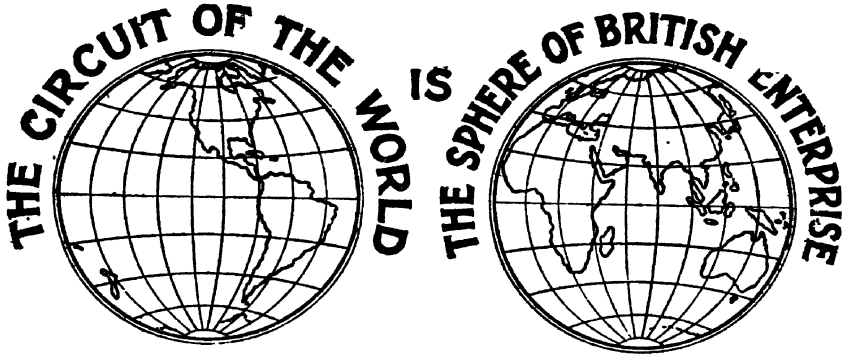
Runs of 100 miles and over made by the Companies at a greater average speed per hour than the Longest Runs as shown below.

Company.				Time.	Distance.	Av. Speed.
				H. M.	Miles.	
London and North Western	2. 6 A.M.	Crewe	Willesden	3 4	158½	49·7
Great Western	11.15 A.M.	Paddington	Bath	1 58	107	54·4

The Longest Runs without Stoppage are made by the Companies as under :—

Company.	Train.			Time.	Distance
				H. M.	Miles.
Great Western	10.30 A.M.	Paddington	Plymouth	4 22	225¾
London and North Western	8.10 P.M.	Euston	Chester	3 39	179¼
North Eastern	11.20 A.M.	Newcastle	Edinburgh	25	124½
Great Northern	7.19 P.M.	King's Cross.	Grantham	11	105½
Great Central	3.15 P.M.	Marylebone	Leicester	56	103
Caledonian	9.45 P.M.	Glasgow	Carlisle	35	102½
Midland	2.10 P.M.	St. Pancras	Leicester		
London and South Western	12.25 P.M.	Salisbury	Exeter		
Great Southern & W. (Ireland)	11. 0 A.M.	Dublin	Thurles		
London Brighton & South Coast	11.35 A.M.	Victoria	Fratton		
North British	8. 4 P.M.	Arbroath	Edinburgh		
South Eastern and Chatham	3.15 P.M.	Victoria	Margate		
Great Eastern	4.55 P.M.	Liverpool Street	Ipswich		
Mid. and Great Northern Joint	2.38 P.M.	Peterborough	Melton Const'ble		
Somerset and Dorset	2.13 P.M.	Bath	Poole		
Glasgow and South Western	6. 7 A.M.	Dumfries	Kilmarnock		
Midland Gt. Western (Ireland)	4.55 P.M.	Dublin	Mullingar		
Lancashire and Yorkshire	4.55 P.M.	Manchester	Poulton		
Cambrian	10.52 A.M.	Machynlleth	Welshpool		
Highland	5. 3 P.M.	Kingussie	Blair Atholl		
Great Northern (Ireland)	8.35 A.M.	Dundalk	Portadown	0 43	

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KINEMATOGRAPHY.

By C. E. HODGES, M.A.

IN face of the wonderful developments of kinematography during recent years, it is astonishing to reflect that some of the earlier pioneers in the art of motion pictures put both projectors and films aside, after achieving a large measure of success, and allowed the discovery to lapse into temporary disuse because there seemed no commercial utility in the idea. Yet almost within the space of a generation motion photography has become one of the most influential agencies in the world, and is moulding to an ever greater extent the thoughts and opinions of vast masses of people in every civilised country in the world.

From the zoëtrope to modern kinematography is a very great stride in progress, but even to-day the moving picture, with its adjuncts of palatial buildings, elaborate equipment, skilled projection, costly accessories, and enormously expensive films, is only at the beginning of its career. Both from the aspects of efficiency and utility of this device we stand at the threshold of most promising developments. Every week brings claims to improvements in apparatus, lighting, technique, and all the thousand and one factors that make for success. It is asserted in more than one quarter that the difficulty of colour in film projection has been solved. Numerous laboratories are working steadily towards non-inflammable film, and it is reported that some of them have attained their aim.

With the coming of such improvements motion photography would immediately advance in a fashion calculated to reduce to insignificance even the astoundingly rapid progress already made. So far the main use of the film has been recreation, but there is an ever-increasing realisation of its value in commerce and instruction of all kinds. Practically all the film used to-day is highly inflammable. To safeguard the public properly it has been necessary to hedge round the use of films with restrictions that are rigidly enforced. Those who desire to use kinematography for non-theatrical purposes are therefore frequently hindered by the expenditure and trouble involved in such a scheme. To business men, educationists, ministers of the churches, social welfare workers, and similar potential users of the film in fields other than recreation, the advent of efficient portable machines offers great possibilities. If, as we are led to expect, non-inflammable film and daylight screens are almost an accomplished fact, there will be no bounds to the usefulness of the moving picture and to its sphere of action in the near future. Already many commercial houses, churches, and schools are employing films; many others are endeavouring to acquire the necessary equipment and film service, or are earnestly enquiring as to the possibilities which this innovation holds for them; mobile units capable of generating the necessary power and light are travelling round the country for various specific commercial and welfare purposes, and there is no room for doubt that within the next few years kinematography will become one of the greatest forces for non-recreative as well as for recreative ends.

For commercial ends the utility of the film can hardly be over-estimated. The device is already being widely used as a medium for demonstrating the soundness of business methods and the excellence of manufactured goods. By the same means employees are being interested in their work and taught how to achieve better results. In scientific research, practical engineering, agriculture, and other industrial fields, motion photography is playing an important part, and has proved itself of the utmost service. It is a matter for regret that America and Germany—to quote but two cases—are credibly reported to be far ahead of our own country in this direction, and it is strongly to be hoped that British enterprise will not stint the due thought and attention which this subject demands, and will take steps to prevent us from lagging behind our competitors in the markets of the world and in the advancement of mankind.

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FORTY OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

MARINE INSURANCE.

TOWARDS the latter part of the Seventeenth Century, the Commercial Community interested in Shipping met at a small Coffee-House kept by a man of the name of Edward Lloyd, first of all in Tower Street and, after 1691, at the corner of Abchurch Lane and Lombard Street, in the City of London. The name of this Coffee-House keeper has come down from generation to generation in connection with the greatest Shipping and Marine Insurance transactions of the World.

Before his time Marine Insurance appears to have been conducted in England by the Lombards, who came from Italy and gave their name to Lombard Street, but from the time that Lloyd established his Coffee-House, where Seafaring men jostled against Merchants, Britons conducted Marine Insurance in England.

There is still preserved at Lloyd's a Policy of Marine Insurance dated January 20th, 1680, upon the Good Ship called the "Golden Fleece," of 250 Tons (Gasper Hicks, Master), for a voyage from Lisbon to Venice, at the rate of Four Pounds per cent.

Edward Lloyd, a man of wisdom and enterprise, was the founder of that great system of Commercial and Maritime Intelligence which has ever since been carried on by Lloyd's.

In 1696 he started a Newspaper, which gave a List of Ships whose arrivals and sailings had been reported. That Newspaper, which he called "Lloyd's List," succeeded admirably for a short time, but criticism was not much tolerated in those days, and Edward Lloyd ventured to write an Article which called in question the action of the House of Lords with regard to Silks. The House of Lords apparently resented this; they immediately censured Edward Lloyd, and suppressed his Newspaper, and it was not till 30 years later that he was allowed to re-establish it. Since that date "Lloyd's List" has appeared regularly, and is still printed and published as a daily Shipping and Commercial Newspaper at Lloyd's, Royal Exchange, in the City of London.

The frequenters of Lloyd's Coffee-House were not permitted to enjoy for long the monopoly of Marine Insurance, and in the year 1720 Parliament allowed two Marine Insurance Companies to be established in London. These Companies, The Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation and the London Assurance Corporation, are continuing business at the present day.

In the year 1770 those frequenters of Lloyd's Coffee-House whose particular business was Marine Insurance, formed themselves into an alliance, and moved to Pope's Head Alley, taking with them "Lloyd's List." In 1774 they removed to the Royal Exchange, where the Corporation of Lloyd's is still established, and in the same year the Underwriters of Lloyd's found it necessary to have complete information with regard to the construction and condition of the Ships which they insured, and they accordingly established a Register of Shipping. This undertaking grew and prospered, and is still carried on by "Lloyd's Register of Shipping" at 71, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.

In 1803 the Members of Lloyd's started a Fund for the benefit of sufferers by the War between this Country and Napoleon. This Fund, called "Lloyd's Patriotic Fund," eventually reached a sum of over £883,000, and has rendered much help to the relatives of Sailors and Soldiers who have fought in our Wars from 1803 down to the present day. In 1915 the Members of Lloyd's subscribed over £115,000 for a similar object in connection with the recent Great War, and this sum is administered by the Committee of Lloyd's Patriotic Fund.

Several other funds have been raised at Lloyd's in connection with the Great War, amounting in the aggregate to over £600,000, of which £173,000 was subscribed in response to Earl Haig's appeal on behalf of the Officers' Association.

In the year 1810 a select Parliamentary Committee was appointed to enquire into the monopoly of Marine Insurance, which was held by Lloyd's and the two Marine Insurance Companies referred to above. The Committee recommended that the monopoly should be abolished, but the House of Commons decided that Lloyd's had rendered a great service to the Country, through the long years

of War with France by supplying the Government with information in regard to maritime matters and, together with the Marine Insurance Companies, by insuring the arrival in this Country of Merchant Ships and their valuable cargoes. The House, therefore, resolved that no alteration should be made, but ten years later, in 1820, an Act was passed by which Marine Insurance in this Country was thrown open, and since that date many other Marine Insurance Companies have been established, and these Companies together with Lloyd's form the Marine Insurance Market of London.

The Marine Insurance Companies, although competitors with the Underwriters at Lloyd's for Insurance business, are yet supporters of the Corporation of Lloyd's and its system of collecting Maritime Intelligence from and diffusing it to all parts of the World.

The Royal Exchange was destroyed by fire on the 10th January, 1838, and by this unfortunate circumstance most of the important records of Lloyd's were lost. It was to the Rooms at present occupied by Lloyd's that Queen Victoria came when she opened the new Royal Exchange in 1844.

Lloyd's was incorporated in 1871 under Lloyd's Act of that year, having previously existed for about 200 years as an unincorporated Society of Underwriters, which had since 1811 been regulated by a Deed of Association and by rules from time to time made under that Deed.

This Act was amended by Lloyd's Act, 1911, under which the objects of the Society were extended to meet the requirements of modern developments.

The Committee of Lloyd's, as a body, is only interested in the Insurance Business carried on at Lloyd's to the same extent that the Committee of the Stock Exchange is interested in the Business carried on by its Members, namely, the laying down of regulations to safeguard the interests of Members as well as those of Policy holders.

The work of Lloyd's, as a Corporation, is to protect the interests of Members of the Society in respect of Shipping, Cargoes, Freights and other Insurance business, and for this purpose it is necessary to obtain early information of the movements of British and Foreign Mercantile Shipping and to be in touch with every Port in the World

The Corporation of Lloyd's has therefore established Signal Stations and Wireless Stations at many important points on the Coasts of the United Kingdom and Abroad, and there is a Lloyd's Agent, or Sub-Agent, at every Port in the World.

Lloyd's Signal and Wireless Stations have proved themselves very valuable not only to Underwriters but also to Shipowners and Merchants, as, besides getting news of a vessel, it is frequently necessary that she should be intercepted off the Coast, either in Home or in distant Waters, and ordered to a new destination.

Marine Insurance business has always been the principal business at Lloyd's, but for some years past a very considerable Insurance business for War Risks, Fire, Aircraft, Accident, Employers' Liability, Jewellery, Motor Cars, Burglary, etc., etc., has been transacted by Members of Lloyd's.

All Underwriting Members of Lloyd's deposit with the Committee of Lloyd's Securities and Guarantees in proportion to the amount of business that they transact, and all Underwriters' accounts are audited annually by approved Auditors, who report the result of these Audits to the Committee of Lloyd's. In addition to this, the personal Liability of all Underwriters is unlimited, and the security of a Lloyd's Policy is, therefore, fully safeguarded.

To effect an Insurance at Lloyd's, it is necessary to employ the services of an Insurance Broker, who must be either a Member of, or a Subscriber to, Lloyd's.

LLOYD'S,

ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Members of Lloyd's do not advertise, but a list of Lloyd's Insurance Brokers, with their addresses, will be forwarded on application to the Secretary of Lloyd's, Royal Exchange, London, E.C. 3.

BRITISH SHIPOWNING.

By the Editor of "The Shipping World."

THROUGHOUT 1920 the shipping industry of the country was exposed to a succession of influences partly political but more largely economic in their origin and effect. As in the case of other key industries the 'turn over' in shipping from war to peace conditions, from State control and management to individual responsibility and initiative, with its attendant risks and no State indemnity to fall back upon, has not been easy. The return to economic conditions meant that shipping companies founded to reap the artificial profits of war time had to prove their financial stability in normal times, or go under. Probably in the end after the final 'shake out' shipowning interests will be less liable than of late to financial speculation and fluctuation, stronger and healthier better able to meet trade depression and to survive it. But meanwhile the position is not a particularly comfortable one for the shipowner either here or abroad.

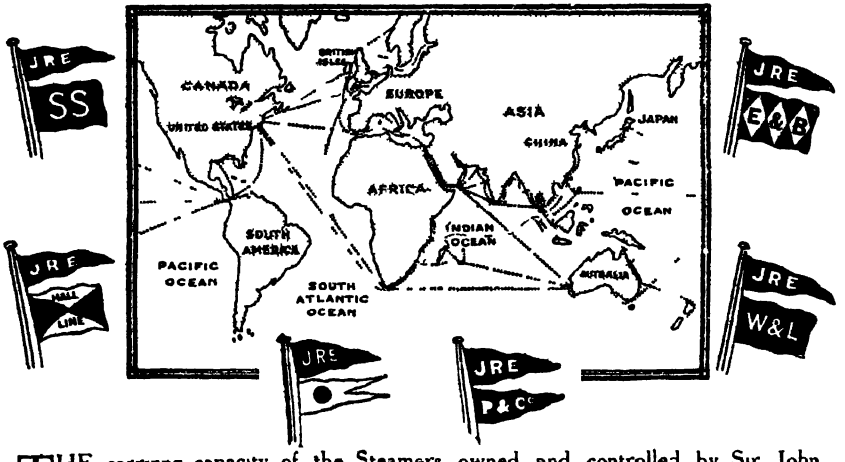
In August last the war expedient of the Government control of shipping virtually came to an end and although the Shipping Controller claims still to exercise a nominal right to direct voyages and limit freights these powers are only retained so that they may be put in force should a critical financial or political situation again arise. This is not, of course, anticipated so for all practical purposes State control of the industry is over. Unfortunately, while coal exports remain subject to Departmental restrictions, the freedom of shipping cannot be said to be complete, and the natural laws of supply and demand cannot operate if the staple export of the country is prohibited and imports have to pay for the round voyage when the vessel goes out in ballast.

Nevertheless there is no British shipowner who does not appreciate the benefits of being allowed to manage his own business in his own way. He is convinced that he can do it better than any outside agency and he is right. Freights may fall, running costs may remain extravagantly high, and labour prove refractory, yet the shipowner, although he may growl, remains in business, and all that he asks is to be left alone to meet the strong international competition which looms up in the West and from the Far East. Before the War the competition of the German merchant marine on the high seas was severe and not always fair and above board. The competition which threatens from America is more straightforward, but there, again, no attempt is made to disguise the fact that the Government is being evoked to render aid to its own nationals. The attempt to revive the ten-year old controversy of giving a preference to American ships using the Panama Canal in the payment of dues is one instance, the passing of the Jones Shipping Act by the United States Congress is another example of political action directed to economic ends. In Japan, too, the same tendency is to be observed and from that country it is possible British shipowning may yet experience the most serious competition. But in spite of it all, the Britisher is confident he can meet any of his overseas competitors in fair fight. North of England shipowners belonging to a generation that is passing may sell their fleets to younger men on the Bristol Channel and elsewhere but even the veterans cannot rest on their oars, and Sir Walter Runciman, among others, takes up the burden of business again and is convinced he can make good.

This faith in the future is all the more remarkable in view of the steady fall in freight quotations which set in during the early summer and deepened with the autumn months, even although they revived temporarily under the menace of a national coal strike. The truth is that there are now more ships afloat than ever before in the history of the world. There is less cargo for them to carry nowadays, an impoverished Europe has little to export, and cannot afford to pay much for anything in the shape of imports other than the most urgent necessaries of life. On the other hand, ships have to make long voyages instead of short, and hence more tonnage is required to carry the same quantity of goods, while delays and expenses in port contribute still further to the abnormal conditions of seaborne trade. Railways rates have advanced, and coastwise shipping benefits. But the restrictions on coal exports sent abroad, and the high level of prices of that commodity, have diverted coal-carrying tonnage into other routes, and given a great fillip to the construction of, and demand for, oil tankers. The unsettled conditions generally have alarmed the weaker shipping companies and have correspondingly strengthened the regular liner firms, whose pre war tonnage, written down to a low figure, is now a valuable asset in face of the high costs of new construction.

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BRITISH SHIP-REPAIRING.

By JOSEPH L. CAROZZI, Editor of "Syren and Shipping."

THE ship repairing industry is complementary to that of shipowning For the successful operation of the latter it is essential that there should be adequate facilities for the repairs of hulls and engines and for the general overhaul of ships equipment Serious repairs are usually dry dock jobs and hence no up to date port is without its public or private dry docks Liverpool and Southampton are the only United Kingdom ports where such ships as the *Aquitania*, *Imperator*, and *Olympic* can be drydocked, and hence they must go there for painting or for hull or propeller repairs The Clyde, Tyne, Wear, Tees Humber the Bristol Channel at Cardiff Barry, Newport and Bristol and the Thames have splendid facilities for repairs to all but the very largest type of vessel British ship repairing works are in great demand, not only by British shipowners but also for foreign shipping Great Britain is in fact the World's centre of ship repairing and there is no reason why its activities should not be appreciably extended The industry can hardly hope to attain the enormous output of the later period of the war and that following the armistice Between the middle of June 1917 and the cessation of hostilities no fewer than 10 000 British ships, aggregating over 30,000 000 tons passed through the repairers hands at our home ports while in addition hundreds of Allied and Neutral vessels were also dealt with During 1919 and 1920 work was also very brisk chiefly because the ships released from Admiralty control had to be reconditioned before being returned to their owners This type of work lasted well into 1920 and in addition to the demands which it made upon the ship repairers there was a large volume of work in connection with the adaptation of steamships to burn liquid fuel instead of coal The two biggest jobs of this description were those of the *Aquitania* and the *Olympic*, the conversion of the latter it is stated having cost over £400 000 Hundreds of other vessels were also converted and there is yet much work of this description waiting its turn The outlook for 1921 is therefore distinctly encouraging for, besides adapting furnaces for burning and bunkers for carrying oil, there is in addition to casualty and depreciation repairs, a vast amount of work overdue upon hundreds of ships These, when the shortage of tonnage was acute, could not be withdrawn from active service There is, however, a problematical factor which may affect the industry very disastrously In the latter portion of the year there were several strikes which seriously hampered the work of the repairers, and inconvenienced shipowners to such an extent that they were compelled to send their vessels to Antwerp Rotterdam, and even Bremen and Hamburg to be repaired At these ports the work which cost less, was well done, and time contracts were faithfully fulfilled In ship repairing the time factor is of vital importance as while the ship is in the repairers hands she is earning neither freight nor passage money Labour has it in its power to make or mar the British ship repairing industry, and it cannot be too plainly recognised that the insane policy of calling a strike whenever any dispute arises, can only result in driving repair work to Continental competitors The work of ship repairing is closely allied with that of shipbuilding In fact the modern plants with the exception of launching ways and extensive plating sheds, do not greatly differ from a shipbuilding and marine engineering works They must be self contained and hence able at a moment's notice to tackle repairs either to hull or machinery As might be expected many shipbuilders make a feature of repair work A notable case in point is furnished by Messrs Harland & Wolff who have established magnificent repairing establishments at Liverpool Southampton and more recently on the Thames These are a great boon to shipowners as they enable their vessels to be overhauled expeditiously at their terminal ports The entrance of a firm which has built so many of the largest vessels of the British mercantile marine into the ship repairing business, is advantageous in another direction As builders they have special knowledge of the detailed construction of hull machinery, and passenger accommodation of many of the vessels which come into their hands for repair or overhaul As illustrative of the equipment necessary for the modern ship repairing plant dealing with the largest jobs, it may be mentioned that 60 and 50 ton cranes lathes that will deal with 56 feet length and 11 feet diameter shaftings and rolls capable of manipulating plates up to 33 feet in width are all to be found in the Harland & Wolff establishments at Liverpool and Southampton The bulk of the ship repair work done at British ports is, however, to cargo boats and in this phase of the industry the Bristol Channel and the Tyne have established a world wide reputation To sum up the situation the outlook is very hopeful, there is more than a normal amount of work, and the industry should flourish accordingly—provided that high costs and harassing strikes no not drive the trade away to cheaper and more reliable centres

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OIL FUEL.

THE most noteworthy development in connection with marine engineering during the past year has been the substitution of oil fuel for coal This has been done either by use in internal combustion engines or by burning oil in place of coal to raise steam The advance in the use of the internal combustion engine has been very marked but for reasons which are not difficult to understand has been far exceeded by the conversion of the ordinary steam engines to burn oil fuel Those reasons briefly, are that although the design of internal combustion engines has made marked progress during and since the war it has not yet advanced to the point where such engines can be employed for passenger liner traffic That will come in time but not for a few years, because not only is the question of engine design involved but also that of hull design The fast motor driven passenger liner will be not only a revolution in marine engineering but also in hull design and construction Nevertheless the use of the internal combustion engine has made substantial progress, for it has proved itself to be economic in upkeep reliable in operation and profitable in earning capacity These advantages which become more and more important as the unskilled factory labour conditions throughout the world tend to become stabilised, far outweigh the greater prime cost of the internal combustion engine and compensate for the loss of greater flexibility of steam power Mr James Richardson B Sc, in a paper read last October before the Institute of Marine Engineers, shows that if the operation costs of a twin screw Diesel engine (2 400 b h p) vessel are compared with those of single screw double reduction geared turbine steamers (2 400 s h p) it will be found that the turbine steamer burning coal will cost in engine room charges alone £13 650 per annum and if burning oil £30 390 per annum more than the motorship without making any allowance for the increased carrying capacity of the motorship The advance in motorship tonnage building to day is therefore comprehensible At September 30 the total of such tonnage was 1 263 000 tons deadweight having an aggregate b h p of 40 000 Every month brings additional evidence of the great part the marine internal combustion engine is to play during the next decade in ocean transport

The consumption of oil in internal combustion engines is of course the ideal method but for technical reasons this is not always possible and it is necessary to burn the oil in the furnaces Strictly speaking this is not an economical procedure because the volume of oil required to raise steam in boilers is just about double the amount of oil required to develop the same horse power by internal combustion engines The annual report of Lloyd's Register issued in September drew attention to this development and stated that there were 426 vessels of 1 995 788 gross tons classed in the Register Book as oil burners The percentage of such vessels to the total in the book was 16 3 per cent as compared with 10 5 per cent in the 1919 Register Book The percentage of motorships rose in the same period from 1 5 per cent to 1·7 per cent

The reasons for burning oil fuel even under boilers, are economy of operation because of smaller engine room staff quicker and cleaner bunkering certainty of supplies and lower or at least not higher cost than coal The difficulty in regard to oil fuel is supply The country which controls the petroleum supply will control the trade of the world said the Chairman of Standard Oil at the U S Foreign Trade Convention at San Francisco last April The British were the first to recognise that fundamental fact, and thanks to private initiative British enterprise has opened up and is developing oil fields in Mexico Central America Trinidad Venezuela, India Egypt Burma, the Straits Settlements the F M S in Roumania, in Russia in North and South Persia and in Mesopotamia Just as our home coal gave us commercial power so coal's new rival, oil will maintain that power We still need our coaling stations and in addition we are laying down oil bunkering depôts all over the world The bunker holds of our liners are being converted into oil tanks and two of the most striking conversions during the past year were those of the famous Atlantic liners *Aquitania* and *Olympic* from burning coal to firing with oil fuel In the case of the *Aquitania* the work of conversion was particularly heavy for the coal bunkers not being suitable for cargo purposes it was decided not to carry the oil in the double bottom but to rebuild the bunkers as tanks a matter entailing large expenditure of money and time The fuel is sprayed into the furnaces by the White low pressure system There is a duplicate installation for each group of three boilers which ensures that the feed to the furnaces can only be interfered with in the most exceptional circumstances The oil is carried in bunker tanks cross bunker tanks and double bottom tanks and to ensure free flow in cold weather heating coils are installed. From the storage tanks the oil is pumped to settling tanks and thence through suction strainers to the heaters and discharge filters and so to the burners It will be seen that what ever economies oil fuel may bring in operating vessels the capital expenditure involved in such alterations and installations as we have merely sketched must be very large The conversion of a passenger liner to oil fuel means also a great deal of extraneous work in connection with additional fire prevention and to so perfect a state has this arrived that there is not a case on record of such a converted vessel having had a fire on board Indeed if proper precautions are taken oil burners are safer than coal burners because there is no risk of combustion in the bunkers The result of the conversions on the *Aquitania* was that the engine room staff was reduced by 66 per cent, better speed has been maintained in service because it is no longer necessary to draw fires to clean out furnaces thereby an even steam pressure has been maintained from start to finish of the voyage, bunkering takes twenty four hours for the round trip instead of five days at each terminal The Cunard's *Aquitania* and the White Star's *Olympic* are not the only famous liners converted during the past year The Royal Mail have converted the *Arlanza* and *Almanzora* and with the associated company the Pacific Steam Navigation will eventually convert all their South American liners to oil fuel The P. and O have adopted a similar policy and are also building motorships The Bibby Line already has a motor liner in service whilst Messrs Harland & Wolff are building a fleet of motorships for the Glen Line amongst them being the *Glenogle* *Glenapp* and others which rank among the largest and most powerful motor vessels in the world Side by side with these developments British oil interests are expanding the output by repiping old and opening up new fields They are laying down tank depôts in all parts of the Empire and elsewhere and through their subsidiaries creating large fleets of tankers to carry the oil to their bunkering depots at home and abroad

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THE BOILER INDUSTRY.

By THOMAS WALLEY.

SINCE the early days of steam (which Emerson said might almost be termed an Englishman) Great Britain has annually exported a considerable number of boilers, in itself a proof that her practice and prices have been satisfactory. This is a state of affairs which must be maintained, and a short survey of the present organisation, conditions and practice of the industry may be useful in assessing future prospects.

The boiler industry is carried on, broadly speaking, through two systems of organisation. The first is that in which boilers are not the sole product of the manufacturing firm, but are made as an item in a complete unit, thus nearly all the large shipbuilding yards have boiler shops of their own, railway companies generally produce the boilers for their locomotives, as also do makers of agricultural engines, road rollers and the like. This system shows signs of being displaced by the second one in which a firm manufactures boilers and nothing else—in other words, by the modern system of specialisation. A tendency of this kind is all to the good. Modern boilermakers use a much larger proportion of heavy plant than their predecessors, such as hydraulic flanging presses, multiple drills, hydraulic riveters, and it is only a firm able to keep such machines busy by a large turnover that can produce good boilers at a reasonable price. The use of powerful and efficient plant naturally results in a better article with lower manufacturing costs than older methods could, as these involve so much hand work. This is true of most trades, but applies with special force in boilermaking, where, for instance, the use of a flanging press avoids the frequent reheating of heavy plates, which is necessary with hand flanging. But this specialisation goes further. Boilermakers nowadays do not make *all* types of boiler, as a matter of fact, most of the firms of the front rank confine themselves to the manufacture of one, or at most two types. Thus the makers of water tube boilers (in which the fire is *outside* the water and needs a firebrick lined casing to contain it and form the furnace) are almost a race apart from the makers of fire tube boilers (in which the fire is contained *inside* the water holding structure). The latter class, again, handle only, say, "Scotch" or "Lancashire," "Yorkshire," "Cornish" or "Locomotive" boilers, which are all horizontal, or else one of the vertical types. These last, apart from the common "Crosstube" boiler, are generally patented patterns, and further illustrate specialisation. The natural result of specialisation is standardisation, which again helps to make possible a better article at a moderate price. Most of the firms which have adopted the one have adopted the other, greatly to the benefit of the buyer, as he can select a firm whose range of standard sizes, singly or in groups, covers his requirements with, very often, a possibility of getting what he wants from stock, though the whole trade has suffered badly for the last year or so from the extreme shortage of raw material, viz. plates and tubes, which makes for longer deliveries. It may be noted here that specialisation does not mean monopoly, there is sufficient competition amongst boilermakers to keep the trade healthy, whilst there is generally a refreshing absence of "rings" or combinations.

The best modern practice, it may be noted for the benefit of the non technical buyer, requires all the rivet holes to be drilled in place, not punched, all plate edges to be planed or sawn to shape, not sheared, riveting to be done by hydraulic machine wherever possible, and caulking with pneumatic tool. In design development is taking place in the direction of reduction of stays (or gussets), which often make a too rigid structure and interfere with proper cleaning; their absence being compensated for by pressing the plates affected into stronger forms. Steel is now almost invariably used, except sometimes for tubes, and the employment of steel of very high tensile strength is becoming more frequent where weight is a prime consideration, e.g. in Naval work. Welding by the oxy-acetylene flame or by electricity in place of riveting seams is making headway. There is also a tendency to build boilers for higher pressures than formerly.

More scientific design has resulted in economy of material, and standardisation in economy of time and labour. Economy in performance is now being carefully studied. The increasing cost and scarcity of steam coal involves the use of inferior fuels, which to be consumed effectively require special forms of grate. These are being developed, and material formerly classed as waste can quite easily be burned on them. The superheater is being further developed also in the direction of economy. Though the use of heavy oil as fuel is not at present a commercial proposition in Great Britain, owing to its high cost, it has great advantages, and many boilermakers have studied the subject sufficiently well to be able to modify their designs so as to burn it effectively.

A welcome note in progress was sounded in the autumn of 1919 by the publication of a uniform set of rules for boiler construction. This is the production of the big Marine Surveys, viz. Board of Trade, Lloyd's, British Corporation and Bureau Veritas. It will further simplify and standardise business, and possibly lead to regulations for land boilers, for nothing of the kind exists in Great Britain. The intending buyer of a land boiler, then, is well advised to enquire to what rules his boiler will be constructed.

The future of the industry is not so gloomy as some prophets predict. It is quite true that the Diesel engine is apparently driving steam boilers out of large ships—the main boilers, that is—for even on Diesel-engined vessels it is found necessary to carry an auxiliary (or donkey) boiler to provide the motive power for such machinery as winches and steering gear and heat for various purposes. It is further possible that the use of the large internal-combustion engine may become more general on land in such places as the power house, and that water power and tidal action may be more utilised, but there is scarcely an industry which does not make use of steam for other purposes than power, and new processes and extensions are occurring from day to day. The utilisation of waste heat from steel heating furnaces by means of boilers is an illustration. The steam boiler and engine still remain the best independent source of power, and it is this very independence which makes a steam installation the most reliable and flexible power producer in isolated situations and developing countries.

There will be numbers of oil fired steam boilers in Mesopotamia and South America in the future, wood fired in Siberia and Canada, to suggest only a few possibilities, and, as British boilers are undoubtedly the best, the larger portion of them will be British.

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OIL MILL MACHINERY.

(THE EXTRACTION OF OILS FROM OLEAGINOUS

By R. A. BELLWOOD.

VEGETABLE oils have always been of enormous value to the human race, used as foods and for medicinal, lighting, lubricating, and a great number of other purposes. More recently an entirely new field has been opened for the use of vegetable oils—in the manufacture of margarine—and the quantities required for this purpose are steadily increasing; *indeed an enormous advance has been made during the past few years.*

The origin of the oil-milling industry would be difficult indeed to place. By more or less crude methods, with native made inefficient plant, oils have been obtained from oil-bearing seeds, one might say, since the world began. It is not proposed here to deal with that part of the subject, but to refer briefly to the methods and processes in use to-day.

Until recent years, nearly all vegetable oils were expressed, that is, the seed after suitable preparation was submitted to pressure and the oil forced out. To-day, an alternative method in the extraction of oils by means of chemical solvents is firmly established and in general use.

Concerning plant for expressing oils from seeds there are different types of presses in use. That which has been most favoured in this country is the Anglo-American system, probably on account of the fact that previous to the War the seeds chiefly treated here were cotton-seed, linseed, and soya beans, which lend themselves more readily to treatment by this system. A standard unit of Anglo-American machinery usually comprises the following:—

A magnetic separator to remove any iron from the seed.

A screen to take out the dirt and foreign matter.

A set of rollers to grind the seed.

A cooking kettle to heat and temper the seed.

A moulding machine, which takes the heated meal from the kettle and moulds it to cake shape for the press.

Four hydraulic open plate presses, each capable of taking sixteen charges of meal from the moulding machine; these are enclosed in presscloth, which retains the solid material and allows the oil to escape.

A paring machine, which removes the oily edges from the cakes as taken from the presses.

A set of edge runner stones, to grind the parings from the paring machine; these parings *being* returned to the kettle and mixed with the new seed from the rolls.

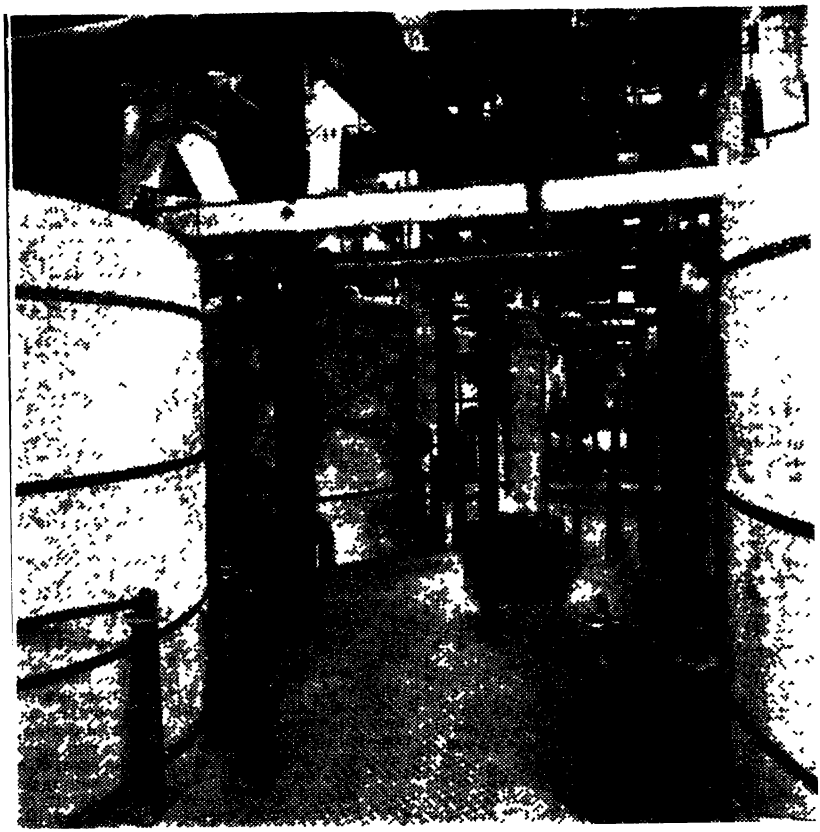
A set of hydraulic pumps, with the necessary valves *for operating* the presses.

In addition, elevators and conveyors are supplied for taking the seed from one part of the plant to another, so that the whole works almost automatically. The cakes from the presses are chiefly used as cattle food.

Another type of press is the "cage" or "perforated box" press, of which there are at least two distinct types. In what is known as the "tramway system" the extracting boxes of the presses are removable—whereas in the other, the extracting boxes are fixed. These extracting boxes are usually built up of a number thin staves, each stave having one serrated edge, thus forming a box, with innumerable fine perforations, through which the oil escapes under pressure. Another type of box has a number of fine holes drilled through its walls for the same purpose. In the tramway system, the boxes are filled with seed, which is then compressed in a preliminary packing press; more seed is placed in the box, and it is again compressed. The boxes are then taken on a truck to a finishing press, where the oil is expressed. After the seed has been under pressure in the finishing press a given time, the box is taken away to the preliminary press, where the cakes are ejected and the box refilled. Preparatory cleaning, grinding and cooking plant is of course required with these presses; this being substantially the same as for the Anglo-American system. Stationary cage presses are now being made combined with preliminary packing presses, and automatic feeding arrangements.

"Cage" presses are usually employed in working up seeds having a high percentage of oil, such as palm kernels, copra, ground nuts, castor seed, shea, mowrah, etc. If high-class edible or medicinal oils are required, the "cage" presses are generally employed, but the material is treated cold in the presses, no heat being applied to the seed, and this results in a better quality of oil being produced, known as cold-drawn oil. After cold pressing, there is still a considerable percentage of oil remaining in the seed, so that the cakes are ground up again, and may be pressed again hot, or, better still, treated by the solvent extraction process, by which practically all the oil remaining can be extracted.

The solvent extraction process is suitable for treating practically all kinds of seeds, with either a high or low oil content. This process is distinctly useful when the maximum extraction of oil is required, or when the residue is not required in the form of cakes for cattle feeding purposes. These plants are extremely useful for recovering the balance of the oil from materials which have been once pressed, such as castor seed, which has been pressed cold to obtain pharmaceutical oils. The products of the solvent extraction process are oil and meal, the latter being sold as a cattle food, or as a fertiliser, according to the seed being treated. At one time there was a strong prejudice against extracted oils and meals, but that is rapidly dying out. Oil refining processes have been greatly improved, and the oil from solvent extraction plants can readily be used for edible purposes. The solvent used chiefly in this process is benzine. Other solvents may, however, be used, such as trichlorethylene, carbon tetrachloride, carbon disulphide, etc. There are a number of solvent extraction plants already at work in the United Kingdom, of varying capacities dealing with 200 to 2,000 tons of seed per week. As oil manufacturers realise the great possibilities of the solvent process many more plants will be erected.



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THE REFRIGERATION, ICE-MAKING AND COLD STORAGE INDUSTRIES.

By LEUIG CHEW, M.I.Mech.E.

MECHANICAL Refrigeration particularly in its application to the preservation and transportation of perishable food stuffs under cold storage has come to be regarded as the one outstanding rational and practical means by which the continuation of the prevailing food shortage and consequent almost prohibitive cost of living can be averted

In all countries where population continues so rapidly to outgrow internal food producing capacity it daily becomes more and more vitally necessary to draw upon the food resources of other food-producing countries for support, and as this can only be accomplished upon the required scale both in regard to transport and distribution by means of mechanical refrigeration the very national existence of some countries may be said to rest upon this master industry.

Apart from the all-important question of food supplies it can be but imperfectly realised by those who are unacquainted with the innumerable contact points of refrigeration with industrial and social economics as a waste preventer and hygiene promoter how greatly health, happiness industrial prosperity and social well being are dependent upon it

Its scientific development and practical application to commerce has hitherto been left entirely to private enterprise and initiative, in which the Cold Storage and Ice Association (the oldest institution of its kind in the world) has played an important part. Recognising the vital necessity of mechanical refrigeration to national welfare forming as it does the foundation of many of the world's most important industries and rendering possible innumerable manufacturing processes embracing the essential factors in the progress of human civilisation, the British Government during the war instituted, under the Ministry of Food, a Cold Storage Department, with authority to organise, finance and facilitate additional cold storage accommodation throughout the United Kingdom and generally encourage scientific research and practical development of the industry

Briefly described in non technical terms refrigeration —or the mechanical production of cold—is the process by which the temperature of any body may be reduced and maintained at a lower temperature than that of the surrounding atmosphere, and this process involves the continuous abstraction of heat from the body being cooled, and the transference of that heat to some other body (such as and generally water) at normal temperature

The theory and practice of machinery used for carrying out this process are based upon the first and second laws of thermodynamics namely—

(1) The equivalence and mutual convertibility of heat and mechanical energy and

(2) The necessity of an external agent for the transference of heat from one body to another at a relatively higher temperature

In the early pioneer days of refrigeration machines of the cold air type employing atmospheric air as the refrigerating medium were used with considerable success, and found wide special commercial application up till about the year 1890 when scientists and engineers commenced experimenting with another system of refrigeration known as the compression system which has since been universally adopted entirely superseding the earlier cold air system

In the compression system a volatile liquid such as ammonia (NH_3) or carbon dioxide (CO_2), is used as the refrigerating medium, the underlying principle being the physical property which is possessed more or less by all substances of absorbing latent heat at constant temperature while passing from the liquid to the gaseous state and of rejecting the same quantity of heat while undergoing the reverse process of condensation This is the principle which is made use of in all modern refrigerating machinery of the compression type for the mechanical production of cold

In practical application the ammonia or other refrigerating medium is caused to evaporate and absorb latent heat in tubular coils around the exterior of which the air of the storage chamber or water to be frozen into ice or whatever other substance is to be cooled, is allowed to circulate while the resulting vapour is drawn off by a compression pump and discharged into a condenser where it is cooled by circulating water to which it rejects the latent heat and is restored to the liquid state to be used over again in the evaporator coils

One of the chief, though by no means most important industrial applications of mechanical refrigeration is the manufacture of ice more durable and—by reason of the known purity of the water congealed—more hygienic and palatable than the natural product. The magnitude of this industry may be gauged by the annual consumption of manufactured ice in the United States which amounts to over 20 000,000 tons, no less than 3 500 odd ice making plants being employed in its manufacture

In Great Britain, where climatic conditions are less favourable to the ice industry an annual consumption of over 400 000 tons is recorded

Another application of more vital importance to this country is the cooling of cold storage chambers for the preservation of meat poultry fish, milk, butter cheese fruit vegetables and other provisions of a perishable nature

Including the new cold stores erected under Government control during the war and in addition to several thousand privately owned small cold stores used in the businesses of butchers poulterers fishmongers dairies etc the United Kingdom now possesses public cold stores of a total capacity of 45 000 000 cubic feet of insulated refrigerated space Among the most important centres London comes first with its 18 000 000 cubic feet then Liverpool which has 9 500 000 cubic feet Manchester 3 000 000 cubic feet and Glasgow 2,000 000 cubic feet

This total capacity is sufficient to accommodate some 18 000 000 carcases of mutton weighing 1 pound about 400 000 tons

A large number of vessels are employed in the transportation of meat and other food products from the food producing countries such as Australia New Zealand South America etc both to Great Britain and other lands where food producing capacity is below their consumption These vessels are fitted with insulated cold storage chambers, and refrigerating machinery to maintain them at the requisite low temperature. The number of British refrigerated steamers engaged in this trade is now 250 vessels with a total refrigerated capacity of over 30 000,000 cubic feet.

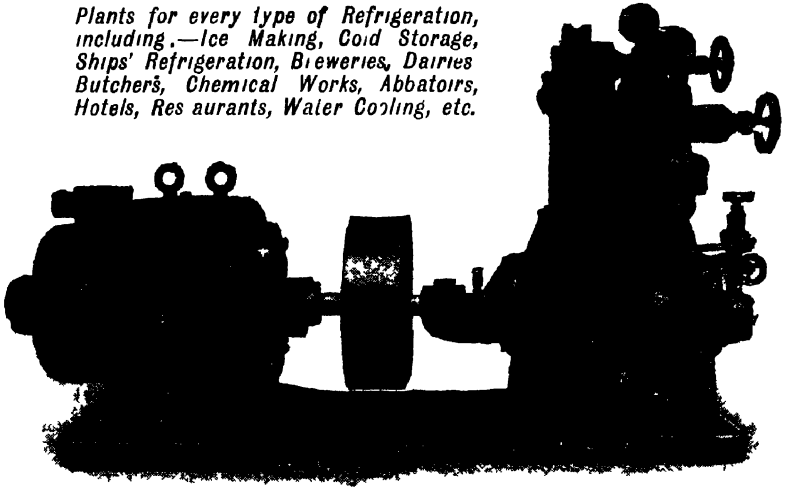
To illustrate the enormous responsibility which often hangs on the slender piston rod of a refrigerating machine it may be mentioned that the value of the frozen meat carried in the refrigerated holds of some of the largest of these vessels often amounts to £150 000

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STEEL.

OUR development to the present standard of civilisation may be considered to have occurred in four ages, viz the Stone Age, in which we ceased to live in trees and learned the use of flints, etc.; the Bronze Age, during which period many highly cultured civilisations developed and mostly disappeared the Iron Age which may be considered to be the transition period from the Bronze Age to our present complex civilisation, which we will describe as the Steel Age It is, indeed no misnomer to describe our present age as that of steel since railways modern shipping and aircraft, with their fundamental effect upon the conditions of individual peoples and the relationships of different peoples to each other would have been impossible but for the technical genius of the men who developed the iron and steel industry during the last century

Iron was first obtained in small quantities and was used with more or less skill, either as iron or converted into steel The great impetus to the use of steel however, came when Bessemer conceived the idea of producing large volumes of steel by his pneumatic process, which consisted of blowing out the impurities from liquid pig iron by passing air through it under high pressure Siemens conception of making large quantities of steel in gas furnaces worked on what is called the regenerative principle—meaning that much of the waste heat is used over again—extended the mass production idea which underlaid Bessemers work The genius of the blast furnace engineers kept pace with the steel makers in the production of crude iron. The result is that the steel output of the world per annum is probably 50 000 000 tons

For centuries steel and Sheffield have been synonomous terms We will not here repeat that much quoted reference of Chaucer in his "Canterbury Tales to the Sheffield steel "thwitel" The cutlery produced in Sheffield in the old days was made from irons imported from Sweden and the manufacture settled in Sheffield as a result of the natural facilities in the way of power provided by the numerous streams in the district capable of working water wheels which turned the grindstones upon which the knives were ground Cutlery steel was produced by heating Swedish iron at high temperatures in a carbonaceous mixture and the bars of carbon steel produced were forged together into cutlery shear steel bars. In the middle of the eighteenth century a very important development in steel production was brought about by the discovery by Huntsman that steel might be melted in the crucible and his process is, indeed, still in operation for the production of the highest class of tool steels It will however, be realised that steel produced in small crucibles was not likely to lead to the mass production of rails, bridges and steamships and it was not until the development of the processes of Bessemer and Siemens that the present state of things could be attained

Steel manufacture as conducted both by the Bessemer and the Siemens process may be one of two kinds, either acid or basic The acid processes were the original processes, so called because the furnaces were lined with silica which is recognised by chemists as an acid Unfortunately, some of the largest deposits of iron ore in the world are very rich in the element phosphorus, which has a detrimental influence upon the properties of steel, and it was found that iron produced from such ores contained much phosphorus which was not eliminated during the process of manufacture It is to Thomas and Gilchrist, two famous English metallurgists, that we are indebted for the invention of the basic modification of the processes which enable the phosphorus to be taken out of such irons produced from the phosphoric ores One might observe in passing that the magnificent development of the German iron and steel industries mainly using their own phosphoric ores which made possible their attempt of 1914, would have been impossible had it not been for the distinguished work of those Englishman Thomas and Gilchrist

The large Sheffield steel works, the names of several of which are household words, were the pioneers in some of the most important processes and steels For instance, when Sir Henry Bessemer developed his Bessemer process, Messrs John Brown and Company may be considered to have substantially assisted its success by putting down the first independent plant for producing that type of steel So with the most recent developments of all the electric furnaces The large Sheffield firms such as Browns Vickers, Hadfields and Firths, erected and worked these furnaces long before they became a commercial possibility with the result that to-day the electric process is thoroughly understood Economical features have been introduced and very pure special steels in large quantities are now available for our engineers The influence of our large industries upon the progress of civilisation through the courageous adaptation of new ideas is often lost sight of and many of the good things which humanity is now able to enjoy may be traced to the judgment and courage of individual men in our different industries who have not hesitated to risk large sums in their development

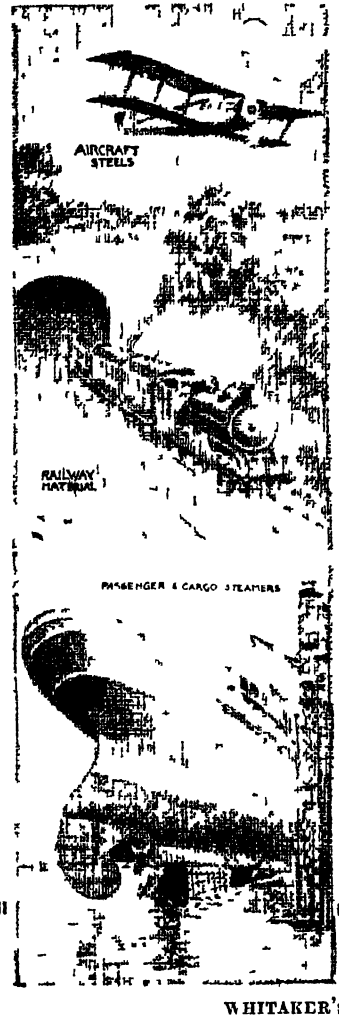
One extremely important development during the last twenty or thirty years has been the direct association of science in the iron and steel industries and in no other industry has the development been so definite Probably this was due to the necessity for having a fleet capable of taking care of our interests in time of trial Science is utilised through research laboratories, and several of our leading steelworks in Sheffield have for many years had excellent and well equipped laboratories Some of these laboratories have contributed to the development of the steel industry by the discovery of new steels For instance in the eighties, the Hadfield laboratory contributed the well known manganese steel, so important for tramway crossings and, indeed for many purposes where hard wear is required Perhaps however the most remarkable development of recent times is the discovery in the Brown Firth laboratory of the rustless steel which is now well known to the public in the form of rustless table and carving knives This steel has now been perfected and Sheffield manufacturers are producing millions of reliable stainless knives every year The uses of such a rustless steel are practically without limit

The manufacture of tool steels is a very important side of steel manufacture The development of the ordinary carbon tool steel through the alloy tool steels up to the present high speed steels is quite a technical romance The present high speed steels, when made into turning tools cut off the steel being machined at such velocities and in such thick turnings, that the nose of the cutting tool becomes red hot through the friction, yet notwithstanding the metal preserves its temper and cutting edge unimpaired

We have said little about armament steels, aircraft steels automobile steels etc but from the foregoing remarks it will be clear that the manufacturing genius of our people has contributed the essential processes which enable irons and steels as metals to be produced in bulk The work of our scientific metallurgists, too, has been sufficiently effective to convert such irons and steels into the different kinds of special alloy steels required for these important purposes In conclusion it may be observed that, whereas the wrought iron of one hundred years ago had a tensile strength of only 20 tons per square inch steels may now be obtained which have a tensile strength well exceeding 100 tons per square inch

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THE IRON AND STEEL WIRE INDUSTRY.

By H. D. LLOYD, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

NEARLY two years have passed since the date of the Armistice and the opportunity now arises to record some of the post-war history of the iron and steel wire trade

It may be noted that in November 1918 large contracts for wire and wire products for war supplies were cancelled at a few days notice without demur on the part of the iron and steel wire manufacturers and the Government were in consequence relieved of a large amount of useless expenditure

The history of the period under review is best given by the Table appended which shows month by month the British imports exports and re exports of wire wire rods and wire products It will be noted that the exports show a steady recovery of trade to practically normal level in the period which the figures cover, the home trade also though exact figures are not available for this has provided a steady demand with the result that the trade has provided employment for a full complement of workers and that all ex service men returning from the colours have been re absorbed without undue difficulty

That the re organisation of the trade during the re construction period may on the whole be regarded as satisfactory is in no small degree due to the active co operation which exists in the Iron and Steel Wire industry between Capital Management and Operatives for the results have been achieved in spite of numerous difficulties. Many anxious moments have been experienced notably when in September 1919 all restriction of imports was removed and it was anticipated that the British home markets would be flooded with imported wire and wire products at prices far below the home cost of production By a combination of circumstances the anticipated flood of imports did not mature the U.S.A. finding themselves too busy at home to compete keenly in exports at that period and later being involved in difficulties through the strike of steel workers at the same time the Continental wire manufacturers found themselves without any appreciable surplus with which to invade the British home market

The figures of imports of wire and wire nails during the last six months of period reviewed are however sufficiently substantial to cause considerable anxiety to British wire and wire nail manufacturers competition is becoming more severe and with their raw material in the form of steel in Great Britain at a much higher price level than that of their foreign competitors the iron and steel wire manufacturers are likely to experience difficult times until such period as the European Exchanges return to a more normal level

It is important to note that the large tonnage of wire rods now being imported is practically all at the expense of the British wire rod rollers who as stated in my last article have now sufficient capacity to take care of the Trade requirements of this country whilst in regard to the large import tonnage of wire nails a portion at any rate of this is at the expense of the British wire nail makers whose plants have been appreciably increased during the war period though the output in Great Britain of wire nails is still insufficient to meet the demand. In both the cases in question therefore large tonnages of material are being imported into the country which might under favourable conditions be made at home and provide employment for a large additional number of workers in the iron and steel wire industry

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS, RE EXPORTS AND EXPORTS.

PERIOD	IMPORTS			RE EXPORTS			EXPORTS					
	Iron or Steel			Wire (incl uninsulated Electric Wire	Wire Rods	Wire Nails	Iron or Steel Wire Manufactures			Iron or Steel Wire		
	Wire	Rods	Nails				Cables and Rope	Netting	Other Sorts	For Fencing	Other Sorts	Nails and Rivets
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1918.												
Nov	2 080	1 731	1 970	—	—	—	981	118	32	—	212	534
Dec	613	1 907	1 220	—	—	—	118	6	25	79	18	329
TOTAL	2.695	3 638	3 192	—	—	—	2 109	124	57	79	490	863
1919												
Jan	65	3 429	5 970	—	—	21	1 965	2	50	69	5 2	899
Feb	3 720	2.382	3 079	1	—	9	1 549	9	39	518	526	677
Mar	75	4 442	4 679	—	48	18	1 947	471	120	464	576	1 151
April	792	2 416	2 348	—	—	41	2 220	377	97	725	1 116	1
May	1,450	5 376	2 747	—	—	—	2 518	622	74	690	1 594	1 b
June	1 566	5 902	767	1	—	65	2,226	177	67	960	2 239	1 669
TOTAL	7 675	23 997	19 552	2	48	154	12.134	1 652	447	3 419	6.616	7 312
July	1 633	4 960	1 500	8	—	44	2,263	390	87	447	1 721	1 910
Aug	1 541	4 920	1 515	—	—	131	2 515	477	68	751	2 052	1 25
Sept	510	5 717	1 8 3	30	—	147	1 939	217	70	783	1 406	1 358
Oct	2 022	5 333	2 854	273	—	97	1 940	492	91	1 280	2 032	1 432
Nov	897	3 510	1 984	298	109	80	2,241	667	128	1 215	2 153	1 993
Dec	2.257	2 348	1 187	103	—	92	2,630	795	100	1 248	2 477	1 754
TOTAL	8 860	26 843	10 913	712	109	591	13 540	3 038	539	5 726	11 633	9 099
1920												
Jan	705	994	1 474	—	—	77	2,345	804	551	1 707	3 019	1 917
Feb	1 125	5,626	1 859	1	—	54	2,706	1 285	536	1 673	3,200	1 568
Mar	35	2 776	1 520	512	—	81	2 883	902	672	1 624	2 121	1 695
April	1,646	4 636	3 444	7	—	261	2,459	1 354	822	2 043	2 553	1 466
May	1 528	2 561	3 699	192	—	84	2,631	1,284	808	2 601	2 619	2 130
June	2 292	6 983	4 725	—	—	38	2,809	896	697	3 905	2 492	2 022
TOTAL	7 678	22,985	18.721	511	—	465	15 181	6 636	4 286	13 553	16 138	10 768

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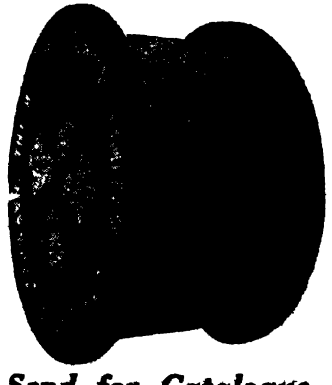
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TUBE MANUFACTURES.

WROUGHT-IRON AND MILD STEEL TUBES OR PIPES.

By H. J. RHODES.

ALTHOUGH the manufacture of tubes from wrought iron and steel is a comparatively new industry, there must be many users of tubes, or pipes as they are just as often called, to whom the industry and the process of manufacture are more or less unknown. It seems very probable that the first tubes manufactured from wrought iron were intended for the barrels of guns, and used only for that purpose. One of the first instances of their application to one of those purposes for which they are now so largely used is reported in 1810, when William Murdoch the pioneer of gas lighting, employed old gun barrels screwed together to convey gas in his works near Birmingham. The end of the war in Europe in that year had probably very greatly reduced the demand for gun barrels and thrown large quantities on the market. In many parts of the country to-day gas pipes are still spoken of as gun barrel. The need of wrought iron pipes grew rapidly, and a quicker and less costly method of manufacture from that of gun barrel making had to be sought for, and this was discovered in 1825 by Cornelius Whitehouse, of Wednesbury, when he invented the process of butt welding by a draw bench and dies.

The principles of his invention have been in use ever since for the manufacture of tubes by the butt welding process, but, naturally, the methods of application have been greatly altered and improved.

The production of tubes by the Whitehouse invention did not for long fulfil all the requirements of the new conditions which were arising, and for which larger and stronger tubes became necessary than could be produced by the butt welding process. The minds of many ingenious men were at work, and it was only after long and costly experimenting that, somewhere about the year 1842 the process known as lap welding was established.

The methods of welding tubes known as butt welding and lap welding were, until comparatively recently, the only processes employed for the manufacture of wrought iron and steel tubes, and probably more than three fourths of the world's requirements are still manufactured by these two original methods.

The butt welding process is usually the process by which tubes from ¼ inch to 2 inch bore are manufactured for gas, water, steam, and like purposes where the pressures are normal.

The strips or hoops are delivered to the tube mill from the iron and steel works of a length, width and thickness suitable for the size of the tube to be made. The flat strips and hoops are brought to a welding heat in a furnace, gripped by tongs, and drawn from the furnace through a bell shaped die. The die is shaped so as to gradually bring the hoop into the shape of a tube, the edges being forced squarely together and welded. The tube after being welded passes immediately from the draw bench through sizing and straightening rolls to give the correct outside diameter and finish to the tubes.

The lap welding process can be applied to all sizes of tube from 1½ inch up to as large as 6 feet.

The strips or plates are first of all planed or scarfed on the edges. The scarfed strips are then heated to a bright red heat in a "turning up" or "bending furnace," from which they are drawn through a die so designed as to bend the plate into a tubular shape with the edges overlapping. The plate, when so shaped, is termed a skelp. The skelp passes into another furnace where it is raised to a welding heat, and is then pushed out at the front of the furnace into the welding rolls, which are set one above the other, each having a semi-circular groove of a diameter equal to the external diameter of the tube. Between these rolls a mandrill is held in position on a long bar, over which the revolving rolls rapidly carry the tube. Thus the weld is made by the pressure exerted on the lapped edges while passing between the roll surfaces and the mandril.

The method described of lap-welding through rolls is generally employed for sizes up to about 12 inch diameter, and diameters larger than 12 inch are usually welded by a different process. The plates are formed into tubular shape in plate bending rolls instead of through dies on a draw bench. The tube in this form is then fed through a welding machine, where instead of heating the whole tube the lapped edges only are heated bit by bit by the application of water gas, or carbon hydrogen flame, followed by hammers or rollers, by which the welding is effected along the whole length of the seam.

When the use of mild steel became general, a great deal of attention was directed to finding a suitable method of producing tubes direct from solid bars by which means of course, there would be no weld. These tubes became known as solid drawn or weldless tubes. A great deal of ingenuity was displayed, but the difficulties to be overcome were so great that it is only within the last few years, and after the expenditure of very large sums of money, that any of these processes proved a commercial success. By far the greater part of the weldless tubes made to-day are produced by what is known as the hot rolled process. As a rule cold drawn tubes are only produced for certain special purposes, the cost of production being very much greater. The first operation in the manufacture of hot rolled weldless steel tubes starts upon a billet of round steel bar, cut to such dimensions as will give the required size and length of tube.

The solid billets are charged into a heating furnace where the highest temperature is conserved at the drawing out end, so that the billet in its progress through the furnace is assured of a uniform heat throughout. A number of methods have been employed for piercing the billet and rolling it after piercing into a tube. The process now generally [illegible] for piercing is either in a hydraulic press [illegible] a piercing machine, where the revolving action of the rolls of this machine cause a displacement of the metal in the centre, while at the same time forcing the billet over the mandril. The pierced billet being still hot is rolled out into a tube, either through grooved rolls over a mandril or by means of a pilger or gap rolling mill. After the tube comes from the hot rolling mills, it goes into a pickling tank to remove scale. Following upon this operation, the tube is finally finished by receiving one or more cold passes through a die on the draw bench. The effect of cold drawing hardens the steel, and after each cold pass the tube is annealed.

The processes of manufacture of wrought iron and steel tubes briefly described in this short article, viz., the welded and the weldless processes, together constitute the methods by which practically the entire requirements of the world are supplied.

The industry of tube making has grown to enormous dimensions. There are large works in most European countries, and in Canada and the United States. Great Britain, the pioneer of the industry, is one of the largest producers.

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BRASS FOUNDING INDUSTRY.

THE MANUFACTURE OF STEAM & WATER FITTINGS & ACCESSORIES.

BY GEORGE F. ANDERSON, A.M.I.Mech.E.

WITHOUT the art of the brassfounding industry accumulated in so subtle a way by the masters of the craft from the earliest ages of the human race the modern world would be much the poorer for many ingenious and necessary appliances

Of the various metal industries there is perhaps none more interesting or important than that which is concerned with the manufacture of that large class of engineering appliances and accessories known generally as steam and water fittings and boiler mountings There is none which has to meet such varied conditions and requirements so numerous and diverse as to cover almost every class of mounting or fitting valve cock, gauge trap and connection used in the control of steam air or water, as well as a considerable number of appliances such as pumps engine governors injectors heaters and circulators etc

These fittings although separately appearing unimportant have collectively to perform functioning duties of the highest order when considered in relation to the successful working of modern steam or hydraulic power plants since they have to control and distribute in exact quantities the essential power forces such as steam water or gas upon which the complete installations are entirely dependent

Thus in almost every phase of industrial or domestic activity the products of the brassfounding have become essential features In the domestic sphere all can appreciate the usefulness of the humble brass tap at the end of the domestic water supply, or the multitude of brass fittings such as door handles locks gas and electric lighting fittings ornaments etc whilst on the industrial side it is universally admitted how vital are the duties of the many and varied types of valves cocks gauges lubricators injectors and other engineering accessories used in boiler and engine houses and also in numerous manufacturing processes

The importance of the brassfounding industry to its kindred trades is such that there is no industry in the world to day which could have attained its present high standard of perfection without the assistance of such indispensable engineering auxiliaries as brass bronze and iron valves cocks fittings and steam appliances They are needed in thousands to equip the worlds boilers engines turbines steamships locomotives aeroplanes motor cars and transport vehicles whilst the building and allied trades require large supplies of radiator valves and fittings for heating systems also plumbers fittings for water and sanitary services and semi rotary or domestic pumps

It is permissible here to mention a few examples illustrating how nature's forces are utilised and adapted to the needs of mankind Thus the stop valve governs the starting and stopping of all kinds of power units on land and sea pressure gauges indicate with absolute reliability the pressure inside boilers and engines safety valves protect boilers from bursting by opening automatically at the maximum safe pressure, water gauges tell at a glance the level of water in the boiler under pressure, sirens hoot through the occan fog and so compensate for blindness by sound The lubricator, in its many forms by ensuring a thin film of oil between the working surfaces of bearings makes possible the continuous running of all classes of machinery

The materials used in the manufacture of steam and water fittings and accessories vary according to requirements and although iron and steel play a useful part in their construction a large proportion of fittings are made entirely of brass and bronze owing to its special suitability for the manufacture of clean sound and close grained castings as well as for its general mechanical and physical properties which render it capable of withstanding the high internal pressures to which most valves and fittings are subjected The high steam pressures and superheats now so generally employed make it imperative in the interests of safety that steam appliances shall be of the most scientific design and produced with the highest degree of manufacturing skill and in the best and leading makes of valves the internal design is so arranged that there is little or no restriction to the flow of steam, water or gas for which they are used

The duties of a brass or bronze part or fitting may be said to determine the quality of metal or alloy to be used in its manufacture, and these are probably few departments in a modern brassfounding concern where a wide experience of non ferrous metallurgy counts for more than in the metal melting and casting departments. Hence it is that in the making of brass and bronze castings the greatest care is required in the selection and alloying of the metals used Particular attention must also be given to the conditions of melting and casting Thus the time taken and the atmospheric conditions prevailing inside the furnace during the melting of many alloys have a pronounced influence on the properties of the cast metal Furthermore, the maximum temperature attained whilst the metal is in the furnace and the temperature of the molten mass at the time of casting have an equally marked effect on the strength and quality of the metal

All castings are carefully inspected and tested before distribution to the machine shops, to ensure freedom from blow holes or other defects Specialised products such as valves and cocks are now manufactured in large quantities by means of the latest and most modern types of machinery comprising special automatic and semi automatic machines which are capable of immense outputs of parts accurately machined and interchangeable with other parts Most fittings are made to gauge, and frequent inspection and tests are carried out on all products at various stages during manufacture

Pressure appliances such as valves cocks pressure gauges and general steam and water fittings are in addition thoroughly tested under pressure either by the ordinary hydraulic test or if desired steam pressure up to as high as 400lbs per square inch and, if necessary as much as 600 Fahr superheat

The modern brassfounding and engineering concern usually has facilities for, and regularly carries out chemical analyses of all raw materials as well as tensile and compression tests to destruction on materials under manufacture for it is only by the alliance of industry with science that the highest standard of uniformity and excellence can be maintained at all times In this way improvements in manufacturing methods have run parallel with developments in the designs evolved to meet the exacting conditions of modern service and all classes of fittings can now be obtained in several ranges of strengths and weights to suit any conditions of pressure or service

Standardised quantity production is thus the order of the day and it is generally admitted that production at the maximum rate and minimum cost benefits the whole community

In addition to the steadily increasing demands of home trade the high opinion entertained abroad for British manufactures has resulted in a large and insistent demand for the multifarious products of the British brassfounding industry and the export demand continues to grow apace A comparison showing exports of miscellaneous brass and bronze fittings from the United Kingdom for the pre war year 1913 with that of 1919 and a portion of 1920 is interesting —

Year	Tons	£
1913	13 932	1 653 432
1919	11 116	1 844 734
1920 (9 months ending Sept '20)	38 2 0	5 834 404

The reconstruction of the industry from war to peace conditions although slower than anticipated by some, is steadily assuming a more settled basis and it is to be hoped that the gratifying increase reflected by the 1920 export returns (2'0 higher than 1913 on weight alone) will be experienced in every branch of the industry With nearly every manufacturing plant in the British Isles reorganised for the most modern methods of scientific mass production the demands of both home and overseas industrial requirements can be met on an almost unlimited scale Further developments are always possible as long as science progresses and in this respect the future of the brassfounding industry may be safely left to those large and enterprising specialist organisations who have made a scientific study of the design material and construction of every class of valve and fitting Moreover in the field of industrial endeavour the spirit of individualism is almost entirely superseded by a new spirit of co operative organisation which is giving rise to free and frank co operation between manufacturers in kindred and allied trades In this way exceedingly strong and almost national working combinations are being established which can only make for increased understanding with a corresponding efficiency of production along approved lines And in this way also lies Britain's chance to regain and maintain her lead as the premier brassfounding country in the world

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COPPER.

By L. H. QUIN.

COPPER is still feeling the effects of the greatly increased production brought about during the war the cessation of hostilities having thus far entirely failed to bring about the enormously increased general consumption which was so confidently expected by the leading producing interests Various reasons are to be assigned for this state of affairs which however was regarded as inevitable by all unbiassed observers For one thing all the belligerent powers held huge stocks of scrap metal at the end of the war stocks which even yet have not been digested fully and the utilisation of this material has enormously restricted the demand for new copper in all parts of the world Another very important point is the financial position of all the European belligerents Each of these countries has been involved in building up a colossal foreign indebtedness with the result that the exchanges of the world are very seriously against them and this has of course the inevitable result of increasing the prices of all imported commodities by the extent of the fall in the exchange For instance the depreciation in the pound sterling measured in dollars accounts for over £30 a ton in the price of American copper in the United Kingdom to-day a fact which obviously restricts the buying power of this country and it may be that the exchange will fall further yet with a corresponding appreciation in the cost here of all commodities imported from the United States What applies to this country applies in still greater measure to Belgium France Italy and the Central Powers whose purchasing on anything like the pre war scale is utterly out of the question a crude fact which sooner or later will have to be recognised by copper producers

Since the war concerted efforts have been made to reduce production and in individual cases output has been brought down to about 60 per cent of capacity but in spite of this enormous accumulations still exist in the hands of the leading producers and it is a question whether the burden of this weight can be sustained indefinitely more particularly as the accumulation is not being diminished appreciably and the cost of finance is becoming a serious item The leading American producers formed an alliance last year by which their sales for export were concentrated under the control of a single group and this has naturally been a factor in the maintaining of prices

So far as the United Kingdom is concerned consumptive business has been fair but as indicated above a considerable portion of the demand has been satisfied from the scrap which was piled up during the period of hostilities the brass trade in particular being large buyers of this class of material The main demand for new copper has come from the wire drawing and electrical industries generally In these sections of trade considerable activity has been seen and many of the wire drawers have now from eight to nine months work on their books while if only labour permitted many of the general electrical engineering concerns could anticipate the fullest employment for two or three years to come As a result of the activity of the wire trade demands here have again run largely upon the special forms of copper used in this industry which throughout the year have commanded a premium compared with other descriptions of metal a premium which still continues

A great disappointment to America has undoubtedly been very small demand experienced from the Central Powers but it is impossible that either Germany or Austria could form any effective factor in the copper market if only from the aforesaid exchange considerations and it is curious in this connection to note that some shipments have been done by America transferring copper to Germany and having it converted there into various forms of finished material for export practically on the basis of America paying for the labour It is possible that by some such means as these it may be possible for German industry to get on its feet again

American consumption has been decidedly good for better indeed than during the pre war period but is by no means sufficient to absorb current production and it remains to be seen which if any of the export markets can compensate for the shutting off of Germany's buying It is not forgotten that prior to the world upheaval Germany was taking about half of the United States exportable surplus of material the mere fact that a large portion of this was being used in the production of war material in anticipation of the hostilities which she had planned not affecting the situation from this aspect

Producers are dissatisfied with the prices which they are able to obtain for their metal regarding 13 cents which is the stabilised price in America as too low, but being nevertheless unable to raise it in view of present world conditions The cost of producing copper has of course increased more or less in line with other commodities but even so all the larger propositions are working even to-day at a sufficient margin of profit and it may be that the unsatisfactory nature of business may force a dissolution of the centralised selling arrangements as one or other of the parties concerned finds the position becoming too burdensome

The curtailment in production which has so far been seen has about only kept pace with the diminished demand, and although the stocks are smaller than they were it is doubtful whether they have been reduced much during the past few months In many cases output has been cut down to the economic limit and any further curtailment would involve a substantial advance in the cost of the metal produced, so that altogether the situation is one of particular interest although opinions are divided as to how it will resolve itself

According to Quin's Metal Handbook and Statistics production during recent years was as follows in tons —

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Africa	24 000	27 000	35 000	45 000	31 000
Australasia	38 000	33 000	35 000	38 000	34 000
Canada	45 000	47 000	48 000	51 000	53 000
Chile	41 000	52 000	71 000	83 000	86 000
Cuba	6 000	9 000	8 000	10 000	12 000
Germany	30 000	35 000	45 000	45 000	40 000
Japan	68 000	75 000	81 000	111 000	96 000
Mexico	36 000	31 000	55 000	48 000	76 000
Peru	24 000	32 000	42 000	45 000	45 000
Spain and Portugal	38 000	46 000	42 000	42 000	41 000
U.S.A.	526 000	646 000	881 000	872 000	848 000
Other Countries	70 000	62 000	68 000	45,000	38 000
TOTAL TONS	954 000	1 095 000	1 408 000	1 436 000	1 395 000

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	Highest			Lowest				Highest			Lowest		
	£	s	d	£	s	d		£	s	d	£	s	d
1912	80	1	3	60	17	6	1916	153	0	0	84	0	0
1913	77	2	6	61	15	0	1917	140	0	0	110	0	0
1914	66	15	0	49	0	0	1918	122	10	0	110	0	0
1915	87	10	0	57	2		1919	117	10	0	78	10	0

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LEAD.

THE manufacture of lead is amongst the oldest of British industries, and within recent years it has developed into one of considerable magnitude and importance.

Among the chief uses to which lead is put is its conversion into white lead (hydrated carbonate), which, when ground with oil, forms a pigment of great value in itself, and is the most reliable base for practically all paints.

It is also largely used in glazing pottery and porcelain.

The method of manufacture chiefly adopted in this country is the old stack process, which, though slow, produces white lead of great covering capacity, density and durability.

Red Lead (sesquioxide) is manufactured on a large scale, and is used, after mixing with oil, as a pigment for protecting ironwork, &c., and for jointing purposes; it is also an important ingredient in optical and other glasses, and during the war was in great demand for the electrical storage batteries used in submarines, &c.

Litharge (monoxide), a less known but equally important oxide of lead, is largely used in the rubber, varnish and accumulator industries.

Metallic lead is in universal use in civilized countries in the form of sheet lead for roofing, &c., and pipes for water and gas; and owing to its great acid resisting power, pure lead is extensively utilized in plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and other chemical products.

For chemical purposes the presence of slight impurities is sufficient to seriously reduce the life of the sheets and pipe, and ingenious methods have recently been introduced for freeing the lead from all traces of impurities.

Alloyed with tin, lead forms solder, and lead alloyed with antimony is used for shrapnel bullets, type metal, etc.

Lead also is largely used for covering electric cables.

In Nature, lead occurs chiefly as a sulphide ore, which, after being mined and dressed, is calcined for the removal of the sulphur, and the roasted ore is smelted — usually in water-jacketted blast furnaces—to the metallic state.

The metallic lead thus obtained frequently contains silver of considerable value and appreciable quantities of gold and other metals.

Before such lead can be manufactured, the silver and gold must be extracted and the other impurities removed.

Impurities such as copper, antimony, and arsenic are eliminated by liquation and calcination, and the precious metals are usually recovered by stirring zinc into the molten lead: zinc, being lighter than lead and having a greater affinity for gold and silver than lead possesses, on cooling carries the precious metals to the surface, so that they can be removed by skimming.

Lead ore is mined to a small extent in the North of England, Derbyshire, and Wales, but the chief lead-producing countries at the present time are America, Australia and Spain.

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SPELTER.

By the Editor of the "Metal Bulletin."

THE war more radically affected spelter (or zinc as it is frequently called) than any other metal, for the reason that Belgium and Germany were the leading countries upon which we relied for supplies our home production being comparatively speaking small The situation indeed was exceedingly grave, for without spelter it would have been impossible for us to manufacture the munitions of war which were required spelter having a particularly important military significance owing to the fact that it is a substantial component of brass, which finds enormous use in cartridges both for rifles and artillery The cutting off of our usual supplies from the Continent proved a boon to the United States whose manufacturers previously practically absorbed the American domestic production the result being that output there was largely increased and indeed formed the mainstay of supplies for the Allies during the period of hostilities With peace concluded Belgium began to get back to work almost immediately and output there has improved remarkably steadily progressing practically every month Before the war Belgian output was about 200 000 tons a year, largely obtained from imported raw material and at the present time the country is producing at the rate of about 90 000 tons a year, assuming that the recent monthly output is maintained, and improved upon as might be expected

It was anticipated in our last review that American production would tend to fall off when peace conditions in Europe were resumed, and this forecast has been fulfilled the output there which in 1916 and 1917 approximated 600,000 tons having fallen by 1919 to a little over 400,000 tons The extravagant prices to which the metal was driven under the stress of military requirements naturally stimulated American production very greatly, and many high cost mines were worked profitably, which when the market assumed a reactionary tendency had to close down with the result that the refining works also found themselves obliged to curtail operations This is still the position there Germany appears to be producing spelter at a fair rate, but no reliable statistics are available although that country is estimated to have produced in the neighbourhood 50 000 tons during 1919, compared with about 280 000 tons during 1912 and 1913

Japan forged ahead after war broke out as a producer of spelter In 1914 the output in that country was only about 8,000 tons, but by 1917 it had risen to 54 000 tons owing partly to the imports of concentrates from Australia, but since then falling prices in the European markets, and the heavy accumulations which had been piled up by the Allies a mist war needs, brought about a sharp reduction in output, the total during 1919 having been only about 22,000 tons Canada has been turning out spelter on a higher scale, but here, too, post war market conditions have constituted an adverse factor and from about 18,000 tons in 1917, her output in 1919 fell to only about 11,000 tons

Australia is a very important factor in the world's spelter situation owing to the enormous supplies of zinc ores and concentrates produced there Soon after the outbreak of war, an association was formed of all the Australian zinc producers to control and dispose of the Colony's output of zinc concentrates and metal An up to date plant is now operating in Tasmania which is intended ultimately to deal with large quantities of the raw material Considerable success has attended the efforts to treat the ore, and regular shipments are being made not only to Europe, but to India South Africa and elsewhere The control of the Australian concentrates is in the hands of the British and Australian Governments and will remain so for a number of years yet Important schemes were formulated to ensure treatment of these concentrates in the United Kingdom on a large scale but the arrangement seems to have been misconceived and muddled with the result that to day the British production of spelter is on a smaller scale than for many years, several important works having been forced to close down during the summer of 1920, partly owing to labour demands but also in part to the fact that they were unable to obtain their raw material on economic terms The principal countries producing zinc ores are the United States and Australia, but substantial quantities are also furnished by Poland, Austria, Spain Italy North Africa Mexico and Japan

Spelter in peace times is used mainly for galvanizing that is to say as a coating to preserve iron and steel from atmospheric corrosion, but it also finds a very large use as indicated above in brass of which it is usually a component to the extent of 40 per cent, the balance being copper Large quantities of spelter are rolled into sheets and plates which find wide application in a large variety of uses British works are interested in this branch of industry, and big quantities of sheets are also produced in Belgium Germany and America

The world's production of spelter is estimated as follows —

	1913	1917	1918	1919	
Australia	3 600	5 550	5 450	6,000	tons
Austria	21 000	—	—	4 000	
Belgium	195 000	6 000	6 000	15 600	
Canada	—	18 000	16 000	11 000	
France	60 000	12 000	12 000	18 000	,,
Germany	280 000	186 000	236 000	50 000	
Great Britain	58 000	50 000	50 000	30 000	
Japan	—	54 000	45 000	22 000	
Norway	—	22 000	10 000	4 000	,,
Spain	10 000	18,000	16,000	2,000	,,
United States	315 000	507 000	446 000	420 000	
Other Countries	50 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	
Total	992 600	990 550	892 450	607 600	,,

Tabulated below are the extreme prices paid here during the last twelve years for good ordinary brands of spelter, as given in *Quin's Metal Handbook and Statistics* —

1908	£18 and	£21½	1914	£31½ and	£40
1909	21 1/8 ,,	23 5/8	1915	28 ,,	115
1910	21⅛ ,,	24¼	1916	44	110
1911	22¾ ,,	27⅞	1917	45½	58
1912	25 ,,	27⅝	1918	50	56
1913	20¼ ,,	26½	1919	34¼	59½

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GALVANIZED IRON.

By JAMES WHITBY, Chairman Metal Trades Section, London Chamber of Commerce, and Chairman of the London Iron and Steel Exchange.

THE galvanized iron of commerce consists of steel sheets covered with a coating of spelter or zinc, the process being British, and dating from 1846, when it was patented in this country. The object of the process is to render the steel immune from oxidation. An unprotected sheet of steel exposed to the weather would rust and decay rapidly—covered with spelter it will withstand climatic and atmospheric influences for years without deterioration. The word "galvanized" has no real significance in this connection, for galvanizing plays no part in the deposition of spelter upon the steel, and the term seems to have been applied originally because spelter and iron together form a galvanic couple.

In the earlier days of the industry, the basis of the sheets was iron, and the term has survived, much as the term "charcoal" lingers in the tinplate trade, though its original significance is only a memory. The original iron sheets were mainly produced in Staffordshire, but under pre-war conditions, the steel used was imported partly from Germany, Belgium, France, and United States, in the form of what was termed sheet bars. A number of works, however, made their own steel and sheet bars. Steel has practically superseded iron, for although iron sheets are still made, the quantity is negligible.

Under modern practice, after leaving the rolling mill, the steel sheets (then known as black sheets), are pickled in a mixture of hydrochloric or sulphuric acid and water, to remove any scale which may be adhering to them, and are then passed through a bath of molten spelter, from which they emerge completely coated.

The sheets in merchantable form are either flat or corrugated. The flat sheets find wide employment in the working-up trades, being used for the manufacture of spouting, ridging, flashing baths, cisterns, tanks, sanitary dustbins, wheel-barrows, buckets, and farm apparatus, such as feeding troughs and the like, while the corrugated sheets, which normally constitute the major part of the output, are used for roofing and fencing purposes, and also for making tanks.

The corrugations impart great strength to the sheets, and most sheets have either eight corrugations or ten corrugations, such sheets being known as 8/3" and 10/3" respectively, but other specifications are also made for certain markets, for instance, 7/3", 9/3", 11/3", and 12/3".

The sheets range in length from four feet upwards, but the usual specifications are from five to ten feet. The basis thickness is always 24 gauge, which is understood to be taken in the black—that is, before the sheet is galvanized, but both thinner and thicker sheets are rolled, say, from 16 to 30 gauge.

The various export markets have their own peculiarities, both in the sizes and gauges of the sheets, and in the method of packing. For instance, Calcutta takes almost invariably 24 gauge sheets, 10/3", which are packed in bundles, while Bombay will have hardly anything but 8/3" × 24 gauge, packed in [illegible]s. Japan, the Straits Settlements, [illegible] both in 24 and 30 gauge, but the latter are in greatest demand.

South America takes in most cases 24 gauge sheets in skeleton cases, but Australia will have nothing but 26 gauge or thinner, packed in close felt-lined cases, to ensure the goods arriving in the very best condition. Australia also pays a higher price than other markets, as importers there only take best quality sheets.

India is, under normal circumstances, by far the largest market overseas, there being an enormous demand for building there, in connection with the tea gardens and estates, and so on, while large quantities are taken by the railway companies for the roofing of sheds, and sheets are used, too, in many other directions.

The "count" is very important in galvanized sheets, retailers' profits being materially affected by the number of sheets to the ton, and the desirability of getting the very utmost number has led to the cutting of the gauge, so that a few extra sheets can be obtained.

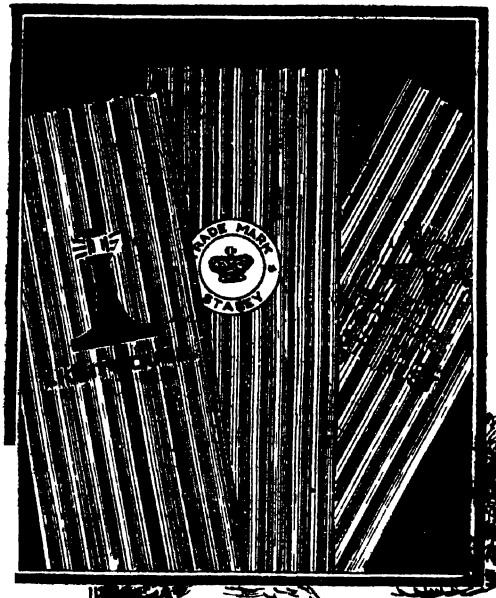
In the Eastern markets orders come over in many cases in which the gauge is mentioned, also the number of sheets per ton, but these in most cases do not agree, and the invariable practice is to execute the order in the number of sheets per ton, irrespective of gauge.

The galvanized sheet industry, which is a very important branch of the British Iron and Steel trades, was entirely disorganised during the war, but has since then made wonderful strides towards recovery. In 1914 our exports exceeded 560,000 tons, which figure had fallen by 1918 to less than 9,000 tons. Progressive improvement followed, the total for 1919 being 186,000 tons, while for 1920 indications suggest that, barring unfavourable developments, such as a coal strike, the total should easily exceed 400,000 tons. All markets have been starved for supplies for at least five years, and the reserve buying power is enormous. The principal consuming countries are India, Australia, South America, South Africa, and Japan, all of which have taken large quantities during the year just elapsed.

The following table, taken from "Quin's Metal Handbook and Statistics," shows our total exports during recent years and in 1914:—

	1914. *tons.*	1916. *tons.*	1917. *tons.*	1919 *tons*
Dutch East Indies	25,861	708		2,521
Japan	14,966	79		5,548
Chile	5,954	—	2	1,312
Uruguay	3,622	7	—	1,428
Argentine Repub.	26,996	14	44	19,881
British S. Africa	24,382	213	49	14,996
British India	204,830	1,496	742	41,503
Straits Settlem'nts	7,559	48	41	1,097
Ceylon	3,3 7	67	5	—
Australia	107,128	6,103	2,155	42 5?4
New Zealand	17,340	648	1,061	10,780
Canada	22,548		—	1,382
Other Countries...	101,471	9,543	4,736	43,116
Total Exports	565,984	18,926	8,835	196,101

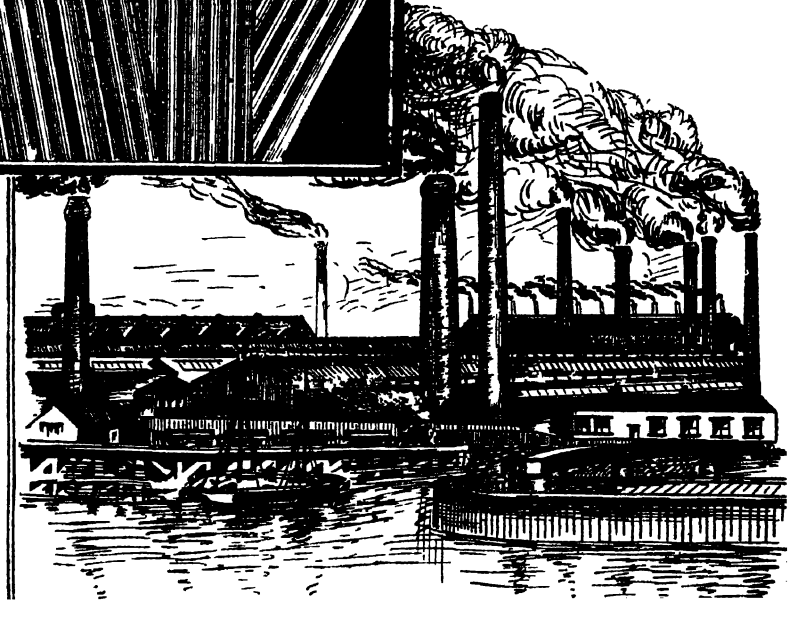
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CYCLES AND MOTOR CYCLES.

By H. S. BILBÉ, A.M.I.A.E.

DURING the past year the bicycle has regained some of the popularity it enjoyed prior to the introduction of motors. The higher cost of travelling by rail has contributed to this result but on the other hand the increased cost of machines, especially those of the higher grades has limited sales both at home and abroad. This is shown by the export figures which demonstrate that the total value of cycles exported in 1919 was somewhat greater than in 1913 while the number of machines is less than half. The sales by the Government of large numbers of "War Cycles" has also had its effect on the home market, particularly in regard to the cheaper machines and those used for utility purposes. As regards lighter cycles suitable for racing and the sporting type of rider it must be admitted that this demand is not fully catered for. British manufacturers have for some time past concentrated on the "roadster" types, and have undoubtedly brought production to a high pitch of excellence, but the lighter bicycles as used in France and on the Continent generally are the types to which the trade should give attention. There is a large market awaiting suitable machines which must combine the stability that has always been a feature of the British product with the lightness and improved details of the Continental machines and this market is not by any means confined to the home demand.

It must be admitted that the past year has not been a favourable period for embarking upon the manufacture of new models for which reason manufacturers have in the main refrained from drastic changes of pattern. This has resulted in slight over production in a few directions, though on the whole the outlook is a good one.

Much the same may be said of the manufacture of motor cycles, though the production of these has been handicapped by the effect of the disastrous moulders' strike, which was very seriously felt. Faced with many difficulties in connection with materials and labour, with an insistent and possibly magnified home demand, the trade was almost compelled to neglect export business and turn its attention to types which offered the least difficulty to produce. This resulted in the production of a large number of low powered machines, particularly of the two stroke type, the demand for which at the moment has now almost been overtaken. Other types, such as passenger outfits, have been somewhat neglected, as the concerns which attempted to produce them have found it difficult to maintain output. Important factors in the present situation also are the imminence of much increased taxation and the great advance in the price of petrol and other supplies. Notwithstanding all these the position is still a good one. There still exists a good demand for certain types, and heavier costs are likely to further the popularity of the low powered machine. As regards the quality of machines being produced it may be said that despite difficulties this is being well maintained. The latest productions have proved themselves capable of fully meeting all tests of speed, hill climbing, reliability and durability, though these tests have been much more severe than any previously instituted. In connection with these the lighter types including the two stroke models have done exceedingly well.

A certain amount of development has taken place in the motor scooter, which has been demonstrated to be a practicable mount with much to recommend it for certain purposes. Some progress has also been made in the direction of a low priced four wheeled vehicle to accommodate two or more passengers, and designed on motor cycle lines. With the present high taxation and heavy running expenses, such a type has an exceptional opportunity of securing support.

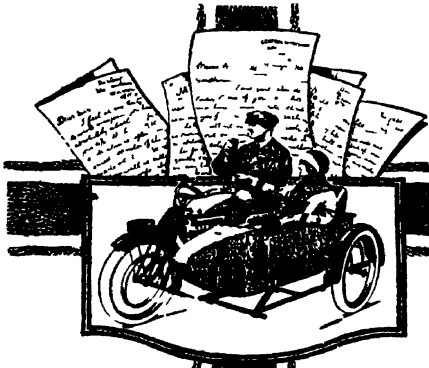
According to reliable estimates there are between 3½ and 4 millions of serviceable cycles in the United Kingdom at present, the capital of cycle manufacturing firms exceeds 30 millions, and 750,000 persons are wholly or in part employed in the manufacture and sale of cycles. Pre war production of cycles probably exceeded 3000 000 machines per annum while these figures have been considerably exceeded during certain previous periods. Immediately pre war the number of motor cycles produced was approximately 130,000 per annum and the export of machines and parts was rapidly increasing. The appended tables show the national importance of these industries —

IMPORTS

CYCLES	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917		1920
Number ..	357	422	288	69	24	6		45
Value	£2 696	£2 945	£1 974	£467	£164	£52	£17	£1 349
Cycle Parts } Tyres & Accessories }	£251,482	£219,913	£131 004	£160 123	£269 736	£264 907 £73 178	£93 618 £0 414	£4 [illegible] 8
MOTOR CYCLES								
Number .	1,363	1 728	2 559	First 9 months 3 903 Last 3 months subject duty 628	1 192	341		
Value	£44 252	£60 332	£93 121	First 9 months £105 123 Last 3 months £0 039	£15 537	£16 [illegible]		
Tyres, Parts & Accessories	—	—	—	—	—	—		

EXPORTS

CYCLES.								
Number .. .	176 993	147 633	108 978	64 224	88 878	49 812	28 015	[illegible] 9
Value .	£582,386	£609 462	£446 421	£284 002	£286 171	£288 649	£102 977	£610 186
*Cycle Parts } *Tyres Tubes, etc }	£1,476,431	£1 066 167 £411 549	£807 879 £330 849	£541 889 £431 049	£601 251 £463 944	£541 949 £334 855	£334 786 £60 554	£2 608 146
*Together to 1912								
MOTOR CYCLES								
Number . .	13 055	16 850	20 877	10 927	12 847	14 159	5 652	8 780
Value	£528 496	£783 269	£958 473	£710 974	£594 969	£898 [illegible]54	£363 104	£870 948
Motor Cycle Tyres	—	£40 438	£66 246	£80 489	£105 068	£134 902	£151 407	£260 151
Motor Cycle Parts	£186,978	£217 930	£280 [illegible]81	£230 883	£258 692	£204 001	£156 [illegible]88	£322 140



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MOTOR TYRES.

By A. P. AMBLER.

WONDERFUL progress has been made during recent years in the pneumatic tyre industry, which, though now well established, is still comparatively young

With the production of more powerful and heavier motor vehicles, tyre manufacturers have been called upon to solve many difficult problems, since speed and weight mainly determine the life of any kind of tyre

All up to date tyre makers have accordingly developed the scientific or experimental side of their business to a considerable extent

Large chemical and physical laboratories form a very important part of a tyre plant and constant tests are made of the raw rubber cotton and pigments to ensure that these materials conform in every way to specification

Finished tyres are, of course subjected to severe road tests, and nowadays these are supplemented by machine tests in the experimental room approximating as closely as possible to conditions met with in actual running on the road From the records made of the behaviour of the tyres on road track and testing machine, valuable information is obtained and carefully applied to effect improvements on standard designs

There are two kinds of motor tyres one with a foundation of plies of strong woven canvas and the other with rubber insulated cords or cord fabric The former is built up of four or more plies of canvas to which the beads are fitted after which the tread made of high quality rubber is applied In some cases the foundation and tread are vulcanised together, while in others the foundation and tread are built up and partially vulcanised as separate units, being afterwards vulcanised together as a second process in a steam heated hydraulic press At present manufacturers are about equally divided in their adherence to the two methods

The manufacture of the tyre made of insulated cords is a much more elaborate undertaking, involving the use of specially constructed machinery The base units of the cord foundation are strands of fine strong cotton insulated in a coating of pure rubber and multiplied until the cord has been formed The object of insulating the cords is to minimise friction The manufacture of the cord fabric tyre, however, is similar in many respects to that of the canvas tyre, and in all cases the methods of fixing the beads and tread are almost identical It is claimed that the cord tyre construction ensures maximum of resiliency and life, without chafing under driving strains and greater speed, or inversely the same speed for a lesser expenditure of driving energy

Not many years ago the rubber mostly used in the manufacture of motor tyres was the Brazilian variety, commonly called "Para or "wild rubber

About 1909 10 the great expansion of the motor car and motor vehicle industry was largely responsible for a serious shortage in the world s supply of rubber and one of the wildest booms known on the Stock Exchange resulted It had the effect however of stimulating the development of the plantation rubber industry Experiments were carried out by enterprising tyre manufacturers with wholly satisfactory results By the use of plantation rubber in the making of tyres a greater thickness of tread could be afforded, and a larger percentage of rubber could be used in the compounds from which the tyres were made Stringent tests carried out under the supervision of the Royal Automobile Club proved that the service given by plantation rubber tyres was equal in every respect to that given by tyres made of wild rubber

In the design of the tread tyre manufacturers have to take into account the liability of a car to skid It is recommended that the driving wheels at least should be shod with a tyre with non slipping properties

For several years nearly every motorist considered it essential to fit his car with one or more metal studded tyres, but the proved superiority on all kinds of road surface of the all rubber non skid tread has resulted in it superseding the metal studded tyre

There are numerous types of all rubber non skid treads on the market and new patterns are constantly being introduced With many of the it is obvious that appearance and not efficiency has been the first consideration

Among the leading British non skid tyres which are generally accepted as the most effective on all roads may be mentioned the Clincher Cross, the grooved pattern, the rubber studded type, and the ribbed tread

Bigger pneumatic tyres afford greater freedom from road shock, and mechanical strains on the car itself are considerably reduced There is in addition less damage to the road when large pneumatic tyres are used instead of the solid variety on commercial vehicles, and it is worthy of note that Norway is the first country in the world to propose national legislation on this account that will specify the equipment of pneumatic tyres on motor lorries up to two tons capacity Giant pneumatic tyres are made in sizes up to 12 inches diameter

Pressures recommended for giant pneumatic tyres being almost double those used for ordinary motor car tyres has necessitated the introduction of a mechanical pump which will soon become an essential fitment on every industrial chassis running on pneumatic tyres

From the following figures it will be seen that British exports of tyres and tubes show a very satisfactory increase over 1919 —

	Nine months ended 30th September		
	1913	1919	1920
Imports	£2 220,535	£1 382 040	£4 247 124
Exports	1 010 251	3,144,676	5 097 123
Re exports	1 0 014	108,852	420 778

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BRITISH GRANITE QUARRIES.

By H. J. GRACE.

GRANITE primarily consists of quartz and orthoclase, biotite muscovite hornblende, augite and is holocrystalline Other minerals entering into its composition are plagioclase felspar, oxides of iron, apatite zircon, garnet, epidote, cordierite, sphene, topaz and tinstone, calcite, limonite, kaolin and chlorite being among the resultant products of decomposition Commercially, the term "granites' covers products that evade the strictly correct geological definition, such as syenites diorites, granophyres, gabbros, greenstones and in some cases grits

Aberdeen quarries yield a true and distinctive granite, Peterhead, Kemnay Dalbeattie Creetown and Ross of Mull being other deservedly renowned centres of the industry

In England, Leicestershire Cornwall, Cumberland and Westmoreland are rich in areas of supply, Warwickshire also possesses local sources Wales has large areas extensively worked in Carnarvonshire Ireland has a considerable supply in several districts, notably in Newry The Channel Islands produce a large quantity of material and the Isle of Man has an extensive area but difficulties of transport hinder the development of the Manx industry

The first step in the opening of any quarry is the removal of the top soil, or overburden after which lifts or levels are excavated of varying depths The accumulation of spring and surface water during the operation of sinking, and afterwards, necessitates almost continuous pumping where the quarries are worked in excavations or pits The granite having been bored, the faces are divided into motions, averaging usually about 10 yards in width up to about 20 yards, with a set of men to each motion Preparatory to blasting, holes are drilled into the rock by hand or by means of steam drilling machines, the customary depth being from 10 to 12 feet, the deepest about 20 feet with a top diameter of 3½ to 4 in hes As a rule two to four charges are necessary, the first being so regulated as to be only sufficiently powerful to spring the rocks—that is to loosen and open out their joints—the final stronger charge completing the work Stones that remain unworkably large after the explosion are separately bored, charged with blasting powder, and reduced in size Blocks intended for sundry specific purposes are roughly dressed below, prior to their removal to the surface for monumental, building, kerb or sett making purposes and for the crushing or breaking mills The carriage of the deposits to these mills is facilitated by tram lines and effected by horse and mechanical power In some instances the most up to date quarries have successfully adopted for this haulage an aerial power worked cableway of extraordinarily ingenious design, the system being suggestively known as the Blondin Steel skips carried along this cableway have each a loading capacity of 50 cwts and upwards With clock like regularity these receptacles are lowered empty, hauled up full, run swiftly overhead to the crushers, into the hoppers of which their contents are deposited and then return to their starting place, to be again lowered and refilled In the crushing mills the stones pass through breakers into rollers, falling into elevators and then into screens, which sort out the different sizes, rejections or tailings being recrushed

In the dressing of stones for setts kerbs etc, the first or preparatory stage is carried out on the floor of the quarry, where the blockmakers shape them into the rough form in which they reach the settmakers and kerbdressers above These settmakers exercise a wonderfully accurate judgment in deciding at sight how each block will shape best and with least waste under their hands Into this judged shape it is wrought by heavy hammers lighter ones being substituted for the finishing touches For kerbmaking much larger blocks are used, the dressers wielding a variety of tools. For certain purposes, such as "Durax setts, a stone splitting machine of Danish invention, in the working of which a movement of the foot controls the action of steam hammers has proved serviceable The bursting of big stones of a size otherwise unwieldy has also to be accomplished by hand An expert, with a sharp heavy hammer, nicks the line of fracture in about the centre, then draws the great block by striking it smartly at one end After a varying number of blows it severs at the line made by nicking Stones still larger are divided by what is known as the plug and feather process the largest of all are drilled and blasted when the former process would be ineffectual A trade is carried on in block or unbroken granite for breaking, by hand on roads and in workhouses

The latest available returns are those for 1919 in which year the total production of igneous rocks in England Scotland Ireland Wales and the Isle of Man was 4 387 703 tons (made up of 4 377 922 tons under the Quarries Act 9 713 under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act and 68 under the Coal Mines Act), against 4,961,524 tons in 1918 Limestone (other than chalk) was produced to the extent of 9 537,495 tons (made up of 9,336 602 tons under the Quarries Act, 198 644 under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act and 2 249 under the Coal Mines Act), against 10,156,603 tons in 1918

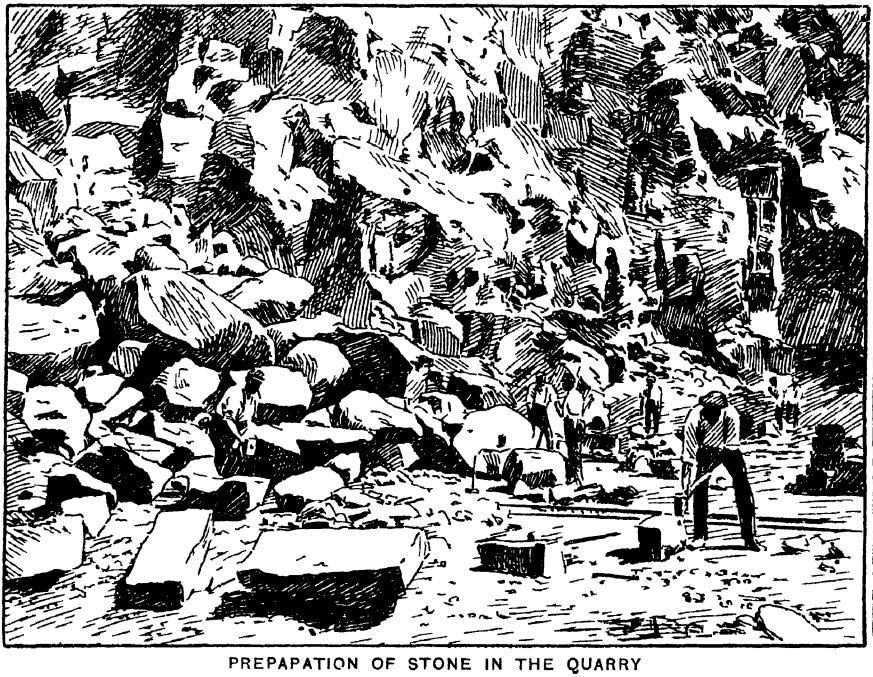
The last official returns prior to the War accounted for about 11,000 tons of granite exported in the year, about 874 000 tons imported

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CLAY INDUSTRIES.

THE uses of prepared clay extend to various manufacturing trades other than clay industries proper. The cotton manufacturer and paper maker, for instance, utilise the substance for purposes for which it would be difficult to find substitutive compositions; while the distinctive properties of clays in the soil are of first importance agriculturally.

Even the purest of natural clays show a considerable range of decomposition and, never being free from foreign ingredients, always consist of more than one mineral. Geologically a rock clay has the variability of all rocks. Crushed to powder, any rock exhibits some of its qualities.

The potter, or worker in clay, serves both art and utility, shaping from the same basic material objects of exquisite beauty and indispensable articles of incalculable convenience. The æsthete is in his debt on one hand and the sanitary expert on the other. His craft is among the oldest in the world. The Mosaic scriptures mention it, the Greeks were skilled practitioners of it and taught it to the Etruscans and the Romans. Even glazed ware, long thought to have been unknown before the ninth century after Christ, and then accredited to the Arabs in Spain, was made by the ancient potters of Egypt, where specimens of it have been found by explorers, the ruins of Babylon have yielded glazed bricks, enamelled tiles and glazed earthern coffins have been discovered in other buried cities of past ages.

Clay industries in Britain do not date far back in our commercial history: up to 1765 we imported much of our earthenware from France and Holland. For discreditably many centuries we neglected, wholly or in large part, the resources we always possessed in our native deposits of clay. There was no reason, so far as nature was responsible, why our ancestors should not have rivalled the Chinese in the manufacture of porcelain unknown in England till specimens were brought here from the Orient, for as a matter of fact our deposits of kaolin (or china clay, as it is commonly called), from which it is made are superior to any to be found in the distant East. The first efforts to manufacture porcelain in this country were made with imported clay, it was not until about the middle of the eighteenth century that we became aware that we had it in abundance in Devonshire and Cornwall. The discovery was made by a Quaker chemist, William Cookworthy, born in 1705 at Kingsbridge, Devon. Although it ultimately led to such great industrial results, its importance was not at once realised. After many experiments to prove that we had to our own hands the actual ingredients of clay and stone used by the Chinese, the discoverer established a pottery at Plymouth about 1760. This china clay, lying in beds of from 50 to 300 feet in thickness, is a hydrated aluminium silicate in the form of an almost impalpable powder of pure white, with other silicates in small proportions. Its chief source is decomposed granite the decomposition being attributed to the action of free acids. With the advent of Josiah Wedgwood, a contemporary of Cookworthy whose fame is universal, a great advance was made in every respect, the value of the national asset which had been brought to light was appreciated, mines began to be systematically and properly worked, the foundations were laid of a great modern British industry, now scarcely second, perhaps, to any in the scope of its usefulness, for irrespective of its unique properties in the creation of porcelain ornamental, decorative and artistic objects china clay is indispensable in the manufacture of present day sanitary ware and earthenware for many general and specialised uses. To-day British kaolin is known, valued and used in all parts of the world. Before the War, its yearly output from the Cornwall and Devonshire pits reached to about 700,000 tons whereas in the early days of the industry—the Wedgwood era—a product of 100 tons was sufficient to cause a glut in the market.

With china clay is found (in very much smaller proportions) china stone. Used to strengthen the body of porcelain and also in glazing, its working is an allied undertaking, the two substances of clay and stone being of similar chemical composition though in different states. Both (with the exception of such of the stone as is exported in its raw or unground condition) are refined and otherwise prepared at their source of origin for the potteries of the British Isles and markets overseas.

The nature of pipe clay and what is technically known as potter's clay resembles that of kaolin in some respects but is less pure. Other chief serviceable varieties include fire clays, always found immediately below coal and very refractory to heat—a characteristic which indicates their principal use. The designation of brick clay is applied to any argillaceous material. Boulder clay is a coarse unstratified deposit. A type of red clay (*terra rosa*) is formed in caves and shale occurs in many formations. Increasingly noteworthy are the multiplication of the forms and extension of the purposes of earthenware manufactures.

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THE COAL TAR COLOUR INDUSTRY.

THE coal tar colour industry began with the discovery by the late Sir W. H. Perkin, in 1856 of a mauve colouring matter derived from coal tar. A works was started at Greenford Green, in Middlesex, for the manufacture of this colour, and the manufacture of other colours subsequently discovered was in due course undertaken. Scientifically and commercially, therefore, this important industry is of British origin. The industry continued to grow but for a number of causes, which cannot be adequately treated here, the development took place almost entirely in Germany, and during the two or three decades preceding the outbreak of the war the various important industries in this country which required dyestuffs were dependent on German sources of supply.

Some idea of the general importance of the industry may be gleaned from the following figures. In 1913 we imported £1,700,000 worth of dyestuffs from Germany and £146,000 from Switzerland, and it is generally assumed that dyestuffs to the value of about £100,000 were purchased by British consumers from British makers. These figures indicate a total British consumption of approximately £2,000,000, and the enormous preponderance of Germany will be recognised.

It is not however the actual value of the dyestuffs which makes the industry so important as the much greater value of the outputs of industries dependent on synthetic dyestuffs, notably the great textile industries of this country.

It is impossible here to examine in detail the importance of dyestuffs to the various dye consuming industries, and the example of the cotton industry must suffice. The amount paid by manufacturers of cotton goods in 1913 to dyers, for operations involving the use of dyestuffs, exceeded £20,000,000, or more than four times the value of the total consumption of dyes in the United Kingdom. This is value of work only, and not the value of the dyed and printed articles. These dyed and printed cotton goods are consumed all the world over, and the value of the exports of dyed goods in 1913 (excluding such articles as hosiery, lace, ribbons, etc.) exceeded £70,000,000. These exports were sent very largely to British and other ports in Asia, where an increasing market is to be anticipated. Taking the dye consuming industries together, it has been estimated that the value of the goods made in the United Kingdom in a year, the manufacture of which involves the use of synthetic dyestuffs, exceeds £200,000,000.

The war has shown however that the synthetic dyestuffs industry has much more importance than that of a principal key industry, for it is now realised that it is intimately associated with questions of national defence. Our late enemies, in an attempt to recover the initiative lost at the battle of the Marne, introduced a new element into warfare in 1915 by the use of a poisonous gas on the northern part of the western front. The method achieved a very considerable amount of local success, and there is no doubt that had the Germans waited until they were able to use their new weapon on a larger scale, they would have recaptured the initiative, and the whole course of the war would have been changed. A new arm, however, had been successfully invented, and "chemical warfare" was added to the armouries of nations. The weapon developed as the war proceeded, and from the simple discharge of an elemental gas from cylinders placed actually in the trenches there grew large numbers of complex substances, solid, liquid and gaseous, discharged in shells by the ordinary artillery or in special containers from special projectors. Every military requirement produced its special toxic substance, and in the later stages of the war more than one half the projectile fired were filled with chemical warfare products. This weapon, it is safe to say, will play a predominant and even decisive part in future conflicts.

The question arises, How could the Germans create and rapidly develop this new arm. The answer is because they possessed a fully developed dyestuff industry. The substances used in chemical warfare are intimately related chemically with those produced in peace times in a dyestuff factory. They are made from the same raw materials, in the same plant, by similar processes. It cannot be doubted therefore that the Germans were assisted in coming to a conclusion to use toxic substances by the fact that all the necessary plant and personnel existed in their great colour factories. The great bulk of all the toxic substances used by the Germans throughout the whole course of the war was produced in the dyestuff factories, and there was the most intimate association between the German General Staff and the managers of the factories who were called in to advise on all matters affecting production for chemical warfare.

The Governments of the Allies who were forced to adopt the use of toxic substances found themselves in an extremely difficult position for not one of them had the use of a dyestuff industry at all comparable with that of the Germans. It is true that Messrs. Levinstein, Limited, in England, manufacturers of dyestuffs, rendered yeoman service, but the Allied forces were on the whole supplied from rapidly erected improvised plants. It is a great tribute to the energy of the Allies that they were able in the course of a few years to provide adequate supplies of chemical warfare substances for their armies in the field.

It is important to note that a large scale use of toxic substances in the opening stages of a campaign can have decisive results. It is not likely that any country will establish permanent chemical warfare arsenals, firstly because of the expense, and secondly because such a course is technically unsound. It is clear therefore that only a country with a fully developed dyestuff industry can conduct such large scale operations immediately after the outbreak of hostilities. Germany is the only country to-day in a position to wage chemical warfare on a really gigantic scale, and until Great Britain possesses a dyestuff industry commensurate with its needs, one of the greatest problems of national defence will remain unsolved. Every support must therefore be extended to the new British industry in order that it may be completely developed. Only then will the country be secure from economic aggression in time of peace and from military disaster in time of war.

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THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

A Consideration of its Modern Aspects.

THE history of the cotton industry during the greater part of the present century is a subject to be studied in the light of the synchronous proceedings and concurrent influence of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Associations, the last Congress of which was held at Zurich in June, 1920. This Federation had its genesis in an act of economic internationalism. In the years just preceding 1904 the great problem was the shortage of raw material which unquestionably will be the great difficulty of the future. At present the position is eased only by the fact that a large proportion of the textile machinery on the Continent of Europe is still idle. Its resumption of full work will inevitably precipitate a raw material crisis unless timely steps are taken to avert it.

The raw material shortage of 1903 and 1904 affected all cotton manufacturing countries and brought the industry in Britain and in Europe generally to the verge of disaster. It was complicated and made more acute by gambling operations on the American cotton market. Lancashire spinning mills and weaving sheds were working 55½ hours per week. It was evident that there was not sufficient American cotton to maintain such a rate of consumption and that in the later months of the season there would be a general stoppage of the mills.

A mass meeting of employers and operatives was held at Manchester, Sir Charles Macara presiding, at which a resolution was unanimously adopted reducing the working hours in the mills from 55½ to 40 per week. This resolution was loyally carried out. The response gave the world a wonderful example of industrial solidarity, both capital and labour submitting willingly to the sacrifices involved. Those sacrifices saved the cotton industry of the world. The call on the raw cotton market was eased, prices on the American market broke, and the speculators were defeated.

The cotton industry of other nations benefited, but had not been organised sufficiently to follow the lead of England. It was felt, however, in Lancashire, that the other cotton manufacturing nations should be in a better position to follow in any emergency the lead thus given. Fortunately the nucleus of an international understanding had been formed during the crisis.

The mass meeting of British employers and operatives had been in telegraphic communication with European and American cotton spinners, and had been attended by a representative of the French cotton industry. So strong a rapport was found to exist that it became obvious that an international cotton trade movement could be formed, and an appeal was made to the British Government to call an assembly of cotton spinners from all countries. No practical response resulting, action was taken without Government aid. The English Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations, co-operating with the Swiss Association, summoned an International Congress at Zurich in May, 1904, and there practical shape was given to the conception of international organisation. In 1905, in Manchester, the International Cotton Federation was founded as a definite entity, with headquarters in the city, and with Sir Charles Macara as president, an office in which he remained for eleven years. Apart from the labour question, which in each country had so many special aspects that no international body could satisfactorily cope with it, it has taken action in regard to every problem of the world's cotton trade. Inestimably beneficial have been its researches as to the best and surest methods of increasing the world's cotton harvest. In the tropical colonies of European countries it initiated, encouraged and superintended cotton-growing experiments similar to those carried on in British possessions by the British Cotton Growing Association. It sent out private investigations and missions of experts to cotton-growing areas.

In India a signal success was achieved. The cotton crop there being raised from three million to nearly six million bales in about ten years, and an Indian crop of about ten million bales had been brought well within the range of possibility when the war broke out. There was also an improvement of staple, and this would have been immensely helped by the project for planting American and Egyptian seed on a large tract of irrigated land offered by the Indian Government. This project had already advanced considerably when the war caused a temporary setback.

The international propaganda did much to improve American cotton cultivation, and its delegations to the Southern States, to the Nile Delta, and the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan, under the personal leadership of the president—gathered information of great importance. The foregoing epitomises only some of the accomplishments of the Federation (before the war), its work in full is described in nineteen volumes of reports, the contents of which have been translated into all the principal languages, and laid by the British Government before the governments of every civilised country. Now that it has resumed the activities interrupted by the war, its first concern is to remove the peril already alluded to of another shortage in raw material. A hopeful view is supported by the fact that in experience shows a great yield can be secured by good methods of cultivation wherever the climate is suitable. Inasmuch as suitable lands are available in various parts of the world, an extension of the sources of supply should be a practical proposition. To avoid dependence on the yield in any particular quarter of the globe steps should be taken to bring under cultivation as many widely distributed areas as possible. Next in importance is the question of better methods in growing.

Modern science provides the means, and wherever they have been adopted the plant has been responsive. In the third place the establishment of a cotton reserve, long advocated by the highest authority in the trade, is a measure of elementary prudence.

The difficulties of finance and the relations between capital and labour have been keenly felt in the cotton industry in recent days, and they will not be eased until a settlement on a wider basis than anything yet attempted has been agreed upon. Both are international and illustrate the interdependence of nations and of industries. Like other industries, the cotton trade needs larger financial resources than ever before, to bear the strain of vastly increased costs. That strain on employers is intermittently intensified by the demands of the employed, and it is wisely suggested that any future advance of wages, beyond what may represent increased costs of living, be in the form of a monetary interest in the industry. The adoption of this scheme by any industry must of necessity be taken up throughout that industry, or some must benefit at the expense of others. Herein is the best argument for collective against individual action. If the indicated principle be extended in its application its leads to an international standardisation of wages and conditions, regulated by considerations peculiar to each country.

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WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES.

By R. TALBOT OVERTON.

BRITISH woollen industries from a remote period in British history, remained the capital source of national wealth until the development of the cotton trade towards the close of the eighteenth century

The Colonial developments of the seventeenth eighteenth and nineteenth centuries with the invention of the spinning frame and power loom supplied an impetus that carried the trade far and quickly ahead

The chief overseas sources of supply of raw wool are Australia New Zealand South America, South Africa and India, China, Persia Russia Turkey, Egypt, North Africa, Spain, Portugal and other countries also figuring on the list even Iceland contributing a quota The supplies from the East and Russia are considerable

Woollen textiles are divided into three general classes of fabric in the manufacture of which three principles are operative—the woollen worsted and stuffs —and to a great extent these principles are localised in practice At one time the famous products of the West of England and parts of Scotland were almost wholly those of the first named principle the output to day being much more varied While re manufactured materials cotton 'sweepings and 'fud and flocks —the wastes in the manufacture of woollens and worsteds—are used in the making of the cheap cloths of Batley, Dewsbury and the Yeadon districts in Yorkshire, nothing but the genuine material at its best enters into the composition of the unsurpassable best cloths of the West Country and certain defined Scottish areas Leeds and its districts adhere in the main to the woollen principle Huddersfield to the worsted, and Bradford to the 'stuffs But both Bradford and Leeds make worsted fabrics in large quantities and Huddersfield working in part on the woollen principle turns out cloths with both woollen and worsted properties The woollen differs from the worsted principle in the construction of the yarn (thread) or the arrangement of the fibres of which the threads are composed In the stuffs trade cotton warps are the rule, though warps of worsted, wool silk and linen are also in use the wefts being usually of Botany (the original Australian variety) and English wool, mohair and silk

A hundred years ago the value of the woollen yarns and piece goods distributed from the manufactories of Great Britain and Ireland was £17,000,000 as against an average of £85,000,000 of late years In 1913 our imports (including 122,000,000 lbs of imported rags) amounted to 1,016 000,000 lbs, and our home product to 1,500,000,000 lbs In 1914 (the first year of the war) these figures fell respectively to 885 000 000 lbs and 1211 000 000 lbs but in 1915 the grand total rose to 1 179 000 000 lbs of which 122 000 000 lbs was produced at home The weight of foreign wool exported in 1913 was 308 000 000 lbs and of domestic 29 000 000 lbs in 1914 297 000 000 lbs of foreign and 98 000 000 lbs of domestic against 146 000 000 lbs and 32 000 000 lbs for 1915 The bulk retained for consumption was thus 804 000 000 lbs for 1913 671 000 000 lbs for 1914, and 1 001 000 000 lbs for 1915 The woollen yarn exported during those three years weighed 55 000 000 lbs (1913) 37,000 000 lbs (1914), and 17,000 000 lbs (1915) woollen piece goods exported measured 185 000 000 yards 167 000 000 yards and 160 000 000 yards In millions of pounds sterling the values of woollen exports of all kinds were 34 0 in 1913 28 3 in 1914 and 31 1 in 1915

Later statistics of the ordinary kind are wanting, and would be valueless and misleading, the trade in all its ramifications having been temporarily revolutionised by the war time action of the Government in becoming first purchaser and controller

In March 1919 Government ceased to control prices, and the following month commenced selling by public auction then action reviving the London wool sales, discontinued since March 1917 The result was an unexpected rise in prices, and as foreign competition increased the rise in fine wools became especially noticeable Difficulties connected with transport and shortage of labour compelled the Government to let other countries have a much larger proportion of wool than had been originally intended The great demand for cloth made of the finest wools doubtless played an important part in the advance of value

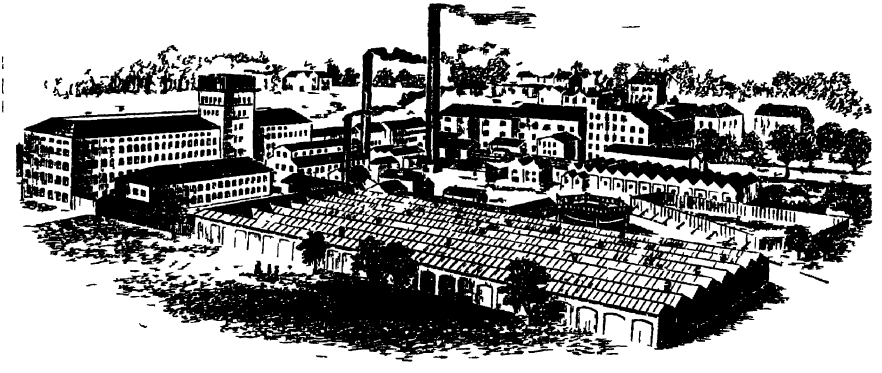
Last year prices of the raw material went down very considerably, prices of the manufactured article falling correspondingly This was largely the result of reduced credits at the banks the financial crisis in Japan, and supplementarily the influx of long withheld South American wools, the trade being unable financially to lift the wools marketed This sudden drop was responsible for a loss of confidence between consumer and producer, the consequence being a falling off of new orders and a cancelling of old ones where any excuse could be found A large increase of business is expected to follow on the restoration of confidence (in which connection the helpful action of the colonies is to be noted in starting the public auction of fine wools), as the world's present need of woollen goods is great and urgent

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THE LINEN INDUSTRY.

By W. H. WEBB, President Linen Merchants' Association.

THE botanical name of flax is Linum Usitatissimum (the most useful of fibres). The first books of the Sacred Record contain frequent references to flax and linen, and all other textiles with the exception of the products of wool are babes in years as compared with linen.

Before Moses wrote the first books of the Sacred Volume before even the Patriarch Abraham visited Pharaoh the Egyptians had attained great perfection in the fabrication of linen.

The wonderful strength and durability of the mummy linen found to-day in the tombs of Egypt and which must have been made at least 4,000 years ago is striking proof of the outstanding qualities of this fibre.

The earliest record we have of linen being made in Ireland dates back to the thirteenth century and it was probably introduced by the Norman settlers.

In fabrics for military equipment requiring the greatest strength and durability, linen has again strikingly demonstrated its superiority.

After exhaustive experiments, linen was found owing to its great strength and durability, to be the one satisfactory covering for the wings of aeroplanes.

For the paddings or linings of uniforms and for the thread used in the making of boots and uniforms the demand has been unlimited simply because it was found that linen would far outwear that made of any other fibre.

War the great prover has placed the superiority of linen in an unassailable position.

It is difficult to get definite figures for comparison in the linen industry as in almost all available records flax, jute and hemp are grouped together.

Under this grouped heading the power looms in the United Kingdom in 1875 numbered 41,980 as against 41,440 in 1907 the distribution being:—

	Ireland	*England & Wales*	*Scotland*
1875	17,357	624	18,029
1907	35,851	4,424	17,218

but for the reasons given these figures as regards linen are unreliable.

The principal manufacturing centres in Scotland are Dundee and Dunfermline.

Broadly speaking the heavier coarser linens are made in Scotland and the medium and finer varieties around Belfast.

Linen manufacturing can only be said to exist in England a small section of the industry centring around Leeds where about 600 operatives are employed.

Belfast is peculiarly well adapted to be the centre of the linen trade, as the immense shipyards give employment to the men leaving a large surplus of women available for employment in the factories.

The total exports of linen goods, including flax yarns from the United Kingdom in 1913 amounted in value to £9,400,000.

The raw material used in the linen industry is unfortunately not a home production with the exception of the comparatively small amount grown in Ireland. Russia supplies the bulk, and other imports come from Holland and Belgium.

The Belgian or Continental flax is the finest in quality. Irish comes next, then the Dutch, Russia supplying all the coarser fibre.

	Tons
Average tonnage of Flax and Tow from all sources consumed in the United Kingdom for 10 years, 1907–1917, was	95,000
The supply in 1918	45,000
1919–1920. Estimated supply from all sources including stocks in spinners' hands is	24,000

So far this is working out accurately. It is the flax available for linen supply in 1920, and represents approximately half the amount consumed last year.

It is hoped that next year the supply of raw material will begin to increase but owing to the collapse of Russia which country supplied 90% of the world's flax the recovery will of necessity be gradual, and in all probability several years will elapse before a sufficient supply is again on the market.

For some time to come the cost of production is bound to be high. Otherwise it would be impossible to stimulate increased sowing of flax especially when food products are proving so remunerative to farmers.

In the Irish section the linen industry has become strongly associated. Each group spinners, weavers, bleachers and merchants have their own associations through which the trade is controlled and regulated. In addition there is the Research Association which is supported by the whole British industry and the Irish section has an association in the Irish Linen Society, which carries on propaganda and generally looks after the selling end of the trade. It is confidently anticipated that the Research Association will prove efficacious in reducing the cost of production and already the Irish Linen Society has shown that in an associated industry propaganda is an essential.

The Irish Linen Society has established a Service Bureau at No. 1 Bedford Street, Belfast for buyers visiting the Linen Market. There a service of up to date information is available. A large room is placed at the disposal of buyers, a stenographer is provided and hotel accommodation, transportation etc. is looked after for them.

Stabilising Values.—On the conclusion of the Armistice in 1918 the re-establishing of civil trade was very carefully considered by the Irish linen trade, and it was felt that until linen values were on a stable basis buying would not commence. With this in view a policy was evolved whereby on standard goods by costing from the raw material upwards minimum prices were established, which by agreement were binding for the year 1919. The Irish Linen Society carried out the propaganda in connection with this policy, making it known far and near that the price of linen was on a stable basis, with the result that in a short time the boom commenced which has lasted up to the beginning of May, 1920. It is intended that this policy of stabilising values will be continued. When the market eventually commences to drop a periodical basis of values will be established by deliberately lowering the minimum prices step by step. The value of such a policy to every interest concerned is obvious.



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VELVET AND CORDUROY INDUSTRY.

By J. HERBERT COOKE.

VELVET—probably made from cotton—was produced by the Chinese at a date remote from the Christian Era. From this interesting people the textile arts slowly crossed then civilised Asia encountering the conquering Romans in their Eastern raids.

Later on the great Crusades period distributed the knowledge bringing these arts into touch with the lesser developed Western World.

Velvets peculiar properties appealed successively to the rulers of Imperial Rome to ecclesiastical adornment to the display of the age of chivalry.

Through the Italian Republics its manufacture passed on from Venice and Genoa north through Lyons and France to Flanders, where now desolate, but then thriving cities manufactured as did other cities of the Spanish Netherlands, velvets and fustians. In Moorish Spain weft pile velvets were made at Granada and from Barcelona, always a textile centre craftsmen probably reached the seaport city of Antwerp.

Religious persecution, and the capture of that city by Parma caused weavers to flee to England where settling in Manchester, they assisted the development of velvet and fustian.

This the parent of modern cotton velvet and its family connections—known in England from early times—was originally made from coarse wool or combined with linen warp. Then (as now) employed for rough hard work sumptuary laws settled its place and that of velvet. Chaucer and Shakespeare both refer to it and our national poet quotes velvet for his knights and dames.

By 1641 Manchester had a reputation for its fustians. Cyprus and Smyrna cottons now replacing the one time linen warps from Ireland and being chronicled as exporting them to the Continent and America. The subdivision of production was a feature in those early days—the grey pieces were brought into Manchester and the dyeing and finishing carried out by the merchants even at that distant period.

From this parent fabric were velvet and corduroy evolved but even to day fustian covers the various subdivisions into which cotton pile fabrics may be roughly classed—velvet velveteen cord moleskin beaverteen imperial, diagonal etc.

The industry is a little world within the greater world of the Lancashire cotton trade—subdivided specialised highly technical. The grey material is woven mainly in Oldham Preston Bolton, and points in East Lancashire and subsequently focussed in Manchester where the merchants who place the completed fabric in the markets of the world arrange the numerous operations contributing to the successful production of the finished product as we see it in velvet and corduroy.

High class yarns are required for weaving velvet—fine Egyptian for strength in the warp and soft silky American of long staple for the weft, suitably spun to give the velvety touch.

Cutting the pile of this grey material is a very interesting operation calling for much dexterity. After stiffening and lining preparation, the work consists in opening up the longitudinal tunnels or 'races' into which the cloth is woven by means of a fine steel knife sheathed in a long finely pointed guide which opens up the "race,' enabling the sharp edge of the knife to sever the top of the tunnel leaving the walls in the shape of tufts of pile standing. These tufts form the velvet.

Perfect grade cloth is needed free from imperfections, as these would get to the knife rapidly pushed forward by the walking operator and damages would result. Inventors have long sought to replace the skill of the human hand by mechanical means but only in recent years has an ingenious machine been put to work which performs the cutting well. So fine are the 'races' in the better qualities as to be invisible to the ordinary eye and only discoverable by the trained dexterity of the pile cutter. Once a domestic industry, it is now carried on in well organised mills in the country districts of Cheshire and Staffordshire.

When the pile has been produced, it has to be manipulated with brushes shorn singed and made of smooth surface for dyeing. Careful workmanship is required to produce the 'fast dye' and the kindred operations of obtaining the lustre and high degree of finish to which the silky grades of velvet cotton lend themselves.

Standardisation however desirable hardly suits the velvet business as the world's requirements from the Arctic Circle to the Southern Cross, call for qualities of varying degrees of fineness, weight quality style price etc complicated by economic or fiscal barriers and although the Home Trade is a huge consumer probably 80 per cent of the velvet production is exported.

A brief survey of the various branches includes the corded velvet an excellent fabric eminently suitable for ladies costumes and ideal for children's wear and in white etc washing well, if a few simple instructions are followed.

Beautiful varieties of printed figured striped brocaded velvets, acid printing and shot effects are produced and a growing trade is done in velvet ribbons made from various grades of cotton velvet. Handsome shoes are made from cotton velvet and slippers of all grades.

Juvenile clothing finds nothing equal to velvet, and corduroy gives splendid results in hard wear for the rising generation.

Corduroy may be briefly described as velvet made with coarser cheaper yarns in stripes or ribs of almost infinite variety from the thickset with a dozen ribs to an inch to the cable cord of almost an inch to a single rib. It is a well proved article of great utility and garments made from suitable qualities give endless wear and satisfaction to the user. A few of these would include rural Britain the navvy, the iron worker, the constructional gangs of North America, the South African farmer, the Australian stockman, French and Belgian peasantry—all these workers testify to corduroy fabrics.

In spheres as diverse as Alpine sports and the hunting field their worth is proved. British and Allied War Departments discovered during the War what an unequalled material for hard wear was furnished in good quality corduroy. Furniture manufacturers and upholsterers have found what scope corduroy, in its beautiful colourings and high-class designs, offers for house adornment. The Manchester manufacturer, in the past an individualist now realises that co operation in some departments will help him to place effectively before the world the excellent qualities of the various cotton pile fabrics so well produced in that busy city.

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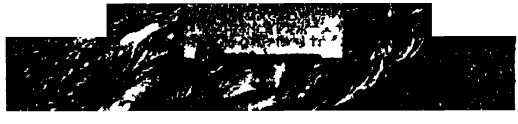
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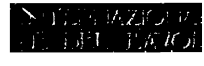
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LEATHER INDUSTRY.

By Dr. J. GORDON PARKER,
Principal of the Leathersellers' Company's Technical College.

THE Leather Trade is in magnitude one of the most important of Great Britain's staple industries, and at the same time the manufacture of leather is one of the most ancient crafts.

The origin of tanning is lost in antiquity, but specimens of leather exist in our museums which were taken from the tombs of the Pharaohs, showing that good leather was manufactured, and even excellently dyed and finished, some four thousand years B.C. Probably no important industry has undergone so little change in the essential principles as the "craft" of leather manufacture or ancient art of tanning. Even in this twentieth century the general outline of tanning is almost identical with that used by our forefathers before the Christian era, in that the basis is the hide or skin, and the tannin ingredient is still obtained from the barks and fruits of trees as of old.

In the reign of James I. we read of laws being passed restricting a tanner in the production of leather and rendering him liable to heavy fines and imprisonment if he attempted to accelerate his process under the normal number of years required to produce what was then considered a good sound leather.

One of the earliest forms of tannage was the oil or smoke tannage, which consisted of rubbing the raw skins with soft fat and afterwards exposing them to the smoke of green wood, somewhat similar to the process still used by various Indian tribes. In the production of vegetable tanned leather, the modern leather manufacturer has to thank the explorer and scientist for the great progress which has been made during the last two or three decades. Where oak bark was looked upon as almost the only source of the tannic acids, other barks, fruits and woods much rich in tanning properties, have been discovered and are now in daily use. Their introduction has cut down the period of tannage, which was formerly years, to months and almost weeks, and not only has it been discovered that these newer materials from different parts of the Empire are richer in tannin, and therefore quicker in their action, but that judicious blends of certain of these materials produce even a superior leather to that produced by the use of oak bark alone.

Towards the middle of the nineteenth century the introduction of myrabolams from India and valonea from Asia Minor began to have its effect on our industry. Wattle bark from Australia and Africa, and many other materials, all have tended to build up the reputation of British made leather.

In the early seventies a French patent was taken out for the extraction, concentration and decolorisation of tanning extracts, and there sprang up first in France and Hungary, and afterwards in U.S.A., factories where the oak and chestnut wood was extracted in close proximity to the forests, and under scientific principles concentrated in the form of liquid or solid extract containing 25 to 60 per cent. of tannic acids ready for direct use in tanyards. The introduction of these extracts had a marked effect upon the tanning industry, reducing the period of tannage, and producing a leather of equal quality at lower cost.

Each of the various tanning materials possesses certain characteristics, and the art of tanning high grade leather depends on the knowledge of how to blend these materials, and at what stage in the process each should be used in order to give the best results for the various purposes for which the leather is required.

Our tanneries are converting over one hundred and seventy thousand hide per week into heavy leather, of which number only approximately fifty thousand hides come from our own native cattle. In the light leather industry, excepting for our own supply of sheep and calf, some millions of skins have to be imported for the manufacture of upper leathers for boots and fancy leathers for upholstery, bookbinding, purses, pocket books, and other similar articles.

GLOVE LEATHER.—The glove manufacturers of Great Britain have had a reputation for the production of high class glove leather of the heavier grade suitable for the manufacture of men's gloves—this product being made from Cape sheepskins.

In the manufacture of lighter fancy gloving leathers the manufacturers of this country had not up to the commencement of the war, been able to compete with Continental importing houses for these more artistic productions. Great headway has to be reported in this branch of the industry. The production of fancy leather for ladies' gloves, both in glace and suede finishes, has made very considerable headway, and these products now compare favourably with the best quality imported leather, and in many cases, show considerable improvement.

White "washable" glove leather is a British production which has created a great demand owing to its property of being washable which operation can be carried out many times. Gloves made from this leather thus being economical in wear.

LEATHER FOR ARTICLES OF WEAR.—During the last year, leather has been more generally adopted as an article of personal attire. A large number of ladies' hats are now being made of suede leathers and this and other leathers are also being employed to a very considerable extent as trimmings for ladies' dresses. One of the most recent innovations has been the manufacture of ladies' jumpers. It would appear that this material dyed in tasteful shades of colour is likely to become fashionable.

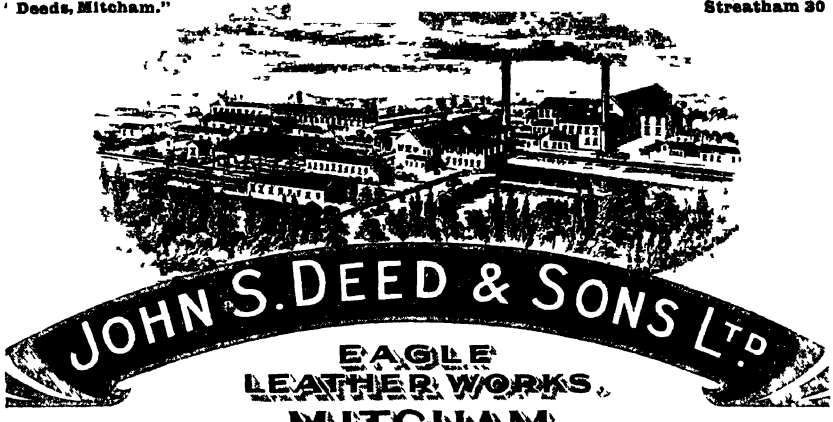
LIGHT AND FANCY LEATHER.—The manufacture of leather from the skins of sheep, goat, calf and seal, as used in the fancy leather goods trade, has long been a specialised branch of the leather industry in which Great Britain excels. The tannage of these goods is in the main, confined to the use of sumac, a tanning material imported from Sicily. This tanning agent is [illegible] prop[illegible]

The British dyer has a reputation for the production of leather which has been coloured in art or fashionable shades, and now that British dyes are available in increasing quantities, the trade is rapidly recovering from the set back which it had during the war period caused by the patriotism of the fancy leather manufacturers employing their energies in the production of boot and equipment leather required by our own and allied armies.

CHROME TANNING.—In 1881 the first patent was taken out for the production of mineral tanned leather by the chrome process. This method, which consists of impregnating the fibres of the raw skin with chromic acid, which is subsequently converted into chromic oxide, results in the production of a leather which when properly manufactured, is superior in wearing properties to that which is vegetable tanned, and possesses the additional property of being waterproof and of lighter weight, and when manufactured into boot upper leather, of smarter appearance. The process of chrome tanning is very rapid, it being possible to convert raw pelt into leather in as short a period of time as three to four hours, although a much longer time than this is given in actual practice. Great progress has been made in the chrome tanning industry. British manufacturers were at first slow in taking full advantage of the newer process, but the development of this industry during the war and since the armistice has been such that when the factories at present under construction are completed, the British shoe manufacturer can be practically independent of foreign supplies whereas six years ago probably 50 per cent. our requirements were imported.

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BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURE.

THE machine made footwear of to day is in the direct line of succession from the primeval sandal a covering for the sole of the foot made of plaited grass, palm fronds skins of animals and other material—still in common use among Oriental races From this form of pedal protection obviously inadequate in many weathers and colder climates early progression was made to a rudely shaped shoe of a single piece of untanned hide laced with a thong and thus a complete covering From these two forms—a sole without uppers and uppers without a sole—evolved the perfected shoe and boot, combinations of both

Until the last decade of the eighteenth century boot and shoe making was solely a handicraft Their manufacture by machinery originated in the invention of the sewing machine the first patent for which was granted to an American in 1790 The development of the industry under review synchronised with the improvement and development of the sewing machine Although designed for the boot and shoe trade this most ingenious piece of mechanism proved more quickly practicable for other than that trade's uses and special requirements to adapt it for which was the work of time and a number of inventors of whom one was the great English engineer Brunel The chief difficulty was in mechanically fastening together soles and uppers This overcome, the American enterprise of boot and shoe making went ahead and when the Civil War broke out the needs of the armies gave it a great impetus

When some fifty years ago British makers woke to the fact that the day of the hand made article for the general public was over and that they must either adapt the new methods or go under, they found the Americans in control of the necessary plant The English branch of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Boston had a practical monopoly of all the required mechanism the acquisition of which by their British customers was rigidly conditioned The vendors reserved the power to remove the equipments with which they had furnished it from any factory introducing other than their own machinery, mostly imported from across the Atlantic For long the British manufacturer of boots and shoes and the British manufacturer of the machinery he needed, were thus handicapped, but the Patent Act of 1907 prohibited this power of confiscation and brought to both—and to many others the benefit of a clause making revocable the patent rights granted to any invention not used for manufacturing purposes "to an adequate extent in Great Britain When once he had a fair chance the home manufacturer made good with certitude and celerity, demonstrating that on any thing like equal terms he had nothing to fear from his American rival, notwithstanding the latter's long start in advance of him To day the output of the British factories is enormous and as regards quality it is significant that the British armies, marching on British made boots were the best shod of all the combatant forces engaged in the Great War Even in the hey day of American superiority—now irrecoverably lost—there was a grade of leather that the American maker had to buy over here, sending it back to us in a portion of a certain class of his goods

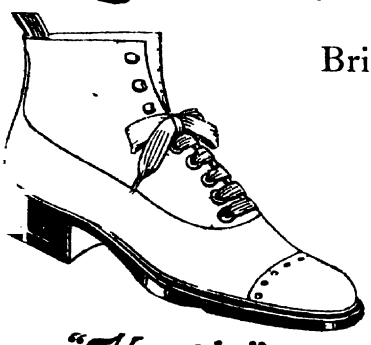
Our principal centres of manufacture are Northampton (at the head of the list) Leicester Stafford Norwich, Bristol Finlithgow and Mayhole At a typical large modern factory in any of these and other places the daily output is to be reckoned by thousands of pairs In the matter of leather supplies from native resources are supplemented by imports of hides from South Africa South America and remoter lands Machinery dominates the operations from first to last Even the surface measurement of the hides always very irregularly shaped is ascertained with mathematical exactitude by means of electrically moved mechanism Clicking—the cutting out and shaping of the material for uppers—was still done by hand until some ten or twelve years ago but the clicking machine is now in general use From the department in which it operates the shaped pieces go to the making up department the principal feature of which—in hundreds is that all important sewing machine which it took so long to perfect for the purpose it here accomplishes Various more or less intricate processes precede the bringing together of the uppers and the soles and heels to which they are to be attached In the case of all welted boots (a term which excludes those for very hard and rough wear) what are called pulling over machines bring the upper over on to the insole and tack it to keep it in its place the heel being drawn over by hand The work at this stage is completed by an implement curiously named a nigger The stitching of the welt and upper to the insole is done by a developed form of the Goodyear welt machine patented in America as long ago as 1862 The outer sole having been shaped and (by a solution of rubber) fixed is stitched on to the welted boot by a lock stitch sewing machine fitted with an awl which pierces the needle holes Like so much of the other plant the

At many other stages both before and after those at which we have glanced modern boot manufacture is richly illustrative of the fact that modern needs are best and only to be satisfied by means of modern applied science It goes without saying that in so far as their shape is similar, shoes are made on similar principles by similar or the same mechanism

Inventiveness is still at work in the industry, and it is claimed for a boot lately put on the market that it is absolutely and unconditionally water and damp proof

Quality Footwear

British Made





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"Waukeezi"

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SINCE 1866 we have been making good footwear for ladies and gentlemen. During the whole period, as to-day, our efforts have been bent on producing style-shapeliness, sound construction, and generous wear—points on which Phœnix products yield to none. Yet, these things considered, the prices of our goods are moderate.

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"*Good Shoes since* 1866."

PHŒNIX SHOE WORKS



NORTHAMPTON ENGLAND

THE BELTING INDUSTRY.

THE British belting industry is a good trade barometer, for its activities afford a reliable index of the condition of trade generally, both at home and abroad. Belting plays an increasingly important part in the transmission of power in engineering shops, ship-building yards, textile factories, and power stations, while it is also largely used in collieries, mining and railway works; thus a brisk demand for belting is a sure indication of expanding manufacturing industry. British producers of belting enjoy a reputation which is world wide. This is due not only to the excellence of their belting but also to the fact that they have made an exact science of the problems involved in the economical and effective transmission of power. They are always willing to advise potential users as to the most suitable belts for the work to be done, and also as to their practical application and arrangement. This has resulted in a world wide demand for the British article; for whether the belts be of leather or of cotton or other materials, it is recognised that there is a strength and durability about British belting which much of that manufactured abroad does not possess. Our climatic conditions may have something to do with this superiority, but an equally if not more important factor is the fact that we are an old established manufacturing nation and hence have long been engaged in solving the problems attaching to power transmission. This long experience backed by high reputation, has ensured marked success in the world's markets generally. At present our manufacturers have not overtaken the unmet demands of the war period, when all our output was required for munition, motor aeroplane, or other works, and there was little or nothing for export.

France and Belgium are making strenuous efforts to reconstruct their factories and their industries, and are relying upon British manufacturers for their belting. There are also arrears of orders to be executed for South American States, South Africa, and to a still greater extent, for India. Our Indian dependency is now one of the world's most important cotton-spinning and jute weaving countries, and she relies upon us to supply her with the enormous quantities of belting used in her textile factories, and also throughout the Indian and Ceylon tea plantations. The requirements of the Indian markets are somewhat exacting, and one famous firm of manufacturers who have been close upon ninety years in the business have made a special study of these and maintain big stocks specially manufactured and prepared to meet the exacting climatic and other conditions of India. Of all beltings, the most serviceable efficient, and also the most costly, is leather, and when the enormous amount of leather belting in service is considered, some idea can be formed of the importance of the belting industry. The firm alluded to, whose works are situated in Glasgow, and include no fewer than eighteen departments, have a tannery in the Highlands which deals with 100 000 hides per annum.

Although this may seem a big number it should be remembered that a large motor or other engineering works may easily have 25 or 30 miles of leather belting in operation in their various shops representing if only the prime portion of the hides the butts are used in its manufacture the skins of 4 000 or 5 000 head of oxen. Approximately a first class hide only yields about 16 square feet of leather for the best quality of belting and this is curried under high tension and allowed to dry under stretch. The tensile breaking strain of 1 square inch of British leather belting made from selected hides and specially tanned is over

Such belting is admirably adapted for main driving electric motors and other fast running machinery. Dynamos run with it and feeding incandescent lamps with direct current . as steady a light as when fed with accumulators. Main driving belts can be made up to 12 feet in width and a main driving double belt for 800 horse power has been made. This belt was 140 feet long and 60 inches wide.

Of late years a type of textile belting which has come to the fore is that which is known as Balata belting for this it is claimed that it is the strongest of the textile varieties. It is made of special hard woven, long staple cotton canvas, bound together by an indissoluble mixture of "Chonata, which is composed of guttapercha, balata and other gums, which are so applied that they permeate the fibres of the canvas while in a state of high heat and tension. The result of this treatment is a flexible belt which is impervious to moisture and is almost immune from 'stretch."

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"OAK TAN" " " **"CHONATA" BALATA do.**
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Tullis

LEATHER BELTING

GLASS BOTTLES.

By J. MANDEFIELD.

THE making of glass is not a modern discovery On the contrary, it is one of the most ancient arts and undoubtedly was highly developed in very early ages So far back as 2 500 years before Christ we have evidence that glass making was practised by the Egyptians the knowledge ultimately passing from them to the Romans It is also well known to have been a flourishing art in Venice and district in the Middle Ages Various substances including skins of animals stone ivory, earthenware and porcelain have been used at different times in the production of bottles and containers, in addition to glass although there is no doubt that even in very early days glass bottles and containers of a primitive type were made

The establishment of the industry in Great Britain probably dates from about the year 1220 when it is recorded that factories were working on the borders of Sussex and Surrey timber being used as fuel About the year 1610 the use of coal as fuel was resorted to resulting apparently in an expansion of the industry it being recorded that in 1696 eighty eight glass factories were in existence in the country thirty nine of which were bottle factories In 1746 owing to the prosperous conditions of the industry an excise duty was imposed by the Government on glass manufacture and although it would appear that owing to its exorbitant nature progress was considerably retarded statistics indicate that in 1840 the production of glass bottles in Great Britain amounted to 52 574 cwts of which no less than 292 887 cwts were exported The tax above referred to was repealed in 1845 from which time the glass bottle industry has grown to very large dimensions forming to day probably the chief portion of the British glass industry which it may be stated comprises in all seven distinct sections producing glassware of various types

The production of bottles may be broadly divided into two classes (*a*) the so called flint or white bottles and containers and (*b*) coloured bottles of various types e g green bottles largely used as beverage containers The former are usually made from furnaces containing covered pots in which the glass is melted and the latter from large tank furnaces The production of ' white ' bottles and containers from tank furnaces (which has in the past presented many technical difficulties) is making considerable progress however and there is no doubt important developments in this method of production are likely to take place In view of the extended use of machines for bottle making progress in tank working is of great importance as it ensures the maintenance of a continuous supply of molten glass at the same level in the furnace so long as the tank is in operation, thus

[illegible] materials for the making of glass are [illegible] the tank at the melting end and after fusion the molten glass gradually passes to the working end where bottle making can be carried on without interruption

Bottles are still largely produced by hand methods Usually a gang numbering five workers termed a chair ' or ' hole ' consisting of the following men and boys working together gatherer, blower, wetter off, maker and taker in

The wetter off and taker in are usually boys The process of bottle making is briefly as follows The gatherer collects from the furnace on the end of an iron blow pipe a quantity of molten glass which he rolls and shapes on an iron or stone slab called a ' marver plate The blow pipe with the glass adhering is then passed to the blower who places it in a metal mould closes the mould and then blows down the pipe until the glass has acquired the required shape In better class bottles, where it is necessary that no mould marks should appear on the completed bottle, the blower while carrying out his operation must constantly rotate the glass in the mould by revolving the blow pipe whilst blowing On opening the mould the bottle is detached from the blow pipe by the wetter off who uses an iron tool called a mullet and it is then passed by him to the maker who finishes the neck or the bottle with a thin band of molten glass which he shapes with a hand tool The finished bottle is then picked up by the taker in " on a specially designed iron rod and placed by him in the annealing lehr or oven which is usually in close proximity to the glass furnace The annealing of glass, during which the article is again subjected to considerable heat and then allowed to cool gradually is for the purpose of removing all strain which may exist and is of the greatest importance as an article of glass not properly annealed is subject at the slightest contraction or expansion to the constant risk of fracture

It was realised at an early date that for the bulk production of bottles the use of machinery would be essential and from its introduction may be dated the most important stage in the development of the industry

Commencing with the year 1876 many machines designed in both Europe and America with the object of making bottles have been exploited a number of which have proved more or less efficient These vary to a very considerable extent in the amount of human labour necessary for their operation and may be classified as follows (1) Fully automatic machines (2) Semi automatic machines The machine developed by Owen in the United States about seventeen years ago and which has since been considerably improved is a notable example of an absolutely automatic machine requiring no human labour in its operation with the exception of mechanics to regulate its running On the latest types of this machine bottles are being produced at the rate of thirty per minute the machines running continuously with the exception of breaks necessary to change moulds overhaul working parts etc

A further development in mechanical methods of forming is the recent date quite different in design to the Owen and to which a great future is claimed by many people interested in glass manufacture is what is termed the flow feed system which consists in brief of an automatic feeder forming part of the glass tank, and which shears off and delivers from the furnace gathers of molten glass of predetermined weight (varying according to the type of bottle being produced) at a speed of twenty five to thirty five per minute These gathers are immediately delivered directly into the moulds of automatic forming machines placed alongside the tank which complete the operation of making bottles The design is generally such that one feeder can deliver gathers of glass simultaneously to several forming machines rendering it possible by varying the weight of gathers to make bottles of varying shape at the same time Feeders of several designs are now being exploited and this system undoubtedly marks a further stage in the development of the industry

Other notable machines that may be mentioned are the Lorch Steel Wilson Hartman Horne Miller and O'Neill all of which have proved very efficient in the production of bottles and containers for which they were designed and are being adopted to an increasing extent with great rapidity

During the war the importation of glassware was practically suspended and British manufacturers of glass bottles quickly realised the urgent need for not only greatly improving and modernising but largely increasing their factories and equipment if they were to take advantage of the opportunity offered to supply a larger portion of the enormous demands To achieve this object many extensions to existing works and the erection of new works are taking place new machinery is being installed and methods of production are changing the old hand methods giving place to machine production of those types of bottles required in bulk These changes involve the outlay of very large sums of money and also a considerable period of time for their completion but they will undoubtedly play a supreme part in assuring to this country in the future the supply of a much larger proportion of the almost unlimited world demand for bottles and glass containers

The following statistics show the exports of glass bottles from the United Kingdom to all sources at intervals of ten years from 1853 to 1913 together with figures for the year 1919

YEAR	QUANTITY	VALUE
1853	467 787 cwts	£348 4 8
1863	614 561 ,,	312 686
1873	907,880 ,,	461 918
1883	749 137	376 496
1893	639 202	305 781
1903	898 958 gross	449 782
1913	974 465 ,,	605 847
1919	275 153 ,,	941

Imports at intervals of ten years from 1893 together with the year 1919 were as follows —

YEAR	QUANTITY	VALUE
	821,795 gross	£425 955
	1 831,665	789 065
1913	1 929 371	814 923
1919	922 865	946 492

It will of course be understood that the imports and exports for the year 1919 were largely affected by the shortage of labour raw materials fuel transport facilities etc, and they cannot be regarded as representing the normal situation

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ENGLISH ESSENTIAL OILS.

By C. EDWARD SAGE, F.I.C.

VOLATILE OILS or essential oils are the bodies to which so many flowers leaves spices and woods owe their distinctive odours The scent of lavender the flavour of cloves and the odour of sandalwood are all due to the presence of volatile oil in their structures The method of collecting sufficient of the oil to use or handle, consists of heating the requisite flowers leaves or plants in a current of steam then condensing the steam and collecting the oil which separates from the water This process now commonly called steam distillation is almost as ancient as civilisation and like so many useful arts, it was brought from the East to the Moors who crossed to Spain and so spread the knowledge to Southern Europe The art was chiefly applied to the preparation of sweet smelling waters and cordials and as the use of these increased so it became necessary to cultivate the plants which yielded the volatile oils The monasteries were famous for their physic gardens and herb growing and used their products for treating human sickness and the preparation of elixirs and cordials we have reminders of these early times in the form of "Benedictine Chartreuse 'Creme de Menthe and Anise liqueurs but to day the herb gardens are only associated with such things as mint thyme and sage yet they were really the forerunners of the large herb growing farms which are devoted to the cultivation of medicinal and aromatic herbs to day

The apothecaries of a century and more ago, either prepared for themselves or bought from the growers and distillers the essential oils for use in medicine, and as the work of the apothecary became gradually merged into the practice of medicine and pharmacy so the art of preparing essential oils became the prerogative of the drug grower and oil distiller As typically English products we have a world wide reputation for the oils of peppermint lavender rosemary caraway fennel, chamomile and dill for all these are native plants and the two first named are still so famed that they always fetch at least three times the price of any other foreign grown or distilled oils

Surrey was formerly the county where most of the peppermint and lavender were grown and "Mitcham oils still persists as a title although the districts of Mitcham Beddington and Carshalton have long been given over to the hands of the estate agent and house builder The herbs are still cultivated in Surrey Kent, Suffolk Hertfordshire and Lincolnshire and the closest attention is given to the production of the purest products

Although the oil glands in the plants are almost too minute to be perceptible yet the essential oils produced in England amount to many thousands of pounds annually This means organisation on the highest scale and by means of the expensive equipment of a modern distillery tons of herbs are daily handled and the resulting oil is made ready for commerce

The English herb season is very short, and so the large equipment of stills has to be utilised during the greater part of the year for distilling other products

The aromatic spices are chiefly of tropical and subtropical origin and in order to produce the volatile oil from these, they are shipped to this country from the places in which they grow and the English distillers extract the volatile oils in this country

In this way the English factories yield us the oil from almonds, cloves cinnamon nutmeg allspice caraway dill and fennel besides numbers of others employed in medicine

It is not always possible or profitable to produce all these oils in England but they are rectified if necessary on arrival from abroad

For instances the eucalyptus trees are natives of Australia and the leaves are distilled on the spot the oils are shipped to this country and seldom need redistillation

Citronella and lemongrass oils are distilled in Ceylon Burma and the Straits Settlements Star anise and cassia oils are produced in China wintergreen oil in the United States lemon orange and bergamot in Italy and Sicily

Now the shipment of these oils to England and their sale meant until recently that they were distributed by the merchant to the consumer but during the last decade or two it has been found that the volatile oils can serve mankind in many other forms than in their raw or refined state and to day many of the essential oils are simply the raw materials for the manufacture of more complex substances which are used in flavouring foods preparing perfumes or the manufacture of medicinal substances

At the present time the humble clove is the starting point for the manufacture of the artificial vanilla flavouring which is so commonly used in chocolate and foods Some English distillers produce and sell clove oil by the ton from which chemical treatment yields first eugenol and finally vanillin

The lemon grass oil above mentioned yields a substance known as citral from which the body ionone is produced and that with the product distilled in England from iris root gives us the violet perfumes for which our English makers have no equal

Otto of rose is naturally associated with a sunnier climate than our English one but in artificial rose oil is produced by the chemist with the geraniol from citronella oil as a starting point

The distillation of essential oils is an English industry which has stood the test of time nothing but the best has survived the competition of cheaper and inferior products and to day our few factories have a reputation which has only been acquired by long years of painstaking work The industry requires the supervision of highly trained chemists and engineers it requires a small army of workmen and mechanics it gathers its raw materials from every country in the world and many of the ablest business men and merchants are engaged in it

Although their origin is lost in antiquity the processes of manufacture are as up to date as modern science can possibly bring them and if two thousand years have passed since myrrh, aloes and cassia were used to produce sweet smelling garments yet the production of essential oils has only been brought to its present state by conscientious work and research through the centuries by painstaking workers who have had but one ideal, viz, the "PURITY OF ENGLISH ESSENTIAL OILS



1833

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BRITISH BRUSH-MAKING.

By T. MARSON TILL, Secretary of the British Brush Manufacturers' Association.

THERE is hardly a household factory, work shop or institution that exists where brushes of some kind or other are not used—yet few people seem to know how or of what brushes are made

It is perhaps little known that the bristle used for brush making throughout the world is grown on the semi wild boar in Russia China and India

Although bristle is the most important material used in the industry brushes are also made from the hair of the horse bear goat, badger squirrel sable, and other animals—from fibre from the Mexican aloe tree—from piassava (bass) kitool cocoa and other fibres from various tropical palms

The manufacture of brushes is divided roughly into five branches —

1 Brushes drawn with wire or thread
2 Painting and shaving brushes
3 Brushes and brooms set with pitch etc
4 Twisted wire brushes for flues and boilers
5 Ivory and bone hair and tooth brushes

WIRE DRAWN BRUSHES

Include toilet, stable and household brushes, such as scrubs and shoe brushes

Tufts or knots of bristle or hair of double the length required are placed under loops of wire which are passed through holes in the back of the brush and then drawn back with the bristle thus bending them double and causing both ends to stand upright together On the back of the stock is now glued and screwed a piece of decorative wood to cover up the wires and bent tufts showing through The brush is then finished and polished

Some of the commoner sorts of "drawn brushes are made by plugging the "knots with staples into the board by machinery, and this process has considerably developed during the war

PAINTING AND SHAVING BRUSHES

There are two classes of *painting brushes*—those for painters and decorators and those for artists

Before painting and other bristle brushes can be made the bristle, which is the most expensive part of the brush has to be sorted and 'dragged into certain lengths from the raw bristle washed, mixed, and tied into knots of required sizes and stiffness, so that the bend of all the bristles faces inwards and the flags form concentric rings The buying of suitable bristles and these operations require much skill and training

The knots of bristles when so finished are concentric at the roots and are bound on to the handle by string or wire, or are driven into a socket A new process under which the roots are set in vulcanised rubber is being developed with success

Artists brushes are made from hair taken from the tail of the sable marten kolinsky and squirrel, and also from bristles They are set in quills of various sizes or in metal The work is chiefly done by girls The firms in England who specialise in artists brushes are few in number

Shaving brushes —The hair from along the middle of the back of the badger is the best hair from which these brushes are made Goat hair and bristles are also used and made to imitate badger and unless the brush is stamped "badger hair ' it may generally be taken that the brush is made of a mixture of hairs The best badger hair is worth to day about 300*s* per lb

BRUSHES AND BROOMS

An entirely different process known as setting, is employed in the manufacture of

A knot of hair fibre, or bristles is taken and the root end dipped into boiling pitch bound with a thrum then dipped again and inserted into a hole already bored in the wooden stock a slight twist being given in the process to splay the hairs

TWISTED WIRE BRUSHES FOR FLUES AND BOILERS

These are chiefly made by special machinery

IVORY AND BONE HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES

This is a distinct branch of the trade although most of the brushes come under the heading of 'drawn work

Bone nail brushes are almost now entirely superseded by wooden ones

Although the antiquity of the brush trade itself is not very great the following early references to brushes are on record —In the year 1377 A D, or wyped it (a coat) with a brusshe In the year 1519 'Olde men brusshed theyr dustye clothes with cowe tayles as we do with hear brusshes The painting brush used by artists is probably the oldest type of brush The few hair brushes that were made 120 years ago for the toilet were constructed on the principle upon which the modern broom is made—that is, the hairs were set in with pitch

In the cheaper and commoner kinds of brushes foreign competition made some headway prior to the war but in the better class of goods the British trade has always more than held its own

Statistics give the following values of the trade —

	Imports	Exports	Re Exports	Home Trade
	£	£	£	£
1907	—	—	—	1,826,000
1913	456,141	237,812	22 157	—
1914	354,903	216,236	18 605	—
1915	377 578	187 16_	14 107	—
1916	482,043	236 298	10 410	—
1917	90,287	213,88_	8 144	—
1918	407 86_	171 122	4 53_	—
1919	859,633	291,297	5_ 337	—
First 9 months 1920	715,735	399 593	Not yet known	

In the year 1908 the British Brush Manufacturers Association was formed and now has a membership of 135 of the leading manufacturers in the country

The Scottish Irish, and Northern Counties Brush Manufacturers Associations, and Master Bone Brush Makers Association representing 112 manufacturers are affiliated to the B B M A which thus represents 227 brush manufacturers

The Association has standardised the stamping of brushes as to weight and material used and has established the difference between bristles and hair—bristles now being strictly recognised in the trade as only the hair of the hog pig or boar

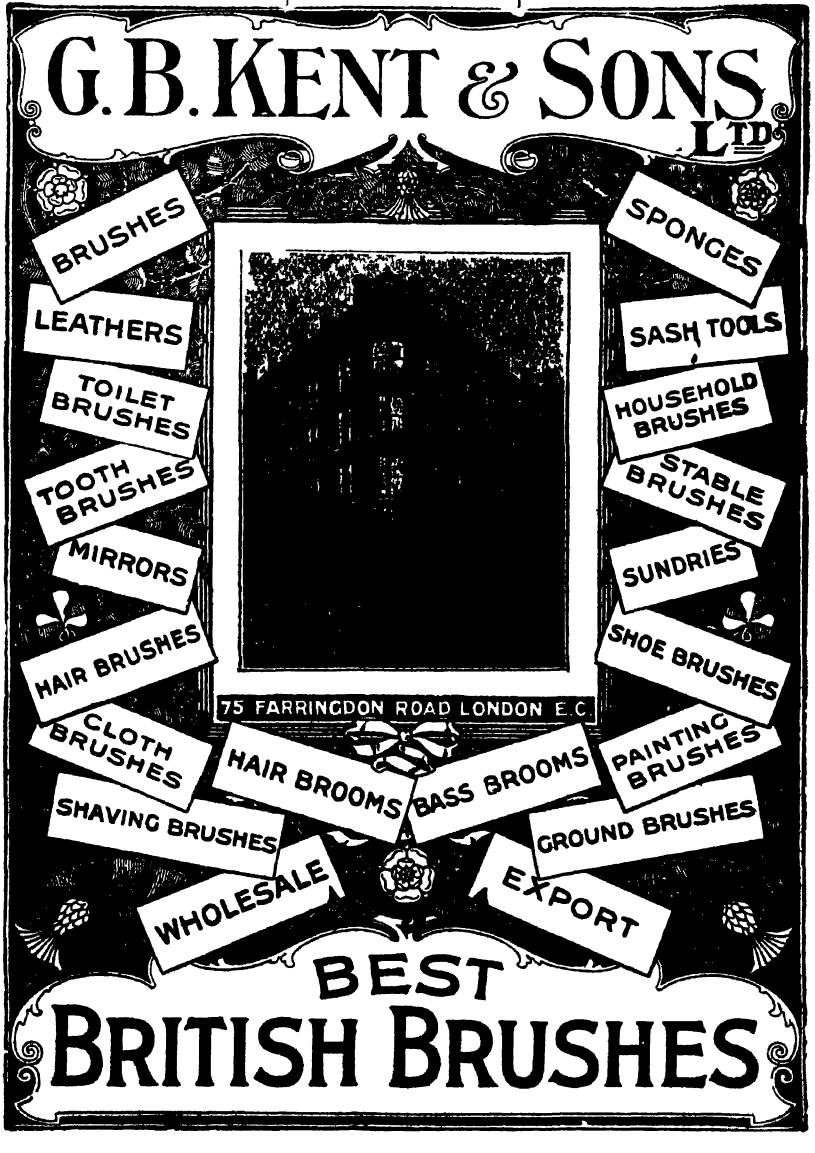
The Government and Municipal bodies recognise the Association as representing the Trade

A Trade Board consisting of 14 representatives from the B B M A., and 14 representatives from the trades unions concerned, has now been established to settle minimum rates of wages for the trade and other matters appertaining thereto

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MAP, GLOBE AND CHART PRODUCTION.

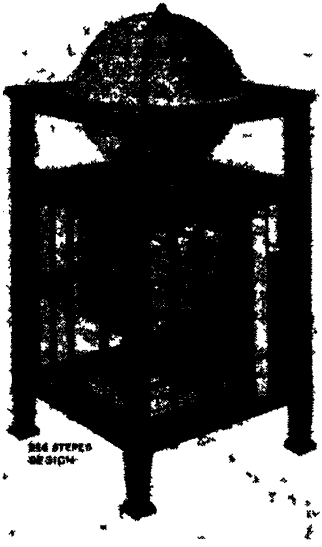
THE Egyptians were the first civilised race of antiquity whose geographical knowledge extended beyond the limits of their own country. Their annual survey of the Nile after its periodic inundation laid the foundation for an accurate knowledge of Egypt itself, which was further fostered by the priests among whose sacred books were three devoted to the study of astrology, surveying and geography. Within their geographical horizon were probably the whole of the Mediterranean shores, regions to the east of the Tigris the mountains of Armenia and perhaps to the nearest frontiers of India. It is to the Hebrews, however, that we owe the three oldest of early geographical records. The ethnographical table in the tenth chapter of Genesis is the first known attempt to classify the races of mankind, the description of the march through the wilderness is the first itinerary we possess and it is a safe assumption that some kind of topographical map must have been the basis for the division of the Promised Land. The Phœnicians learnt much on their trading voyages, but many of their discoveries were lost to posterity in the fall of Tyre and the destruction of the Carthaginian records, and to the Greeks of all peoples of antiquity, must be accredited the greatest extension of geographical knowledge. Homer has been described as the father of geography and his conceptions of the universe held ground for hundreds of years, the wider and more philosophical views that eventually succeeded them being the fruit of Grecian commercial enterprise and colonial expansion.

About the beginning of the 6th century (B.C.) we find the geographical knowledge of the time embodied in a map—the first Map of the World that of Anaximander of Miletus (610-547). Of this map the bronze tablet of Aristagoras, on which were engraved "the whole circuit of the earth and every sea and all rivers," the maps of Democrites, Eudoxus of Cnidus, and even of Hecatæus appear to have been but new and revised editions. Passing over much that in anything like an exhaustive review would call for note, we come to the work of Eratosthenes of Cyrene, born B.C. 276. The attempts and achievements of Eratosthenes in the measurement of the earth would by themselves entitle him to be called the founder of scientific geography. His map represents the first application of cartography of scientific principles and is an important landmark in the development of map making. His cartographical labours were completed by Hipparchus the astronomer whose idea of constructing a map of the world in which latitude and longitude should be laid down as determined by astronomical observations was afterwards in part realised by Claudius Ptolemy whose maps and geographical treatises are his monument for all time.

Proceeding somewhat abruptly to the Christian era the lost geographical lore of the ancients was revived by the Arabs, to whom is also to be accredited the adoption of the Chinese invention of the compass, which is first mentioned among European writers by an Englishman, Neckam, at the end of the twelfth century. Chart and map production quickly responded to the immense improvement in navigation effected by its use and the adaptation of the astrolabe to marine requirements. For mediæval cartographers Ptolemy was the great authority his work being copied for centuries, supplemented and brought up to date as the knowledge of the earth's surface widened. The most accurate of the mediæval maps were the Portolani, compiled from compass bearings. As surveys of the earth's surface grew in number and hitherto unknown areas were discovered and delineated, maps gradually became more scientific and accurate. They were formerly drawn for reproduction on copper and steel plates by hand engraving, impressions being pulled on the hand press, and the impressions hand-coloured. To-day maps are reproduced by a number of mechanical processes which vary according to their application. The finest results are obtained from hand engraved intaglio copper plates, transfers from which are taken and printed lithographically from stone or zinc and aluminium plates the latter being used in fast running rotary machines. Another letterpress method is that of engraving the map on wax and preparing electrotypes. All these processes apply to the key map, the colours being obtained by the use of ruled or stippled tints a separate printing is required for each colour. Accurate superimposition of the various workings on the key plate being absolutely essential, high grade paper is required with great skill and care in printing. The production of globes is mostly a hand process the maps or 'gores' being printed in the ordinary way and then cut out and pasted on the globe which in the case of the larger sizes is made by building up composition on a papier maché ball, the utmost care being necessary to ensure accurate joining of the different sections. The globe is then polished and fitted in a glass meridian and mounted on a stand with printed horizon. Smaller sizes are made by embossing cardboard in hemispheres, then joining up to make the complete sphere on which the gores are pasted. The globe of this type is not so heavy, and is largely used in schools. Here it may be pointed out that the educational value of cartography has been greatly increased by the enlargement of its scope. Maps are no longer restricted to a display of surface features, but furnish graphic illustrations of all kinds of distributions—climatic, statistical, political and commercial. As a compendium of information a modern map can be so designed as to surpass any other medium of instruction possessing advantages that are only its own.

British cartography thanks largely to the exertions of the Royal Geographical Society in popularising the study of geography has in recent times made marked progress. Although among the surveys undertaken by various countries those of Great Britain rank very high, until some few years ago the Continent generally and Germany particularly, were ahead of us in the industry of map and atlas production. Now our relative position has distinctly improved. The British large scale maps in use on the Western Front were indisputably better than those issued from the War Office or our enemy practical monopolisation by the Germans of globe construction, formerly uncontested, is being successfully challenged by English makers. The charts and maps of the British Admiralty are universally admitted to be the most accurate in the world. Minute particularisation, clearness of definition and comprehensiveness of range distinguish the maps which represent the specialised labours of the Ordnance Survey experts, who have incalculably enriched our knowledge of district and national topography in all its ramifications.

In the sphere of commerce, as in the sphere of the academic, cartography has a place of vital importance. Trade follows the flag, but where the flag goes the map must show, or the trader remains ignorant of much that it is essential for him to know. The enterprise of English map specialists provides him with the means of acquiring by simple reference and in epitome information that without these means could only be obtained at the impracticable cost of personal experience.



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SEEDS INDUSTRY.

THE culture of seeds is an industry of both vital national concern and of individual interest. In one ramification or another it is a factor in the life of each and the lives of all. On an adequate and well-conditioned supply of agricultural and vegetable seeds depends the adequate and healthy supply of essential foods; thanks alone to the availability of flower seeds any man, however poor, can grow his own little Eden; by grass seeds bare wastes are transformed into green pastures rich with sustenance, lawns that delight the eye are created and maintained, spaces are carpeted that serve the ends of pleasant recreation and beneficial exercise. Royal appreciation of the importance of the subject under brief review has been twice signified in our time, the visit of their Majesties King George and Queen Mary to the Royal Seed Establishment at Reading in 1918 having been preceded by a visit there of his august father when Prince of Wales; the public interest these visits aroused reflecting the interest in seed culture of all classes of the community.

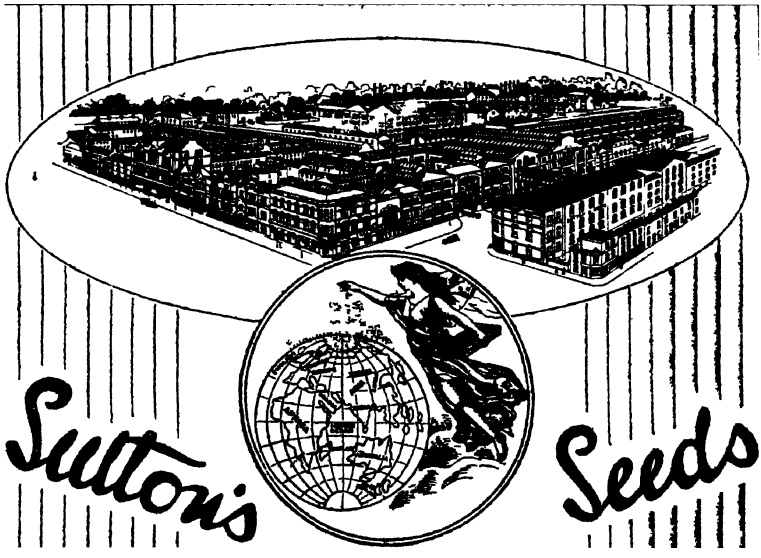
For long the commerce in seeds lacked system and organisation, and many abuses flourished. Adulteration was the rule. Mechanical means were in use for killing the vitality of cheap seeds without affecting their appearance, guarantees being offered by the owners of the mechanisms that not a single seed subjected to the process could by subsequent germination betray the fraud in which it was to be an item. These killed cheap seeds were mixed and sold with dear seeds of a different species but of similar form and colour. For instance, killed rape at threepence a pound was mixed with cabbage, broccoli and other round seeds worth many shillings a pound. In the early years of last century the scandal of this and other malpractices became so great that an agitation was set afoot which resulted in a commission of inquiry, and ultimately to the passing of the Seeds Adulteration Act.

If genius be an infinite capacity for taking pains, seed culturers on a commercial scale are a race of geniuses, for in almost every detail of their work at its every stage meticulous care must be exercised, in conjunction with exhaustive knowledge and experienced judgment, which without painstaking would be wasted. They have to deal with numerous species and innumerable varieties of each. To illustrate the multiplicity of varieties in floriculture alone, of asters there are more than two hundred, of stocks almost as many, and of sweet peas at least one hundred and seventy, other species being equally diversified. This prodigality of variation is by no means confined to flower species. The ordinary person knows of only one sort of blackberry—some few years ago four hundred *new* varieties were discovered in China. It is noteworthy that the tendency of varieties to revert to their original type, which all breeders of live-stock have observed, is equally persistent in the vegetable kingdom. The fertile seed of a variety germinates to species, but not with any degree of certainty to its own variety of that species. The peculiarities of varieties are perpetuated by other means.

In such qualities and characteristics as the longevity of their vitality, the duration of the period of germination, and their hardihood (there are some not injuriously affected by either boiling or freezing) the seeds of different species are in extreme contrast, but the conditions required for germination are in principle the same—exposure to moisture and a certain quantity of heat, communication with the atmosphere being also necessary for the maintenance of a healthy state. A seed, when fully ripe, contains a larger proportion of carbon than any other living part, and so long as it is thus charged with carbon it cannot grow. The only means of ridding itself of this element, essential to its preservation but an impediment to its development, is in the conversion of the carbon into carbonic acid, for which a supply of oxygen is necessary. This it procures from the water absorbed in germination, fixing hydrogen, the other element of water, in its tissue. With the carbonic acid thus formed it parts by means of its respiratory organs, until the proportion of fixed carbon is lowered to the amount suited to its growth.

The typical Seed Establishment of to-day is a colony of experts. Growing on their own lands for the sake and purpose of seed harvesting, the cultivators are sponsors for their produce when it passes into the hands of growers for other purposes. Farm seeds, grass seeds, garden and kitchen garden seeds must all be tested, the unfit and the unlikely be eliminated; means must be taken to preserve pedigree stocks from extinction or decadence. All this entails scientific, costly and elaborate equipments in some departments and an unerring discrimination and ceaseless watchfulness in all.

Since the reform and consolidation of the seed industry more than a hundred years ago, its history has been one of continuous extension and development. It has been, and is, importantly influential in advancing British interests at home and overseas, its export returns running into big figures, even in this age of big figures. British-grown seeds are in preferential demand all over the world. A feature of the trade is that the smallest customer may buy direct from the largest producers.



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THE GUN INDUSTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By HENRY W. R. TARRANT.

As in most other industries British firearms manufacturers have since the war had to overcome a great deal of inertia in getting their peace productions thoroughly well going again but the wheels are now moving with regularity, and more British arms than ever before are being distributed in the various markets of the world. Not quite so many skilled hand workers as of old may perhaps have come back into the trade but defection in this direction is fortunately more than compensated by an extended use of machining processes of improved organisation established during the war and by the entrance into some branches of the trade of certain big factories equipped only for the highest class repetition machine work.

In various branches of the industry Britain has always been foremost—particularly in the production of the highest class shot guns and high velocity big game rifles. These however involve the employment of skilled and artistic hand work, for which the British workman in this trade has always been celebrated. In the cheaper—or rather less expensive—grades of arms Britain has hitherto suffered from Continental (particularly Belgian) and American competition. That defect has however been partly righted by our improved methods and we are now in a fair way as has been predicted in past issues of 'WHITAKER' to leading the world in trade in firearms once again.

The centre of the firearms industry as judged by quantities produced is Birmingham. The Birmingham manufacturers—big and little—have very wisely formed the Birmingham Registered Gunmakers Company Limited the main object of which is co operative buying and selling Contracts particularly for sporting gun parts and barrels have been made with manufacturers having extensive machine tool plant. These gun parts will be made in large numbers of carefully selected material to a standard pattern, and will be distributed to the various gunmakers for finishing in styles peculiar to each and as may be dictated by the desires of ultimate purchasers. The basis cost of guns produced so largely in such a way must necessarily be comparatively low and, consequently, the finished arm built on this high grade machining will be marketed at a price that must eventually place even the cheap Continental productions at a disadvantage. These guns should be available early in 1921 and buyers may safely be advised to send their inquiries to Birmingham before deciding to buy elsewhere, notwithstanding that they may have had satisfactory supplies hitherto from foreign sources. From Birmingham also may be obtained high class machine made air rifles, smallbore and high velocity single shot and repeating rifles, all kinds of revolvers and automatic pistols, and, of course the better grades of double-barrelled guns and rifles of various calibres.

The gun trade of London, like that of Birmingham, dates back some hundreds of years. In later days the London makers have been famous principally for the best types of guns and rifles—best in the sense that hand work and beautiful finish enter into these really artistic productions. The names of Purdy Holland Lang Westley Richards Greener Lan aster and others are still associated, as they have been for so many years with weapons of beauty whose shooting qualities are seldom equalled and cannot be beaten and which practically refuse to wear out. Such guns and heavy game rifles are necessarily high priced but they work out cheaply since they are more often than not handed down from father to son. This type of double barrelled drop down breech loading ejector gun has not been modified in principle for years past and there is little likelihood that it will be for years to come.

The war has naturally created a desire on the parts of the Allied and sympathetic Nations to control the sale of arms. This has been put into the form of a Convention in which the various Powers agree to control the movement of arms particularly of a military character. In England machinery is now in existence whereby manufacturers have little trouble in securing permits to export arms which are intended for sale abroad for sporting use or for target practice. For operation in Great Britain a new Firearms Act came into operation towards the end of 1920. It imposes no restriction on the sale of shot guns and air rifles or ammunition therefor but purchasers of other rifle revolvers and pistols must secure from the police authorities a licence to purchase and possess such weapons. In view of the unsettled state of affairs such regulations must be regarded as just. Little difficulty is experienced in securing licences which cost merely five shillings.

Trade in military arms has practically disappeared. Wars will no doubt occur in the future notwithstanding the fervent hope that they shall be no more. The great plants and organisations with which such a mass of munitions was turned out during the war are however, still in the main available so that in case of need the British manufacturer is still in a position to supply the most up to date military weapons always providing the British Government hall marks the business by allowing manufacture and sale.

Side by side with the gun industry proceeds the manufacture of ammunition. All British ammunition and explosives factories are now controlled by one great central body. This organisation is working with great success particularly in the direction of economising and improving manufacture. Overlapping of various manufacturers has been cut away, and Britain has become almost if not quite the greatest ammunition and explosive producing country in the world.

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ALL the traditions of fine craftsmanship associated with rifle and gun-making are to be found in B.S.A. Shot Guns and Rifles. All the modern improvements in steel processes and manufacture are incorporated in our new models.

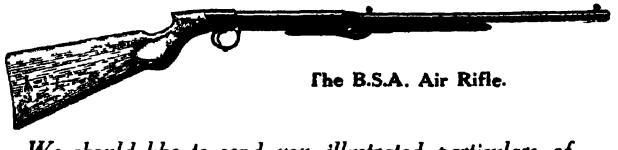
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BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURE.

THE great game for which the maker of the Billiard table, with its appointments and equipments provides the requisite and necessary means is of uncertain origin Its name is probably derived from the old French *billard*—a stick with a curved end—and by some writers the invention of the game itself is accredited to a French artist in the latter half of the 16th century It was certainly brought into fashion by Louis XIV in the middle of the 17th century, that monarch's physicians having enjoined him to take exercise after meals Others assert that this recreative exercise is a development and an adaptation of the ancient English sport of bowls Spenser mentions it in Mother Hubbard's Tale (1591) and Shakespeare alludes to it in Antony and Cleopatra (about 1607), while in Cotton's "Compleat Gamester (1674) is a description of the game as played in his time—differing essentially from the adopted French billiards described sixty years afterwards in Seymour's "Court Game ster It is clear that at various periods the forms of play varied and it was not until the beginning of last century that the principles of the game as played to day were standardised in Great Britain to the exclusion of all others

The modern billiard table *de luxe* is the product of craftsmanship and artistry in combination and co operation Its purpose is utilitarian into the service and accomplishment of that purpose enter beauty of design and elegance of form The materials employed are of the best and costliest and some of them are brought from afar To begin with for legs and frame work the choicest mahoganies are imported, walnut, oak, and pine being also used In no industry in which woods are employed is their perfect seasoning of greater importance than in that under review, in which from three to ten years and even longer are allowed for their conditioning To be 'dry' for billiard table making timber must retain nothing over 15 per cent of moisture and when any doubt exists as to this limit being exceeded small cubes are tested by a special process and the bulk is judged by the result

Where considerations of cost are not prohibitive the relief of necessary massiveness and solidity by ornate elaboration is a feature of the designs planned by artists for execution by highly trained artificers These designs and those of accompanying cabinets are some of them in "school and 'period styles—the Adam, Chippendale, Sheraton Jacobean Georgian, Louis XIV, Stuart others of them are of new origination each with characteristics in keeping with modern fashions of furniture and other surroundings The beds of tables were formerly made of oak, and sometimes of marble Both were superseded by slate less than a hundred years ago, nothing else being now used To allude to other constructional variations cushions were at first stuffed with flock and later with hair India rubber cushions only date back to about 1835 The first pockets —or hazards, as they were originally called— were wooden boxes but nets soon took their place

The slates for beds are hewn in British quarries and on reaching the manufacturing premises in the rough are sawn, planed and otherwise prepared, being reduced to a mathematical water level by electrical machinery of the most recent type Both the upper and under surfaces are wrought into the same exact level The slightest inequality having to be obviated the tendency of slate to depress has to be taken into account The bed of a full sized table is formed of five slates and to ensure the even distribution of the weight of the whole bed, and to maintain a table's dead level even on an uneven floor, and in all circumstances a special frame was devised some few years ago which has proved entirely successful It provides a separate support for each slate joint

A little later an innovation in the making of billiard table cushions also proved successful rigidity being increased by the insertion of a block of tempered steel between the rubber and the wooden frieze or cushion of the table So much depending on the faultlessness of cushions they are twice tested by makers before being fitted round—first with regard to the run of the balls and then with regard to the size and shape of the pockets

The shaping and the balancing of cues (made of ash and hornbeam maple) require dexterity of hand and precision of judgment For the splices various woods are serviceable ebony being a favourite The cue is in the line of succession from the mace, the original implement, and was untipped until early in the eighteen hundreds

That the fine West of England cloth covering of the billiard table is always green is to be associated, claim the supporters of the bowls theory of the origin of billiards with the green grass on which the older game has always been played

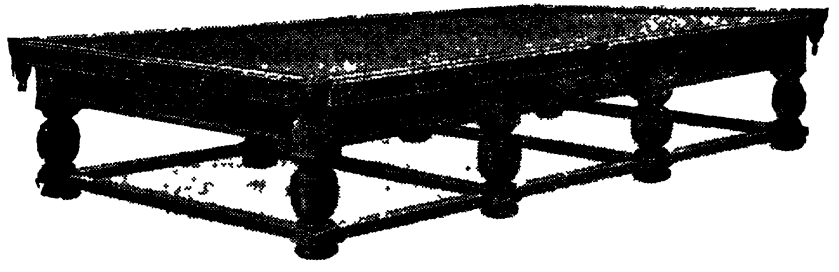
The cost of balls of real ivory has encouraged the manufacture of synthetic and composite substitutes but the superiority of the former remains incontestable

Making so many accessories as well as the table itself and extending his activities to the provision of pendants, electric and gas shades and other fittings and embellishments the billiard table maker is in his own sphere a universal provider' That this export trade is of considerable dimensions is an acknowledgement and a proof that the British made table is as good as any and better than most.

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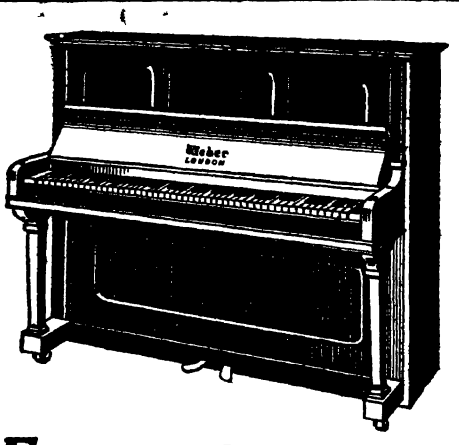
THE BRITISH PIANO TRADE IN THE PAST YEAR.

AMONGST the various British industries which, prior to the war, had suffered from German competition and consequently had much to gain by the interruption to that country's commercial activities, was the piano industry; indeed, few trades were left in so favourable a position when the war concluded. A heavy tariff, imposed during the war in order to restrict foreign made luxuries, still shielded it from any form of dumping; many of the larger factories enjoyed increased facilities as a result of having been engaged upon war contracts; and, no less important, the British piano buyer's long seated preference for German instruments had been, for obvious reasons, rudely shaken. However, the future that then looked so full of promise, has found only partial realisation. The tariff remains, but the prejudice against German instruments is already on the wane, whilst the great output that was expected has been seriously retarded by a disastrous strike, lasting three months, with which the trade was faced in the early summer of 1920. The fight between workers and employers was a bitter one, none the less so because it involved a principle which the employers could not in safety concede—the right to induce an increased output by the payment of a bonus over and above the normal flat rate of remuneration.

Few things more paradoxical can be conceived than workers resisting an attempt to increase their earning capacity, yet this actually occurred. The result left things much as they were originally- that the bonus system would continue in all those factories where it had formerly existed—and it was agreed that the whole question should be put to a ballot, the result of which is not yet known. Although negative in its benefits so far as both sides were concerned, the strike severely affected the trade and assisted foreign competition.

Fortunately, Germany also had her labour troubles; it was estimated in the middle of 1920 that the rate of pay to workers in the German piano industry had risen to six times the pre-war rate, whilst production per worker had fallen to such an extent that the total increase in labour costs was no less than eleven times that of 1914. These facts and the tariff militate against any bitter competition in the British market, and whilst German pianos are undoubtedly reaching us in increasing numbers, there is no question that it is at present an impossibility for the Germans, even with the advantage of a low rate of exchange, to offer a piano of equivalent quality to the British at a lower or even the same price.

Therefore, setting aside all sentimental considerations, it is clearly to the interest of us to buy British pianos, whilst in point of both workmanship and tone they have no equal.



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THE GRAMOPHONE'S PLACE IN THE MUSICAL WORLD.

By G. IVY SANDERS.

"The gramophone is a marvellous instrument. It secures for Music a complete and minute immortality."—DEBUSSY.

ALTHOUGH the gramophone is, strictly speaking, a reproducing machine, its enormous value to the musical world has been so widely established that "the talking machine" has now become universally accepted as a musical instrument.

* * *

How high and honoured a place the gramophone holds in the exclusive world of music may well be appraised by the remarkable interest which was displayed by all the leading professional musicians in last year's debut at the Queen's Hall of Heifetz, then—in this country—a quite unknown young violinsit. The young Master came from the United States to fulfil that momentous engagement, introduced solely by the exquisite gramophone records of his flawless art, which had a short while before been issued. His reception was stupendous. The whole Press was unanimous in proclaiming him "a great artist." The crowning tribute of the *Daily Telegraph* was:—

"He plays exactly like his records."

* * *

The wondrous growth of the gramophone is a study of intense interest. For the first ten years it remained almost in its original stage of development, and was regarded solely as an ingenious toy. *The machines were let out on hire, and no records were on sale.* A recording instrument formed part of the crude machine by means of which fragile records were made in the home, played over *once*, and then were useless.

It was not until 1900 that the idea of recording famous voices and musicians, and selling permanent "copies" of them, was conceived.

* * *

Since then the advance has been so rapid that, to-day, there is no limitation to the recording possibilities. Every famous artist, every great production of the musical world and of the human voice, can be heard in the privacy of home—and to perfection.

For, *not only must the record be a faithful reproduction, but the artist must be at his, or her, best before the record is considered suitable for issue to the public.*

One may possibly hear Caruso, Cortot, Tetrazzini, Melba, or any other of the great artists a trifle "out of form" on the stage or platform, but on the gramophone one is assured of their own approved and perfect performance.

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Composers and artists alike agree that the erstwhile plaything has become an inestimable boon to them as a faithful—some say the only reliable and impersonal—guide to the quality of their performance. Many, now, finished artists owe a great measure of success to the gramophone. By frequent visits to the recording theatre they have been enabled to watch their own progress, and so discover, and correct, any weakness of which otherwise they would have been unaware.

The eminent composer, Josef Holbrooke, once confided to me that he considered the gramophone almost inhuman in its relentless reproduction of the slightest flaw. While Scotti, the world-famous baritone, recently declared that—

> "The improvement in recording during the past years has been so great that a singer is compelled to give the matter of making records the most serious and conscientious consideration."



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ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING & COOKING

By J. W. ELLIOTT and A. F. CAINE.

THE progress in the development of electric lighting has been very marked during the last eleven years not only in regard to the higher candle power and efficiency of the lamps which have been produced by the manufacturer but also by the illuminating engineer who has made a close and scientific study of the adaptation of suitable fittings in the distribution and diffusion of the light for general use or its concentration on objects or situations where the highest illumination is of due necessity to the worker

In the early days when the Carbon Filament Lamp (the only electric lamp) was in use its average candle power approximated 16 and then very little attention was given to the use of scientifically designed reflectors for light distribution or diffusion in fact it was often sufficient for the lamps merely to be dropped from the suspension cords and used without shades of any kind

The Drawn Wire Tungsten Filament Lamp, of the vacuum type was placed on the market as a lamp of considerably improved candle power and of a higher efficiency Then followed the Gasfilled Lamp with still greater candle power, thus placing at the disposal of the illuminating engineer considerably increased light of higher intrinsic brilliancy to be manipulated and distributed in the most useful and economical manner

Such developments in electric lighting have increased its popularity and in all schemes of construction and even those in connexion with the provision of dwellings for the working classes this artificial means of lighting is advocated as the light which consumes no oxygen and does not vitiate the air

The tables below, of the sizes of the Drawn Wire Tungsten (vacuum type) and the Gas filled lamps are those in use to day —

TUNGSTEN DRAWN WIRE LAMPS.
(Vacuum Type)

Voltage	25	50/65	100 130	200 260
Wattage	10	10	10	
	20	20	20	20
	30	30	30	30
,,		40	40	40
		60	60	60
,,			100	100

TUNGSTEN DRAWN WIRE LAMPS.
Gasfilled

Voltage	25	50/65	100/130	200 260
Wattage	15			
,,	30	30	40*	
,,	60	60	60	60*
,,	100	100	100	100
,,		150	150	150
,,		200	200	200
,,		300	300	300
,,		500	500	500
,,			1 000	1 000
,,			1 500	1,500

* It will be observed that during the year two new sizes of Gasfilled Lamps have been placed upon the market viz
100 to 130 v 40 Watt
200 to 260 v 60 ,,

ELECTRIC heating and cooking is steadily coming to the front for all purposes where health, economy, cleanliness convenience and efficiency are of paramount importance

There are no poisonous fumes given off therefore the air is not vitiated No coal or ashes to carry, with its attendant dirt and dust, soiling decorations and furniture

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The heating quality of the electrical unit never varies ke coal or gas every unit purchased is converted into the same number of heat units by the heating or cooking apparatus

By the use of the electric oven a saving of at least 10 per cent over any other method of cooking meat is effected

During the last five or six years great strides have been made in this country in the construction of large kitchen equipment National and general kitchens have been fitted up exclusively with electrical cooking apparatus, single pieces of which consume as much as forty units per hour Large and small cooking ranges are made for hotel and domestic use Pastry ovens of large capacity for confectioners and bakers grills, boiling pans, hot cupboards steamers, fish fryers, etc, are now in general use In fact, electricity can be used for any and every heating or cooking operation



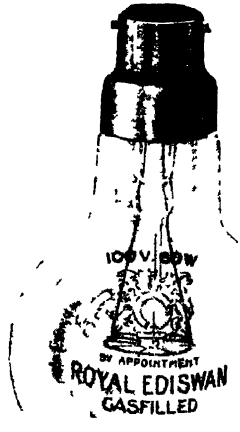


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THE MINERAL WATER INDUSTRY.

By the Editor of "The Mineral Water Trade Journal."

THE British and Irish Mineral Water Industry has of recent years been the victim of a series of untoward circumstances It is all the more remarkable that despite this the industry has unquestionably heightened its commercial status and industrial dignity, has enlarged the repute of its products and has secured for itself a more definite esteem in the view of the State and the Commonwealth Certain of those untoward circumstances were the direct result of the war—others had another origin Three illustrations will serve to reveal the nature of these unmerited afflictions—so the industry itself regards them. In the first place in 1916 a definite and explicit tax was imposed on the products of the industry, and this tax still continues The tax amounts to 4d per gallon on sweetened beverages and to 2d per gallon on unsweetened beverages The reason of the discrimination will be at once understood when it is explained that the sweetened goods pay a supplemental tax through the sugar duty As a fact these sweetened beverages are both taxed upon the raw material and upon the finished product—a fiscal procedure against which the industry has been in active revolt in the House of Commons The second illustration is of even more moment The basic ingredient of all sweetened table waters is sugar A definite tax of 2os 8d per cwt is levied on sugar but apart from this tax infliction the State has fixed a price upon sugar for manufacturers which at the moment of writing is £145 per ton (In 1914 the price of sugar was £15 per ton) This second and more serious penalty is deepened in its character by the fact that taxation is further imposed upon the industry by means of the spirit duty The fruit essences and essential oils used in the industry for flavouring are rendered soluble by treatment with spirit and the tax on spirit is an ever ascending quantity It will be thus at once appreciated that the contention that the taxation ... a dozen of half pint bottles of sweetened waters that is the table water duty the sugar duty and the spirit duty—amounts to 6d per dozen is no exaggeration The third illustration is the price and shortage of bottles The individual bottle today costs the manufacturer something like 4l, but even its cost is subordinate to the difficulty of securing it Fortunately the trade has revealed a unity a capacity of organisation and a cohesion which—absent in years when it knew no direct taxation when sugar was cheap when the sugar duty was but a mild reflection of the present infliction and when bottles were plentiful and the individual vessel cost possibly less than a penny—have served to deprive these aggravated difficulties and penalties of something of their inherent menace and prejudice

The Mineral Water Industry of Britain and Ireland includes over 3 000 manufacturers The capital invested in it has been put by the trade itself at roughly £10 000 000 Its annual wage bill has been held to exceed £8 000 000—and this too before the wage board appointed under the Trade Boards Act had taken upon itself the duty of legally bringing the wages of the employees more into harmony with the enhanced cost of living It will thus be seen to be an appreciable factor in the national economy How far it enters into the social and domestic life of the community to what degree it ministers to its enjoyment under healthful conditions, what part it plays in the ordinary dietary of vast bodies of the population is revealed by one simple fact The table water duties are paid upon gallonage In one recent quarter—and that an unfavourable quarter from the atmospheric point of view inasmuch as it included winter months when parched throats exist not and aerated beverages are not so gravely in demand—taxation was paid in the United Kingdom on nearly 8 million gallons of unsweetened beverages on nearly 9½ million gallons of sweetened beverages and on something like three quarters of a million gallons of herb and botanic beverages Herein we have an evidence of how the heightened cost of sweetened beverages, due to the aggravated price of sugar has a discouraging effect Whilst the consumption of unsweetened beverages shows an unquestioned increase as compared with the same quarter in the preceding year—an increase indeed, of nearly three quarters of a million gallons—and even the herb and botanic drinks show an increase—the consumption of sweetened goods has seriously declined As a fact the consumption in the United Kingdom shows in the three months a reduction of something like a quarter of a million gallons

This picture of the extent of the industry would not be quite complete if we did not refer to the export trade This trade is [illegible] to the Irish industry and a comparatively [illegible] Of course, during the war this export trade largely disappeared owing to the restrictions upon it and the cost and difficulty of freightage However, it has shown an unquestioned capacity of revival It has not yet attained the position of the pre-war years—say of 1913 In that year considerably over a million and a half dozen bottles—and in the first six months 851 228 dozen—were exported to over sea customers However, the trade is certainly alert to the profitable possibilities of this business and is preparing to cultivate it with intelligent assiduity It may be added that the inviting character of the prospect does not induce the British and Irish industry to in any sense neglect the home market—or to leave any sector of that market to the foreign rival whose beverages had such a vogue in Great Britain in pre war days How effective a competitor that rival was then is revealed in the fact that during the first six months of 1913 he imported into the British Islands 833 653 dozen bottles He has not the same significance to day In the first six months of 1920 this foreign competition only amounted to 166 646 gallons The British industry is now avowedly seeking an overseas business which shall have an annual value of at least a million pounds

The mineral water industry has had to adopt a very definite trade protection organisation in its own interest In England and Wales this organisation takes the form of the National Union of Mineral Water Manufacturers Associations in Scotland the organisation assumes the character of the Scottish Federation of Mineral Water Manufacturers Associations in Ireland the same activity has expression in individual Associations in the greater centres like Dublin Belfast and Cork The original protective purpose of those bodies has been greatly extended That purpose was to safeguard and recover the vessels in which the beverages were sold. The bottles were in those days worth infinitely more than was contained for the entire beverage from the retailing customer and the fact that no property concept was associated by the man in the street with the bottle—that it was when its beverage had been consumed regarded as a mere derelict—meant a great loss to the industry Hence local bottle exchanges for the recovery of these bottles were established under the control of local associations The process was completed by exacting a deposit on the bottles and the Court of Appeal of the High Court has since held that this deposit is a definite means of returning the property in the bottle after it has left the factory

However these associations have now become a much more important factor in the life and governance of the industry They have not yet established a standard of production though even this has been suggested They are the authority for the amount of deposit exacted on the bottles syphons and cases They are the authority which regulates the prices exacted by the manufacturers from the retailers—prices which are affected by the varying cost of production and distribution They are the authority which seeks to evolve a common principle of trading and, during the war acted through the National Union in association with the State in securing the economical use of horses vans sugar tin and coal The purpose of these bodies is likely to be still further enlarged An anxiety is being revealed in the industry that it should be able to give the community an authoritative scientific assurance of the manufacture of these beverages under complete hygienic conditions In at least one very important instance—that of Birmingham—each manufacturer is compelled to periodically submit his products to an exact analysis and a scrupulous test Should the result be satisfactory a certificate of purity by certain analysts of distinction is granted him It is in harmony with this anxiety that recently a movement has been initiated within the industry whose object is to establish a national research laboratory Of course all the greater manufacturers possess their own well equipped laboratories and their own chemical staff However the idea in this movement is that the industry should possess a laboratory to which every maker however small or unimportant should have access in order to solve the problems which beset him, or to enable him to produce a more agreeable beverage or to submit to practical experiment any new idea with which he may be possessed

The British and Irish Mineral Water Industry is thus not discouraged or disheartened by the affliction and penalties against which it has to contend Its internal organisation is becoming more practical and cohesive, its commercial anxiety is possessed by an earnest desire, not merely to retain the British market but to regain its pre-war position in the overseas markets, it is revealing an increasing resolve that its beverages shall in themselves convey an assurance that they are manufactured under the best and most complete hygienic conditions. As a fact, this anxiety is as keen and insistent as is the desire to be relieved of certain at least of its fiscal penalties And that desire is revealed with each recurring Budget



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THE BISCUIT INDUSTRY.

"BISCUIT" being, lexicographically, dough twice baked, the making of biscuits is—in the indicated sense—probably older than civilisation, but as applied to the modern commodity with which we feed ourselves and the world the word itself is by way of being a misnomer for only one of the article's very numerous varieties—the rusk—goes a second time into the oven. The cracknel, however, is twice "cooked," being boiled before it is baked, and the cracknel is the oldest biscuit known by a distinctive name. It is mentioned in 1 Kings xiv. 3 "and take with thee ten loaves and cracknels." Biscuits have always been made, but it was only their comparatively recent manufacture by machinery that elevated biscuit making to the status of a great industry. It is an industry in which British supremacy is undisputed and indisputable. We make far more, and incomparably better, than any other country. The British biscuit is ubiquitous. A curious instance of its "peaceful penetration" into the least likely regions was mentioned by the commander of the British troops who entered Lhasa in 1904. In this sealed city of Tibet (in which, it is said, only one white man had ever been before) he was offered a biscuit made in Reading—where is situated the first built and largest biscuit factory in the world—this ancient English town having been selected as its location partly because of its nearness to the finest and most suitable wheat growing areas.

The magnitude of the modern British Industry of biscuit manufacture represents as already implied, an instance of rapid development, for its beginning synchronised with the cheapening in price and increase in quantity of flour and sugar that resulted from legislative action and other causes not longer ago than some eighty years, the invention and adoption of scientific mechanism being co-incident. The primitive methods thus mechanism superseded would generations ago have proved hopelessly inadequate, and to reflect on what a comparatively biscuitless England would now mean to us is to realise that of a truth the pioneer of the new system did "the State some service" to draw imaginary lines from the site of the works he established to the overseas sources from which they are to-day supplied with rice, maize, currants, sultanas and other fruits, almonds nuts, spices, gingers not to enumerate other ingredients of utility and luxury which enter into the composition of some of the products of any typical biscuit factory to-day, the making of cakes usually being combined with the making of biscuits—is to realise that the trade has played an important part in the promotion and consolidation of British commercial interests in our colonies and protectorates and in every civilised country; while at home it has permanently and expansively enlarged the market for British flour, British dairy produce and British eggs, increasing in addition the demand for timber and metal for the construction of packing cases and tins, and of other goods for divers purposes.

Detailed statistical particulars would be bewildering rather than enlightening where so many items are involved, but the following facts will be sufficiently suggestive. The returns of the Great Western, London and South-Western, and South Eastern Railways show that the output of biscuits and cakes from one factory alone, and the delivery of materials for their manufacture, require annually more than 62,000 railway trucks.

In the beginning the export trade in biscuits owed much to the great Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1851, which was a means of spreading the knowledge of the proved superiority of the British comestible. Similar results followed other International Exhibitions—notably the Great Paris Exhibition of 1878.

To witness the process of manufacture in an English factory of the first class is to discern why the British biscuit has won the reputation it can never lose while those processes are conducted as they always have been and are to-day. In themselves, accomplished by the operation of the most ingenious machinery, supplemented by the labour of thousands of skilled hands, they are simple, but at every stage of each the most meticulous care is exercised, the most elaborate pains are taken to ensure that each finished article is individually flawless and faultless. The absence of any adulterant is not enough—every ingredient, separately examined, scrupulously tested, must be not only good but the best, not only pure but the purest, and free from acquired as well as native defect. As illustrative of the precautions taken, two examples will serve. The scrutiny of currants is so close that each currant out of millions of currants comes under it, and the methods by which they are cleansed and freed from even the tiniest of stalks, and the smallest specks of dirt and dust occupy 36 hours. Each egg out of millions of eggs is twice tested—first by electric light, unbroken, and then after it is broken. In composition, taste, size, shape and price the differences are many and great, but in the preparation of all descriptions, and in every department, the same rigidity of principle is strictly observed.

This high standard was originally set by the first firm to transform biscuit making from a casual occupation into an organised manufacturing enterprise of national and international service and importance. Consistently adhered to, it has become the accepted standard, and helped to put a reality of meaning into the familiar phrase 'British and best.'

It remains to refer to the dietetic value of the biscuit, which is greatly enhanced by the variety of its classifications. It is at once a food and a delicacy, a meal and a tit-bit, and in at least one form has medicinal virtues. It satisfies the hunger of the robust and tempts the appetite of the sick and convalescent. From the commissariat of no expedition is it ever omitted—it helped to sustain life in Arctic cold and Tropic heat. During the Great War vast quantities were especially made for our soldiers on all fronts and our sailors on all the seas. It is nourishment in the handiest and most portable of forms, and differs from many concentrated foods in that each one of its constituents has a dietetic value of its own, besides the value of them all in combination.

Although the ship or cabin biscuit is no longer the necessity that it used to be, no vessel ever sets sail biscuitless. It is a truism that trade follows the flag: the British biscuit goes with it.

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NATIONAL SCHEME FOR DISABLED MEN

CONFECTIONERY.

EVEN when restricted in its application to "sweets," or sweetmeats, the term confectionery covers a great multitude of varieties, many of them of very recent origination. The fact that a taste for sweetness, in an alimentary sense, is primitive and universal, predicates a need and uses for it in the nourishment of the human physical system and the maintenance of health, apart from the mere gratification of an appetite: in her provision of elements of sweetness in many natural comestibles Nature herself is a confectioner. As a means for the preparation of sweetmeats or the sweetening of foods and drinks, honey was the only substance available until West Indian discoveries revealed the existence of the sugar-cane, the derivatives of which, with beet sugar, are now the basis of all the products of the confectionery manufacturer. It is of some significance that the constituents of sugar—carbon, hydrogen and oxygen—are three principal constituents of the human body. It was in consequence of obtained results that the special sugar ration issued on occasions to German troops in training that what had been an experiment became a practice.

The processes by which raw sugar is cleansed and refined antedate its arrival at the sweetmeat manufactory, where it is boiled, melted or sieved according to the species of confectionery to be made from it. In boiling, the methods and mechanism in use have been devised with particular regard to economy and expedition. As in almost all manufactures, expedition connotes economy, and to save both time and coal the pressure of air in the boiling pans is first reduced by means of air pumps to the diminished atmospheric pressure at great altitudes, in which the boiling stage is reached much quicker than on a lower plane. A temperature of 240 degrees Fahrenheit in the vacuum pans employed is equivalent, for the purpose in view, to a temperature 80 degrees higher without vacuum. A spiral steam-pipe fitted inside the pans carries the heat to the sugar. Of boiled sugar are made divers kinds of "balls," "drops" and "rocks," and all varieties of toffee—itself probably the oldest of all British sweetmeats. In one form or another, the taste for toffee is ubiquitous and enduring, enormous quantities being in regular consumption. So far at least as one variety of toffee is concerned—known for many generations as butterscotch—this is all to the good, for pure butterscotch is unquestionably as wholesome as it is toothsome. It is, in fact, the nutrient properties of pure sugar and pure butter in palatable presentation. Made in London, it is eaten by the world. The conjecture has been hazarded that the objectionable American habit of gum-chewing is a perversion of the unobjectionable practice of toffee-eating.

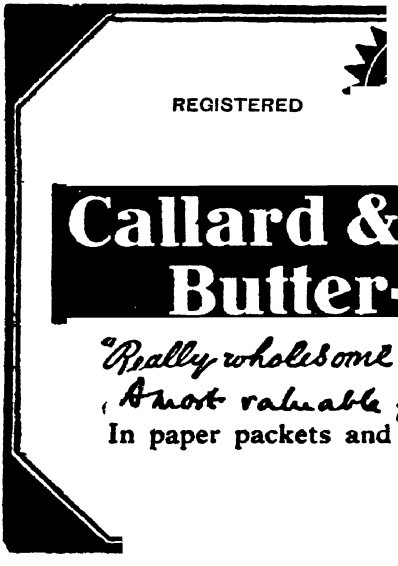
Sweets made with melted sugar—sugar melted to the consistency of syrup—are known as pan-made, a measure of the syrup being poured into capacious revolving pans, heated by steam jackets. To almonds, for example, in these revolving receptacles—the heat expelling the water from the syrup—a coating of sugar adheres, the layers multiplying (without altering the original shape of the treated articles) as more syrup is introduced. For some sorts of pan-made confections custom calls for an overcoating of gloss or polish; this is supplied by the use of the residuum of the honeycomb, again in revolving pans.

In the third process of treatment to which reference has been made, crystallised sugar is broken up by mechanical disintegration into a thin powder, which is placed in a revolving reel covered with a sieve of silk so fine in texture that there are no fewer than 25,000 minute meshes to every square inch through which the already powdered sugar passes. The resultant of this exquisitely close screening, to which gum arabic is added as an agency of adhesiveness, is wrought into a dough-like substance, from which, by means of machinery of strikingly ingenious construction, are made all sweets of the lozenge class—an output of two tons representing a fair day's work of a single machine.

Equally ingenious machinery is employed in the manufacture of other varieties, of which, especially since the introduction of new flavourings, singly and in combination, there are so many that enumeration would give this page the appearance of a catalogue. In the case of "gums"—as jujubes are now more popularly called—the process is a differentiated one, necessitating the use of special plant, and occupying, as a rule, a full week.

In the preparation of few edibles is adulteration more harmful, particularly to children, and at the same time easier and more difficult of detection, than in the manufacture of confectionery. Against it the purchaser of British-made confections has the all-sufficient guarantee. It is the name and reputation of the maker. The names of our leading manufacturers are even more "familiar in our mouths" than are their own toffees, butterscotch and other dainties, and it is to the credit of an important British industry—with a place of its own in the national life—that the reputation attached to those names is as high above reproach or suspicion as the reputation of Cæsar's wife was—or ought to have been.

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ENGLAND.

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURE.

ALTHOUGH mentioned among the discoveries of Columbus, the introduction of cocoa from the New World into the Old was a beneficent later result of the invasion by Cortez and Pizarro of Mexico and Peru, the peoples of which had enjoyed an immemorial familiarity with its uses and delectations as a food, a beverage, and a non-intoxicating stimulant. It was first brought into this country about 1656—a costly importation for the rich, who alone could afford it. One or two of the oldest and most exclusive establishments in the clubland of to-day were originally resorts in favour with the fashionable for the consumption of chocolata, as the new drink was at first called. The plant from which it was the derivative was hailed by Linnæus as Theobroma—the Food of the Gods—and in botany it still retains the name he gave it.

In view of its nutrient and therapeutic properties, it is in keeping with "the eternal fitness of things" that a doctor was a foremost pioneer of cocoa making in Great Britain from the raw bean or nut; a British industry that now puts on the market more than 60,000,000 lbs. annually. This gentleman was Dr. Joseph Fry, of Bristol, where, in 1728, he initiated operations the development of which has made that city a seat and centre of cocoa and chocolate manufacture. Improved resultants from improved means and processes for the conversion at home of the unprepared to the prepared encouraged the cocoa habit, which, without becoming less fashionable, became more popular, spreading from the classes to the masses.

The cocoa (or cacao) tree itself is an evergreen, growing to a height of from 15 to 20 feet, flowering and bearing fruit at all seasons of the year, and yielding from 50 pods to, in some circumstances, several hundreds per annum. The seeds contained in each pod vary in number from 20 to 40, embedded in an acid pulp. The pods, not ripening seasonally but irregularly, are stripped off at the discretion of an expert, piled in heaps and opened; the rind is removed, and the closely-packed, almond-shaped brown beans or nuts extracted and laid out to dry before being are packed in sacks for exportation.

The original home of the tree was undoubtedly the valley of the Amazon, where it grew in wild profusion. At the present time our sources of supply include Guayaquil, Para and Bahia, the West Indies, Ceylon, and some parts of Africa. The finest qualities are grown in Central America, Trinidad and Ceylon. The Ceylon product, of comparatively recent cultivation, commands the market on account of its [illegible] and aroma.

The mechanical and manual processes by which, in a typical British factory of the first class, from the brown berries imported are obtained the cocoa extract and the various daintily forms of chocolate are an object lesson in applied science and human ingenuity and dexterity—and a guarantee to the consumer that what is consumed is wholly pure and superlatively wholesome. In the first place, the beans are emptied into sieves and sifted, all imperfect specimens being thrown out. This preliminary is followed by the process of roasting, and roasting is followed by winnowing. Broken and stripped of husk or shell, the berries at this stage are known technically as nibs. These nibs being ground and melted into a paste, differentiation of treatment begins. In the production of the dry cocoa powder of commerce hydraulic pressure is employed for the elimination of superfluous oil or butter—50 per cent.: in the making of chocolate and chocolate creams in all their "infinite variety" the paste is mixed with fine-ground sugar of pure quality, the subsequently added flavourings being sufficient in number to meet all tastes. It is safe to assert of every form of the one substance that from beginning to end of the process of manufacture, as conducted by leading British firms, the possibility of contamination or adulteration is non-existent. The great and increasing export trade, as well as the home trade, in British cocoa products has been built up on the enduring foundation of a deserved reputation.

Following up our reference to their health-values, Dr. Andrew Wilson described the cocoa bean as a kind of vegetable egg containing the essentials of a living body, and analysis elucidates his meaning, for it reveals first tissue-forming nitrogenous matter or gluten; then energetic force or working power in the form of digestible fat: starch and sugar: minerals; and lastly theobromine, a spirit and a stimulant. Nearly one-fifth of the full bulk of cocoa is pure albumen, on which the white corpuscles of the blood are dependent. Concentrated cocoa is proved to be richer in proteids than even veal, lean mutton or eggs.

Royal esteem of British cocoa and chocolate has been signalised by continental monarchs as well as by our own Royal house, for to the makers who held warrants as purveyors to their late majesties Queen Victoria and King Edward, and who hold the warrants of King George, Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra, were also granted those of Queen Margherita of Italy, the King and Queen of Spain and the Royal House of Greece. A similar mark of Royal favour came to the same firm from France in 1867, when the late Emperor Napoleon by a special brevet appointed them manufacturers of chocolate and cocoa to the Imperial house, and the late lamented Empress Eugénie continued their patronage as long as she lived.

"Just one word to you on Cocoa



and the Cocoa it is on is the finest the world produces

Fry's see to that!

YOU SEE THAT YOU GET FRY'S!

THE BRITISH PENCIL INDUSTRY.

By G. H. MEADMORE.

THE manufacture of lead pencils in similar form to the familiar article of to-day dates from a period immediately following the discovery of the once famous Borrowdale mine, situated a few miles from Keswick in Cumberland, in the year 1564. At a much earlier period metallic lead was used for marking on parchment, paper or other material and it is doubtless owing to the earlier use of this substance that the erroneous term "black lead" has been applied to plumbago or graphite.

The history of the lead pencil for nearly three centuries is closely associated with the fortunes of this mine and it is probable that in no other part of the world has similar graphite been found equal to that found there. Analyses, however which have been taken of the Borrowdale graphite show that it was not of exceptional purity but it was the physical condition in which it occurred that gave it its value for pencils. The product was in such great demand and was so closely maintained as a monopoly that in pursuance of an Act of Parliament the mouth of the mine was guarded by an armed force and to maintain the monopoly and conserve the supply the mine was only worked during six weeks in each year. To prevent pilfering the mine was closed by flooding. The graphite was sold by public auction in London and for many years the Cumberland mines were probably the only source of supply for pencil making. The graphite was used in its natural state, being cut or sawn into rectangular sticks and enclosed in them wooden casing. This method was not economic, and towards the close of the 18th century when the deposits began to show signs of exhaustion and also during the early part of the 19th century, efforts were made to discover a means by which the waste which had accumulated in the factories and the residue from the mine could be utilised. Pulverisation with the addition of a binding medium such as glue, isinglass or gum was tried, but without marked success and was eventually abandoned in favour of the process originated by Conté a French chemist in 1795. By this process finely ground graphite is mixed with clay formed into strips and baked. This invention marks the most important step in the manufacture of the modern pencil, and is the process now in universal use.

Graphite, of which there are two distinct types, viz. foliate or crystalline, and compact or amorphous, has since been found in many parts of the world, but that mostly used by the pencil manufacturer comes from Mexico. Foliate graphite is difficult to grind to the required fineness, and is less brilliant in colour than the amorphous, which on the other hand can be ground to a gritless fineness, and is of a nature which combines readily with other materials.

The manufacture of modern pencils requires great technical knowledge, combined with practical experience, and involves a large number of operations. The graphite, which has already been prepared at the mines, is mixed with clay in a dry state, then moistened and milled to the requisite fineness. Filter presses free the "batch" from an excess of moisture, and it then passes through a series of compressors, from the last of which it is exruded through a hole or holes slightly larger than the actual thickness required, to allow for shrinkage, and the 'strip' is thus formed. At this stage it is in plastic form. It is laid out in trays in lengths of about 22 inches, and after drying is ready for baking. The degrees of hardness are primarily obtained by varying the proportions of clay and graphite.

Nearly all high grade pencils are made of cedar wood which owing to its softness, straight grain, and freedom from knots, make it peculiarly adapted for this purpose. The red cedar, or pencil cedar, belongs to the juniper family, being the *Juniperus virginiana* which is found at its best in the south eastern States of the U.S.A. The wood is usually imported in the form of 'slats' i.e., strips about 7½ ins. long, ¼ in. thick and from 2 ply to 6 ply in width 6 ply being the width of 6 pencils. The slats are grooved coated with glue, and the lead strips inserted. Two slats one of which contains the strips are glued together and the blocks thus formed are fed into the shaping machine. This machine cuts a series of semicircular grooves on each side of the blocks converting them into shaped pencils. The pencils have then to be sand papered coloured and polished the ends cleaned and finally stamped and bronzed.

The raw materials employed in the manufacture of coloured pencils are clay wax and a colouring agent but the clay is of a softer nature than that used for black pencils. Bohemian clay having this requisite property, has in the past been greatly favoured for this purpose but clay eminently suitable for the purpose exists however in the United Kingdom and British aniline dye suitable for the production of copying ink pencils is now obtainable. As a result of careful research work the technical difficulties in regard to the manufacture of coloured "strip" have been surmounted, and to day British copying ink and coloured pencils, of high grade including dermatograph pencils for surgical purposes, and pencils for marking on china and glass, are being produced.

The Pencil and Colour Industries are closely allied, the pencil manufacturer being dependent on the colour manufacturer for colours often specially produced, and it is this connexion which has largely contributed towards the pencil industry being so successful in Germany. It is obvious that with this handicap the British pencil manufacturer was well equipped in other respects, and a comparison between British and Austro German products would show that where any difference existed in favour of the foreign production it was primarily the finish due to colour.

During the period of the war United Kingdom production of pencils was intensified in an endeavour to meet the increased demand. New companies commenced to manufacture, and established manufacturers installed additional plant realising a considerable increase in output.

This development continues and reconstruction and amalgamation is taking place in the industry. Two important and old established manufacturers have recently joined forces and their combined resources, experience of manufacture and technical research work forshadows an even higher standard of production in the future than was attained in the past.

The demand for British pencils is still insistent, but as the world-wide dearth of goods which seemed insatiable at the period immediately following the Armistice, has in part been satisfied United Kingdom manufacturers are now in an improved position to cope with the requirements of overseas buyers.

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24 PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED

WRITING INKS.

THE need of a writing fluid in even the very earliest stage of civilisation is so obvious that probably the invention and use of an ink long ante dates its first mention in the history of any period A papyrus of Ancient Egypt 2500 B C, was discovered by Flinders Petrie bearing ink written characters and the invention of an ink in China is accredited to Tien Tchen 2697 2597 B C The scribes of Old Rome used sepia the black pigment secreted by the cuttle fish the employment of a purple red ink being restricted to the signatures of their Emperors

Iron gall ink prepared from a iron salt and tannin appears to have been first described by Theophilus the Monk in the eleventh century A D, but Pliny in the first century refers to a means of blackening paper containing green vitriol by immersing it in an infusion of nut galls Iron gall inks prepared by the admixture of extracts of galls barks and other materials with green vitriol came subsequently into general use, and instructions for their making were among the household recipes of the sixteenth century These earlier iron gall inks were essentially a solution of pigment in water Scientific investigations made in the year 1748 led to some alterations of the formula and some improvements as the result, but it was not until *circa* 1830 that the secret of a radically superior writing fluid was discovered, and a few years afterwards made known by a young medical man who brought to bear on his study of atramental liquids his professionally acquired knowledge of chemistry His successful researches and experiments produced writing inks (solutions of green vitriol and tannin, coloured by indigo and logwood) the blue tint of which in writing blackened on exposure as the consequence of the production of the pigment within the pores of the paper The perfect fluidity, as well as penetration and permanence, of the new ink had never been attained before, and it was presently proved that this distinguishing advantage was unaffected by extremes of climate

Of more or less imitative composition but with the addition of a small quantity of madder, were some inks patented by another experimenter in 1856 The sulphuric or acetic acids in these inks maintaining in solution the iron gallate or tannate, their preparation—like that of the blue black writing fluids that ante dated them—required much less gum than is used in ordinary (black) writing ink, the encyclopædic description of which is ' a ferroso ferric gallate, "suspended in a solution of gum in water "obtained by adding a decoction of substances "containing tannin (usually nut-galls) to a solu "tion of copperas Galls contain gallot annic ' and gallic acids which, with ferric salts, form "a black precipitate with ferrous salts the ' precipitate is white A proportion of gum is added for the purpose of suspending the "precipitate equally throughout the solution "and preventing its deposit

The many uses served by aniline colours extend to some extent to the manufacture of coloured inks in the preparation of which they are both substitutive and supplementary Their adoption by British ink manufacturers dates from a patent taken out in 1862

An analysis, made as recently as 1908, of samples of a large number of British inks proved the existence of wide differences in the inks of different makers For instance, it was shown that the total solid matter in the output from various sources ranged from 1 89 to 7 94 per cent, ash from 0 42 to 2 52 and iron from 0 18 to 1 09

The most striking proof of the superiority of the best British over the best foreign writing inks is to be seen in the fact that although there is nothing to prevent the manufacture of the best anywhere the former have long been in favour and use literally all over the world Even as regards overseas markets not closed by the war, export statistics for the last few years would obviously be valueless and misleading and one difficulty and obstacle that affected the home as well as the export trade was not removed by the conclusion of peace Within some eighteen months of the outbreak of 1914, the scarcity of glass and stone receptacles became a hindrance that grew greater the longer the war lasted It was impracticable to substitute any other materials for glass and stone, metals being barred by reason of corrosiveness Ink powders would have relieved the situation, the real and intrinsic objections to them not being very considerable, but popular prejudice was a factor not to be overlooked, while there was a further reasonable objection to the substitution from the manufacturers point of view, in that their products might have suffered in reputation through carelessness or negligence in the conversion or re conversion of powder to fluid.

The difficulty as regards stone and glass bottles has proved persistent It has now, however been mitigated, and expectations are justified that by the end of the present year it will have been practically overcome

All over the world discriminating writers use

Stephens' Ink

THE TYPEWRITER.

THE thought of the Typewriting machine long preceded the creation of the first practical Typewriter As long ago as 1714 a patent was granted to an Englishman named Henry Mill for a design embodying the idea and the principle of a typewriting instrument, and although the specification of this invention gave no mechanical details as to the construction of its component parts from the invention itself crude as it was, has evolved in successive stages the typewriter of every variation in use to day, thus, and in the indicated sense its manufacture, wherever conducted is an industry of British origin

No efforts to improve on Henry Mill's primitive attempt seem to have been made till 1784 but from that year onwards numerous experiments for the construction of a more practical machine are on record The most notable achievements were the following

In 1840 two British inventors Bain and Wright patented a typewriter telegraph in which the vital principle of the typebar circle was first used In 1843 an American, Thurber constructed the first machine embodying the step by step lateral movement of the paper platen In 1867 the *Scientific American* described a writing machine recently invented by John Pratt an American living at Camden Town (London) and this description arrested the attention of two American printers Sholes and Soule who were busy with the invention of a machine for serially numbering book pages From it they got the idea of extending the scope of their own apparatus so as to cover the alphabet as well as the figure range For six years Sholes persevered and eventually succeeded in making a model good enough to interest a well known firm of gun makers in its commercial possibilities In 1874, the first imperfect but capable machines were marketed That was the beginning of the typewriter industry proper It was not however until after 1880 that its success was assured The world's annual output of typewriters is now roughly estimated at 500 000 the United States with its population of nearly 100,000,000 absorbing about 250,000 Later Board of Trade returns than those for 1919 are not available the number of typewriting machines imported into Great Britain in that year was 55 864 The multifarious work caused by the war created an enormous demand for typewriters The war changed the conditions of nearly every office in the kingdom All managers were confronted with a large amount of clerical labour, with a sadly depleted and often inexperienced staff to do it Many resorted to typewriters who ought to have used them before, and were willing to pay double pre war prices In 1917 (till the end of 1918) importation of typewriters was prohibited and demand forced up the value of second hand re built machines to fancy prices In addition to the typewriter, every device that would save time labour and expense was tried consequently British offices are better equipped than ever they were, though even yet it is far from fully realised to what an extent mechanism can replace or expedite clerical work Hitherto the manufacture of typewriters in England has not been on the scale that it should have reached This applies, unfortunately, to many other trades As a result of the war, the British public are awake at last to the necessity of supporting home manufactures Probably the high cost of typing machines has prevented their use in larger numbers The great American concerns run their businesses in such a costly manner that about 50 per cent of the price has to be set aside for selling expenses. The high prices thus charged are therefore out of all proportion to the manufacturing cost; one of the largest corporations altered its methods, and brought out a machine at half the price of its standard one which course is stated to have yielded satisfactory results This shows that a good machine can be produced at a popular price, and encourages a much larger output of home made machines Manufacturers generally, whatever the commodity they manufacture are called on to produce more after the war than they did before If this can be done by working at harder pressure for a shortened day so much the better, especially from a national health standpoint, but it can only thus be done by the increased use of mechanical facilities As a labour saving instrument which lessens fatigue and eye strain the modern typewriter should be regarded as indispensable in every well found office At first it was difficult to sell because the enormous value of the legibility uniformity and speed of its work was not recognised To day these points are appreciated Even now however the demand for the typewriter has not nearly reached its limits In their own interests many more people ought to use it and many business firms ought to use more machines Many professional and commercial documents are still unjustifiably pen written The typewriter has recently been developed in a new direction mechanism having been adapted to it which makes it an adding and subtracting machine while it remains also a writing machine The convenience of having at hand in the counting house an instrument that will perform all these functions is invaluable

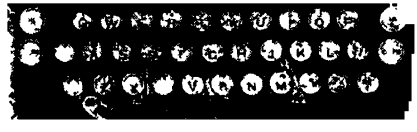
The Great War having brought us into closer touch with a number of foreign countries it is opportune to note another special feature Typewriters equipped with a plain type carrier for general correspondence can also be fitted with separate type carriers for the language of any nationality (or for medical, astronomical, or other technical symbols), the change being effected in a few seconds There are about ninety different kinds of typewriters made in the world "Made in Germany" must for years be a term of reproach, reminiscent of cut throat competition and "peaceful penetration leading up to a pre arranged war "Made in England must be the hall mark demanded whenever possible by every patriotic purchaser The extension of existing British industries synchronising with the establishment of new ones, is a vital national duty, then protection and support will be the Empire's best thanksgiving for a victorious peace and the best means of ensuring to every man and every woman ample work and adequate remuneration in the homelands so many died to save

The tools required for the manufacture of typewriters are multitudinous, and the necessary plant throughout is very costly, but it is gratifying to conclude by announcing that at the time of writing new factories for the manufacture of British machines are in progress in at least three different parts of England one of them being on the point of opening

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PRINTING.

By J. R. RIDDELL, Principal, Saint Bride Foundation Printing School, London.

THE inception and development of the Printing Craft coincide with the growth of civilization and the development of the Arts Whether, in 1440 Gutenberg of Germany or Costei of Holland was the inventor of printing from movable types—still a debatable point—does not come within the province of this article

The progress of the printing craft since its introduction into England in 1476 by William Caxton reads like a romance It has always attracted to its ranks men of high ideals with artistic and scholarly attainments noted for perseverance in overcoming seemingly overwhelming difficulties with the result that to day the industry ranks seventh in the great industries of the country with an estimated capital of over £30 000 000 invested by some 8 000 firms employing approximately 300 000 workers The work of a printer to day is quite a different matter from what it was in the days of Caxton who had to undertake many of the operations which are now performed by twenty two different branches of the industry each with its own trade union

Printing from movable types was first employed for the production of books and then substitutes and although this branch does not represent more than one tenth of the volume of printing to day it is probable that by this section of the craft printing is best known to lovers of good typography There is an undefinable charm and restfulness in a well printed book, irrespective of the literary merits of the volume

Printers like to think that their art is the art preservative of all arts and that their craft has educated the world further that it is the power behind all other industries Whatever value the public may place on these claims it is acknowledged that the printing industry is an important one London being the original home of English printing it is appropriate that printing should be looked upon as London's staple industry and that this city should be the most important printing and publishing centre in the world

The trend of the times is towards specialization therefore it is customary for firms to specialize in some particular class of printing such as book commercial newspaper colour, poster, or polyglot productions each branch demanding skilled workers with educational and artistic requirements above the average

Printers, along with other industries find that this is a mechanical age and if success is to be achieved plant must be kept in a high state of efficiency to cope with the ever expanding calls made upon it At one time all printed matter had to be 'set up' by hand a single letter at a time by the compositor This is still done in ordinary commercial job printing which is the largest section of the industry, but composing machines are now extensively employed for setting up books newspapers and similar classes of work It is by this means that editions can be obtained expeditiously and produced at a low cost In the newspaper section remarkable progress has to be recorded, particularly during the last 100 years In the beginning of the 19th century newspapers were printed on hand presses at the rate of about 300 single impressions an hour In 1814 the first steam press was made for *The Times* By this means 1 100 sheets were printed per hour which was then considered a great achievement but the mammoth printing presses of to day are capable of not only printing but also folding and delivering something like 200 000 completed newspapers in an hour

There are two methods by which reproductions of colour subjects can be obtained One is the relief method as used in letterpress printing for which three relief blocks are required Each of these has to be printed separately in one of the three primary pigmentary colours and when printed over each other they give colour rendering approximating those of the original picture The bulk of the commercial colour work of to day is done by this means and is known as three colour process

The other method is that of chromo lithography, for which a design is made usually by hand on a calcareous stone or other suitable printing surface from which an impression can be obtained on a sheet of paper For this process separate stones are required for the various colours each of which has to be printed separately, frequently as many as twenty colours being required The pictorial posters seen on the hoardings are printed by lithography

Within the last few years photography has taken a very active part in all reproductive processes, reducing the number of printings and eliminating much of the hand work of the lithographic artist Photo lithography coupled with the planographic process of offset printing by which the impression is obtained from an intermediate cylinder covered with a sheet of rubber and not direct from the plate bearing the design has the advantage that rough or uncoated paper can be used successfully There are great opportunities for development in this branch of the industry

Polyglot printing means the production of books etc in different languages Firms undertaking this highly specialized work require extensive founts of type which are only occasionally used and also incur considerable expense in obtaining a staff possessing, exceptional linguistic qualifications so that accuracy may be ensured

Comparatively recently the principle of one of the earliest means of obtaining prints has been adapted to suit mechanical requirements By the application of intaglio methods the design is etched or engraved below the surface This is covered with ink which is then cleaned off except for the ink in the interstices, which vary in depth according to the density of the tones This process is an ideal method for reproducing pictures, and will create a field of its own It is generally known as "gravure

Although Germany can claim to be the home of printing—and it has to be admitted that much excellent work is turned out there—it is generally acknowledged that when British firms are equipped to cope with a particular class of work they have nothing to fear In the past the workmen of other countries may have been more favourably circumstanced to obtain high-grade productions, but it is seldom that the technically trained British printer craftsman is unable to hold his own when competing under similar conditions

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PAPER TRADE INDUSTRY.

By H. P. STEVENS, M.A., F.I.C.

RAW MATERIALS.—The raw materials used in the manufacture of paper consist of (1) vegetable fibres, derived chiefly from wood, esparto, rags and straw; recently even sawdust has been utilised, (2) soda, lime and bleaching powder for the purification of the fibres, (3) resin, glue, gelatine and starch for sizing and giving a finish to the paper, (4) loading materials such as china clay, chalk, gypsum, etc., to cheapen and render the paper opaque, (5) colours such as ultramarine, coal tar dyes, the former being used chiefly to counteract the natural yellow tinge in the manufacture of white papers, and (6) waste papers. The manufacture of paper also requires coal for steam raising and a very ample supply of good water.

Rags, which once supplied the bulk of the paper makers raw material, are now used for high grade papers only and Great Britain is dependent on its Colonies and on foreign countries for the supply of the great bulk of vegetable fibres. Of these wood pulp is the most important. In normal times this comprises four fifths of the amount of our imports of fibrous materials.

Wood pulp is of two varieties—"mechanical" wood pulp and "chemical" wood pulp. The former predominates and consists of wood ground to pulp in a stream of water, the latter consists of wood disintegrated by chemical processes and fetches two or three times as much as the mechanical pulp. The wood used is mostly coniferous (spruce fir) and therefore derived from countries with temperate or cold climates. Norway and Sweden supplied the bulk of our requirements, next in importance were Russia (Finland), Canada, Newfoundland and Germany. The cutting off of supplies from the last named country has not appreciably affected the position, and until the restrictive measures came into operation, the British imports of wood pulp had increased rather than diminished. There are ample reserves of wood in Canada and Newfoundland to supply all British requirements.

Esparto is imported in the raw state and converted into pulp in English mills. It is mostly derived from Algeria, the remainder from Spain and parts of the North Coast of Africa. Imports have shown a considerable increase, but even at the end of 1919 had not regained pre-war figures.

Rags are largely imported. The present figures look high compared with the almost negligible amount imported during 1918.

The following figures give the imports of fibrous raw materials for the three years 1917, 1918 and 1919 —

Description	1917 Tons	1918 Tons	1919 Tons	1917 £	1918 £	1919 £
Mechanical Wood Pulp	415 750	82 007	523 022	2 671 959	3 593 812	4 918 790
Chemical Wood Pulp	171 151	7 535	409 898	6 846,491	9 138 893	10 484 237
Esparto	56 976	18 720	70 624	787,591	356 457	946 164
Rags	2 72	115	6 525	49 423	3 961	188 74
Other Materials	189	354	1 242	1,791	6 778	28 659
Totals	446 138	438 731	1 010 311	10 337 193	13 099 931	16 566,503

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PAPER.—For our purpose the term paper must be held to include not only printing, writing and wrapping papers, but also paste board cardboard, mill board, straw boards, and many specialities.

As regards imports Norway and Sweden supply us with the greater part of the cheaper kinds, such as news and wrapping papers, while Germany's exports of paper to this country were of equal importance, for, although cheap printings, such as newspaper, did not bulk so largely, this was much diluted by the larger quantities of almost every other type. The cutting off of the German supplies has not caused us much inconvenience except in the case of some special types, such as vegetable parchment, photographic, grease-proof, and filter papers. Steps were taken to increase the home supply, which in most cases is now adequate.

The following figures give the quantity and value of the British imports of paper and boards during the last three years —

IMPORTS					
1917 Tons	1918 Tons	1919 Tons	1917 £	1918 £	1919 £
140 000	104 000	781 676	4 190,512	5 131 810	13 019 708

Over one quarter of these quantities is accounted for by strawboards manufactured in countries where straw is plentiful. The feature of the current year's imports is the large increase in printings. Great Britain is estimated to produce about 11 per cent. of the world's output of paper and Canada 3 per cent. The United States is by far the largest producer, manufacturing over one third, and was followed in order by Germany, England, France, Austria, Canada, Italy, Russia, Finland, etc. The British exports of paper for the last three years are given in the following table —

EXPORTS					
1917 Tons	1918 Tons	1919 Tons	1917 £	1918 £	1919 £
45 850	28 144	46 780	3 193 014	2 16 995	4 33 93

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER IN THE BRITISH ISLES.—There are 231 paper and cardboard mills in England, sixty one in Scotland and seven in Ireland. Wood pulp is only manufactured at two mills. There are thirty seven paper mills in Canada and a large number of wood pulp mills. Some Canadian mills combine the manufacture of both wood pulp and paper. In Newfoundland there are two large establishments, one producing wood pulp and paper and the other wood pulp only. There are seven paper mills in Australia, three in New Zealand and eight in India. Official statistics of the paper output in Great Britain and Ireland were furnished in 1907 for the Census of Production —

Paper —	United Kingdom Quantity Tons	Value £
Paper for Writing and Drawing and for Envelopes	124 250	3 083 000
Paper for Printing and for Posters etc.	436 050	7 590 000
Packing and Wrapping Paper, Bags Cups etc.	181 850	1 943 000
Printing and Coated Papers (not Hangings)	34 0 0	846 000
Pasteboard Cardboard and Millboard	44 6)	565 000
Other Sorts	28 200	700 000
Paper Bags	35 500	487 000
	894 570	

All other Products — Recorded by Value only

A more recent but unofficial estimate has been kindly supplied me by the Paper Makers' Association. The following figures give the annual pre-war production of paper manufactured in the British Isles —

	Tons
News all grades	77 000
Printing and Writing Paper from Wood Pulp	254 800
Printing mostly from Grass (Esparto)	148,200
Brown Papers and Specialities	228 800
Best Writings and Blottings, mostly from Rags	20 800
	1,029 600
Mill Boards Leather Boards, etc.	62 400
Total quantity	

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LEICESTER: 1, Marble Street.
MANCHESTER: 11, Lower Mosley Street.
SHEFFIELD: 5, Arundel Street.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 9, Hanover Square.
GLASGOW: 19, Queen Street.
BELFAST: 34, Fountain Street.
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THE LARGEST STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD

Owners or Lines	Head Office
Not less than 100 000 tons each	
American Hawaiian S S Co	New York
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros) Ltd	Glasgow
Anglo American Oil Co Ltd	London
Anglo Saxon Petroleum Co Ltd	London
British India Steam N Co Ltd	London
British Tanker Co Ltd	London
Bucklebank I & I Ltd	Liverpool
Canada Steamship Lines Ltd	Gothenburg
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd	Montreal
Canadian Pacific Railway Co	London
Carlsson G	Gothenburg
Clyde Irvine & Co Ltd (Clan)	London
Chargeurs Reunis	Paris
China Nav Co Ltd The	London
Commonwealth & Dominion Line Ltd	London
Cie Générale Transatlantique	Paris
Compania Trasatlantica	Cadiz
Cunard S S Co Ltd	Liverpool
Eagle Oil Transport Co Ltd	London
Elder Dempster & Co Ltd	Liverpool
Ellerman & Buchnall S S Co , Ltd	London
Ellerman Lines Ltd	Liverpool
Ellerman's Wilson Line Ltd	Hull
Federal Steam Nav Co Ltd	London
Forenede Dampskibs Selskab	Copenhagen
Furness Withy & Co Ltd	London
Glen Line Ltd	London
Great Lakes S S Co	Cleveland Ohio
Green Star S S Corp	New York
Hain Edward & Son	St Ives
Hanna M A & Co	Cleveland Ohio
Hunting & J	Liverpool
Holt A & Co	Liverpool
Houlder Bros & Co Ltd	London
Hutchinson & Co	Cleveland Ohio
Kawasaki Dockyard Co	Kobe
Koninklijke Nederland	Amsterdam
Koninklijke Paketvaart	Amsterdam
Lamport & Holt Ltd	Liverpool
Leyland F & Co Ltd	Liverpool
Lloyd Brazileiro	Rio de Janeiro
Lloyd Royal Belge Ltd (Great Britain)	London
Lloyd Royal Belge S c Anon	Antwerp
Lloyd Triestino	Trieste
Luckenbach S S Co Inc	New York
Messageries Maritimes	Paris
Nav Générale Italiana	Genoa
Nederland Line	Amsterdam
Nederlandsch Amerikansch	Rotterdam
New Zealand Shipping Co Ltd	London
Nippon Yusen K K	Tokio
Oceanic Steam Nav Co Ltd	Liverpool
Osaka Mercantile Co Ltd	Osaka
Pacific Steam Nav Co	Liverpool
P & O Steam Nav Co	London
Pickands Mather & Co	Cleveland Ohio
Pittsburgh S S Co	Cleveland Ohio
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co	London
Ruys Wm & Sons	Rotterdam
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co , Ltd	London
Soc Nazionale di Nav	Genoa
Southern Pacific Co	New York
Standard Oil Co (New Jersey)	New York
Standard Trans Co	New York
United Fruit Co Line	Boston
Union Castle Mail S S Co , Ltd	London
Union S S Co of New Zealand	Dunedin N Z
Wm Andrew & Co	London
Wilhelmsen Wilhelm	Christiania.
Under 100 000 tons but not less than 61 000 tons each	
Asiatic Steam Nav Co Ltd	London
Atlantic Gulf & West Indies S S Lines	New York
Atlantic Transport Co Ltd	London
Atlantic Trans Co of Virginia	New York
Bay S S Co Ltd The	London
Becker W H	Cleveland Ohio
Bibby Bros & Co	Liverpool
Blue Star Line Ltd	London
Bland & Cornelius	Buffalo
Booth S S Co Ltd	Liverpool
British N Atlantic S N Co Ltd	Liverpool
Chambers James & Co	Liverpool
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co	Cleveland Ohio
Cie de Nav Sud Atlantique	Paris
Cie Havraise Péninsulaire de Nav a Vapeur	Paris
Cia Trasmediterranea	Barcelona
Cosulich Soc Triestina di Nav	Trieste
Dalgliesh R S Ltd	Newcastle
Deppe Armement Adolf	Antwerp
Donaldson Bros Ltd	Glasgow
Edwards Sons & Co	Cardiff
Elders & Fyffes Ltd	London
Ericson H	Stockholm
Fabie Cyp	Marseilles
Grace W R & Co	New York
Great Lakes Transit Corp	Buffalo
Gulf Refining Co	New York
Huston R P & Co	Liverpool
Ind China S Nav Co Ltd	Hong Kong
International Merc Marine Co	New York
International Nav Co Ltd	Liverpool
Johnson Axel Axelson	Stockholm
Koninklijke Hol Lloyd	Amsterdam
Larrinaga & Co Ltd	Liverpool
Lloyd Mediterraneo	Rome
Lloyd Sabaudo	Genoa
Metcalfe Herbert	Gothenburg
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd	Tokio
Moss H E & Co	Liverpool
Nelson Hugh & William Ltd	London
Ostasiatiske Kompagni	Copenhagen
Panama Rail Road Co	New York
Pan American Petroleum Trans	Los Angeles
Richardson W C & Co	Cleveland Ohio
Russian Steam Nav & Trading Co	Constantinople
Russian Volunteer Fleet Assn	Crimea
Smith W R & Sons	Cardiff
Soc Italiana di Servizi Mart	Rome
Soc Gen de Transports	Marseilles
Sota y Aznar	Bilbao
Standard Trans Co Ltd	Hong Kong
Stern Jean	Paris
Texas Co The	Texas
Tomlinson G A	Duluth Minn.
Toyo Kisen K K	Tokio
Transoceanica S Italiana de Nav	Naples
United States Transport Co Inc	New York
United States Steel Products Co	New York
Van Nievelt Goudriaan & Co	Rotterdam
Watts Watts & Co , Ltd	London
Yamashita Kisen K K	Kobé

FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS

Line	Funnel	Flag
Aberdeen	Yellow	Red and blue horizontal stripes white star in centre
Allan	Red with white band and black top	Red white and blue horizontal stripes with red pennant above
American	Black with white band	White with blue eagle
Anchor	Black	White burgee, with red anchor
Atlantic Transport	Red with black top	Red white and blue horizontal stripes, with stars
Bibby	Pink black top	Red
Blue Star Line	Buff black top and blue star	Red burgee five pointed blue star
Booth	Black	White red diagonal cross B in centre
British & African	Black	Blue burgee white cross
British India	Black with two white stripes	White burgee with red diagonal
Bucknall	Black three white diamonds	Blue B S L in three white diamonds
Bullard King & Co	Buff black top mauve band	Red white St Georges Cross initials in centre
Canadian Pacific Ry	Buff black top	Three red and three white squares
C. Messageurs Reunis	Buff white band with red stars	White flag with five red stars
Cie Gen Transatlantique	Red with black top	White red ball name of Co in red
Compania Transatlantica	Black	Blue white ball
Cunard	Red black top	Red in centre lion holding globe
City	Buff black top white band	Red initials S S and blue pennant initials J K F
Dominion	Red white stripe black top	Red pennant white diamond blue globe within in centre
Elder Dempster	Buff	White burgee red St Georges Cross crown in centre
Ellerman	Buff black top white band	Blue pennant J R E in white
Furness	Black	Blue F in white
Gen Steam Nav Co	Black	White 1824 under globe in centre initials in corner
Houlder	Black white Maltese Cross on red band	Red white Maltese Cross
Lamport & Holt	Blue black top white band	One white longitudinal stripe (L & H in black) between two red stripes
Leyland	Pink black tops	Red
Messageries Maritimes	Black	White red at corners letters M M
Nederland	Buff black top	White blue cross in centre red diamond (white N)
Netherlands American	Buff white between two green bands	White longitudinal stripe (N A S M) between two green ones
New Zealand S Co	Buff	White red St Georges Cross initials in squares red white and blue pennant above
Nippon Yusen K.	Black	White two red horizontal stripes
Orient S N Co	Yellow	White blue cross, crown in centre
Pacific Steam Nav Co	Black	White blue St Georges Cross crown in centre red initials in squares
P & O	Black	Square divided diagonally into red white blue and yellow quarters
Prince	Black red band Prince of Wales Feathers	Red burgee Prince of Wales Feathers in centre
Red Star	Black white band	White burgee one red star
Rotterdam Lloyd	Black	Wide white cross on red ground blue square (R L white) in centre
R. Mail S P Co	Buff	White red diagonal cross and gold crown
Shaw, Savill & Albion	Buff black top	Red cross on white square one corner blue with white stars and red cross
Union Castle	Red, black top	Blue red diagonal cross super imposed white cross
White Star	Buff, black top	Red burgee five pointed star.
Wilson.	Red, black top	White pennant, red ball

THE LARGEST MERCHANT VESSELS AFLOAT.

THE following list has been compiled from *Lloyd's Register* (June 30, 1920), and includes all steamers of 10,000 tons upwards.

Abbreviations.—Br. = British; Den. = Denmark; Fr. = French; Ger. = German; Hol. = Netherlands; Itl. = Italian; Jap. = Japan; Nor. = Norway; Swe. = Sweden; U.S. = United States; ◊ = Turbines: ** = Twin screws; *** = Triple screws; **** = Quadruple screws; N.R. = No record yet.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions: Length.	Dimensions: Breadth.	Dimensions: Depth	Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
Achilles ◊**	Br.	11,300	507	63	41	14	1920	Ocean S.S. Co.
Achilles **	U.S.	11,081	514	65	36	N.R.	1915	Panama R. R. Co.
Adriatic **	Br.	24,541	709	75	52	18½	1906	White Star.
Aeolus **	U.S.	13,102	560	62	35	15	1899	U.S. Shipping Board.
Agamemnon **	,,	19,361	684	72	40	23	1902	,, ,,
Albania ◊**	Br.	12,300	522	64	35	N.R.	1920	Cunard.
Almanzora ◊***	,,	15,551	570	67	33	17	1914	Royal Mail.
America **	U.S.	22,622	668	74	47	17½	1905	U.S. Shipping Board.
American Legion ◊	,,	13,000	516	72	27	N.R.	1919	,, ,,
Andes ◊***	Br.	15,620	570	67	33	17	1913	Royal Mail.
André Lebon **	Fr.	13,682	508	61	45	14½	1913	Messageries Maritimes.
Antonia ◊**	Br.	13,000	519	..	...	N.R.	1920	Cunard.
Aquitania ◊****	,,	45,647	868	97	49	24	1914	,,
Argyllshire **	,,	12,097	526	61	33	14	1911	Scottish Shire Line, Ltd.
Arlanza ◊***	,,	15,044	570	65	33	17	1912	Royal Mail.
Armadale Castle **	,,	12,973	570	64	38	17½	1903	Union Castle.
Armagh ◊**	,,	12,269	530	63	39	16	1917	Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand.
Arundel Castle ◊**	,,	19,600	630	72	41	17	1919	Union Castle.
Asturias **	,,	12,002	520	62	31	16½	1908	Royal Mail.
Athenic	,,	12,345	500	63	45	13½	1901	White Star.
Avon **	,,	11,073	520	62	31	16½	1907	Royal Mail.
Ballarat **	,,	13,000	520	64	37	N R.	1920	P. & O.
Balmoral Castle **	,,	13,361	570	64	38	17½	1910	Union Castle.
Balranald **	,,	13,000	520	64	37	N.R.	1920	P. & O.
Baltic **	,,	23,876	709	75	52	17	1904	White Star.
Batavia **	Fr.	11,464	501	62	42	N.R.	1899	French Government.
Belgic ◊***	Br.	24,547	670	78	44	18½	1917	International Nav. Co , Ltd.
Beltana **	,,	11,120	500	62	3-	14½	1912	P. & O.
Benalla **	,,	11,118	500	62	29	14½	1913	,,
Bendigo **	,,	13,000	520	64	37	N.R.	1920	,,
Berlin **	,,	17,324	591	69	38	18	1908	The Shipping Controller.
Berrima **	,,	11,137	500	62	37	14½	1913	P. & O.
Bismarck ◊*****	—	56,000	912	100	57	N.R.	1914	
Borda **	Br.	11,136	500	62	37	14½	1914	P. & O.
Bremen **	,,	11,540	550	60	34	15	1896	The Shipping Controller.
Cadillac	,,	12,074	530	66	33	N.R.	1917	Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.
Cameronia ◊**	,,	16,000	550	70	38	16	1920	Anchor Line.
Campania **	,,	12,884	601	65	37	N.R.	1893	The Admiralty.
Canopic **	,,	12,097	578	59	35	16	1900	White Star.
Cap Finisterre **	,,	14,503	560	65	31	16½	1911	The Shipping Controller.
Cap Polonio ◊***	,,	20,597	637	72	39	18	1914	,, ,,
Carmania ◊**	,,	19,524	650	72	40	18	1905	Cunard.
Caronia **	,,	19,687	650	72	40	18	1905	,,
Cedric **	,,	21,040	680	75	44	17	1903	White Star.
Celtic **	,,	20,904	680	75	44	17	1901	,, ,,
Ceramic ◊**	,,	18,481	655	69	43	17	1913	,, ,,
Columbus **	—	35,000	750	83	48	N.R.	1913	—
Corinthic **	Br.	12,343	500	63	45	13½	1902	White Star.
Cornwall ◊**	,,	11,000	495	62	32	N.R.	1920	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Corsican **	,,	11,419	500	61	38	15	1907	Allan.
Cretic **	,,	13,518	582	60	38	16	1902	White Star.
Darro **	,,	11,484	500	62	40	13½	1912	Royal Mail.
Demerara **	,,	11,484	500	62	40	13½	1912	,, ,,
Demosthenes ◊***	,,	11,223	500	62	39	15	1911	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Deseado **	,,	11,477	500	62	40	13½	1912	Royal Mail.
Desna **	,,	11,483	500	62	40	13½	1912	,, ,,
Duilio ◊***	Itl.	22,000	601	75	50	N.R.	1917	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Edinburgh Castle **	Br.	13,330	570	64	38	17½	1910	Union Castle.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions Length	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
Empress of Asia §****	Br.	16,909	570	68	42	21	1913	Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
Empress of Britain **	,,	14,189	548	65	36	18½	1906	,, ,, ,,
Empress of France §****	,,	18,481	571	72	41	20½	1913	Allan.
Empress of Russia §****	,,	16,810	570	68	42	21	1913	Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
Espagne **	Fr.	11,155	537	60	39	18½	1909	Cie Gen. Transatlantique.
Esperia §**	Itl.	11,393	492	61	34	21	1918	Soc. Italiana di Serv Marittimi.
Euripides §***	Br.	14,947	550	67	44	15	1914	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Finland **	U.S.	12,222	560	60	38	N.R.	1902	International Merc. Mar. Co.
France §****	Fr.	23,666	689	75	48	24	1912	Cie Gen. Transatlantique.
Frederick VIII **	Den.	11,850	523	62	38	17	1913	Forenede Damps. Selskab.
Fushimi Maru **	Jap.	10,938	513	63	37	15½	1914	Nippon Yusen K.K.
Gelria **	Hol.	13,868	541	65	35	15	1913	Holland Lloyd.
George Washington **	U.S.	25,570	699	78	50	19	1908	U.S. Shipping Board.
Giulio Cesare §****	Itl.	21,500	601	76	51	18½	1919	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Golden State §**	U.S.	14,500	518	72	41	N.R.	1920	U.S. Shipping Board.
Graf Waldersee **	Br.	13,193	561	62	37	13	1898	The Shipping Controller.
Grampian **	,,	10,955	485	60	38	15	1907	Allan.
Haverford **	,,	11,635	531	59	27	13	1901	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Hororata **	,,	11,243	511	64	32	14	1914	New Zealand Shipping Co.
Imperator §****	,,	52,022	882	98	57	23	1912	The Shipping Controller.
Ionic **	,,	12,332	500	63	45	13½	1902	White Star.
Jan Pieterszoon Coen **	Hol.	11,692	503	60	35	15	1915	Nederland.
Johann Heinrich Burchard §***	...	19,582	590	72	39	N.R.	1914	——
Kaisar-i-Hind **	Br.	11,430	520	61	33	18½	1914	P. & O.
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria **	,,	24,581	677	77	50	18	1905	The Shipping Controller
Kenilworth Castle **	,,	12,975	570	64	38	17½	1904	Union Castle
Korea Maru **	Jap.	11,810	551	63	40	17	1901	Toyo Kisi K.K.
Kroonland **	U.S.	12,241	560	60	38	N.R.	1902	International Merc. Marine Co.
La Lorraine **	Fr.	11,372	563	60	35	21	1900	Cie. Genl. Transatlantique.
La Savoie **	,,	11,168	563	60	35	21	1900	,, ,,
Lafayette §****	,,	12,220	546	64	34	18½	1914	,, ,,
Lapland **	Br.	18,565	605	70	37	17½	1908	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Leopoldina **	Fr.	12,350	525	63	35	15	1901	French Government.
Leviathan §****	U.S.	54,282	907	100	58	24	1914	U.S. Shipping Board.
Llanstephan Castle **	Br.	11,293	500	63	37	15	1914	Union Castle.
Lutetia §****	Fr.	14,654	579	64	36	20	1913	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Mahana §**	Br.	11,796	500	63	39	14	1917	Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
Manchuria **	U.S.	13,639	600	65	31	16	1904	AtlanticTrans. Co. of W. Virginia.
Manmasco §**	,,	15,000	518	72	32	N.R.	1920	U.S. Shipping Board.
Mantua **	Br.	10,902	540	61	24	18	1909	P. & O.
Massilia §****	Fr.	15,000	574	64	40	20	1916	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Mauretania §****	Br.	30,704	762	88	57	25	1907	Cunard.
Medic **	,,	12,032	550	63	39	13½	1899	White Star.
Megantic **	,,	14,878	550	67	41	17½	1909	,, ,,
Melita §***	,,	13,967	520	67	41	16½	1918	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Ltd.
Mercury **	U.S.	10,984	526	60	34	14	1896	U.S. Shipping Board.
Metagama **	Br.	12,420	500	64	37	16	1915	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Ltd.
Minnedosa §***	,,	13,972	520	67	41	16½	1918	,, ,,
Minnekahda §***	,,	17,221	620	66	47	15	1917	Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd.
Minnesota **	U.S.	20,602	622	73	41	13	1904	AtlanticTrans. Co. of W. Virginia.
Mobile **	Br.	16,960	588	65	46	15½	1908	The Shipping Controller.
Mongolia **	U.S.	13,639	600	65	31	16	1904	AtlanticTrans. Co. of W. Virginia.
Mount Vernon **	,,	18,372	685	72	40	23½	1906	U.S. Shipping Board.
Naldera **	Br.	15,825	580	67	44	18½	1918	P. & O.
Nansemond **	U.S.	13,333	559	62	30	12	1896	U.S. Shipping Board.
Narkunda **	Br.	16,128	581	69	27	18½	1920	P. & O.
Nestor **	,,	14,501	563	68	31	14	1913	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd.
Niagara §***	,,	13,415	524	66	34	18	1913	Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand, Ltd.
Nieuw Amsterdam **	Hol.	17,149	600	68	35	16	1906	Holland-Amerika.
Noordam **	,,	12,531	550	62	34	15	1902	,, ,,
Northumberland §**	Br.	12,160	530	63	31	16	1915	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Olympic §***	,,	46,359	852	92	59	23	1911	White Star.
Orbita §***	,,	15,486	550	67	43	15	1915	Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
Orca §***	,,	15,120	550	67	43	15	1918	,, ,,
Oroona **	,,	11,571	511	62	29	14	1908	,, ,,
Orduña §***	,,	15,499	550	67	43	15	1914	,, ,,
Ormonde §**	,,	14,853	580	66	40	18	1917	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.

Name of Steamer	Flag	Gross Tonnage	Dimensions Length	Breadth	Depth	Speed (Knots)	Built Year	Owners or Lines
Oropesa §**	Bl	14 000	530	66	45	N R	1920	Pacific Steam Nav C
Orsova **		12 036	536	63	34	18	1909	Orient Steam Nav Co, Ltd
Orvieto **		12 133	535	64	38	18	1909	"
Osterley **		12 129	535	63	34	18	1909	
Paris §****	Fr	32 000	734	85	59	N K	1917	Cie Génl Transatlantique
Patria **	Br	11 885	487	59	40	17	1913	Cie Francaise de Nav à Vap
Patricia **		14 466	560	62	37	13	1899	The Shipping Controller
Paul Lecat **	Fr	12 989	510	61	42	14½	1911	Messageries Maritimes
Persic **	Bl	12 042	550	63	39	13½	1899	White Star
Pesaro **	Itl	12 335	525	62	35	N K	1901	Italian Govt
Philippines **	U S	11 440	501	62	42	12	1898	U S Shipping Board
Pocahontas **		10 893	523	60	34	15½	1900	
Porthos **	Fr	12 692	510	61	42	13½	1914	Messageries Maritimes
President Grant **	U S	18 072	599	68	48	14	1907	U S Shipping Board
Presidente Wilson **	Itl	12 567	477	60	43	18	1912	Cosulich Soc Triestina di Nav
Pretoria **	Bl	13 234	561	62	37	12½	1897	The Shipping Controller
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm **		17 099	589	68	38	17	1908	
Providence	Fr	11 996	511	59	43	N K	1914	Cie Francaise de Nav à Vap
Regina §***	Br	16 313	575	67	41	16	1918	Brit & N Atlantic S N Co Ltd
Remuera **	,	11 276	485	62	41	14	1911	New Zealand Shipping Co Ltd
Rheinland		11 500				N K	1918	The Shipping Controller
Rijndam **	Hol	12 527	550	62	26	15	1901	Holland Amerika
Rochambeau §****	Fr	12 678	559	63	43	16	1911	Cie Genl Transatlantique
Rotterdam **	Hol	24 149	650	77	43	17	1908	Holland Amerika
Royal George §***	Bl	11 146	525	60	27	19	1907	Cunard
Punic **		12 490	550	63	39	13	1900	White Star
San Fernando §	,	13 056	530	69	42	12	1919	Eagle Oil Transport Co Ltd.
San Florentino §	,	12 842	530	68	42	12	1919	" "
San Fraterno		11 929	527	66	42	N R	1913	" "
San Gennaro	Itl	10 917	518	64	24	17	1917	Transoceanica Soc Itl de Nav
San Gregorio	Bl	12 093	527	66	33	N R	1913	Eagle Oil Transport Co, Ltd.
San Jeronimo	"	12 028	525	66	33	N R	1914	" " "
San Lorenzo		12 097	527	66	42	N R	1914	" "
San Melito		12 286	530	66	33	N R	1914	" " "
San Nazario		12 029	525	66	41	N R	1914	" " "
San Patricio		11 877	530	66	33	N K	1915	" "
Saranac		12 070	530	66	42	N R.	1918	Anglo American Oil Co, Ltd.
Saxon *		12 385	570	64	38	17½	1900	Union Castle.
Saxonia **		14 297	580	64	38	15	1900	Cunard
Scandinavian **		12 099	550	59	43	16	1898	Allan
Scythia §**		18 500	600			16	1920	Cunard
Sea Gull §**	U S	13 500	516	72	27	N P	1920	U S Shipping Board.
Shinyo Maru §***	Jap	13 039	558	61	35	17	1911	Toyo Kisi K K
Shropshire **	Br	12 184	526	61	33	14	1911	Federal Steam Nav Co, Ltd
Siberia Maru **	Jap	11 785	551	63	21	17	1901	Toyo Kisi K K
Sphinx **	Fr	11 375	478	60	40	14½	1914	Messageries Maritimes
Stavangerfjord **	Nor	12 977	532	64	29	15	1918	Norske Amerika
Stockholm **	Swe	12 522	547	62	34	15	1900	Sverige Nord Amerika
Suevic **	Bl	12 531	550	63	39	13½	1901	White Star
Suwa Maru **	Jap	10,987	516	62	34	15½	1914	Nippon Yusen K K.
Tenyo Maru §***		13 398	558	61	35	17	1908	Toyo Kisi K K
Themistocles **	Br	11 231	500	62	39	15	1911	G Thompson & Co, Ltd
Tiburma §**		16 000	550	70	38	N R	1920	Anchor Line
Tirpitz §**	—	19 300	588	75	41	N R	1914	—
Tyndareus **	Bl	11 347	507	63	41	14	1916	Ocean S S Co Ltd
Tyrrhenia §**		16 000	550	70	38	N K	1920	Anchor Line
Ulysses **		14 499	563	68	40	14	1913	China Mutual S N Co
Ulysses §**	U S	10 910	514	65	36	N R	1915	Panama Canal
Victoria Luise **	—	16 703	660	67	40	N R	1900	—
Vogtland **	—	10 892	524	65	37	N R	1916	—
Von Steuben **	U S	14 901	637	66	39	18	1901	U S Shipping Board.
Walmer Castle **	Br	12 546	570	64	38	17½	1902	Union Castle
Wenatchee §**	U S	15 000	516	72	27	N R	1920	U S Shipping Board
William O Swald §***		20 000	587	72	39	N R	1914	—
Wiltshire **	Bl	12 160	526	61	33	14	1912	Federal Steam Nav Co, Ltd.
Zeeland **	,,	11,905	561	60	38	15	1901	International Nav Co, Ltd
Zeppelin **	,,	14,167	550	67	35	N R	1914	The Shipping Controller

EVOLUTION OF THE STEAMSHIP ON NORTH ATLANTIC.

See WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1920, page 792.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED WITH REFRIGERATING APPLIANCES.

Baroneasa, 475,000 cubic feet; *Princessa*, 473,689 cubic feet; *Duquesa*, 470,157 cubic feet (Furness Houlder Argentine Lines); *Nictheroy*, 467,500 cubic feet; *Nebraska*, 467,500 cubic feet (Royal Mail S.P. Co.); *Northumberland*, 466,000 cubic feet (Federal S. Nav. Co.); *Armagh*, 466,000 cubic feet (Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand); *Navasota*, 465,500 cubic feet (Royal Mail S.P. Co.); *Cornwall*, 464,930 cubic feet (Hasham Foundry & Eng. Co., Ld); *Marquesa*, 464,622 cubic feet (Furness Houlder Argentine Lines). There were on June 30, 1920, 734 vessels fitted with refrigerating apparatus: of these, 93 had each insulated chambers, with a capacity of not less than 300,000 cubic feet; 32 had each not less than 250,000 cubic feet; and 149 had each not less than 80,000 cubic feet.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED FOR LIQUID FUEL.

Olympic, 46,359 tons (White Star); *Aquitania*, 45,647 tons (Cunard); *Minnesota*, 20,602 tons (Atlantic Trans. Co. of W. Virginia); *Tyrrhenia*, 16,000 tons (Anchor); *Golden State*, 14,500 tons (U.S. Shipping Board); *Manchuria*, 13 639 tons; *Mongolia*, 13,639 (Atlantic Trans. Co. of W. Virginia); *Niagara*, 13,415 tons (Union S.S. Co., of N. Zealand); *Tenyo Maru*, 13,398 tons (Toyo Kisen); *Bendigo*, 13,000 tons; *Ballarat*, 13,000 tons; *Balronald*, 13,000 tons (P. & O.). There were on June 30, 1920, 1891 vessels fitted for liquid fuel, of which 1,087 were over 5,000 tons, and 112 under 1,000 tons each. Those with a gross tonnage exceeding 13,000 tons each are given above.

Carriage of Petroleum in Bulk.—701 steamers and 82 sailing ships were engaged in carrying petroleum in bulk; the largest of these not fitted for liquid fuel were the *Cadillac*, 12,074 tons (Anglo-American Oil Co.); *James McGee*, 10,678 tons; *W. C. Teagle*, 10,678 tons; *Fred. W. Weller*, 10,627 tons; *F. Q. Barstow*, 10,290 tons; *William G. Warden*, 10,289 tons (Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey).

FASTEST OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS IN THE WORLD NOT UNDER 20 KNOTS.

In order of Speed.—Mauretania, Aquitania, France, Leviathan, Mount Vernon, Imperator, Agamemnon, Olympic, Princess Margaret, Oranje Nassau, Wahine, Empress of Asia, Empress of Russia, La Lorraine, La Savoie, Princess Patricia, Ausonia, Esperia, Empress of France, Maori, Loongana, Prins Hendrik, Lutetia, Massilia, Charles Roux.

FASTEST SHORT-TRIP STEAMERS.

In order of Speed.—Paris, Jan Breydel, Pieter de Coninck, Princesse Elisabeth, Stad Antwerpen, Ville de Liège, Munster, Ulster, Newhaven, Rouen, Viking, Dieppe, St. Andrew, St. David, St. Patrick, St. George, Biarritz, Maid of Orleans, Leopold II., Princess Clementine, Onward, Viper, Manxman, Brighton, all not under 22 knots.

LARGEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

In order of Size.—Bismarck, Leviathan, Imperator, Olympic, Aquitania, Columbus, Paris, Mauretania, George Washington, Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Belgic, Adriatic, Rotterdam, Baltic, France, Amerika, Duilio, Guilio Cesare, Cedric, Celtic, Minnesota, Cap Polonio, William O'Swald, Caronia, Arundel Castle, Johan Heinrich Burchard, Carmania, Agamemnon, Tirpitz, Lapland, Scythia, Empress of France, Ceramic, Mount Vernon, President Grant, Berlin, Minnekahda, Nieuw Amsterdam, Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Mobile, Empress of Asia, Empress of Russia, Victoria Luise, Regina, Narkunda, Cameronia, Tiburnia, Tyrrhenia, Naldera, Andes, Almanzora, Orduna, Orbita, Orca, Arlanza, Massilia, Manmasco, Wenatchee, all 15,000 tons and above.

LARGEST SAILING-SHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners.	Ships.	Tonnage Gross tons.	Belonging to	Name of Largest Ship	Tonnage	Remarks.
Bélot, G.	33	77,000	Nantes	Champigny	3,112	Owns 12 Steamers.
Cie Francaise d'Armement	19	48,000	Paris	Dunkerque	3,203	Own 2 Steamers.
Stray S. O. & Co.	24	48,000	Christiansand	Singvand	3,490	Own 8 Steamers.
East Asiatic Co.	17*	45,000	Copenhagen	Afrika	9,050	Own 7 Steamers.
Crowell & Thurlow	37	41,000	Boston	Jen. Flood Kreger	1,838	Own 8 Steamers.
Alaska Packers Association	24	39,000	San Francisco	Star of Lapland	3,381	Own 5 Steamers.
Laeisz, F.		27,000	Hamburg	Peking	3,100	
Rhederei Aktien Ges V., 1896		26,000	Hamburg	Orotava	3,014	Own 1 Steamer.
Vinnen, F. A. & Co.		27,000	Bremen	Potosi	4,026	
Knöhr & Burchard		26,000	Hamburg	Jersbek	2,871	
France & Canada S.S. Corp.		23,000	New York	Wyoming	3,730	Own 3 Steamers.
Staples Transportation Co.		22,000	Massachusetts	Falmouth	2,236	Own 5 steamers.

* With auxiliary motor power.

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Barclay, Curle & Co, Ltd	Whiteinch	Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd	Sunderland
Wm Beardmore & Co	Dalmuir	Lithgows	Port Glasgow.
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Cammell Laird & Co, Ltd	Birkenhead	Palmer s Shipbuilding & Iron Co Ltd	Jarrow
Wm Doxford & Sons, Ltd	Sunderland	Ropner & Sons Ltd	Stockton on Tees
R Duncan & Co	Port Glasgow	Swan Hunter & Wigham Richardson Ltd	Wallsend on Tyne
W Gray & Co Ltd	West Hartlepool.	T L Thompson & Sons, Ltd	Sunderland
Wm Hamilton & Co, Ltd	Port Glasgow	Vickers Ltd	Barrow on Furness
Harland & Wolff Ltd	Belfast	Workman Clark & Co, Ltd	Belfast
D & Wm Henderson & Co, Ltd	Partick		

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Wm Beardmore & Co	Dalmuir	Richardsons Westgarth & Co Ltd	Middlesbrough and Sunderland
Cammell, Laird & Co Ltd	Birkenhead	Scott s Shipbuilding & Engineering Co Ltd	Greenock
Denny & Bros Ltd	Dumbarton	J I Thornycroft & Co, Ltd	Southampton
Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co Ltd	Glasgow	Wallsend Slipway & Engineering Co	Wallsend
Harland & Wolff Ltd	Belfast	Workman Clark & Co Ltd	Belfast.
R & W Hawthorne Leslie & Co Ltd	Hebburn	Yarrow & Co	Scotstoun
J G Kincaid & Co	Greenock		
North Eastern Marine Engineering Co	Wallsend and Sunderland		
Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Co	Wallsend		

On June 30 1020, there were 4 930 340 tons of merchant shipping under construction with a view to classification in Lloyd s Register of Shipping, principally for United Kingdom, United States and Japan 96 per cent of the total tonnage in Lloyd s Register consists of steel or iron steamers Vessels of great size lost during the war have not yet been replaced general cargo steamers being more in demand On June 30 there were 56 vessels each of 10 000 tons and above, being built under Lloyd s Survey 55 vessels of 275 714 tons intended for carrying oil in bulk were classed during the year also 426 new vessels of 1 995 788 tons gross fitted for burning oil fuel Of the world s total tonnage recorded in the current edition of Lloyd s Register the following approximate division as regards fuel may be made vessels representing about 76 per cent use coal as fuel 16 3 are fitted to use oil as fuel for boilers, 1 7 use oil in internal combustion engines and 6 per cent have sail power only 28 new vessels of 79 805 tons were fitted with oil engines 20 of these having a collective tonnage of 76 993 tons 150 sets of Diesel engines were in course of construction and about the same number of sets of other oil engines of which about one half were building in the United Kingdom The largest Diesel engines then being constructed were those for the Glenogle a twin screw vessel of 9,150 tons having 16 cylinders 29½ inch diameter and stroke 45½ inch The largest oil engine vessel completed during the year was the Afrika, 8 597 tons fitted with Diesel engines having 12 cylinders of 29½ inch diameter and 45½ inch stroke

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The Aberdeen Line Geo Thompson & Co, Ltd, 7, Billiter Sq E C 3
African Steam Ship Co 4 St, Mary Axe E C 3
Allan Line 14 Cockspur Street, S W 1, and 103 Leadenhall St, E C 3
American Line, 1 Cockspur St, S W 1, and 38 Leadenhall St, E C 3
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros), Ltd, 16, Gracechurch St, E C 3
Anchor Brocklebank Line Agents, Alex Howden & Co 50 Lime St, E C 3
Anglo American Oil Co Ltd, 36, Queen Anne s Gate Westminster, S W 1
Anglo Saxon Petroleum Co, Ltd, St Helen s Court, Leadenhall St, E C 3
Atlantic Transport Co, Ltd, 38, Leadenhall St E C 3
Batavia Line, Custom House & Wool Quays, Lower Thames St, E C 3.
Bell Bros & Co, 38, Gt St Helen s E C 3
Bennett S S Co Ltd, Chamberlain s Wharf, 15, Tooley St S E 1
Bethell Gwyn & Co, 22, Billiter St, F C 3
Bibby Bros. & Co, 10 & 11, Mincing Lane, E C 3
Birt Potter, & Hughes, Ltd, 2, Fenchurch Avenue F C 3
Blue Funnel Line Agents, John Swire & Sons, Ltd, 8 Billiter Sq, E C
Booth Line The Booth Steamship Co, Ltd, 11, Adelphi Terrace, W C 2
Bowring, C J, & Co, Ltd, Winchester House, Old Broad St, E C 2
Bristol Steam Nav Co, Ltd, 38, Eastcheap, E C
British & Irish S P Co, Ltd, 1, Seething Lane, E C 3
British India S Nav Co, Ltd, 122, Leadenhall St, E C 3

Cairns Noble & Co, Ltd, 38 Great St Helens L C 3
Canadian Pacific Ry Co, Head European Office 62–65 Charing Cross S W 1
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd 8 Waterloo Place S W 1, 103, Leadenhall Street E C 3 and 14 Cockspur Street S W 1
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The Clan Line Steamers Ltd Cayzer Irvine & Co Ltd 2 St Mary Axe E C 3
Commonwealth and Dominion Line Ltd 9 & 11 Fenchurch Avenue E C
Cook Thos & Son Head Office Ludgate Circus Branches 38 & 39 Piccadilly 125 Pall Mall &c &c
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique 4 Lloyds Avenue E C 3 and 5B Pall Mall S W 1
Compania Trasatlantica Agents Wainwright Bros & Co, 21 Fenchurch Street E C 3
Cuban Line Ernest Bigland & Co, Ltd 7 East India Avenue, E C
Cunard Line 51, Bishopsgate E C 2 and 29 & 31 Cockspur Street S W 1
Devitt & Moore 12 Fenchurch Buildings E C 3
Dominion Line, 38 Leadenhall Street, E C 3
East Asiatic Co Ltd Agents Escombe McGrath & Co 3 East India Avenue E C 3
Elder Dempster and Co Ltd 4 St Mary Axe E C 3
Elders & Fyffes Ltd, 31 & 32, Bow Street W C 2
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Finland Line Agents, C Gee & Co 17 Gracechurch Street E C 3
France Fenwick & Co, Ltd 5 Fenchurch Street E C 3
Furness Withy & Co, Ltd, 21 Billiter Street E C 3
General Steam Nav Co Ltd, 15 Trinity Square E C 3
Glen Line Ltd, 1, East India Avenue E C 3
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Hall John, Jun, & Co Ltd Suffolk House Laurence Pountney Hill E C 4
Harrison Line Thos & Jas Harrison Dock House Billiter St, E C 3
Harrison Line Brokers John T Rennie Son & Co, 1 Bury Court St Mary Axe
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Houlder Brothers & Co Ltd 146 Leadenhall St E C
Houston Line, 16 Leadenhall St E C 3
Johnston Line, Ltd., 6, Billiter St, E C 3
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Pacific Steam Nav Co, The 18 Mincing St E C 2
P & O S Nav Co 122 Leadenhall St E C 3
Power Line 158 Leadenhall St E C 3
Prince Line, 12, Leadenhall St E C 3
Quebec Steamship Co Ltd Agents Killick Martin & Co 7 Fen Court E C
Red Star Line 1 Cockspur St S W and 38 Leadenhall St E C
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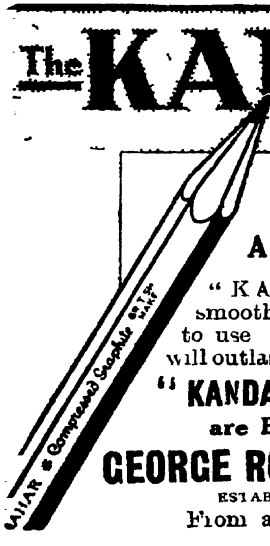
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Weston s Mare	Etonhurst	B 1013
Weston s Mare	Lewisham School	B 1013
Weston s Mare	Brynmelyn School	B 1013
Weston s Mare	Athelstan	G 1013
Weston s Mare	Fairleigh School	B 1013

SEASIDE, SOUTH-EAST.

Birchington	St Nicholas College	B 993
Broadstairs	Dumpton House	B 995
Broadstairs	Alexander House Sch.	B & G 995
Walmer	Upton School	B 1017
Westgate	Thandene	G 1014
Westgate	Stanmore School	G 1014

EDUCATION.

MESSRS. GABBITAS, THRING & CO.,

36, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W.,

Tel 4926 Regent

have a Department specially organised for **advising** Parents and Guardians as to the best **Educational Establishments** for **Boys and Girls** in the United Kingdom or on the Continent The Firm have had experience as Educational Agents for nearly fifty years and during their long career have been instrumental in sending Masters and Tutors to the leading Schools and Tutors Establishments and are in the closest touch with all educational matters They can give, FREE OF CHARGE, to the Parent or Guardian information and advice as to—

SCHOOLS FOR BOYS OR GIRLS. TUTORS ESTABLISHMENTS EDUCATIONAL HOMES DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AGRICULTURAL, AND SECRETARIAL COLLEGES.

EITHER AT HOME OR ABROAD.

To enable the Firm to advise efficiently it is necessary that *full particulars should be given* especially as to the age of the Pupil, previous education and present standard of attainments special subjects of study locality whether a large or small establishment is preferred and the fees it is intended to pay

The Firm also can assist in procuring the services of Private Tutors and Governesses Resident Travelling Non Resident or Visiting of whom they always have a large number on their Lists

Transfers of and **Partnerships** in **Boys' and Girls'** Schools are also negotiated Masters Tutors and Governesses seeking Posts can have a Prospectus on application free of charge

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

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UPPER MAZE HILL

(Telephone Hastings 560)

Delicate backward and exceptional pupils received developed and educated by expert treatment The aim of the Principal is to specialise with those whose education and training have been retarded from delicacy, nervous or other trouble Speech hand and eye training Remedial physical culture, dancing, drill &c Particular attention given to diets as prescribed by Specialists

Beautiful locality near sea and country

Prospectus and particulars from Principal

SEASIDE, EAST AND NORTH.		PAGE
Bridlington	Marton Court	B 994
Clacton	Ascham College	B 996
Cromer	Oakleigh School	G 996
Gorleston	Highfield	G 999
Hunstanton	Glebe House	B 1002
Hunstanton	Lydgate House	B 1002
Hunstanton	St Edmund's School	G 1002

SEASIDE, NORTH-WEST.		
Arnside	Inglemere School	G 991
Blackpool	High School for Girls	G 994
Grange over Sands	Sunnybrae	G 999
Hoylake	Kingsmead School	B 1001
Liverpool	College Huyton	G 1002
Liverpool	Physical Training Coll	G 1002
Lytham	Lytham College	B 1004
St Annes	Lawrence House	B 1008
Southport	Bickerton House	B 1010
Southport	Eversley	G 1010
Southport	Modern School	B 1010
Southport	Stoneycroft	G 1010

INLAND, SOUTH.		
Ashford	Fairview	G 991
Ashford	High School	G 991
Beckenham	The Abbey School	B 992
Chichester	Prebendal School	B 996
Havant	Oakwood House	G 1000
Horsham	Gringley	G 1001
Mayfield	Xaverian College	B 1004
Rochester	King's School	B 1006
Romsey	Osborne House School	B 1006
Sevenoaks	Cambridge School	G 1009
Sevenoaks	Sevenoaks School	B 1009
Tunbridge Wells	Rose Hill School	B 1012
Westerham	The Hill School	G 1012
Wootton	Wootton Court	B 1015

INLAND, NEAR LONDON.		PAGE
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Buckhurst Hill	Girls School	G 99
Bedford	Physical Training Coll	G 993
Bedford	The Modern School	B 993
Bickley Hall		B 996
Bickley	The Croft School	G 997
Greenhithe	Nautical Training Coll	B 1011
Guildford	Wyke Lodge	G 999
Hampton	Pembroke House	B 1000
Haslemere	Kernden	B 1000
Hindhead	Twizzletwig	G 1001
Pangbourne	Nautical College	B 100
Petersfield	Churcher's College	B 1005
Purley	Laleham Lea	G 1005
Redhill	Surrey House	P 1005
Richmond	Selwyn House	G 1006
St Albans	Wellington Court	B 1007
Sidcup	Sidcup Place	B 1009
Sidcup	The Manor House	G 1009
Sutton	Homefield School	B 1010
Sutton	Eversfield	G 1010
Watford	Shirley House School	B 1012
Weybridge	Heath House	G 1014
Weybridge	Queen's College	G 1014

INLAND, MIDLANDS.		
Altrincham	Barrington	B 991
Birmingham	Bourne Coll Quinton	B 994
Hale	Wadham House	B 1000
Kempsey	Kempsey School	B 1001
Newport	Harper Adams Agric Coll	B & G 1004
Warwick	Warwick School	B 1012
Worcester	College for the Higher Education of the Blind	B 1015

INLAND, EAST AND NORTH.		PAGE
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Ben Rhydding	Clevedon House B	992
Beverley	High School G	993
Downham Market	Hill House School G	997
Framlingham	College B	999
Gosberton	Gosberton Hall G	999
Grantham	King's School B	999
Harrogate	Clifton House School B	1000
Harrogate	Elmwood G	1000
Norwich	Bracondale School B	1004
Norwich	Eaton Grange G	1004
Ripon	Skellfield G	1006
Woodbridge	School B	1014
York	Archbishop Holgate's Grammar School I	1015
York	Elmfield College B	1015

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Bath	Peterhouse B & G	992
Cheltenham	Brandon House B	996
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Clifton	The Downs School . B	997
Malvern	St Cuthbert's B	1003
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Ross	Palmerston House Sch G	1006
Ross	Bradley Court Mitchel dean B	1006
Shrewsbury	Kingsland Grange B	1008
South Molton	West Buckland School B	1009
Uffculme	Ayshford School B	1012

Whitaker's List of Schools

METROPOLITAN SECTION.

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THE CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF KING'S COLLEGE LONDON

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A link between the Schools and the Civil Service or Army

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Girls Classes under Miss Braginton M A for Civil Service and Business

Has the largest number of successes in the Great Home Civil Service Examinations

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BLACKHEATH, S.E.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — Blackheath is a fine healthy and invigorating district, enhanced by the proximity of Greenwich Park and the Royal Observatory situated therein

BOYS **CHRIST'S COLLEGE.**

Principal ARTHUR C WIRE BA, FRGS

Assisted by Highly Qualified Staff

Old established High class Boarding School and Day School for Sons of Gentlemen

Provides first class education on Public School lines prepares boys and students, English and Foreign for Universities Army, Navy

Preliminary Professional Examinations Commerce &c

College overlooks extensive heath well equipped every way 5 acres ground

Chapel Laboratory Gymnasium Carpenter's Shop Sports, Magazine

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils

Illustrated prospectus on application to the Principal

CHARING CROSS

(London) has lowest death rate of all the great capitals its general healthiness compares favourably with England and Wales residential advantages are relative evenness and mildness

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

OPEN TO MEN AND WOMEN STUDENTS ON EQUAL TERMS

The most central of all the University Schools immediately accessible by Train, Tram Tube and Bus

Courses of Study arranged to meet the requirements of all the Examining Bodies

Low Inclusive Fees

For Prospectus and full information apply personally or by letter to the Dean—

W. J. FENTON, M.D , F.R.C P.,

Charing Cross Hospital Medical School

London W C 2

CLISSOLD PARK AND DISTRICT, N.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — Clissold Park occupies an elevated healthy position with parks and open spaces contributing to make it a first class residential neighbourhood

BOYS *(Established 1876)*

MODERN SCHOOL.

Headmaster - A. W. WRIGHT, B.A., LL.B.

Thorough education for Professions and Commerce Entire charge

Curriculum —Modern Languages (conversational) Mathematics Science (laboratory and Advanced Drawing Arrangements for pupils to attend an Engineering Polytechnic

Physical Development — Football Cricket, Fives, Swimming Drill and Gymnastics (Gymnasium) Natural History and Debating Societies. Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs M A HILL to whom communications should be addressed

CROUCH HILL, N.

(Middlesex) occupies an elevated position on a range of hills which stretch northward towards Highgate and Barnet The locality enjoys a fine record for salubrity, officially mentioned as one of the Health Resorts within the County of London

BOYS

OAKFIELD SCHOOL.

Headmaster—

W. T. A. EMTAGE, M.A. (Oxon.).

Double First Class Honours in Mathematics and Science

Late Director of Education in Mauritius

Premises —Old Tudor Mansion in 3 acres of ground Chapel, Playing Field

The School Course aims at laying the foundation of a general liberal education in Languages Literature Mathematics and Science but considerable time is devoted to modern subjects

Entire charge where parents are abroad

Fees —100 to 120 guineas per annum

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"Hampstead has always been notable as a salubrious residential district The Heath is one of the finest and largest open spaces in London The death rate and infantile mortality are the lowest in London

KINGSLEY & KINGSLEY LODGE,

GIRLS **46, & 27, BELSIZE PARK.**

Principals—

Miss H GAVIN (Moral Sciences Tripos).
Miss L. S. STEBBING, M A.
Miss H. L STEBBING (A C T. Silver Medallist, South Kensington)
Miss V S SHEPHERD, N F U (Higher Certificate)

Assisted by highly qualified Staff

Aim —To develop character, to give a good all round education Preparation for usual Examinations and Scholarships for admission into Oxford, Cambridge and London Universities

Entire charge where parents are abroad

Fees —28 or 30 guineas per term

HENDON, N.W.

(Middlesex) With subsoil mainly gravel Average elevation, 280 feet above sea level Excellent drainage, water and lighting facilities Hendon 9 m from the City, with tube, rail, and omnibus facilities Combines country with town advantages Pop 38 806

BOYS

TENTERDEN HALL.

PREPARATORY (7–15) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Principal - - A. J. M. BACON, B.A.

(*Classical Honours, Selwyn College, Cambridge*)

Assisted by a competent Staff.

The School has been established 45 years stands 300 feet above sea level, in spacious grounds. Large Playing Fields

Every encouragement given all branches of Athletics Physical Drill and Gymnastics

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London's remarkable health standard is due to excellent drainage, pure water, together with less exposure, greater warmth, and less humidity than outlying country Honor Oak, a high class residential quarter 6 miles from London Bridge

BOYS (*Established* 1686)

ROYAL SAVOY SCHOOL.

Governors—

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
The Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy

Warden—The Hon Sir W H GOSCHEN

Headmaster - COLIN M. H. CAMPBELL.

Premises —Healthily situated in Colyton Road, within easy distance of all parts of London 25 acres of grounds and playing fields

The School is preparatory, and aims at giving a thoroughly sound education Choral Scholarships are awarded Cricket, Football, Hockey, Swimming, Rifle Range

Fees —60 guineas per annum inclusive

STREATHAM, S.E.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"Easily reached from London (8 miles), with all characteristics of a large, good class, healthy, residential suburb The Common affords a grand elevated expanse of open ground.

GIRLS AND BOYS

MOUNT VIEW,

Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S W. 16

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND BOYS

Headmistress - - Mrs. BUNFORD.

Premises —Detached, on high ground with lovely garden

Preparations for Local and University Examinations Special lessons in Riding, Painting, Singing, Dancing and Eurythmics Piano and Violin by arrangement Preparatory School for boys (4–14) preparing for Public Schools and Osborne, under the direction of Mr Bunford

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees from £120 per annum

WOODFORD, N.E.

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FOREST HOUSE SCHOOL,

HIGH ROAD,
WOODFORD WELLS, ESSEX.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Careful Teaching. Home Comforts Excellent Diet Preparation for Army, Navy, The Universities, and Commercial Life.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils

Fees moderate and inclusive.

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A town in Cheshire on Bowden Downs 8 miles S W of Manchester by rail is situated on the Bridgewater Canal Up to date system of drainage and an unfailing supply of pure water The chief employment is raising fruits and vegetables for the Manchester market Population 17 813

BOYS *Established* 1879

BARRINGTON.

BOYS PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Headmaster Rev A ALCOCK BAILLIE M A

BOYS PREPARED FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Thorough grounding in all subjects Careful grading Mathematical subjects co ordinated and taught with practical applications

Special attention to formation of character and development of originality

Games Physical Drill Swimming

Mrs Baillie personally looks after the boarders Entire charge if required

Fees 25 to 30 guineas per term

Prospectus &c, on application

AMBERLEY

(Near Stroud Glos) **The Medical Officer of Health writes** — Two hours by rail from London in the Western Cotswold beautiful uplands and wooded valleys sunshine pure air and water Minchinhampton and Painswick Golf Links 700 feet above sea level Pop 8 767

GIRLS

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Principal - Miss M E. MAYDWELL.

Situation On the Cotswold Hills 600 ft above the sea Dry bracing air beautiful scenery Modern house central heating Tennis Lawn Large Garden and Orchard

Thoroughly sound general education including elements of practical cookery and housewifery

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Illustrated and detailed prospectus on application to the Principal

Fees —120 guineas per annum

ASHFORD

(Kent) A thriving market town in East Kent on Privett at 14 miles S W of Canterbury and 54 miles from London S E & C Railway The town stands on an elevation about 200 feet above sea level The soil consists of gravel with greensand beneath and the climate is bracing The lover of natural history Ashford affords a rich and varied field Golf, 19 hol Pop 13 668

FAIRVIEW.

Principal - Miss BAILEY, L L.A.

(Assisted by certificated English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Professors)

Receives a limited number of pupils for thorough instruction in the usual branches of a High class Modern Education Individual Care Home Comforts Every effort made to secure religious mental and physical well being of the girls

Entire charge taken

Swedish Drill Hockey, Cricket Tennis Badminton Cycling

Fee Moderate and inclusive

GIRLS

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals { **Mrs. EDWARDS, B.A (Lond)**
Miss BRAKE, A.C.P., O H L

Recommended by the Board of Education as an Efficient Private Secondary School

Building — Spacious Hall Residences Modern sanitation Charming old world gardens Lawns and playing fields 13 acres in extent Gymnasium *Aim* —To provide on Public School lines thoroughly efficient education in cultured Christian atmosphere

School Course includes preparation for University Examinations and Scholarships Drawing Class Singing, Drill Needlework, Organised Games Dancing, and Singing

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ARNSIDE

(Westmoreland) **The Medical Officer of Health writes** —' On carboniferous limestone on the northern shore of Morecambe Bay Sheltered by mountain from the east and much drier and warmer than the inland district

BOYS AND GIRLS

INGLEMERE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(Senior House 95 Junior House 46 All Boarders 15 Resident Mistresses)

AYLWIN COLLEGE FOR BOYS

(Senior Houses, 80 Junior House 40 All Boarders Cadet Corps)

High class Boarding Schools under the same Principals (MR & MRS LLEWELLYN) but no connection otherwise Separate Staffs, Buildings and Estates First boy in British Isles in Arith Camb Jnr Locals, Xmas 1916 Own Farm of 120 acres Ventilation Heating Lighting, and Drainage most modern Sea and Mountain Air Good Railway Facilities Efficient, modern and comfortable Refs. to Parents in most districts

BATH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bath City and County Borough. Health resort, Somerset. Pop. 50,721. Only Hot Springs in British Isles. Most perfectly equipped modern bathing establishments in Europe." Extensive Roman remains. Subsoils, freestones, clay, sand and gravel. Elevation, 60 to 750 feet. Climate: where sheltered, similar to southern marine climates; where exposed, good range of temperature and bracing winds. Water-supply, pure and abundant springs. Pop. 50,721.

BOYS. *Founded* 1848.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Headmaster—
ALEX. W. CUNINGHAME
(*Sometime Senior Master, The King's School, Gloucester*).

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Preparation for all Examinations.
JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
GYMNASIUM, SWIMMING, SHOOTING, GAMES.

The School has its own Troop of Boy Scouts.
Entire charge of Pupils from India.
Illustrated Prospectus on application.

BANSTEAD.

A healthy Surrey village with beautiful Downs, &c., 17 miles from London, 500 ft. above sea-level. Climate dry and bracing. Soil porous—chalk and gravel. Prevailing winds, S.W. Low death-rate.

GIRLS.

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL,
THE LARCHES.

Principal: Miss A. C. MOLYNEUX, L.C.P.

School Course affords a sound and efficient Education. Standard is that required for Public Examinations.

Curriculum includes Scripture, English Language and Literature, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, Latin, Elementary Science, Drawing, Brushwork, Needlework, Class-singing, Drill.

Premises on gravel soil, 550 ft. elevation; 5 acres grounds; beautifully situated in open country.

Prospectus and References on application.

BECCLES

(Suffolk). Municipal Borough, 8 miles from Lowestoft. The locality is very healthy; and owing to inland position has a more genial climate than East Coast towns. The River Waveney affords rowing, sailing, and bathing facilities. Pop. 7130.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

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(*Founded* 1712.)

Principal - Rev. H. BIDDELL, M.A.

(*Formerly of King's College School, London.*)

Premises on high ground, gravel soil, with accommodation for 80 boarders.

Education particularly suited to boys seeking Public School entrance or Scholarships, and also adapted to those who wish to enter Professional life. Girls may be admitted if there is a vacancy. Two open Scholarships.

Gymnastics, Bathing. Good Playing Field.

Boarders' Fees.—£22 per term inclusive.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

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QUEEN SQUARE.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE RESIDING ABROAD.

Principal - - Miss NORRIS.

Limited number of pupils received (girls 5–18, boys under 12). Careful and individual training and education given.

Teaching specially planned to bring out the intelligence and to foster the particular faculties of each child

Utmost importance attached to matters of Character, Health, Deportment and Physical Development, Elocution, Conversational French.

Fees.—30 to 40 guineas per term.

BECKENHAM.

Population, 31,692. S.E. & C. Rly. One of the select residential and rural suburbs within 8 miles of London. There are excellent social and educational advantages, and the low death-rate testifies to the healthiness of the district.

BOYS. (*Founded* 1866.)

THE ABBEY SCHOOL.
(PREPARATORY.)

Headmaster - W. SALTER, M.A.,
Classical Honours, Merton College, Oxford.

Aim.—To be a home of keenness and a power for good, develop character, health Work and play.

Premises specially designed and constructed in extensive grounds. Climate very healthy, especially suited for young boys. Excellent drainage, central heating. The School has a first-class record for conduct, health, work, and games. *Colonial Boys are welcomed and taken entire charge of.*

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BEN RHYDDING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A salubrious health resort in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated in the Valley of the Wharfe, almost adjoining Ilkley. Fine scenery, moorland expanse, bracing mountain air, and exceptionally pure water-supply. 16 miles from Leeds."

BOYS.

CLEVEDON HOUSE SCHOOL.
WHARFEDALE GRANGE.

Principals - {E. W. STOKOE, M.A. / C. W. DEAN, M.A.

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS 7–14 FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Delicate Boys receive special attention. Entire charge taken of those whose Parents are abroad.

Premises.—High position; dry soil; extensive, well-timbered grounds.

Spacious Class-rooms and Dormitories. House heated throughout.

Sanitary arrangements & Water-Supply excellent.

Cricket and Football Field. Tennis Courts. Large open-air Swimming Bath. Air Rifle Shooting. Private Golf Links.

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The Medical Officer of Health writes — 'Bedford on the Ouse Railways Midland London 47½ m L & N W to Oxford and Cambridge Drainage modern Water supply constant Death rate 10 7 per 1 000. Two Parks and several smaller recreation grounds Riverside Promenade more than a mile in length Two Open air Swimming Baths Noted for its educational advantages numerous good Private Schools Soil gravel and clay Climate, mild, very healthy General and zymotic death rates very low Pop 39 183.

THE MODERN SCHOOL.

(One of the well known HARPUR TRUST SCHOOLS)

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Buildings erected in 1837 have since been enlarged and Laboratories Workshop Smithy, Museum and Gymnasium added

Junior and Senior School Curriculum on most modern lines fits boys especially for Business and Commercial careers Special attention to music

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Playing Fields 10 acres Rowing Swimming Officers Training Corps

Tuition Fee — £2 6s 8*d* per term

Boarding Fee — £23 6s 8*d* per term

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

Sussex) The Medical Officer of Health writes — Bexhill has always been celebrated for the longevity of its inhabitants The death rate for 1915 here was only 13 55 The town holds a first place among health resorts owing to the general salubrity of the climate genial influences of invigorating breezes and brilliant sunshine perfect drainage the purity of its water and its freedom from epidemics The sea bathing is excellent Especially suitable for convalescents and delicate children Golf links, 18 holes Pop 15,330

GIRLS

THORN BANK.

HOME SCHOOL for Gentlemen's Daughters

COLLINGTON AVENUE Close to Sea excellent sanitation, good garden

Miss BIDWELL and Miss MILLS,

Assisted by certificated Resident Governesses and Visiting Masters receive a limited number of Pupils for a complete education, combined with home refinements

HEALTH INDOOR AMUSEMENTS, OUTDOOR EXERCISE specially considered

Net Ball Croquet Tennis Cycling Sea bathing

Escort provided to and from London

References upon application

BOYS.

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Situation —On Hastings Road, on hill commanding fine Channel and inland views

Buildings —Excellent sanitation and ventilation Automatic disinfectors, fire escapes Dormitories, Cubicles, Bathrooms Dark Room for Photography Gymnasium, Laboratory

Grounds —Six acres (Garden, Tennis Lawn, Football and Cricket Ground)

Education —Efficient preparation for Professions, higher departments of Commerce Public Schools, and Royal Navy *Modern Languages* taught conversationally

Cadet Corps attached to 1st Sussex Engineers

Headmaster—

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THE BEDFORD PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE,

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Principal - - Miss STANSFELD.

The COURSE OF TRAINING extends over three years and includes the THEORY and PRACTICE of Educational Gymnastic Massage and Medical Gymnastics (Swedish System) Anatomy Physiology and Hygiene GAMES—Hockey Lacrosse, Cricket Lawn Tennis Dancing

Students must be at least 18 years of age

Fees —£165 per annum

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The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Beverley is situated at the foot of the elevated country known as the Wolds of the East Riding The rainfall is very low averaging 22 inches per annum The common of over 600 acres is its greatest asset for healthy recreation Pop 13 654

GIRLS

BEVERLEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

BEVERLEY, YORKS

Headmistress Miss G M ROSSITER, B A.

To supply THOROUGH LIBERAL EDUCATION based upon ideals of great Public Schools

Importance attached formation of character Equipment for Home life as well as University careers

Strain avoided Health encouraged by Physical Exercises and Games

Mode in Premises in 12 acres Gymnasium

Boarding House for 12 pupils in own grounds

Fees —Kindergarten Preparatory £1 11s 6*d* Term Day Pupils, £4 4s Boarders, £16 extra

BIRCHINGTON.

(Kent) Quiet sunny resort on North Kentish coast 3½ m W of Margate Elevated position soil sand and marl good bathing climate beneficial for all cases requiring bracing air and equable temperature Pop 2 275 S E & C Rly

BOYS

ST. NICHOLAS COLLEGE.

NEAR BIRCHINGTON

School motto 'PLAY THE GAME"

Prepares Sons of Gentlemen for Public Schools and University Engineering or Agriculture

Situated in one of the healthiest places in the South east Coast Magnificent open position on the highest part of Thanet

Staff carefully chosen with view to Careful Patient, Efficient Instruction

Special attention paid to backward or delicate pupils

Entire charge taken if required

Fees from 100 guineas

Telephone and Telegrams Birchington 63

BIRMINGHAM

(Warwickshire) the chief town of the Midlands, is a most progressive and interesting city, noted for its imposing public buildings which include the Corinthian Town Hall where triennial musical festivals are held municipal buildings law courts corporation museum and art gallery

BOYS

BOURNE COLLEGE,

QUINTON

Headmaster T J STEWART HOOSON B A, Inter B Sc (Lond)

Assisted by Staff of qualified Masters

Situation —About 2 miles outside the City of Birmingham 20 acres of ground Modern buildings Workshops, and Chemical Laboratory

Aim To inculcate principles of honour truthfulness and *esprit de corps*

Thorough English and Commercial Education Training for Universities and other Public Examinations

Cricket Football, Tennis Swimming

Fees —20 to 30 guineas per term

BLACKPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — Beach firm clean sand Good facilities for safe bathing Owing to its position exposed to the open sea and the westerly winds the climate is bracing and invigorating and of a peculiarly tonic character Pop 58 371

GIRLS

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

LYTHAM ROAD, SOUTH SHORE

Conducted by Miss SMALLPAGE

Assisted by ten Resident Mistresses and a large staff of Specialists

PREMISES are situated in the South of Blackpool well built properly ventilated, and fitted with every modern convenience

Prospectus, List of References and Terms may be had on application to PRINCIPAL

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The Medical Officer of Health writes — Boscombe (in Borough of Bournemouth) occupies a naturally beautiful sheltered position at good elevation overlooking sea Dry soil, genial climate Ensures maximum of health for school children

GIRLS

ST. OSWALD'S,

SEA ROAD BOSCOMBE BOURNEMOUTH

HIGH CLASS SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN

Head Mistresses { Miss G M PARKER B A / Miss A G H DEVINNEY

Assisted by well qualified Staff

Buildings —Two large houses and gymnasium near sea and gardens

School Course —Scripture usual English subjects Mathematics French, Latin Nature Study Drawing, Painting Needlework and Music Tennis Cycling Swimming

Special terms daughters of Officers and Clergymen *Entire charge of children from abroad*

Fees —60 to 75 guineas per annum

BOURNEMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —'Bournemouth is built on a sandy subsoil the dry and porous nature of which makes it an ideal site for a health resort Whilst the thousands of pine trees constitute a physical feature of great beauty, their effect is hygienic as well as æsthetic for the emanations from the myriad pine needles have an undoubted purifying effect on the atmosphere The public gardens are very extensive and excellent facilities are provided for golf bowls croquet and tennis Sunshine (1919) 1 829 hours Pop 78 674

GIRLS

FONTAINEBLEAU,

MANOR ROAD

Principal - Miss C. A. ROWLAND

(*Hon Sch Modern Hist Oxford*)

A Home School of the highest type situated in the Pines on bracing East Cliff close to the Sea

Illustrated Prospectus on application to Principal

Telegrams 'Fontainebleau Bournemouth

Telephone Bournemouth 1046

Escort to and from Waterloo further if desired

GIRLS

SCHOOL FOR DEAF CHILDREN.

Eaton Rise Branksome Wood Road Bournemouth

(*Removed from Eaton Rise, Ealing*)

Principals—Miss HEWETT and Miss PIRRIE

Children taught to speak Thorough English education in all subjects given through Speech and Lip reading Boarders (girls only) received from three years of age Free and happy home life, every care The house stands in its own grounds of two acres close to moors and pine woods and within easy reach of the sea

Lip reading lessons given to adults and children who have become deaf Ladies received as resident pupils

BRIDLINGTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —'Bridlington possesses a bracing climate plenty of sunshine and low rainfall Its water supply is pure and abundant and its drainage system excellent

BOYS

MARTON HALL,

BRIDLINGTON.

PREPARATORY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE NAVY

The School is situated in one of the healthiest districts in England, and has large and beautiful grounds

The climate of Bridlington is dry, and the winter temperature about the same as that of the South of England

Prospectuses, and all information required can be obtained from—

C. VERNON GANE, B.A.

(late Scholar of St Catherine's College, Cambridge)

BRIGHTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"Brighton has the bracing qualities of places on the East Coast with a larger amount of sunshine It has an unlimited pure water supply and perfect sanitary arrangements ' Sunshine (1919), 1 701 hours Pop 131 237

GIRLS

THE CLOSE.

70, DYKE ROAD, BRIGHTON

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN

Principal - Mrs. HALLAM SANDERSON
(late The Misses Pipson)

Thorough education with the comforts of a home

Eleven Visiting Masters and Resident Certificated Mistresses

Pupils prepared, if desired, for the Oxford and Cambridge local exams and Matriculation also for the Associated Board of R A M and R C M

Entire charge of Colonial pupils

Fees — Resident pupils, inclusive from £85 a year *Prospectus and reference on application*

BRIXHAM

(Devon). Facing Torbay in elevated position Soil, limestone Air bracing Sunny and mild in winter, prevailing winds West Snow almost unknown Through train service London and Midlands (G W Rly) Pop 7,954

GIRLS

HILLSIDE COLLEGE,

PARKHAM WOODS

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principals—

Miss N WILKES, L L A.
(Hons English History, Latin and Education)

Miss M LE GROS, Certificated Kindergarten.

Thorough modern education combined with home life Preparation for all exams Fully certificated staff Careful attention given to health and moral training

Climate especially suited to delicate and Colonial children, who receive every care, one of the Principals being a trained child nurse Terms moderate

Prospectus on application to the Principals

BUCKHURST HILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — 'Buckhurst Hill which prides itself upon its local individuality and accessibility to London, is a modern residential district in Essex, 10' miles from the Metropolis, well situated amidst healthy surroundings on the borders of Epping Forest

GIRLS

BUCKHURST HILL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

In September, 1917, the school removed to large and beautiful premises overlooking miles of open forest country Carefully graded education for girls 8 to 18 Large and highly qualified Staff Excellent results in higher Examinations Programmes of the Parents' Union School are followed Advanced training in Music and Art Great attention is paid to health and individual physical development, outdoor life, games, gardening Grounds nearly 7 acres Home like holidays for pupils from abroad

Principal—Miss BEATRICE GARDNER.

BROADSTAIRS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"Broadstairs is built on cliffs Aspect S E Has no northerly aspect and is sheltered from cold winds It is peculiarly fortunate in climatic fluctuations Remarkably free from fogs and mists Unusually high record of bright sunshine The climate is equable and dry bracing in summer and mild in winter, suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year Sunshine (1919) 1 664 hours Pop 8 929

BOYS

DUMPTON HOUSE.

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE (BOARDERS ONLY)

A S. ATHAWES, B.A
(Late Parker Exhibitioner Corpus Christi College Cambridge)

Usual Course Special provision for young and delicate boys Suitable premises in own grounds Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range Tennis Court Daily Physical Drill Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Mrs and Miss ATHAWES

BOYS AND GIRLS

ALEXANDER HOUSE SCHOOL.

(Established over 30 years)

Good Class Boarding School for Boys and Girls Beautifully situated on high ground 3 minutes from Sea Giving a thoroughly Sound Education on Modern lines Individual attention

Separate House for Girls Most careful training Young delicate and backward boys receive special attention

Entry large taken from abroad

Fees from 17 guineas per term

Prospectus &c on application to the Headmaster

WHERE TO GO

- - AND -

WHERE TO STAY

See

WHITAKER'S CLASSIFIED LISTS.

Pages 1017 to 1025

HOTELS HYDROS
PRIVATE HOTELS BOARDING HOUSES
APARTMENTS MOTOR GARAGES
HOUSE and ESTATE AGENTS
FURNISHERS and REMOVERS
AND
WHITAKER'S GENERAL LIST

CHELTENHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"The climate of Cheltenham is similar to the rest of West Central England being mild with a moderate rainfall humidity and degree of bright sunshine Children of school age and elderly people do remarkably well Pop 48 942

BOYS

BRANDON HOUSE.

Mr. E. R. GURNLY, B A Oxford.

Assisted by a first rate Staff of University men

Gentlemen's Sons received (6 14) to prepare for Public Schools and Navy

Situation —Healthiest part, in own grounds Large Playing Field Electric Light Sanitary certificate renewed annually

All Games Gymnasium (very fine) Carpenter's Shop Swimming Boxing Fencing

Special Terms for Sons of Officers

CHICHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"Population 12 591 Possesses high reputation for convenience (London 1¼ hours) interest (Cathedral City) and healthfulness (death rate 12 per 1 000) Gravel soil excellent water supply and climate very mild

BOYS

THE PREBENDAL SCHOOL.

Founded A.D 1497

Master—Rev. Prebendary W. F PEARCE M A

System of Education —Prepare Boys for Public Schools Universities, and every branch of Professional and Commercial Life Thorough Education in Latin Greek or German French English Subjects Mathematics Special attention to Commercial Arithmetic Book keeping Shorthand and Business Correspondence Modern Languages taught conversationally

BOYS received 8 to 18

Arrangements for Boarders under Lady Matron Cubicle dormitories Gymnasium Drill Games

Fees —Day Pupils, £12 Boarders £45 per ann

CHISLEHURST

(Kent) distant twelve miles from London Enjoys the charm of still retaining its rural character inter-spersed with spreading commons, carefully preserved in all their native wildness which furnish delightful walks and rides The climate is very healthy the soil chalk and gravel

BOYS

BICKLEY HALL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Principals—

A. J FARNFIELD, M A, Queens College, Cambridge

E S. FARNFIELD, B A, Queens' College, Cambridge

Situation —300 feet above sea level, in a beautiful park, 25 acres, gravel soil

Light and airy Class Rooms and Dormitories Gymnasium, Library, School Chapel Cadet Corps, Rifle Range Sanatorium Swimming Bath Magnificent Cricket and Football Grounds

Fees —40 guineas per term

CLACTON-ON-SEA.

Pop 9 777 G E Ry Faces nearly due south is protected by cliffs and built upon a gravel subsoil Air bright, clear, bracing much brilliant sunshine is experienced Fogs are very rare at Clacton and rainfall small Sunshine (1919) 1 579 hours Pop 9 777

BOYS *Established* 1884

ASCHAM COLLEGE,

CLACTON-ON SEA

Principal - A S. WILSON, L.C.P.

(*Registered Teacher*)

Assisted by competent Teaching Staff

Prepares boys for Public Schools and usual Exams (List of Successes)

SCHOOL COURSE thoroughly comprehensive

INDIVIDUAL HELP given to all particularly those backward Special care of delicate boys Domestic arrangements liberal and homelike immediate superintendence Mrs Wilson Dormitories lofty well ventilated separate beds Sanitary Certificate Excellent Sea Bathing Swimming taught Drilling Gymnastics Tennis Cricket, Football &c

CLENT

(Worcestershire) situated on southern slopes of hills 1 000 feet up is renowned for dry and bracing climate The air is particularly suitable for delicate children, especially for those with chest and bronchial trouble

BOYS

THE MOUNT,

CLENT.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Stands in its own grounds 1,000 ft above sea level Noted for its health giving air

Special attention to delicate and backward boys.

Coaching for University and Bar Examinations

Prospectus on application to Principal

CROMER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — Ideal health resort, combining pleasures of the seaside with beautiful inland scenery Cool in summer Floods of sunshine spring and autumn Sanitation and water supply perfect G E and G N stations Pop 4,073

GIRLS

OAKLEIGH SCHOOL.

"Esse quam videri"

Principal - Miss OGILVY-RAMSAY.

Premises consist of two houses close to the Sea Well ventilated rooms Electric Light

Aim to provide thoroughly modern education and combine the care and training of home with advantages and discipline of school life

Curriculum includes all English subjects Mathematics, French, German and Latin Choral Singing, Needlework, Drawing

Music, Modern Languages, and Art special features

Entire charge taken of pupils from abroad

Fees —90 to 105 guineas per annum

CLIFTON (BRISTOL).

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"Pop 44,573. Educational centre and health resort situated on carboniferous limestone hills. Open Downs of 442 acres at elevation of 300 ft. commanding views of Bristol Channel. Climate equable and bracing. Water supply pure and constant. This inland watering place and select residential suburb of Bristol is situated on hill downs, on the Gloucestershire side of the river Avon, in full view of the woodlands and precipitous cliff for which the Avon gorge is famous.

BOYS.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL,

8, UPPER BELGRAVE ROAD

Principals—

WILFRID HARRISON, and

A. M. HARRISON, B.A. (Cantab.).

PREPARATORY (7 to 14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises modern in a delightful position directly overlooking Durdham Downs.

The teaching is carried out on most modern lines with individual attention to work, games and physical development.

Fee —100 guineas per annum.

Telephone, Bristol 521.

Telegraphic address, Harrison, Bristol 521.

GIRLS. **CANYNGE HOUSE.**

Principals { **Miss G. CORLETT COWELL** / **Miss I. BOYLE HOLMAN**

Assisted by a highly qualified Staff.

Situation—On high ground close to Downs. South and West aspect, gravel soil. Room large and well ventilated.

Education—Thoroughly modern.

Curriculum includes Religious Teaching, English, Mathematics, French, Latin, Spanish, Art, Music, Cooking, Needlework, Riding, Swimming, Gymnasium and Dancing.

Games—Tennis, Cricket, Net ball, Hockey.

Special arrangements are made for little children.

Fees—79 to 110 guineas per annum.

DOWNHAM MARKET

(Norfolk) The Medical Officer of Health writes —"Downham Market is protected from east winds. Climate is bracing, healthy, and several degrees warmer than in corresponding parts. Subsoil of sand and greensand, modern drainage and excellent public water supply."

GIRLS. **HILL HOUSE SCHOOL.**

Patron - The Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Principals - - { Miss MARKHAM. / Miss ALICE MARKHAM.

Assisted by Resident Trained and Certificated Mistresses and Visiting Masters, and Domestic Science Mistress.

Course of Study includes Scripture, usual English subjects, Modern Languages, Botany, Nature Study, Class Singing, Drawing, Drilling, Needlework, Shorthand and Typewriting. Music a particularly strong feature. Pupils prepared for Cambridge Local Examinations, Royal Academy (Music) Examinations and Royal Drawing Society. Hockey and Tennis under Games Mistress. Girl Guides School Company.

Fees—From 80 guineas inclusive.

COLWYN BAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"Colwyn Bay has become one of the most important health resorts of the north. It owes its rapid rise to its exceptional situation. The town is well protected from the prevailing winds and enjoys a large amount of sunshine (1,486 hours in 1919). Climate in winter remarkably mild and equable. The rainfall is low. Water supply of excellent quality obtained from a mountain lake. Pop. 12,630.

RYDAL MOUNT SCHOOL.

Inspected and recognised by Board of Education.

Headmaster - Rev. A. J. COSTAIN, M.A.

(Late Classical Exhibitioner, Lincoln College, Oxford)

An Efficient Staff of University Graduates.

Fifteen acres of playing fields. Carpenter's shop. Laboratories and general equipment up to the best modern standards. Cadet Corps. Special attention to Physical Training.

Offers a good sound training for boys intended for the professions or for commerce.

Write Headmaster for Illustrated Prospectus.

BOYS.

RHOS-ON-SEA PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Mr J. H. GLOVER, M.A.

Assisted by thoroughly efficient staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Prepares boys (between 8-14) for Public Schools and Royal Naval College, Osborne.

Sound education on modern principles. Individual attention. Gymnastics, Drill, Rifle shooting. School stands in its own grounds (6½ acres) on the sea coast. Cricket, Football, Tennis, Golf & Delicate boys receive special care.

Future charge of pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees—From 90 guineas per annum.

FLEET.

One of the healthiest spots to reside in, within a handy distance from town with dry, bracing air adjacent to many square miles of open heath bought up by Government. 36½ miles from Waterloo (L. & S.W. Rly.). Pop. 3,281.

THE CROFT SCHOOL.

Principal - - Miss M. L. HODGSON.

Premises situated in best part of Fleet district celebrated for its pines and heather, most beneficial to delicate children.

Modern Education on original lines. Complete Programmes of work including English, Languages, Literature, Science and Art.

Handicrafts a special feature. All round Physical Training, Home Training, and Development of each child.

Elementary Gardening, Cooking, and Household Management.

Fees—35 guineas per term.

EASTBOURNE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"Its advantages as a health resort are much sunshine, clean quickly drying roadways large parks and gardens with many trees a plentiful and good water supply from wells sunk in the deep chalk and the proximity to the breezy health giving South Downs The climate is beneficial for convalescents and in anæmia scrofula and *early* tubercular disease excellent for children Full benefit of winter sun is secured Always at or near the top for sunshine in official records

Situated on the coast between Brighton and Hastings on the eastern slopes of Beachy Head which rises 550 feet above the sea and shelters the town Eastbourne has developed under the fostering influence of the Devonshire and Gilbert families into a fashionable watering place (select but not dull) a residential town (within one and a half hours from London by express train) and important educational centre The seafront extends for a distance of three miles Sunshine (1919) 1 758 hours Pop 52 542

BOYS

ST. BEDES.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Headmaster - G H. GOWRING, M A

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position protected on the S W by Beachy Head Curriculum includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction A War Office Miniature Rifle Range 100 yds on the Playing Field at the School

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS

Special attention paid to Backward and delicate Pupils Young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs Gowring

GIRLS

GRANVILLE HOUSE, MEADS

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal—

Miss NELSON FOLEY, B Sc (Lond.)

Assisted by Large Resident and Visiting Staff

House beautifully situated in its own grounds in the healthiest part of Eastbourne

Object of the School is to give a good general education

Special advantages for Music Art, Modern Languages

Tennis, Riding Swimming large Playing Field for Hockey

Good references

GIRLS

BERESFORD HOUSE SCHOOL, UPPERTON ROAD

Principal - - Miss SPEAKMAN.

Premises —15 minutes from Sea and Downs Playing Field, use of Sanatorium

Limited number of pupils received Closest attention given to education and moral training Health paramount importance

School Course includes usual English Subjects French Latin, Mathematics Book keeping Science, Needlework, General Knowledge and Current Events, Cooking, and Dressmaking

Entire charge taken of girls where parents are abroad

Pupils prepared for usual Examinations

Fees —£60 to £75 per annum

FOLKESTONE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"Aspect S & S E The town is one of the best planned seaside resorts The comparatively very healthy and dry climate is due to the porous nature of the geological formation and in addition the facilities for drainage make mists damp and fogs almost unknown The sanitation of the town is carefully guarded and precautions taken from time to time to maintain its efficiency For an educational centre it is particularly adapted A fashionable holiday resort residential town and cross Channel packet station close to Shorncliff camp one and a half hours from London modern Folkestone stands on a lofty cliff on the Kentish coast facing the Straits of Dover Sunshine (1919) 1 520 hrs [c] 33 502

THE GRANGE, FOLKESTONE

C. H. WODEMAN, M A.

(*Late Exhibitioner Queens College Cambridge*)

H W. ROACH.

PREPARATORY (7[1] TO 14[1]) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Premises —Modern comprise main School House Chapel Gymnasium Masters House, Carpenters Shop Five and Racquets Courts Sanatorium *Curriculum* in accordance with recommendations of Public School Headmasters Conference, and Association of Preparatory Schools MODERN LANGUAGES a speciality Boy Scout Troop Shooting, Riding, Swimming

Terms £120 per annum under ten, £135 per annum over ten

BOYS

PENFILLAN HOUSE.

Mr N E TOKE (B.A. Lond.)

and

Mr H WHYTE (B.A. Oxon).

(*Joint Class Honours in Class Mods and Lit Hum, late Open Classical Scholar Univ Coll*)

Prepare a limited number of Pupils for the

ARMY AND UNIVERSITIES

Terms moderate

List of successes on application

GIRLS

THE DOWNS.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principals - { Miss HANOVER. { Miss MURRAY-NORRIS.

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Staff of Certificated Trained and Experienced Teachers

Premises —Modern, well built Open position Sea and country air Excellent health record

First class education Home comforts Individual attention

Preparation for usual Examinations

Hockey, Basket ball, Tennis, Croquet, Swimming Games Field

Entire charge of children from abroad

Prospectus on application to Principals

FRAMLINGHAM

(Suffolk) The Medical Officer of Health writes — 'The College is well situated, overlooking the town and castle Good water supply and system of drainage Climate is very healthy and bracing Pop 2,400

BOYS (*Founded* 1864)

FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE,

SUFFOLK

Headmaster - - F. W. STOCKS, M.A

(*Late House Master Felsted School*)

A SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL (Incorporated Royal Charter) For 250 Boys (9 to 19 years)

Object —Provide at moderate cost on Public Schools principles an education preparatory for Universities Professions Civil Service and other Competitive Exams, also for Agricultural and Commercial Careers *Premises* —Elevated situation 23 acres 4 Playing Fields Rifle Ranges, Gymnasium Fives Courts Carpenter's Shop 2 Laboratories Swimming Bath Library Reading Room Chapel Officers Training Corps Sanitation certified *Fees* —£69 to £78

GORLESTON

(Great Yarmouth) The Medical Officer of Health writes — Magnificent climate summer and winter all tired workers and delicate children benefit during residence here Low rainfall Sunshine (1919) 1 717 hours

GIRLS

HIGHFIELD.

HOME BOARDING SCHOOL

Principal—

Miss MARION PRIESTLEY BARRETT

The School Course includes ordinary English subjects French Latin Mathematics Nature Study, Class Singing Needlework Drill Extra subjects have specialised teachers Games and Sports a speciality

Fees —20 to 30 guineas per term

Entire Charge of Children whose Parents are abroad from £100 per annum

Gorleston is noted for its strengthening and invigorating air 'Highfield' is a well built house facing south with uninterrupted sea views

GOSBERTON, LINC.

The neighbourhood of Gosberton (5 m from Spalding) is healthy with good drainage and water As an instance, the college for girls, situated in the village of Gosberton has had no illness for six years Pop 1 973

GIRLS

GOSBERTON HALL COLLEGE,

NEAR SPALDING

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Stands in own grounds of 35 acres 1½ miles from Gosberton Station 2½ miles from Surfleet Health report excellent

Pupils may be prepared for various Public Exams From 90 to 100 per cent successes gained recently and several Honours All usual accomplishments A happy home life Cycling Swimming, Diving, and Games

Entire charge taken when desired

Principal—

Mrs. H. E. HARRISON.

GRANGE-OVER-SANDS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — Water supply excellent, drainage perfect Seaside and rural health resort, best facilities for education under most favourable surroundings, genial climate south aspect" Pop 2232

GIRLS

SUNNYBRAE.

Principal - Miss M E BROTHERS.

(*Registered by Board of Education*)

Assisted by a fully qualified Staff

Premises specially built sunny and high overlooking the Sea

Aim of School to develop in pleasant home atmosphere the intellectual and physical faculties of the pupils and by careful training of character prepare them for the work of life

Education conducted on thoroughly modern line

Special attention to Languages

Entire charge where parents abroad

Fees —£17 to £21 per term

GRANTHAM.

A municipal borough and market town in South Lincolnshire the second largest of the Lincolnshire counties in point of size is situated at an altitude of 210 feet 25 miles S W of Lincoln and 105 miles from London G N Railway Technical Institute and School of Science Pop 20 070

BOYS

THE KING'S SCHOOL

(SIR ISAAC NEWTON'S SCHOOL)

Headmaster - ALEX. J. TATE, M.A.

(*Trinity College Dublin*)

Buildings —Constructed on modern principles Extensive boarding accommodation Science Lecture Room Chemical and Physical Laboratories Gymnasium Games Pavilion &c

Preparation for all Public Examinations Special Training for Army Navy Medical and Legal Professions

Playing Fields 14 acres Swimming Rifle Range Cadet Corps Regular Drill and Gymnastics

Inclusive fees —£60 per annum

GUILDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — Situated on River Wey in one of the most beautiful parts of Surrey at a good altitude above sea level and within 45 minutes of London The healthiness of the town and its surroundings make it a first class residential centre Pop 23 820

GIRLS

WYKE LODGE,

NORMANDY near GUILDFORD

A SCHOOL OF COUNTRY LIFE

Principal—

Miss HILDA WILSON, M.A (Lond.)

London Teacher's Diploma

Lovely Old House (with modern conveniences), facing south, 6 acres of gardens and fields, 200 feet above sea level, by the pinewoods Small Farmery

Training in Horticulture, Small Farming, Care of Goats Poultry, Bees and Rabbits

In social service for rural life Women's Institute Infant Welfare, Public Speaking

In Arts and Crafts, Music, and Literature

For Ladies over 16

HALE

(Cheshire). C L C Railway 2 miles S E of Altrincham, 9 miles S W of Manchester Compared with London, though colder in the winter it is not so hot in the summer Pop 8 351

BOYS **WADHAM HOUSE.**

Principal - C. JOWETT EDWARDS.

PREPARATORY (6 14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Playing field of 4 acres attached to school Class rooms and dormitories built with special attention to lighting heating and ventilation

Anglo Indian boys can be arranged for during the holidays

Small classes Individual attention

Football, Cricket Tennis Swimming, Physical Exercises

Fees —33 to 35 guineas per term

HAMPTON HILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"One of the most healthy districts in the Thames Valley, stands on gravel soil at an altitude of about 62 feet Water supply from Metropolitan Water Board Excellent drainage system, recently extended and improved

BOYS **PEMBROKE HOUSE,**

HAMPTON, MIDDLESEX

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE

Principal - A C W HODGSON, B A (Cantab)

Home Comforts Thorough grounding Individual attention (a speciality)

Splendid health record

Recent Scholarships and Successes at Public Schools

Inclusive Fees —35 guineas per term

HARROGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"Harrogate is known as the 'Queen of English (Inland) Watering Places and is world renowned for the medicinal properties of its waters and its magnificent baths which are acknowledged to be the finest in Europe The distinguishing features of the climate of Harrogate are its bracing atmosphere low humidity and abundant sunshine The mortality is and always has been remarkably low Neighbourhood, open moor lands Dry clear air Water supply, constant soft Soil alluvial grit and shale Total sunshine (1919), 1 424 hours

BOYS **CLIFTON HOUSE SCHOOL.**

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE

Beautiful open situation Unrivalled climate Playing Fields 10 acres

Special arrangements for Anglo Indian and Colonial Pupils

Illustrated prospectus from the Principal—

J WALTER NUTTALL, Inter B Sc

GIRLS **ELMWOOD,**

HIGH HARROGATE.

Principals—

Mrs. HOGBEN and Miss CHARTERS, B.A.

Elmwood stands in own grounds of nearly 3 acres Senior House has its own garden and tennis court Playing fields near

Aim —To provide liberal education by which each Pupil may be fitted to play her part in life

Individuality carefully studied

Preparation for Universities, &c

Special attention to Physical Development under trained Mistresses

SENIOR HOUSE for girls over 16½, Domestic Science Languages, Music and Art

HASLEMERE

is situated in S W corner of Surrey, 500 feet above sea level Dry, bracing air and fine scenery are residential attractions no fogs abundance of sunshine soil, sand or gravel clay towards the crust Pop 3 520

BOYS **FERNDEN.**

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Headmaster—

N. G. BROWNRIGG, Esq.

Premises —650 feet above sea-level South aspect, sheltered from north and east by thick belt of pine trees 50 acres of grounds Buildings provide accommodation for 80 boys Gymnasium, Swimming, Riding, Boxing, Shooting Carpenter's Shop

Aim —Thoroughly sound preparation for entrance into Public Schools and Naval College, Osborne

Modern Languages special feature

Fees —200 guineas per annum

HAVANT

(Hants) A market town situated midway between Chichester and Portsmouth (L B & S C Ry) Fine pure air, good water supply, pine woods in the neighbourhood Sea bathing at Hayling Island, 4 miles south

GIRLS **OAKWOOD HOUSE,**

HAVANT.

GIRLS SCHOOL, WITH KINDERGARTEN PREPARATORY FOR BOYS

Headmistress - - Miss LOWE.

The school is situated in the healthiest part of Hampshire near Hayling Island

The aim of the school is to give a thorough education on modern lines, with preparation for examinations if desired

Special attention is given to delicate children

Games are encouraged, and classes are held out of doors whenever possible

Prospectus and Views on application

HASTINGS.

Mild winter climate Compares favourably with many southern Continental resorts On the north and east Hastings is sheltered from the wind mitigating the severity of the winter while open to the sea chilled breezes from the south west Summer here is cool to the surprise of strangers who expect the contrary Aspect temperature, soil, and sky combine to make Hastings a home of safety and comfort for weakened constitutions desirous of avoiding severe weather Climate decidedly conducive to recovery from attacks of bronchitis and catarrh Sunshine (1919) 1 710 hours Pop 61 145

GIRLS

THE TOWERS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN

Principal - - - Mrs JUTSON

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Mistresses and Professors

The Towers is a large and airy house standing in 2 acres of ground

Formation of high Character and care of Health are essentials

Education is individual modern and on carefully chosen lines and is under the personal supervision of the Principal Games Drill &c

Entire charge of children whose parents are abroad

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL.

ST HELENS, NEAR HASTINGS

Principal - - Miss HEATHER

Premises 460 feet above Sea Stand in own well wooded grounds of 15 acres

Course of Instruction includes English subjects French Latin Science Drawing Class Singing Calisthenics and Needlework

Preparation for examination if required Health first consideration Domestic arrangements in charge of experienced Matron and Trained Nurse

Inclusive Fees charged and entire care taken of pupils whose parents are abroad

HINDHEAD

(Surrey) 3 miles from Haslemere Station L & S W Railway On sandstone soil at an elevation of 850 to 895 feet with a dry bracing and sunny climate suitable for lung and nervous troubles Golf links 18 holes

TWIZZLETWIG.

(Anglo Saxon word meaning Double Valley The house overlooks two valley)

Principals { Miss A. HUMPHREYS. Miss K. HUMPHREYS

Charming modern house 850 feet above sea level Extensive Grounds, largely covered with heather, bracken and pines, open out on the moor Dry sandy soil S W aspect

Individual Training and Development of Character special features Good modern education Modern Languages Exceptional advantages for musical and artistic training

Great attention paid to health

Fees —120 guineas per annum

HORSHAM.

An important agricultural town 123 230 feet above sea level noted for the rural beauties of its surroundings which include St Leonards Forest Christ's Hospital (West Horsham) is 2 miles distant 36 miles from London (L B & S C Rly)

GIRLS

"GRINGLEY."

HURST ROAD

Principals { Miss F. E. S. COLLINS, A.C.P. Miss B. G. COLLINS

Staff of Resident and Visiting Governesses

Boarding and Day School for Girls, Kindergarten, with Transition Classes

Special Attention backward or delicate children Individual teaching *Pupils prepared* all Examinations and Musical Examinations (Royal Academy Royal College) Froebel training

Curriculum includes all English subjects French Nature Work Class Singing Needlework Music (Vocal Instrumental) Dancing Elocution German Latin Drawing Painting Drill *Playing Field*

Entire Charge Indian and Colonial Children

HOYLAKE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —'Situated facing sea Subsoil sandy Very equable temperature—climate excellent for convalescents for growing boys and girls an invigorating and very pure Sunshine (1919) 1 483 hours

BOYS

KINGSMEAD SCHOOL.

Principal - A. T. WATTS, M.A., B.Sc.

Assisted by

J. H. WATTS, L.A. H. WATTS, M.A. and others

Boarding and Day School (accommodation for thirty Boarders) Preparation for Public Schools

Religious Teaching and Influence thoroughly Evangelical

The School is situated near the Sea and faces south It stands in own grounds of 5½ acres and in an open position

There is a Carpenter's Shop and separate Sanatorium

KEMPSEY

(Worcestershire) Close to the Severn, is situated 4 mile from Worcester on main Gloucester Road about five miles from Malvern G W Railway Shrub Hill Station Worcester The district is said to suit young people admirably well Climate very mild

BOYS

KEMPSEY SCHOOL,

WORCESTERSHIRE

Principal - HENRY WHITTAKER.

Premises in own grounds of 12 acres Playing fields 9 acres

Aim —To provide thorough sound and practical education under healthy happy surroundings Practical work in engineering woodwork chemistry and land culture

Extensive range of glass and modern farm buildings

Open to all denominations No sectarian teaching Meetings held after the manner of the Quakers Bathing Boating, &c

Entire charge where parents abroad

Fees —100 to 120 guineas

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Hunstanton shares with all the East Coast watering-places a great reputation for convalescents. Apart from this, Hunstanton seems specially adapted for children. The rapidly-drying soil, the absolutely safe bathing, the magnificent sands for exercise in wet or dry weather, perfect drainage, and splendid water, combine to make it an ideal place for them. The number of schools and the wonderful physical progress of weakly children bear testimony to these advantages."

This quiet East Coast health resort stands on the north-west coast of Norfolk, facing the Wash, between Cromer and King's Lynn. Pier, 800 feet in length. Golf Links, 18 holes. Pop. 3,511. G.E. Rly.

BOYS. **THE GLEBE HOUSE.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

Headmaster, Mr. H. CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A.
(*Late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford*).

The School Buildings stand in their own grounds of 12 acres, 100 feet above sea-level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy,

14. No Day Boys are received. Illustrated Prospectus, &c., on application.

BOYS. **LYDGATE HOUSE.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, HUNSTANTON.

Headmaster - R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A.

(*Formerly Scholar of Selwyn College, Cambridge.*)

Boys are prepared from 7-14 for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams. at Public Schools and for the Navy.

Though the SCHOOL COURSE follows mainly the usual lines, ELEMENTARY SCIENCE is included, and English Subjects receive special attention.

Excellent situation on Cliffs, immediately overlooking the Sea. The buildings are thoroughly modern, the rooms light, lofty, and well ventilated.

GIRLS. **ST. EDMUND'S SCHOOL.**

Principal - - Miss WATSON.
(Registered Teacher.)

The curriculum combines thorough course of consecutive study, with well-ordered house life.

Speciality.—Care and development of constitutionally weak girls, each receiving individual attention.

Highly qualified Resident Staff.

Premises.—Facing the Sea. All inside arrangements for health and comfort on most approved modern sanitary plans.

Great attention paid to Physical Training.

Preparation for all usual Examinations.

LIVERPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Liverpool is the second largest city in the United Kingdom, possesses amongst the numerous fine buildings a University, Fine Art Gallery, School of Art, Museum, many Public Libraries, Colleges, and Schools. Very fine and beautiful parks and public gardens, now owned by the City Council. The growing suburbs are very attractive, and as the city has extended great care has been taken, with the help of recent legislation, to preserve trees for the general amenities of the outskirts." Pop. 746,421.

GIRLS. **LIVERPOOL COLLEGE,**

HUYTON HALL, HUYTON, nr. LIVERPOOL.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
(Church of England).

President, The EARL OF DERBY.
Visitor, The LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.
Headmistress, Miss G. ANTHONY, B.A.(Lond.)

Extensive School buildings in healthy country. House system. Large resident staff. Good facilities for Languages, Science, Music (Orchestra), Art, Physical Culture, Domestic Science, &c. Senior Girls prepared for Public Examinations, University Scholarships, and for taking up Professional and other careers (Medicine, Dentistry, Teaching, Secretarial Work, &c.). Annual Entrance Scholarship Examination. Leaving Scholarships to Universities.

WOMEN. **LIVERPOOL PHYSICAL**

TRAINING COLLEGE,
BEDFORD STREET.

Principal - - Miss IRENÉ M. MARSH.
Large Certified Staff.

Ling's Swedish System.

The Gymnasium is largest and finest in world.

The Training College for Women Teachers close by contains extensive well-appointed rooms, every essential for Practical Education and Comfortable Residence. *Object.*—Train Ladies to become Teachers of Gymnastics, Dancing, Games, Fencing, Swimming, Sports. Medical Gymnastic Instructors; Massage Treatment, &c. 17 acres of ground for games.

Fees.—£110 per annum.

LLANDUDNO, N. WALES

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Llandudno possesses many advantages. Air is dry and bracing. High annual average temperature. Winter months equable and comparatively warm. Fog and snow seldom seen." Sunshine (1919), 1,466 hours. Pop. 10,469.

BOYS. **TAN-Y-BRYN.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL
FOR BOYS OF 7 TO 14 YEARS, PREPARING FOR NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE OR PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Headmaster—
CHARLES J. MONTGOMERY, M.A.
(*Late Exhibitioner of Lincoln College, Oxford*).

Sound, general education, under most healthy conditions. Special attention to delicate boys.

Games, Drill, Gymnastics, Safe Bathing, Excursions.

Fees.—£120 per annum.

LONDON.

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WOODFORD	Forest House School	990

MALVERN

(Worcester) **The Medical Officer of Health writes** — Malvern is picturesquely situated on the eastern and western slopes of the range of Malvern Hills with extensive and magnificent views on both sides The hills which rise to an altitude of 1 400 feet are easily accessible for delicate persons either on foot or by carriage The climate has a most beneficial effect on invalids The houses are so placed as to receive more than the ordinary amount of sunshine Weakly children especially those suffering from tubercular glands or continually recurring catarrhs in nearly all cases do remarkably well here The rainfall is low and the soil dries with remarkable rapidity The water supply is bountiful and of great purity and the sanitary state of the district generally of a high standard The average annual death rate is 10 5 per 1 000 of the population Outbreaks of infectious diseases are few and quickly suppressed as the Urban Council are provided with every means for promptly dealing with any case that may arise P 1 8 106

THE SCHOOL, MALVERN LINK.

W DOUGLAS (Scholar Keble College Oxford)

Five years Assistant Master at Rossall

Boys prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and NAVY

House faces South with large Playground Carpenter's Shop, Lives Court Boys Gardens Swimming Bath adjoining house

Excellent Cricket Field of 4 acres

Mr and Mrs W Douglas take *entire charge* of Boys whose parents are abroad

GIRLS

THE ABBEY, MALVERN WELLS

The School consists of Senior House Preparatory House House for Domestic Training and French House standing very high in large grounds every modern convenience and comfort

Strong teaching staff every facility offered to elder girls who wish to specialise

In the Preparatory House the special needs of younger girls are considered in all the details of management the aim throughout being to make the best of the first years of school life

Principals - - The Misses JUDSON

BOYS

ST. CUTHBERT'S.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Headmaster—

J. E. HEALEY, M.A.(Oxon.).

Boys of from 7 to 14 years prepared for Public Schools or Osborne Fine open situation facing Common, south aspect

All usual subjects, with full recognition of English

Physical Development of primary importance

Playing Field adjoins School House Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop Swimming Bath

Boys encouraged to be practical, resourceful self reliant

Fees (inclusive) —36 to 40 guineas per term

GIRLS

MALVERNHURST.

PRIORY ROAD

Principal - - - M D R ROM

Receives a small number of Boys for general Education or to prepare for Public Schools Army or Navy

Steady and regular attention given to the individual needs of each pupil

Development of character and manners specially attended to

Modern Languages conversationally taught, are a special feature

Backward and delicate boys receive special attention

Entire charge taken of Colonial boys

Fees —£90 to £150 per annum

LYTHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate mild; water-supply pure and abundant; beach sandy; drainage modern; bandstand, pavilions, steamers, sea-bathing. 'Leafy Lytham.' Residential district. Unique facilities for golf, yachting, and boating." Sunshine (1919), 1,109 hours. Pop. 9,463.

BOYS.

LYTHAM COLLEGE.

HIGH-CLASS HOME-SCHOOL.

Aim.—To prepare Boys thoroughly for Commercial or Professional life.

Sunny climate, bracing sea air. Specially suitable for growing boys and those who are liable to chest affections. All the usual Games.

Delicate or Backward Pupils receive every care and individual attention.

Entire Charge taken of Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Fees from £75 a year.
Illustrated Prospectus, &c.

Principal—JOHN H. WATTERSON, F.R.G.S.
Headmaster—
J. G. WATTERSON, B.A. (Hons. Lond.).

MAYFIELD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Very healthy resort about 500 feet above sea-level; railway station on main road between Tunbridge Wells and Eastbourne. On the Crowborough water and gas supply. New drainage scheme completed three years ago." Pop. 2,803.

BOYS. *Founded in 1868.*

XAVERIAN COLLEGE.

Under the distinguished Patronage of the R.C. BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK.

Situated healthiest part of Sussex, near Tunbridge Wells.

Grounds very extensive. Football, Cricket, Tennis, Swimming. Drill, Physical Training, &c.

Chapel, with Resident Chaplain attached, also Farm.

Course of Studies.—Combines thorough Religious Instruction with sound Commercial Training; Public School advantages, with Home Education. London Matric., Civil Service, and Oxford Local Examinations.

Fees.—£50 a year.

NEWPORT, SALOP.

L. & N.W. Rly., 17 m. from Shrewsbury. The climate of Newport is dry, the average rainfall being 24 inches per annum. The soil is sandstone, and the water-supply excellent.

HARPER ADAMS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Principal—P. HEDWORTH FOULKES, B.Sc.(Edin.), F.E.S., M.R.A.S.E.

College buildings and grounds cover an area of about 6 acres, situate 250 feet above sea-level, in open but well-wooded country. Large Lecture Rooms, Biological and Chemical Laboratories, Museum, &c. Electric Light, Modern Sanitation. Farm, 350 acres. Instruction given in the form of Lectures. Demonstrations and Practical Work. Field Experimental Work. Dairy, Poultry, and Horticultural Departments. Engineer's, Blacksmith's, and Carpenter's Shops. Courses in Agriculture and Poultry open to Men and Women. *Fees.*—From £80 per annum.

NEWTON ABBOT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 13,712. 15 m. S. of Exeter, enjoys soft, equable climate, combining pure air from moorlands with sea breezes, while it is protected from the north and east by the Haldon Hills, 800 ft. in height."

BOYS.

NEWTON COLLEGE.

Headmaster—
Rev. A. W. CHENNELLS, B.A., LL.D.

First-class Education for Navy, Army and Universities, maintaining standard of best Public Schools. Special Coaching if required. Many successes in Woolwich, Sandhurst and Navy Entrance Examinations.

School Buildings include School House, Chapel, Library, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Sanatorium and Swimming Bath.

There is a Preparatory Department and a Cadet Corps. The School Doctor receives in his house, boys under 11.

Excellent Playing Fields. Rugby Football is played.

NORWICH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate dry and bracing, good for most types of debility. Conducive to longevity." The ancient City of Norwich, known as the pleasant "City Gardens," so equally are houses and trees blended in it, is close to the Norfolk Broads and twenty-two miles from the coast. G.E. Railway, and L.N. and Midland Railways. Pop. 121,478.

BOYS.

BRACONDALE SCHOOL.

Principal - F. B. WILLIAMS (Lond. Univ.).
House Master, G. A. HARDING, B.A. (Hons. Lond.)
Senior Master, Dr. F. D. WHEELER, M.A. (Cantab.)

Premises.—On high ground, specially erected for School. Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Chemical Laboratory. Tennis Courts.

Course of Study includes usual English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, Natural Science, Chemistry, Swedish Physical Drill.

Pupils prepared for Cambridge Locals, London Matriculation, and Universities.

Formation of Character by influence of high moral and religious principles regarded of prime importance.

Anglo-Indian Boys taken. References.

GIRLS.

EATON GRANGE.

Principal - - Miss CHITTOCK.

Assisted by fully-qualified Staff of Resident Mistresses and Masters.

Premises.—Stand high on gravel soil, fine open situation. Large lofty rooms. 2 acres of grounds. Gymnasium.

Aim.—To give thorough and systematic course of study specially adapted to daughters of gentlemen, with careful attention to individual needs.

Specialities.—French, Music, Elocution, and Physical Culture. Dancing.

Tennis, Basket-ball, Archery.

Special arrangements for pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—30 to 35 guineas per term.

PAIGNTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —Paignton at the head of Torbay, has the bracing aspect of the east combined with the softening influence of the southern climates Snow and frost rare Pop 11 241

GIRLS

ST. PETROX SCHOOL.

Principal Miss DAVIDSON L L A (Hons)

MODERN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN

Premises —Detached close to sea

Aim —The object of the School is to combine a thorough modern education on High School methods with a complete home training every attention being given to the health and happiness of the pupils

School Course includes usual English subjects Natural Science French Drawing Plain Needle work Class Singing and Drill

Particularly suitable for Children from India and the Colonies

Fees —£25 to £30 per term

PANGBOURNE

Is one of the healthiest villages of the Upper Thames Drainage extremely modern and efficient There is no healthier district in this country than the high ground in the neighbourhood of Pangbourne, the air is mild and bracing

BOYS

NAUTICAL COLLEGE.

FOR CADETS R N R AND MERCHANT SERVICE

ALLOWED BY ADMIRALTY AND BOARD OF TRADE

Nominations to R N College Dartmouth Candidates prepared for special entry subject to Admiralty Regulations Age of admission between 13 and 4 months and 14 and 4 months

Following the course at the College cadets continue their training in the Standfast a square rigged ocean going sailing vessel

Fees —£160 per annum

Apply—DEVITT & MOORE *Managers*, 12 Tenchurch Buildings E C 3

PETERSFIELD

(Hants L & S W Rly 19 miles N E of Portsmouth 54 miles from London An ancient town which claims to be ranked as a prescriptive incorporation chartered by King John Mild and bracing climate Pop 3 947

BOYS

CHURCHER'S COLLEGE.

Founded 1722

Site for present buildings given in 1881

Fees for Boarders (80 taken) —£65 per annum

Parents advised to reckon £12 more per annum for books, tradesmen's accounts &c

Public School Education at moderate cost

Aided by Board of Education grants

Well staffed excellent health record sanatorium O T C, Rugby Football, Glorious country

For prospectus apply Headmaster—

Rev H BERNARD TOWER, M A (Camb)

PRESTATYN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"Is modern well sewered water supplied, and gas lighted has a good bathing coast Rainfall about 25 inches on 150 days in the year Temperature from 42 deg in the winter to 89 deg in the summer months Pop 2 036

BOYS

CLIVE HOUSE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Headmaster Rev H E MOCATTA, M A (Oxon)

Premises specially built stand high facing south west with splendid views of sea and mountains Gymnasium Carpenter's Shop, &c

Limited number of pupils Individual care and attention

Many Public School Scholarships

Mrs Mocatta assisted by experienced Matron looks after the health and comfort of the boys in every way

Fees —40 guineas per term

PURLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — Purley is built partly upon the Downs Strong winds blow from the S W and the air is keen and bracing The soil is light mostly chalk or gravel the ground dries very quickly The rainfall is low Pop 2 963

GIRLS

LALEHAM LEA.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal—

Miss BEATRICE PERRY.

Premises situated in a healthy position on the Surrey Hills 14 miles from London

Aim of School —To fit girls for after life by inculcating high principles love of work grace of manner and a desire to become cultured and womanly

Special attention given to Writing Music and Languages Gymnastics Dancing Netball and Tennis

Fees —20 to 25 guineas per term

REDHILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"Beautifully situated 20 miles from London 150 to 700 feet above sea level with wide expanse of common Sheltered from the north by the Downs Climate mild rainfall moderate, fogs rare water supply soft and pure

BOYS

SURREY HOUSE.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Principals { G E FERMOR LEGGATT. E FERMOR LEGGATT.

Premises 600 feet above sea level ¼ mile from town in grounds of about 20 acres

Individual attention Moral mental, and physical welfare first consideration

Organisation of School based upon the principles of the Boy Scout Movement and Scout training treated as part of the School Curriculum

Entire charge where parents are abroad

Fees —40 guineas per term

RICHMOND.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —' Popula tion, 35 000 10 miles from London On south bank of River Thames From 20 feet to 180 feet above sea level Aspect south west Climate mild Soil gravel Excellent swimming baths

GIRLS

SELWYN HOUSE,
RICHMOND HILL

Principal - - Miss FORSYTH BURN,
Assisted by a Staff of Highly Efficient and Certificated Staff

Premises —Situated on high ground within easy reach of the Metropolis

Aim —To give very thorough education and all round training so that highly principled cultured and refined women may be the result

Through system of tuition Individual care and attention

Preparation for usual Examinations

Physical Training Cricket Tennis Swimming

Fees —30 guineas per term

RIPON

(Yorks) **The Medical Officer of Health writes** —

Ripon is about 100 feet above sea level The soil is sand and gravel consequently dries quickly even in wet seasons There is an excellent water supply a good system of drainage Spa baths with electric treatment Pop 8 218

GIRLS

SKELLFIELD.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Headmistress Miss F YATE LEE M A

Assisted by large staff and Lady Matron

Aim —To provide thorough all round Education

Curriculum — Includes English subjects Language Mathematics, Domestic subjects Music Art

Elder Girls given responsibilities All have plenty of time to themselves Reading encouraged

School divided into three houses gravel soil sanitation perfect Excellent health record Games Gymnasium Library Gardening

Illustrated Prospectus on application

ROCHESTER.

Cathedral city on River Medway Closely connected with Chatham Dockyards and neighbouring military and naval establishments Possesses many advantages as a residential centre in quiet and healthful surroundings

BOYS

KING'S SCHOOL.
(*Founded in 7th Century, reconstituted 1542*)

Headmaster - - Rev W PARKER M A B D
(*Trinity College Dublin*)

Assisted by large staff of Masters

Senior School an old Public School preparing for Universities Woolwich Sandhurst, and Civil Service Examinations, and for a Business Career

Junior School prepares for Osborne and for Scholarships in King's School, or other Public School

Separate houses Numerous Exhibitions and Scholarships Officers Training Corps.

Fees —£75 to £81 per annum

See ' Public Schools Year Book '

ROMSEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"A market town in the West Valley, 12 miles from the South Hants coast The soil is gravel well drained by rapid running mill streams Climate equable Rainfall 30 inches Surrounding country mostly woodland bordering on the New Forest Pop 4 669

BOYS

OSBORNE HOUSE SCHOOL.

Headmaster - Mr WILLIAM SUMMERS.

Assisted by a Graduate in Science

School Course includes usual English subjects French Grammar, Conversation, Literature, and Composition German Latin Chemistry Physics and Drawing Pupils prepared for Public Examinations Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs Summers

Great and individual attention paid to health temperament physical development and moral life of the pupils Cricket Tennis Football Gymnasium Swimming Annual Sports Meeting Cadet Corps

Fees —12 to 16 guineas per term

ROSS.

A picturesque little market town the second in importance in Herefordshire on the left bank of the Wye 14 miles S S F of Hereford Known as the Gate of the Wye the magnificent scenery of which needs only to be seen to be appreciated as it deserves The town is well lighted with gas and electricity the drainage is modern, water supply constant elevation 150 to 200 feet Fine bathing in the river Wye Sunshine (1919), 1 586 hours Pop 4 682

PALMERSTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

HIGH CLASS HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

A first class Education is combined with the comforts of Home Life

Pupils are prepared for Examinations, if desired, by a Staff of qualified and experienced English and Foreign Mistresses and Visiting Masters

Entire charge is taken of Anglo Indian children who receive special care and attention

HIGHEST REFERENCES FROM PARENTS OF PUPILS

BRADLEY COURT (AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL),
MITCHELDEAN (5 miles from Ross)

Principal - - - R. E. ABBOTT.

A School combining Preparation for the Colonies, Home Farming Land Agency, and Estate Management with a General Education

Manual Work and much Outdoor Life

Also suitable for those BACKWARD OR DELICATE Boys who are unsuited for Public School Life

Home Farm, 140 acres Model Dairy, Model Poultry Farm Fruit growing Horticulture Full Farm Course

Prospectus sent on application

RUTHIN.

A pleasant market town in Denbighshire, in the Vale of Clwyd 7¾ miles S E of Denbigh The district is full of interest to mountaineers and antiquaries There is plenty of sunshine, protection from cold winds, and small rainfall

BOYS *Founded 1595*

RUTHIN SCHOOL.

Inspected and Examined by the Joint Matriculation Board

Headmaster—E W LOVEGROVE, M A (Oxon.)
(Sometime Scholar of New College)

To prepare for *Universities* in accordance with Classical traditions of School and equip for *Commercial* careers with Modern Education

School Buildings magnificently situated in own grounds Mountain Country

Ruthin is a well known health resort, ideal place for boys from hot countries

Entire charge taken

Fees—Under 15 Board and Tuition, £65 per year over 15 £80

Free from Board of Education Control

ST. ALBANS

(Herts). The Medical Officer of Health writes — Means of access Midland Rly, G N Rly, L & N W Rly 20 miles from London An ancient and historic city Altitude 400 ft Bracing and healthy Particularly suitable for children Pure water, and modern drainage Pop 18 133

BOYS

WELLINGTON COURT,

BRICKET ROAD

Principal - W. MILLINGTON, M.A.

(Sometime open Classical Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, and Student of the University of Paris)

Assisted by experienced staff prepares Young Gentlemen (5 14) for Public Schools and Navy

Premises specially built for a school in own grounds Excellent health record

Small Classes Individual attention

Private field for Cricket and Football

Fees—Per annum 100 guineas Under 21 to 30 guineas for day boys

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — In sunniest corner of England Great immunity from fog Climate equable, and moderately bracing mild in winter cool in summer Hastings the premier Cinque Port, and one of the oldest towns in England, is situated amidst historical surroundings on the Sussex coast, between Pevensey Bay and Rye Bay St Leonards its modern extension to the west, is an integral portion under the one corporation of Hastings and St Leonards For more than a century it has been in high repute as a health and pleasure resort it is an unrivalled watering place for the fragile and sick, and a holiday resort lively throughout the year and patronised by all classes of society

GIRLS

WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL.

THE HIGHLANDS, ST LEONARDS ON SEA

Principals { **Miss AGNES BOOTH.** **Miss LILIAN STRATTON.**

14 Resident Mistresses

HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN

Aim—All round Education to develop MIND BODY, CHARACTER *Curriculum*—Comprehensive and practical, every opportunity for specialising given to elder pupils Examinations prepared for *Premises*—Modern, in 3 acres grounds elevated situation (gravel) electric light sanitation certified Gymnasium 5 acres for GAMES and OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS Sea Bathing Riding Cycling *Fees* from £120 a year *Entire charge taken of Foreign and Colonial Pupils*

GIRLS

SOMERVILLE HOUSE,

CUMBERLAND GARDENS

Principal - - Miss JOHNSTONE.

Well qualified certificated staff of Resident English and Foreign Mistresses Situation bracing and healthy, 250 feet above sea level, 10 minutes walk from Sea Health and Physical Development receive greatest attention Careful training of individual character and sound modern education Pupils prepared University and principal Music and Art Exams

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad

Fees—£40 to £50 per term

BOYS AND GIRLS

WEST MARINA HOME SCHOOL.

GROSVENOR GARDENS

Principal

Miss ELIZABETH RICHARDSON.

Certificated Studies Examinations and Diploma Studies Examinations

(Late Principal of Southover School Coulsdon Surrey)

The School is for children under 12 years of age, and combines the best possible health conditions with a happy home a good liberal diet and education on the most up to date lines

Write for Prospectus

Fees—From £120 per annum

Entire charge from £150 per annum

BOYS

IVY BANK SCHOOL.

56, SPRINGFIELD ROAD

Principal - Mr. B. MURROW.

Receives a limited number of pupils and aims to so interest the boys in their studies that they may easily and readily assimilate the instruction given High moral standard of conduct enjoined

Delicate and backward boys receive special attention

Physical Training by means of athletic exercises and games, under personal supervision

Entire charge where parents are abroad

Fees—£70 to £100 per annum

ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"The climate is of a medium character It is built entirely on sand and this fact together with the exceptionally small rainfall it enjoys gives the atmosphere a feeling of dryness lightness and vigour Sunshine (1919) 1 120 hours Pop 9 837

BOYS **LAWRENCE HOUSE.**

Principal - C. G. D. HOARE, M.A.
(Hardyburn and Pembroke College Cambridge)

Assisted by Resident Staff of University Men receives limited number of Boys (7 14) to prepare for ENTRANCE and SCHOLARSHIPS at PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Premises —Specially designed for Preparatory School, in 9 acres of ground overlooking Lytham and St Annes Golf links, Gymnasium Carpenters Shop

Course of Study —Includes Divinity Latin Greek French, Elementary Mathematics Drawing and usual English Subjects

Cricket, Football Rifle Shooting

ST. ASAPH

(North Wales) The locality is on hard ground about 5 miles from the sea The climate is bracing and healthy St Asaph is easily reached by the main L & N W Ry to Rhyl thence by branch line to St Asaph station

BOYS **ORIEL HOUSE.**

BRYN ELWY, ST ASAPH N WALES

Principal - - - R S. BLENCOWE, M.A
(Oriel College Oxford)

PREPARATORY (6 14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE

Premises stand high in own grounds of 16 acres Sea bathing

Thorough and efficient training for future career without undue pressure

Physical Drill Gymnastic Exercises Shooting Cricket, Tennis Fishing

Fees —£100 per annum

SHREWSBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — Climate mild and healthy Rainfall moderate Soil drainage good An very fresh and clear due to prevailing South west wind having free course through the town Fogs not common and slight

KINGSLAND GRANGE.

Headmaster - W B C DREW, Esq B A

Receives 60 Boys (7 14) to be prepared for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and Royal Naval College

Premises stand on high ground opposite Shrewsbury School South aspect Gravel soil 13 acres of grounds Gymnasium Sanatorium

Course of instruction includes Scripture, English, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, French Arithmetic Algebra, Geometry, Cricket Football Swimming Athletic Sports

Fees —30 guineas per term

SEAFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"Pop 5 358 On the Sussex coast, 58 miles from London between Brighton and Eastbourne L B & S C Railway Climate of Seaford is equable but bracing for south coast health resort Never very cold in winter, and summer heat always tempered by cool sea breeze so that hottest days in summer are not relaxing The climate is dry, rainfall being small and, owing to chalky subsoil, quickly absorbed. There is a large amount of sunshine enjoyed and nothing to intercept it Elevation 20 feet to 60 feet Aspect S W Water supply constant Drainage modern Beach pebbly Bathing Golf two clubs each with gentlemens links (18 holes) and ladies course

BOYS **NEWLANDS,**
SEAFORD SUSSEX

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, B.A.
(Keble College Oxford)
Mr. J. M HAY GRANT, B.A.
(Emmanuel College Cambridge)

With Assistant Masters prepare BOYS (8 14) for Public Schools and Royal Navy

USUAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION —Scripture English French Latin, Greek or German, and Mathematics

Playing Field (4 acres) Boys games carefully organised Drilling Dancing

Mrs Hay Grant takes special and personal care of the Health and comfort of the boys

LEXDEN HOUSE SCHOOL,
SEAFORD SUSSEX

Principal - F. C. B WELCH, B.A.

Boys between 8 and 14 specially prepared for Public Schools and Osborne College

The Buildings specially erected stand in 6 acres ground on Downs Three quarters mile from Sea hence Down and Sea Air combined Rooms large well ventilated Sanitary arrangements certified perfect Usual Curriculum Hobbies Instruction part of regular teaching Work varied hourly mostly done in morning not exceeding two hours consecutively Playing Field Experienced Matron Large Play Room and Swimming Bath

THE DOWNS SCHOOL.

Principal - Miss LUCRETIA M CAMERON
(Classical Honours, School of Modern History Somerville College Oxford)

There are three houses with accommodation for 85 pupils a gymnasium and playing fields

The school is recognised as efficient by the Board of Education, and the Joint Board of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and girls are prepared for Scholarships and College Entrance Examinations

Fees —40 to 45 guineas per term.

SEVENOAKS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — The main part of the town of Sevenoaks is built on high ground The district is essentially of a good class residential character The air is bracing Soil dry and gravelly Excellent public water supply and main drainage Situated 22½ miles from London and 14 miles west of Maidstone on the River Darenth amidst some of the finest Kentish scenery Sevenoaks is a well known tourist centre

BOYS *Founded 1432*

SEVENOAKS SCHOOL.

Inspected and recognised as efficient by Board of Education

Headmaster GEOFFREY GARROD M A

Assisted by staff of University Graduates

Stands 500 feet above sea level in own grounds of 3 acres

Playing fields 8 acres Open air Swimming Bath Exceptionally healthy situation

SENIOR JUNIOR AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

Education thoroughly modern and specially adapted for Professional or Business careers

Entire charge of boys from abroad

Fees from £80 per annum

CAMBRAI SCHOOL.

Principals { **Mdlle HONNORE C E S** / **Mdlle JOSETTE HONNORE**

Assisted by 4 English and 3 French Resident Mistresses and fully qualified Visiting Teachers

Premises —Delightful Country House built in the Elizabethan oak panelled style with extensive grounds South aspect

School Course includes usual English subjects Latin Mathematics and Modern Languages Specialists for Science and Modern History

Conversational French encouraging pure and correct accent

Health and Happiness first consideration

Fees —35 to 40 guineas per term

SIDCUP

is a good class suburban district 11½ miles from London Bridge containing all the essentials of a healthy residential locality very low death rate travel subsoil average elevation 150 feet excellent water supply and tram service Sidcup is on the Dartford loop line of the S E & Chatham Railway A frequent service of motor omnibuses runs to the City and West End

BOYS

SIDCUP PLACE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL (7 14)

Headmaster Rev J W BLENCOWE M A

(Oriel College, Oxford)

The School is surrounded by its own Gardens and Playing Fields of 25 acres standing on high ground overlooking the Cray Valley A thorough education given to boys entering Public Schools and Navy General system of coaching in all games ,Physical Drill, Gymnastics

Entire charge where parents are abroad

Fees £40 per term

GIRLS

THE MANOR HOUSE.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal - - Miss BLOFELD.

Assisted by staff of qualified mistresses

Premises stand high large garden, South aspect

Aim of the School to give girls a good modern education and use their intellectual interest and form habits of responsibility and courtesy

Pupils prepared for usual examinations Music Elocution and Art special features

Physical Training, Gymnastics Net Ball Hockey and Tennis

Fees —30 guineas per term

SOUTH MOLTON

(Devon) The Medical Officer of Health writes — The district is hilly the climate bracing The geological formations are millstone grits and sandstones Rainfall about 40 inches Old people, those returning from the tropics and children do well in this climate Pop 2 742

BOYS

WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL.

Headmaster - Rev E C HARRIES M A

A Public School for Professional and Middle class people Moderate fees

Aims —To prepare Boys for Professional and Commercial careers Many recent successes for Army entrance

Situation —Entirely rural, elevation 650 ft Most healthy

Building —Suitably adapted for 150 Boys (Boarders)

Athletics —Encouraged 20 acres. Officers Training Corps

India and Colonies —Boys met Entire charge undertaken

SWANAGE.

Lies close within the southern horn of a beautiful bay on eastern extremity of Isle of Purbeck It enjoys shelter from N S and W Climate is mild and bracing pure and dry Good drainage Trees flourish in abundance Pop 4689

BOYS

HILL CREST SCHOOL,

DURLSTON

Principal—A C B LLOYD M A (Oxon)

(Honours Classic).

Mr Lloyd prepares boys 7 14, for Public Schools and Naval Cadetships

Aim —Develop Character Abilities Interests

Curriculum —Provides sound grounding in all ordinary subjects

Premises Modern commodious detached Excellent Playing Field Games supervised Physical Exercise Sea Bathing

Domestic arrangements for Health and Comfort under Mrs Lloyd

Entire charge taken where parents live abroad

Fees —£40 to £45 per term

SOUTHPORT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — 'Southport is, by its character as a modern 'Garden City,' eminently suited as a place for schools. All its houses, detached or semi-detached, have their own gardens. Its soil is sandy, clean and dry. The streets are broad, well kept and planted on each side with trees. The air, generally from the sea, is clean, pure, and of even temperature. The water supply is a public one, excellent in quality and quantity. The air of Southport is very mild, dry, and also equable. In the height of summer it is not unduly hot, but it is pre-eminently a winter resort, and has almost a mode atmosphere for kidney complaints and bronchial affections.' Sunshine (1919) 1,523 hours. Pop. 51,643.

SOUTHPORT MODERN SCHOOL.

A FIRST CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

In a most beautiful and healthy seaside town. Splendid Buildings. Hygienic arrangements perfect. Excellent staff. Individual attention. Boys prepared for Business, the Universities and Schools of Technology. Numerous Honours and Distinctions at Examinations. Physical Culture. Games. Swimming. Club. Cadet Company.

French Boys received.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. UNDERWOOD, A.C.P., F.R.G.S.
(Registered Teacher.)

BOYS

BICKERTON HOUSE
(FORMERLY MATHWIN'S)
BIRKDALE

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, for preparation for Professional or Commercial Life or Entrance to Universities.

Headmaster: J. WHARFE KING, B.A. (London).

Premises stand in own grounds of 4 acres.

System of teaching designed to develop initiative, self-reliance and thoroughness; build up habits of strenuous endeavour and instil high ideals of life.

Physical Culture, ordinary School Games, Swimming, Shooting, Signalling and Ambulance.

Fees—25 to 28 guineas per term.

GIRLS

STONEYCROFT,
WATERLOO ROAD, BIRKDALE

Principals { **Miss DAVIES.**
{ **Miss EMILY DAVIES, L.L.A.**

School founded 1870, recognised for thorough and lasting educational work, with individual distinctive traditions.

Preparation for usual examinations; over 94 per cent. successes. Music a special feature.

Lady Matron (qualified nurse) has charge of domestic arrangements. Junior Boarders live in another house under personal supervision of Principals and House mistress.

Physical Training, Boating, Riding, Swimming, Tennis, Hockey, Cricket.

Fees—24 to 26 guineas per term.

GIRLS

EVERSLEY.

CAMBRIDGE ROAD, HESKETH PARK.

Headmistress - Miss E. M. BAVERSTOCK,
B.Sc. Lond. Univ. Lond. Teachers Diploma, &c.

Resident English and Foreign Mistresses.
Excellent Visiting Staff.

Education—Liberal Modern Methods. All subjects. Separate house for Juniors. Special facilities for Domestic Science.

Premises—Two large detached houses. Sanitation certified. Gymnasium. Hockey, Riding, Tennis, Swimming, Cycling, Boating, Drill (open air). Special provision for delicate girls. *Latitude where parents abroad.* Fees moderate.

SUTTON, SURREY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — 'One of the healthiest districts in Surrey, well situated adjacent to the breezy Banstead Downs. Climate dry, bracing. Subsoil mainly on chalk formation. Excellent softened water supply. Average death rate, about 10 per thousand.

Sutton contains Public Hall, College of Music, Art School, numerous social and scientific societies. Golf Clubs at Banstead, Epsom and Mitcham. Local Electric Trams and good railway service (L. & S. W. R.) to London Bridge (11¾ miles) and Victoria. Pop. 21,270.

BOYS

HOMEFIELD SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - - Mr. WALFORD.

Premises stand in own grounds 200 ft. above sea level, in best residential part of Sutton.

Curriculum — Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, History, Geography, English Grammar, Scripture, Reading, Spelling, Music and Dancing.

Gymnasium —Drill (Swedish and Military), Rifle Range, Carpentry, Swimming.

GIRLS

EVERSFIELD.

Principal - Miss F. C. M. BARKER, B.A.

Assisted by Staff of University Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Premises stand in own grounds—6 acres.

Junior Boarding House. Domestic Science Department.

School Course includes Scripture, English, Mathematics, Science, Modern and Classical Languages, History, Drawing, Needlework, Class Singing and Theory of Music, Drill.

Swedish Drill, Dancing, Lacrosse, Tennis, Swimming, Riding.

Fees—From 100 guineas per annum.

TEIGNMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Equable climate, sunshine and absence of fog are the main characteristics Suitable for invalids and delicate children Good moorland water supply Extensive beach and public pleasure grounds The town is within easy reach of the moors

BOYS

COOMBE COLLEGE.

Principal - B. A. STARLEY, M.A. (Oxon.).

HIGH CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS (7 15)

Limited number of boys taken Small classes and individual attention a speciality

All the usual subjects are taught, including French conversation by a French Mistress

Games, Scouting, and out of school pursuits are encouraged and organised

Perfect sanitation and home comforts

Terms on application

THAMES, GREENHITHE

(Kent) 20¼ m from London S E & C Rly. On River Thames 2½ m north east of Dartford Ships are tested for their compasses in the river here Franklin and Crozier in the *Erebus* and *Terror* sailed from Greenhithe June 19th 1845

BOYS

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

H M S "WORCESTER" (off Greenhithe Kent)

Est 1862 *Incorp* 1892

The ship is anchored in the Thames off Greenhithe in one of the most healthy reaches of the river, and has for its object the training of youths for OFFICERS in the MERCANTILE MARINE The cadets are taught practical seamanship, together with Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, &c Special attention is paid to Physical Drill Two years on the "Worcester" counts as one year's sea service

Present Terms £100 per annum (subject to increase).

For Illustrated Prospectus apply to—

The Secretary 72 MARK LANE LONDON E C.3

TORQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"Sunshine, equability of temperature, dryness of the air and a singular absence of fogs may be regarded as the main characteristics of the winter climate of Torquay The meteorological returns of past summers show that the temperature is some 5 to 10 degrees lower than that of London, which is due to its being situated on a peninsula and to its proximity to Dartmoor

Elevation From sea level to 400 ft *Aspect* South *Soil* Devonian grit also red sandstone *Water Supply* From Dartmoor constant *Beach* Sand and shingle *Bathing* Excellent arrangements for sea bathing Sunshine (1919) 1 860 hours Pop 38,771

BOYS

RICHMOND LODGE.

Headmaster

C W PRIESTLEY, B Sc , A R C S (Lond)

A well known successful and efficient Preparatory School of about 36 Boys in the best part of Torquay Bracing and elevated situation A few Boys received in Headmaster's house under the care of Mrs Priestley

Preparation for Army, Civil Service, or the Universities Special opportunities for Boys intended for Scientific careers, Engineering, Mining, &c Woolwich R E Sandhurst Five Cadetship

Colonial and Indian Pupils received

BOYS

WINCHESTER LODGE.

PREPARATORY (8-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE

Principal - E. W. TALBOT, B.A. (Lond.).

Assisted by efficient Resident and Visiting Masters

Gymnasium and excellent Playing Fields School stands 200 ft above sea level in the very best part of the Town Sea Bathing within few minutes walk

Entire charge taken of children whose Parents or Guardians are abroad

Excellent references A very comfortable home

Inclusive fees —80 to 90 guineas

GIRLS

LAURISTON HALL.

Principals {**Miss K VICCARS** {**Miss E VICCARS**

Situation —High healthy position Beautiful and extensive grounds

Thoroughly good education Careful, Mental, Moral, and Physical Training

Music, Art, Literature, and Languages

Well equipped Swedish Gymnasium Physical education carefully supervised Dancing special feature

Ideal for delicate children or those who have been born in tropical countries

Fees —25 to 35 guineas per term

GIRLS

BEVERLEY LODGE.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL

Principal - - - Miss SHANNON.

(Re registered 1916)

Assisted by a highly qualified Staff

Careful religious training Modern Languages, Drawing Painting Music (Pianoforte Organ, Violin, Singing and Harmony) Dancing, Gymnastics, and field for Hockey and Tennis

Shorthand by Certificated Teacher French Conversation Class by native Science, especially Botany and Chemistry Pupils prepared for all the University and Music Examinations

Entire charge of Anglo Indian and Colonial Pupils.

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — '35 miles from London The climate is particularly healthy, dry bracing and invigorating almost entirely free from fogs The soil is chiefly sand stone Excellent and abundant water supply Pop 35 697

BOYS **ROSE HILL SCHOOL,**

INCORPORATED WITH

STRADBROKE HOUSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Principals — { **Mr R SAUNDERS JOHNSON** / **Miss SLANN**

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE

Premises healthily situated on high ground facing the Common, 350 feet above sea level

Curriculum designed to thoroughly prepare boys for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations for Public Schools and Royal Navy

Playing Field comprises several acres Gymnastics, Swimming, Shooting, Cricket, Football

Fees —£35 per term

UFFCULME

(Devonshire) G W Rly 7½ m from Tiverton close to the celebrated Blackdown Hills 300 feet above sea level A gravel soil in one of the most beautiful and more bracing districts of Devonshire Pop 1 595

BOYS **AYSHFORD SCHOOL,**

UFFCULME

(Founded 1701)

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Headmaster BERTRAM MOULD M A (Cantab)

Situation —300 feet above sea level Gravel soil Stands in its own grounds

Purpose of the School —To provide a preparatory education of the highest class for Sons of Clergymen and Professional Men at the lowest possible expense

Particular attention paid to Physical Training Swedish Drill

Special care of Foreign and Delicate Boys

Fees —30 guineas per term

WALMER.

Population 5 347 S E & C Rly 84 miles from London. It is a southward continuation of Deal Select place of residence Quiet seaside resort and one of the healthiest spots on the coast of Kent Climate dry and very bracing Pure air

UPTON SCHOOL,

RIPPLE VALE.

Principal - C. E. CHERRILL

Situation.—1 mile from Sea.

Grounds —17 acres including tennis lawns playing fields, paddocks, stable, kitchen garden

Aim —Train boys morally, intellectually and physically for Public Schools and Royal Navy Swimming, Drill, Shooting

Household arrangements under the Misses Cherrill. Diet varied and unlimited, milk, eggs, poultry, fruit, and vegetables from own farm Accommodation for 25 Boarders, no day boys received.

Fees —100 to 110 guineas.

WARWICK.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"Historic county town on River Avon in centre of one of the prettiest districts in Midlands The drainage and water supply are good and the climate mild and healthy Its splendid castle contains a magnificent collection of art treasures

BOYS **WARWICK SCHOOL.**

(Chartered by Edward the Confessor)

This Historical School gives Advanced Education in Mathematics Science Modern Languages and Classics and prepares boys for Universities Army Civil Service Engineering Agricultural Science Professional or Industrial Careers Arrangements made for boys from the Colonies

Headmaster's House accommodates 70 Senior Boarders — eligible after 12th birthday from Junior House which receives 40 from age of 8

Exceptional advantages of this famous Public School too numerous to detail here Apply to Headmaster

H S. PYNE, M.A., B.Sc (Dub).

Fees for Boarders 68 guineas per annum

WATFORD

(Hertfordshire) The Medical Officer of Health writes — Principally residential, 17 m from London Stands high upon gravel soil healthy climate and bracing air abundant pure water supply and modern drainage Pop 40 939

BOYS

SHIRLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.

Preparatory School for the Public Schools and Royal Naval Cadetships

Principal R T CAMPBELL, B A (Cantab)

Boys received from 7 to 14.

Main Subjects Classics, Mathematics English and French (on Modern Conversational methods)

School House in own grounds (18 acres) Cricket and Football Field (5 acres) Specially designed Class rooms Laboratory Gymnasium Sanitation perfect Drill Swedish and Military Open air Swimming Bath Rifle Range, Squash Racquet Court Carpenter's Shop

Capable Matron under Mrs Campbell's supervision *Entire charge of pupils from abroad*

Telephone 439 Watford

WESTERHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Westerham is situated in a sheltered position near the foot of the well known Westerham Hill, and within an hour by rail of London There is main drainage and a public water supply Pop 3 049

GIRLS

THE HILL SCHOOL.

Principal - Mrs. MACLEAR LADDS.

Premises —On southern slope of North Downs 600 feet above sea level large grounds and playing fields gymnasium

School Course —All English subjects Latin French Mathematics, Drawing, Science Nature Study, Dressmaking, Needlework, Voice Training and Class Singing, Physical Drill (Swedish) Dancing, Lacrosse, Net Ball, Cricket, Tennis

Entire charge of pupils from abroad

Pupils prepared, if desired, for Public Examinations

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"Lies on the shores of Weston Bay in the Bristol Channel on the sea ward of the Mendips, covering the southern slopes of Worlebury and the alluvial and sandy plain at its foot Well protected from the cold northerly winds by the Weston Worle ridge and open to pure invigorating breezes direct from the Atlantic Ocean the town has an equability of climate through all the seasons of the year difficult to find anywhere else in England Its climate is equable and dry—bracing in summer, warm in winter, being sheltered against the east wind by the Mendip range Favoured with a dry sub soil a high sunshine record and remarkably free from infectious diseases, the town is admirably suited for invalids and delicate children, and is pre eminently delightful as a holiday centre with numerous beauty spots

A spacious asphalted marine parade and carriage drive extends for over two miles protected by a sea wall The piers of Weston super Mare are amongst its chief attractions Ample opportunities for marine excursions On Knight stone are swimming baths and a handsome pavilion capable of seating 2 500 people, used principally for theatricals Public Library and Museum Electric tramcars

Sunshine (1919) 1 514 hours Water supply, constant Drainage modern Soil sandy

Baths sea water swimming, Turkish, &c Bathing mixed Pop 23 235

BOYS (*Founded* 1877)

ETONHURST

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN

(Between ages of 6 and 15)

Mr. GEORGE E WOLLEN, M.A.

(Formerly of Stratheden, Blackheath)

Assisted by Efficient Staff Masters & Governesses

Prepares Boys for PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Scholarships and Entrance Examinations) and ROYAL NAVY Thorough ground work Careful Physical Training

Entire charge taken of Boys whose Parents are in India or Colonies Inclusive Terms

Illustrated Prospectus

BOYS

LEWISHAM SCHOOL.

Headmaster—

LEONARD C. COMFORT, B.Sc. (Lond.).

Objects —To give sound Education suitable for Commercial or Professional life with good Moral and Physical training

Prepares for Cambridge Locals Matriculation also Preliminary Law and Chartered Accountants

Premises specially built with lofty airy rooms

Healthiest position in the West of England Ideal School for Delicate Boys Football Hockey Cricket Cadet Corps Tennis Bathing Carpentry Gymnasium and Chemical Laboratory Modern Languages a specialty

BOYS

BRYNMELYN SCHOOL.

HIGH CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Headmaster - H E LANDON B.A. (Lond.)

Premises situated on high ground with fine view of sea

Limited number of Boarders ensuring individual care of each boy with regard to health training and tuition

Course of Study includes usual English subjects, Latin French Mathematics, and Science

Practical Chemistry Singing, Drawing, Wood carving Carpentering

Cricket Football, Gymnastics Swimming

Fees 20 to 24 guineas per term

GIRLS

ATHELSTAN (SCHOOL FOR GIRLS),

WESTON SUPER MARE

Premises stand high in the healthiest and most sheltered part of Weston

Aim —To provide thoroughly good and practical Education combined with comforts of Home

Course of Instruction includes usual English subjects Mathematics French Latin German Drawing Book keeping Needlework Class Singing Drilling

Preparation for all Examinations

Tennis Hockey Swimming Cycling

Fees —16 to 18 guineas per term

For Prospectus apply to the PRINCIPALS

BOYS

FAIRLEIGH,

BRISTOL ROAD

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE

Principal - - A F B GREGORY.

Home School Personal care given to health work and moral training

Situation —High south aspect advantages of Seaside Country and Town 8 acres of playing fields and gardens

School year —Usual subjects including Singing Drill, Drawing Natural Science Delicate boys receive special attention

Gymnastics Swimming Carpentry Gardening, Photography and Natural History

Entire charge if required parents abroad

Inclusive fees 21 to 28 guineas per term

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WHITAKER'S INDEX DIRECTORY

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WHITAKER'S CLASSIFIED LISTS

will be sent post free upon application to

J. WHITAKER & SONS, Ltd.,

12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C. 3.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

A small town of modern foundation situated 1½ miles from and to the west of Margate, originally intended and hitherto exclusively developed as a seaside resort for the upper classes desirous of obtaining all the climatic advantages for which Margate is noted Sea walls form two promenades over a mile long steps giving access to the beach (sandy) There are gardens with walks at different elevations giving protection from winds Marine drive for two miles along the top of the cliff Safe bathing Modern drainage, excellent water supply Pop 3 538

GIRLS

ETHANDENE.

FOR GIRLS

Principals—

The Misses K. S and A. E. HARE

Assisted by a large Staff of Fully Qualified Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors

Great attention given to the study of Modern Languages Music, and Art

Premises—Recently extended, now include besides well ventilated Class rooms and Gymnasium Hall a separate Dining Room, outdoor Class room Studio and Library

Physical Training on Swedish system *Aim*—General health all round development, graceful bearing

Indian and Colonial Pupils specially provided for

GIRLS

STANMORE.

HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal - - Miss COWPER.

Premises—Detached, in splendid position on the sea front

Aim—Preparation for life by harmonious development of Moral Intellectual, and Physical Powers

Curriculum—Comprehensive, thorough Modern System individual treatment according to requirements Examinations if required

Physical Training—Gymnastics, Swedish Drill Out door Games and Recreation

Entire charge where parents abroad

WEYMOUTH

(Dorset) The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Its rare geographical position, pure fresh and invigorating breezes, wealth of bright sunshine small rainfall, its soft yet mildly invigorating atmosphere free from any oppressive humidity render the climate one of the most equable

GIRLS

WESTBOURNE SCHOOL,

LODMOOR HOUSE, WEYMOUTH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Principal - - Miss BATT.

Assisted by Certificated Teachers and Visiting Professors

Kindergarten Class for Children under 8 Pupils prepared for Oxford and Cambridge Locals and Trinity College of Music, London

Lessons given in Wood carving by Miss Batt (Medallist)

Games—Playing Field, Hockey, Tennis.

WEYBRIDGE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Situated in pine country overlooking the Valley of the Thames, the district of Weybridge is extremely healthy The soil is gravel and sand There is a constant and excellent water supply and there is an efficient system of drainage The district possesses urban and rural advantages, and is residential in character Pop 6 286

GIRLS

HEATH HOUSE,

WEYBRIDGE

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal - - - Miss M H HIGGINS.

Assisted by Resident Staff of qualified Mistresses proficient in *English, Music Art* and *Foreign Languages*

Premises—Excellent elevated situation on gravel soil, in own extensive grounds of nearly four acres

School Course—Provides for broad Education upon Modern lines GIRLS TAUGHT USE AND NECESSITY of corporate public spirited life

Usual Public Examinations prepared for

Social observances receive due care

Fees moderate

GIRLS

QUEEN'S COLLEGE,

PORTMORE PARK ROAD

Principal—

Miss L S DUNSTAN, L.R.A.M., A.T.C.L.

Aim of School—To develop all that is best in each pupil and to make her happy and interested in her work

Course of Study—So arranged that Pupils may, if desired enter in the ordinary course for the Oxford and Cambridge Locals, but the greatest care is taken to avoid undue pressure

Fees—15 to 20 guineas per term

WOODBRIDGE

(Suffolk) The climate of Woodbridge has all the bracing qualities associated with the East Coast without extremes rigour The rainfall is moderate, and while the tidal river Deben, brings cool sea breezes in summer, warm and sunny autumns are the rule Pop 4 623

BOYS

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL.

Well endowed Public School with old traditions and progressive modern policy

Situation—Exceptionally healthy, 39 acres grounds

Buildings—Extensive, modern, thoroughly hygienic, Laboratories, Gymnasium, and Workshop

Three Boarding Houses—Junior boys separate Good and liberal diet

Preparation for Universities, Civil Service, Army, Scientific pursuits, and Country Life

Games and Sports organised O T C, numerous Exhibitions, Scholarships and Prizes

Apply, Headmaster, R KENNARD DAVIS, M A

Fees—£65 to £72 per annum

WOOTTON

(Kent) Situated midway between Folkestone and Canterbury in a healthy and beautiful country district, 400 feet above sea level Owing to dry chalk soil and proximity to sea the air is particularly bracing

BOYS

WOOTTON COURT.

Headmaster—

Mr. H. R. YATES, M.A., B.Sc.

(*Late Scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge*)

14 years Master at Royal Naval College, Osborne

PREPARATORY—7 to 14—FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Premises are 400 feet above sea level and stand in a Large Park Large Playing Fields and Gardens Healthy and Beautiful Neighbourhood 7 miles from Folkestone

Gymnasium Drill Carpentry, Shooting Cricket Football

Fees—45 guineas per term

WORCESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — The climate is mild and equable, and the rainfall moderate averaging from 24 to 25 inches per annum Most of the city is on a gravel and sand formation The drainage is excellent and the water supply plentiful Pop 47 982

BOYS

COLLEGE FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Headmaster - G C BROWN M A (Lond)

Endowed Public School providing for blind boys and those of defective sight a first grade Public School education

Premises modern, equipped with all the apparatus necessary for the College's peculiar needs

PREPARATORY MAIN AND SENIOR SECTIONS

Preparation for University, Professional and Business Careers

Swimming Bath and Boat House on the Severn

Many valuable Scholarships

Fees—£80 to £100 per annum

WORTHING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "On South Coast, 10 m from Brighton Background of South Downs affords protection from northern winds Worthing stands high in the opinion of the medical profession for its genial and equable climate' Bright sunshine (1919), 1,788 hours Pop 30,305

GIRLS

CHURCH HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals - - {Miss FISHER. Miss MORTER.

RESIDENT SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN

Extensive School Premises in best part of West Worthing House system

Aim of School—To provide sound education on Modern Lines combined with thorough Physical Culture and careful training of Character

Preparation for usual Examinations Thorough Musical Education Swedish Drill, Tennis, Hockey, Net Ball

Entire charge of pupils where parents are abroad

Fees—£72 to £86 per annum.

WREXHAM.

One of the Denbigh boroughs 12 miles S W of Chester A busy market town with important commercial interests The parish church of St Giles is one of the seven wonders of Wales Pop 18 377

BOYS

GROVE PARK SCHOOL.

Headmaster—

F. P. DODD, M.A. (Lond).

Premises in own grounds on gravel soil

RIGULAR SCHOOL COURSE of such a kind as to prepare Pupils for Universities where several open Scholarships have been won, for Matriculation, Professions and Business

The School is recognised for an advanced course in Mathematics and Science First year's Medical Course in Physics and Chemistry and First year's Course for Dental Students

Fees—From 20 guineas per term

YORK.

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Places	1919 Oct	1919 Nov	1919 Dec	1920 Jan	1920 Feb	1920 March	1920 April	1920 May	1920 June	1920 July	1920 Aug	1920 Sept
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Aberdeen	46 0	36 2	38 8	38 2	41 8	42 4	42 8	49 5	53 4	55 3	54 2	52 0
Balmoral	43 3	30 6	33 8	34 2	38 7	39 4	39 9	47 5	52 0	50 9	52 2	49 1
Bath	46 0	39 3	43 9	43 5	44 9	46 6	49 1	55 0	59 0	58 7	58 0	56 1
Birmingham	45 9	37 5	41 6	40 8	42 9	44 5	46 4	53 3	57 6	57 1	56 4	55 9
Blackpool	47 4	38 6	41 7	40 7	43 1	44 7	46 4	52 6	57 3	57 7	57 2	55 8
Bognor	47 9	40 7	43 8	42 7	44 3	45 5	49 0	54 0	58 2	58 9	58 0	57 6
Bournemouth	47 0	39 7	44 1	42 4	44 0	45 3	48 7	54 3	58 5	58 0	58 0	56 8
Bradford	44 8	36 6	40 3	40 2	41 5	43 9	44 4	51 6	55 8	56 0	55 5	54 0
Brighton	48 2	40 7	43 6	41 9	44 4	46 0	49 2	55 2	58 9	59 3	59 1	58 3
Buxton	42 9	34 7	38 3	37 9	40 0	42 5	42 7	49 7	53 8	53 8	53 5	52 2
Cambridge	45 1	36 5	41 0	41 3	42 3	45 7	48 6	54 9	58 8	58 1	56 8	57 1
Cardiff	46 6	38 7	43 1	42 2	44 2	45 0	47 5	53 3	58 3	57 7	57 5	56 2
Cheltenham	45 8	38 8	43 4	42 5	43 8	46 1	48 4	55 3	59 3	59 0	58 2	57 1
Clacton on Sea	46 7	39 4	40 7	41 3	42 9	45 0	48 5	54 7	59 4	60 5	57 9	57 1
Colwyn Bay	49 3	40 0	—	44 1	45 0	45 7	47 1	53 2	58 0	58 0	56 5	56 3
Cromer	45 3	37 1	40 9	39 1	41 9	45 3	46 1	52 8	57 1	58 4	56 1	55 3
Douglas I of Man	48 1	40 2	43 0	41 9	43 0	43 1	44 7	50 7	55 2	55 7	55 3	54 6
Dublin	49 3	40 0	44 0	43 6	45 7	45 2	46 8	53 1	58 1	57 5	57 3	56 3
Dundee	45 6	34 8	36 6	37 0	41 0	42 2	43 9	50 6	55 9	56 6	56 0	53 1
Eastbourne	48 0	41 2	43 8	43 2	44 5	46 4	49 4	54 4	58 5	59 3	58 7	58 4
Edinburgh	46 6	36 5	39 2	38 9	41 9	42 5	42 6	49 8	54 4	55 2	54 9	54 0
Falmouth	49 7	41 9	46 4	44 4	46 1	45 5	48 7	53 4	58 3	58 0	57 7	57 2
Felixstowe	46 7	39 8	41 6	41 3	42 7	45 4	49 5	55 9	59 6	61 1	58 6	58 0
Glasgow	47 1	36 3	40 0	39 2	42 7	43 0	44 4	50 8	56 8	55 7	55 7	53 7
Guernsey	51 3	44 5	47 4	45 2	46 3	47 7	49 4	53 8	57 6	58 2	58 9	58 7
Harrogate	45 2	36 6	39 5	39 0	40 8	43 5	44 2	51 4	55 4	55 7	54 9	53 9
Hastings	—	—	—	42 4	—	46 4	48 8	54 7	58 8	59 4	58 3	58 7
Huddersfield	45 6	37 3	40 5	40 5	41 8	44 4	44 7	51 9	56 8	56 5	56 5	54 5
Hull	46 4	38 4	40 1	41 1	42 7	45 2	46 3	53 2	57 3	59 1	57 4	55 7
Jersey (St Aubins)	51 1	44 6	46 6	44 8	46 0	48 0	50 4	55 8	58 9	59 6	60 1	59 1
Leamington Spa	45 1	38 2	42 3	41 8	42 5	45 5	47 3	54 0	58 4	57 9	56 8	54 9
Lincoln	45 6	38 1	41 0	41 2	42 8	45 3	47 3	54 6	59 5	59 0	57 2	55 6
Liverpool(BidstonObs.)	47 3	39 3	42 7	42 2	43 6	45 1	46 1	52 7	57 7	56 8	56 5	55 5
Llandudno	49 5	40 7	44 5	44 0	45 3	45 0	47 0	52 5	57 0	57 2	56 4	56 0
London (West'r)	46 9	40 3	43 8	43 2	44 7	47 9	50 2	57 1	61 3	60 9	59 2	58 6
Malvern	47 1	38 1	43 5	41 2	43 0	45 4	47 2	54 0	58 5	57 9	58 0	56 4
Manchester	46 4	39 1	41 9	41 8	43 7	—	—	—	57 9	57 8	56 9	56 1
Margate	49 0	40 8	42 7	42 9	44 7	47 6	49 5	56 3	60 3	61 1	59 0	58 9
Marlborough	43 4	36 8	42 0	40 3	41 2	43 7	46 5	52 7	57 4	57 0	55 2	54 1
Newquay	49 2	42 1	46 5	44 9	46 1	45 6	48 9	52 8	56 8	57 5	57 4	56 3
Norwich	45 6	38 3	40 8	40 7	42 1	46 4	48 4	55 4	59 4	60 0	57 4	57 1
Nottingham	44 7	37 6	41 5	41 0	41 3	44 7	46 8	53 7	58 1	57 8	56 6	54 4
Oxford	45 1	38 4	42 6	42 3	43 3	46 1	48 1	54 4	58 7	58 3	56 9	56 7
Paignton	48 6	41 4	46 0	46 1	46 1	45 3	49 1	53 6	58 3	59 2	58 1	57 8
Penzance	52 1	44 2	48 3	46 1	47 9	47 2	49 9	54 2	58 6	58 8	58 9	58 1
Plymouth	49 4	41 5	46 6	44 7	46 4	46 3	49 5	54 5	58 8	58 4	58 4	58 5
Portsmouth	48 3	40 5	44 0	42 8	45 1	46 9	49 7	55 8	59 7	59 6	59 1	58 2
Scarborough	—	—	—	41 3	43 6	45 5	46 4	52 4	57 3	58 6	58 1	57 0
Scilly	51 9	45 1	48 0	46 4	47 7	46 8	49 5	53 1	57 6	58 0	59 2	58 2
Sheffield	46 8	38 1	41 1	41 1	42 7	44 9	45 7	52 9	57 2	57 5	56 6	55 3
Skegness	46 5	39 0	40 3	40 4	42 4	44 9	47 1	53 1	57 5	58 6	56 2	56 0
Southampton	46 7	39 0	43 5	42 6	44 5	46 6	49 1	55 0	59 4	58 8	57 8	57 4
Southend	47 3	38 9	41 5	41 3	43 7	47 1	49 5	56 3	60 2	60 8	58 6	57 9
Southport	46 8	38 2	41 5	41 0	43 4	44 9	46 4	52 7	57 3	57 6	56 7	55 3
Stonyhurst	45 5	37 8	40 9	40 0	42 1	44 1	45 5	52 0	57 0	56 5	56 0	53 8
Torquay	50 2	42 2	46 7	44 8	46 8	46 6	49 9	54 8	59 3	59 6	58 9	58 7
Totland Bay	48 3	40 9	44 7	42 9	44 8	46 4	48 9	54 6	57 7	58 5	58 3	57 6
Tunbridge Wells	45 8	38 6	41 7	41 2	43 3	46 3	47 6	54 6	58 8	58 7	57 0	57 1
Valencia	51 2	41 2	46 6	45 3	46 9	45 2	46 6	51 9	56 5	56 5	58 1	56 4
Ventnor	50 2	41 4	45 2	43 4	46 0	47 0	49 6	54 5	58 6	59 4	59 5	58 7
Weymouth	50 3	41 3	46 0	44 0	45 9	47 2	50 3	55 4	60 0	60 0	59 8	59 4
Whitby	48 0	39 6	40 4	40 7	43 6	44 6	45 2	51 7	56 0	57 8	56 7	54 9
Woolacombe	50 8	43 3	46 6	44 8	46 5	46 4	49 0	54 0	58 3	58 3	58 6	58 3
Worthing	47 9	39 8	42 9	41 6	44 5	46 1	49 4	55 0	59 0	59 4	58 4	57 6
Yarmouth	46 6	39 4	40 6	40 9	42 5	44 2	47 4	53 4	58 0	59 7	57 4	56 5
York	45 9	38 0	40 2	40 5	42 3	45 2	46 3	53 2	57 9	57 7	56 5	55 1
Nice (1851–1900)	61 0	52 7	47 3	46 4	47 5	50 7	56 5	62 2	69 1	73 8	73 2	68 2

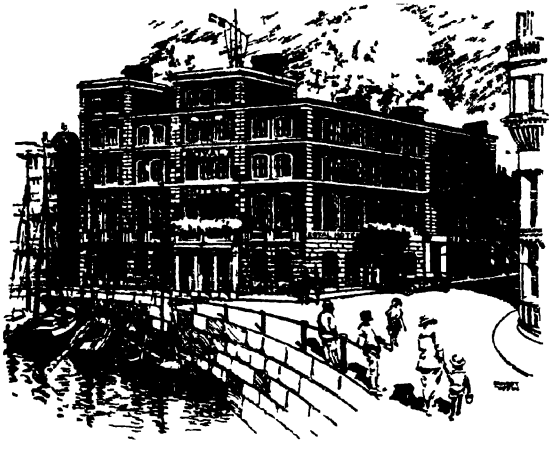
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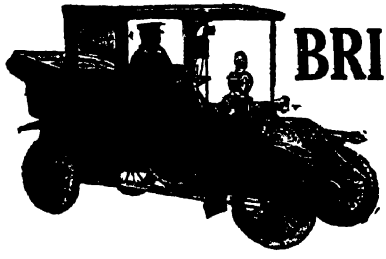
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MOTOR GARAGE. Petrol supply. Facilities for all kinds of repairs. Cars on Hire. Official repairers to the Royal Automobile Club since 1902. W. SHEPHERD & SON, Longbrook Street. Telegrams, "Shepherd, Founder," Telephone, 57. Established 1843.

LLANDUDNO.

DEACONS. The best Garage in Llandudno. Every facility for repairs. The only Garage in Llandudno catering exclusively for the private Motorist. Telegrams: "Deacons." Tel. 289.

WHITAKER'S LIST OF LOCAL GUIDES

HARROGATE.

The 87 distinct varieties of water, upwards of 100 different treatments, the "champagne" air, coupled with the mental rest afforded by the glorious scenery and excellent entertainments make up a Cure unexcelled at home or abroad. Full details free, from—
F. J. C. BROOME,
Spa Director.

WHITAKER'S LIST OF HOUSE FURNISHERS AND REMOVERS.

SEVENOAKS.

HOUSE FURNISHERS. S. YOUNG & SON, Complete House Furnishers. Warehousing. Removals. General Drapers and Outfitters. Funeral Directors. London Road and 110, High Street. Telephone, No. 50.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital, £1,800,000, represented by 120,000 Shares of £15 each.
Paid-up Capital, £600,000. Reserve Fund, £720,000.

DIRECTORS.

RAOUL HECTOR ROA, Esq., *Chairman*

LT COL G CLIFFORD M HALL C M G, C B E, D S O
JOHN EDWARD MOUNSEY
SIR HENRY E EDLESTON PROCTER C B E
EMIL PUSCH
SIR MARSHALL F REID C I E
HENRY ADAIR RICHARDSON Esq
LEWIS HUTH WALTERS Esq

Solicitors—Messrs BUDD, JOHNSON JEAKES & COLCLOUGH 24, Austin Friars

Manager—W R CARRUTHERS Esq *Secretary*—GEO H SOUL Esq

Head Office · 27, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 4, LONDON.

Branches

Alexandria, Cairo, Assiut, Ben-Souef, Mansourah, Port Said, Tantah, Zagazig, Khartoum, Port Sudan, Malta, Gibraltar, Jaffa, Jerusalem, & Haifa

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

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application Interest payable February 28 and August 31

On current accounts interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum allowed on minimum monthly balances provided they do not fall below the sum of £200 [210

THE BANK OF ADELAIDE.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1865

Paid-up Capital	**£500 000**
Reserve Fund	**600 000**
	1 100 000
Uncalled Capital	**125 000**
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	**625 000**
	£1,850 000

Head Office—ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sydney Office—105, PITT STREET, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

DIRECTORS ARTHUR WATERHOUSE Esq *Chairman* C FOX BROOKMAN Esq J P
HOWLER Esq M A HOWARD W LLOYD Esq ARTHUR G RYMILL Esq
R SCOTT YOUNG *Superintendent* C E WRIGHTSON *Manager*

BRANCHES AND SUB BRANCHES

ALDINGA	CUMMINS	KAROONDA	PARRAKIE	TAILEM BEND
ANGASTON	CURRAMULKA	KOOLUNGA	PINNAROO	TRURO
PATAKLAVA	DENIAL BAY	LAMEROO	PORT ADELAIDE	TUMBY BAY
PALMANNAH	EDEN VALLEY	LOXTON	PORT AUGUSTA	TWEEDVALE
BIRDWOOD	EDITHBURGH	MANNUM	PORT BROUGHTON	UNLEY URANIA
BLANCHETOWN	EDWARDSTOWN	MINLATON	PORT LINCOLN	WAIKERIE
BLYTH	EFFLING	McLAREN VALE	PORT PIRIE	WANBI
BOOBOROWIE	GEORGETOWN	MOOROOK	PORT VICTORIA	WAROOKA
BRENTWOOD	GERANIUM	MORGAN	PORT VINCENT	WILLAWARTT
BRINKWORTH	GUINARE	MOUNT PLEASANT	SEDAN	WILLALO
CALTOWIE	GUMERACHA	MOUNT TORRENS	SNOWTOWN	WILLUNGA
CAMBRAI	HALBURY	MUNDOORA	SPALDING	WOODSIDE
CARRIETON	HAMMOND	MURRAY BRIDGE	SPENCER TON	YACKA
CEDUNA	HAWKER	NOARLUNGA	STANBURY	YANKALILLA
CLARENDON	HINDMARSH	OWEN	STIRLING BAY	YEELANNA
CLEVE COWELL	HOYLETON	PAIMER	SWAN REACH	YORKETOWN
CRYSTAL BROOK	KAPUNDA	PARILLA		

London Office—11, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C. 3.

DIRECTORS WILHELM LUND Esq W A HORN Esq SIR KENNETH S ANDERSON Bt K C M G
PERCY ARNOLD O B E *Manager* W J MASSON *Accountant*

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Bills on Australasia purchased or collected
Drafts and **Letters of Credit** issued and **Remittances** cabled **Deposits** received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application and every other description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835).

Head Office—4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Paid-up Capital	**£3,500,000**
Reserve Fund	**£2,975,000**
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter	**£3,500,000**
	£9,975,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

RT. HON. LORD ALDENHAM.
CHAS. E. BARNETT, ESQ.
CHARLES G. HAMILTON, ESQ.
RT. HON. LORD GEORGE F. HAMILTON, G.C.S.I.
RICHARD WALTER JEANS, ESQ.
T. R. JOHNSON, ESQ.
F.V.C.LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, ESQ., D.S.O.
THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF MIDLETON, K.P.
HAROLD NELSON, ESQ.
HORACE PEEL, ESQ.
SIR HAROLD ARTHUR STUART, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
ARTHUR WHITWORTH, ESQ.

Agents and Correspondents throughout the United Kingdom.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS issued on the numerous Branches of the Bank in the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and the Dominion of New Zealand. Bills 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.

R. W. JEANS, *General Manager.* [214

Bank of Bengal

(Established 1809).

Capital fully paid up	**Rs. 2,00,00,000**
Reserve Fund	**Rs. 1,81,00,000**
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments	**Rs. 25,00,000**

HEAD OFFICE - - **STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.**

Branches:

CLIVE STREET,	ALLAHABAD.	DELHI	MOULMEIN.
PARK STREET and	BENARES.	HYDERABAD (Deccan).	NAGPORE.
BURRA BAZAAR (Calcutta)	CAWNPORE.	JALPAIGURI.	PATNA.
AGRA.	CHITTAGONG.	LAHORE.	RANGOON.
AKYAB.	DACCA.	LUCKNOW.	SIMLA.

Agency—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY. *Sub-Agencies*—NARAINGUNGE and SECUNDERABAD.

Pay Offices
- CHANDPORE. Usually open from July to December.
- SERAJGUNGE. Usually open from July to December.
- PARBHANI (Deccan). Usually open from November to March.

London Agents:

Messrs. COUTTS & Co., 440, Strand, LONDON, W.C. 2.

Current Accounts opened and deposits received. Loans and Cash Credits granted. Government and other Securities received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest collected and remitted. General Banking business undertaken. [215

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly 29th July 1861.) Bankers to the New Zealand Government

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - £5,500,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—

Four per Cent Guaranteed Stock	£529,988
"A" Preference Shares issued to N Z Government	500 000
"B" " "	250,000
Ordinary Shares	1,500,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	2,646 b20

Head Office—WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

Directors

HAROLD BEAUCHAMP Esq *Chairman* | R W KANE Esq | J H UPTON Esq
GEORGE FLIOT Esq | WM RIGG Esq | WILLIAM WATSON Esq

General Manager—HENRY BUCKLETON

London Office—1, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C. 4.—ALEXR KAY *Manager*

London Bankers—
BANK OF ENGLAND LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK LTD

BRANCHES AND **AGENCIES** AT OVER 200 POINTS IN **NEW ZEALAND.**

AND AT

MELBOURNE—VICTORIA SYDNEY NEW SOUTH WALES SUVA AND LEVUKA—FIJI APIA SAMOA

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LONDON,

Grants drafts on any of the above places Makes telegraphic transfers
Opens Current Accounts for the convenience of its Colonial Constituents
Negotiates and collects Bills payable in any part of Australasia Fiji and Samoa
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

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(Registered in Japan, 1899.

Head Office: TAIPEH, TAIWAN, FORMOSA.

Capital Subscribed	**Y 60,000,000.**
Capital Paid	**Y 45,000,000.**
Reserve	**Y 9,680,000.**

BRANCHES—

Amoy	Canton	Kiukiang	New York	Singapore	Tokyo
Batavia	Foochow	Keelung	Osaka	Soerabaya	Yokohama,
Bangkok	Hankow	Kobe	Semarang	Swatow	
Bombay	Hong Kong	Moji	Shanghai	Tainan	&c &c

CORRESPONDENTS—

Amsterdam	Brisbane	Christiania	Lisbon	Montreal	Rio le Janeiro	Seattle
Antwerp	Brussels	Cologne	Lyons	Muk den	Rome	Stockholm
Bahia	Buen s Ayres	Danen	Manila	Madrid	Rosario	Saigon
Bale	Berlin	Cairo	Geneva	Melbourne	Nagasaki	Simton
Berne	Calcutta	Genoa	Marseilles	Nagoya	Rotterdam	Sydney
Barcelona	Cape Town	Hamburg	Milan	Paris	San Francisco	Winterthur
Boulogne	Chicago	Johannesburg	Montevideo	Peking	Sao Paulo	Zurich &c

London Office: 58, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

The Bank is incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government and is authorised to issue its own notes in Formosa, conducts general Banking Exchange Business undertakes Trust Business and acts as Business Agents for other Banks Special facilities are available for Exchange Business on Japan China, India, Straits Settlements Dutch East Indies and France where the Bank has special working arrangements with Cox & Co (France) Ltd Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED

Head Office: **54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.**

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	**£20,000,000**
PAID-UP CAPITAL	**£15,355,002**
RESERVE FUND	**£8,000,000**
DEPOSITS	**£314,240,722**

FREDERICK CRAUFURD GOODENOUGH Esq *Chairman*
SIR HERBERT HAMBLING *Deputy Chairman* EDMUND HENRY PARKER Esq *Vice Chairman*
General Managers — WILLIAM FAVILL TUKE Esq, ROBERT WILLIAM STIFEL Esq, WILLIAM CAIRUTHERS, Esq, JOHN CAULCUTT, Esq

The Bank has over **1470 BRANCHES IN ENGLAND AND WALES,** and Agents and Correspondents in all the principal towns throughout the world

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Executorships and Trusteeships Undertaken

CHIEF FOREIGN BRANCH - -	168 Fenchurch Street London, E C 3
WEST END FOREIGN BRANCH - -	1 Pall Mall East, S W 1
LIVERPOOL FOREIGN BRANCH -	- - 42 Castle Street Liverpool
MANCHESTER FOREIGN BRANCH -	Corner of York Street & Fountain Street

AFFILIATED BANKS:

THE BRITISH LINEN BANK - - - Head Office: EDINBURGH.
THE UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD, Head Office: MANCHESTER.
THE ANGLO-EGYPTAIN BANK, LTD., Head Office: 27, Clements Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4.

BANCO DI ROMA

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Head Office: ROME.

Capital paid up: Lire 150,000,000.

THE BANK HAS BRANCHES THROUHOUT ITALY.

Branches Abroad:

FRANCE.—Paris, Lyons **SPAIN.**—Barcelona Tarragona, Montblanch, Borjas Blancas, Santa Colonna de Queralt **SWITZERLAND** —Lugano Chiasso **EGYPT.**—Alexandria, Cairo Port Said, Mansourah Tantah Ben Mazar, Magagha Minieh, Beni Soueff, Bibeh, Dessouk, Fashn, Fayoum, Kafr el Cheikh Mehallo Kebira, Mit Gama Zagazig **ITALIAN COLONIES.**—Bengasi, Tripoli **MALTA.**—Malta. **SYRIA.**—Aleppo, Beyrout, Damascus Tripoli **PALESTINE.**—Jerusalem, Caiffa, Giaffa **EGEAN.**—Rhodes **TURKEY.**—Constantinople **ASIA MINOR** —Smyrna, Scalanova, Sokia.

The bank is prepared to transact every class of approved banking business in and connected with Italy and Colonies, France, Switzerland, Spain, Malta, Rhodes, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor and Turkey

Telegraphic Address:

Head Office: "CENBANROMA." Branches: "BANCROMA."

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, £2,000,0 Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

Head Office: 4, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Manchester Office. 2, NORFOLK STREET.

DIRECTORS

Lt Col Frederick R S Balfour
Rt Hon Sir Maurice W E de Bunsen, Bart G C M G G C V O C B
Raoul Hector Foa Esq
Edward Greene Esq
William Herbert Hollis Esq
Robert John Hobe Esq
Frank Henry Hollder Esq
Frederic Lubbock Esq
John Edward Mounsey Esq

General Manager—Henry Probyn Roberts Esq *Joint Sub Managers*—Patrick Ernest O Hea Esq, Clarence James Webb Esq (acting)
Secretary—Louis George Bally, Esq

AUDITORS

Messrs Turquand Youngs & Co

BANKERS

London: The Bank of England Barclays Bank Limited, and The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited **United Kingdom:** The Bank of Ireland, The Bank of Scotland Barclays Bank Limited The National Bank Limited and their Branches **France:** Cox & Co (France) Limited Paris and Branches Messrs Heine & Co Paris **Italy:** Banca Britannica Milan and Banca Italiana di Sconto Genoa **Portugal:** Banco de Portugal Lisbon Credit Franco Portugais Oporto **Spain:** Messrs Garcia Calamarffy & Co Madrid London County Westminster and Parrs Bank, Limited Madrid and Barcelona, Messrs E Sainz e Hijos

Agents in New York: The Bank of New York N B A New York

BRANCHES AT

Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Bahia, Pernambuco, Pelotas, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Buenos Ayres, Rosario de Santa Fe, Monte Video. Also Sub Branches at **Plaza Once de Setiembre, Plaza Constitución, Avellaneda, Lavalle, Calle Victoria, Calle Corrientes, Buenos Ayres,** and **Avenida Rondeau, Monte Video.**

CORRESPONDENTS

At Bordeaux Havre Lyons Marseilles Rouen Ceará Maceio Manaos Pará Santos and all the principal Cities and Towns in Europe the United States of America Brazil and the River Plate Also in Australia, Canada New Zealand and South Africa

Monthly Trade Circular Free on Application.

BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION

Incorporated by Royal Charter

13, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Telegrams 'TRABANQUE, LONDON Telephones LONDON WALL 2947 2948

CAPITAL: Authorised £10,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up £2,000,000

Branches: **BATOUM. BELGRADE. DANZIG.**

Affiliated Companies:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY, Constantinople and Branches.

THE TRADE INDEMNITY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established with the object of assisting British Merchants and Manufacturers in developing their Business by the Insurance of Accounts

DIRECTORS

Governor The LORD FARINGDON
Deputy Governor SIR HENRY BABINGTON SMITH G B E K C B C S I

ARTHUR BALFOUR
SIR VINCENT CAILLARD
F DUDLEY DOCKER C B
SIR ALGERNON F FIRTH Bt
SIR HARRY GOSCHEN K B E
Manager A G M DICKSON
Rt Hon F HUTH JACKSON
PIERCE LACY
LENNOX LEE
L W MIDDLETON
J H B NOBLE
SIR WILLIAM B PEAT
London Manager P C WEST
R G PERRY C B E
SIR HALLEWELL ROGERS M P
SIR JAMES HOPE SIMPSON
SIR HAROLD E SNAGGE, K B E
H H SUMMERS
Secretary G de B BROUNLIE

The Corporation is prepared to assist in the development of the Trade of the British Empire in every part of the world, and offers exceptional financial facilities to British Manufacturers and Merchants for the increase of their export and import trade

It has Agents and Correspondents in all parts of the world and transacts Banking Business of every description

It invites enquiries, and will endeavour, where necessary, to put expert advice at the disposal of correspondents regarding the financing of their foreign and overseas business

Moneys received on fixed deposit. Terms on application.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY,

LONDON.

FOUNDERS COURT, LOTHBURY, E.C. 2.

Office for Travellers: 123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. COMMERCIAL CREDITS.
CABLE TRANSFERS. FOREIGN COLLECTIONS.
TRAVELLING CREDITS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES. DIVIDENDS COLLECTED.
COUPONS and DRAWN BONDS PURCHASED.
DEPOSIT and CURRENT ACCOUNTS OPENED.
AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS
ALL OVER THE WORLD.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY

NEW YORK—59, Wall Street.

PHILADELPHIA. 4th and Chestnut Streets. **BOSTON.** 60, State Street. **BALTIMORE.** (Alex. Brown & Sons)

ESTABLISHED 1800. [22

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

Established 1855.

President: W. G. GOODERHAM. *Vice-President:* R. S. HUDSON.
Joint General Managers: R. S. HUDSON, JOHN MASSEY.
Assistant General Manager: GEORGE H. SMITH.

Paid-Up Capital - -	**$6,000,000.00**	**£1,232,877**
Reserve Fund (earned)-	**$5,750,000.00**	**£1,181,506 17s. 0d.**
Investments - - -	**$33,054,238.02**	**£6,791,966 14s. 5d.**

DEBENTURES issued. In sums of £50 and upwards.

For terms of one year and upwards. Interest paid half-yearly. Interest computed from date on which the money is received.

Debentures issued by this Corporation have been taken by English and Scottish investors for forty-five years. In Canada they are a legal investment for Trust Funds.

***Chief Office in Great Britain*—36, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH.**

For rates of interest and terms apply to the Agents in Edinburgh—Messrs. MYLNE & CAMPBELL, W S, 36, Castle Street; Messrs. BELL, COWAN & Co, 22, St. Andrew Square.
Bankers in Great Britain—London Joint City & Midland Bank, Limited.

Associated with the above Corporation and under the same direction and management is

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY,

incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Trust Company accepts and executes Trusts of every description, acts as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator, or Committee of the estate of a lunatic, &c. Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention. [224

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,

38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Capital £2,000,000. Reserve Fund £3,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Sir MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER (*Chairman*)
Sir DUNCAN CARMICHAEL
THOMAS CUTHBERTSON Esq
Sir ALFRED DENT K C M G
Sir WILLIAM HENRY NEVILLE GOSCHEN K B E
The Rt Hon LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, G C S I
WILLIAM POOR MITCHELL Esq
JAMES MAXWELL GRANT PROTHIT, Esq
LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE Esq

Chief-Manager:—W E PRESTON **Managers**—J S BRUCE and G MILLER

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

AMRITSAR	CEBU	ILOILO	NEW YORK	SHANGHAI
BANGKOK	COLOMBO	KARACHI	PEKING	SINGAPORE
BATAVIA	DELHI	KIANG	PENANG	SOURABAYA
BOMBAY	HAIPHONG	KOBE	PUKEI	TAIPING (F M S
CALCUTTA	HANKOW	KUALA LUMPUR	RANGOON	TAVOY
CANTON	HONGKONG	MADRAS	SAIGON	TIENTSIN
CAWNPORE	ILOILO	MANILA	SEREMBAN	YOKOHAMA
		MEDAN		

BANKERS

THE BANK OF ENGLAND THE LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Ltd
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK Ltd
THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK OF ENGLAND Ltd
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ltd

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 for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application interest payable half yearly 30th June and 31st December On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200 [35

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

GUARANTEED BY THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Head Office - - - - SYDNEY.

SIR DENISON MILLER K C M G *Governor* JAMES KELL *Deputy Governor*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA

BILLS negotiated and collected CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened DRAFTS and TELLERS OF CREDIT issued DEPOSITS accepted for fixed periods REMITTANCES cabled or mailed and BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted with Australia

Bankers to—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF TASMANIA.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Agencies are open at 2 836 Post Offices in the Commonwealth

On 30th JUNE, 1920.

539,795 Savings Bank depositors had balances	**£17,982,402**
General Bank balances	**41,002,909**
Other Items	**4,694,101**
	£63,679,412

LONDON OFFICE: 36-41, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.

Also at AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W C.
C. A B CAMPION, *London Manager*

THE COLONIAL BANK

(Established and Incorporated by Royal Charter 1836.)

Subscribed Capital - - - - £3,000,000.
Paid-up, £900,000. Reserve Fund, £400,000.

HEAD OFFICE AND CITY BRANCH:
29 & 30, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

CHARLES H. HEWETT and E. HYSLOP BELL, *Joint General Managers.*
J. D. RACE, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK AGENCY: 22, William Street.

BRANCHES.

LIVERPOOL: 25, Castle Street. MANCHESTER: 21, York Street.
HULL: 59, Whitefriargate.

WEST INDIES: ANTIGUA, BARBADOES, DOMINICA, GRENADA, JAMAICA, ST. KITTS, ST. LUCIA, ST. VINCENT, TOBAGO, TRINIDAD, and in DEMARARA, BERBICE, and ESSEQUIBO (British Guiana).

WEST AFRICA: ACCRA, SECCONDEE, WINNEBAH, COOMASSIE, NSWAM and KOFORIDUA (Gold Coast), LAGOS, EBUTE METTA, JOS, KANO, ONITSHA, IBADAN, ZARIA and Port HARCOURT (Nigeria), BATHURST (Gambia), FREETOWN (Sierra Leone), DAKAR (Senegal) and VICTORIA (Cameroons).

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

Current Accounts are opened by the Bank in London and at its Branches. Interest is allowed on Daily Balances in London.

Deposits are received by the Bank in London and at its Branches subject to notice of withdrawal or special arrangement.

Colonial and Foreign Exchange.—The Bank issues Letters of Credit, Drafts on Demand, Telegraphic Transfers, Negotiates approved Bills of Exchange, Receives Bills for Collection, Buys Foreign Coupons.

Imports and Exports.—The Bank offers special facilities for financing essential Imports and Exports.

BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING COMPANY, Ltd.,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"BRIMFUL, LONDON" *Telephone—CITY* 8466.

CAPITAL £200,000 (fully subscribed), IN 40,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH. PAID UP £70,600.

DIRECTORS:

W. EDGAR HORNE, Esq., M.P., (*Chairman*). | Sir W. H. DAVISON, K.B.E., M.P.
Sir THOS. C. DEWEY, Bart. | J. IRVINE BOSWELL, Esq., M.D
FREDERICK SCHOOLING, Esq., F.I.A. | J. ROY LANCASTER, Esq.

Manager—G. KIRWOOD TAYLOR.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Current Accounts are kept in conformity with the practice of London Bankers, **Interest** *being allowed on minimum monthly balances of* **£100 and upwards** *at the* **rate of 2 per cent. per annum**, *and credited to the Accounts half-yearly, on the* 30*th of June and* 31*st of December*

Deposits received in sums of not less than £10.

No charge is made for keeping Accounts where a remunerative balance is maintained. [11

CHARTERED 1822.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

Head Office: 16, 18, 20 & 22, William Street, New York.
Branch Office: 475, Fifth Avenue, New York.

LONDON:
15, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W. I.
26, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. 2.

PARIS:
39 and 41, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.

Member Federal Reserve System and New York Clearing House.

Makes a speciality of the care and management of real and personal property in the United States for individuals, firms and companies, and will act as Agent, Custodian, Trustee or Executor

Statement of September 30th, 1920.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES	
U S Government Bonds and Certificates	$33 313 663 10	Capital Stock	$5 000 000 00
Bonds and Stocks	14 918 00 14	Surplus and Undivided Profits	10 803 942 27
Other Investments — Short Term	3 752 48 44	Deposits (including Foreign Branches)	181 934 629 37
Bills Purchased	41 948 35 76	Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	4 812 114 72
Loans	37,821 [illegible] 1 76	Accrued Interest and Reserved for Taxes, Dividend, &c	2,419 820 60
Bonds and Mortgages	1 883 900 00		
Real Estate	5 180 000 00		
Cash on hand and in Bank	47 319 450 39		
Due from Foreign Branches	15 386 981 96		
Liability of Customers for Acceptances	4 801 [illegible]5 82		
Accrued Interest	768 925 20		
	$205,020,506 96		$205,020 506 96

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, CABLE TRANSFERS
LETTERS OF CREDIT PAYABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

FARROW'S BANK
LIMITED.

Chairman **Mr. THOMAS FARROW.**

CHIEF BRANCHES

Country.—Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bournemouth, Brighton, Bristol, Bristol (St. George), Cardiff, Cork, Croydon (Central), Croydon (West), Derby, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Gosport, Greenock, Grimsby, Halifax, Hamilton, Hanley, Heckmondwike, Hove, Hull, Kingston on Thames, Leeds, Leicester, Lewes, Liverpool, Manchester (Deansgate), Manchester (Swan Street, Smithfield Market) Motherwell, Newcastle, Newhaven, Norwich, Nottingham, Nottingham (Hyson Green), Paisley, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Reading, Sheffield, Shoreham, Southampton, Southend, Southport, Truro, Wickford, Worthing

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Accounts are opened and interest allowed were approved Credit Balances are maintained Deposits received, Foreign Money exchanged, and general Banking business transacted.

FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS UNDERTAKEN.

AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Foreign & Stock Exchange Branch: **5, Angel Court, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.**

Head Office: 1, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Telegrams. "FABANLIM, LONDON."

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD.

Authorised Capital	**£3,000,000 0s.**
Paid-up Capital .	**£560,047 10s.**
Reserve Fund	**£635,000 0s.**

Head Office: **5, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.**

WITH BRANCHES IN—NEW SOUTH WALES. SOUTH AUSTRALIA. NORTHERN TERRITORY. VICTORIA. QUEENSLAND. TASMANIA.

LETTERS of CREDIT and DRAFTS on the Branches and Agencies of the Bank in Australia can be obtained at the Head Office, or through the Agents of the Bank in the chief provincial towns throughout the United Kingdom. **REMITTANCES** made by **TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER. BILLS NEGOTIATED** or forwarded for **COLLECTION. BANKING** and **EXCHANGE** business of every description transacted with Australia.

E. M. JANION, *Manager.*

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL ALL PAID UP	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE	$23,000,000
STERLING RESERVE held in London	£1,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

Head Office—HONGKONG. *Chief Manager*, N. J. STABB.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy.	Colombo.	Ipoh.	Malacca.	Rangoon.	Tientsin.
Bangkok.	Foochow.	Johore.	Manila.	Saigon.	Tsingtao
Batavia.	Hankow	Kobe (Hiogo).	Nagasaki.	San Francisco.	Vladivostok
Bombay.	Harbin.	Kuala Lumpur.	New York.	Shanghai.	Yloilo.
Calcutta.	Hongkew	London.	Peking.	Singapore	Yokohama.
Canton.	(Shanghai)	Lyons.	Penang.	Sourabaya	

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 the East

The Agency of Constituents connected with the East undertaken. Indian and other Government Securities received for safe custody and Interest and Dividends on the same collected as they fall due.

Dividends on the Shares of the Corporation on the London Register are payable in London in February and August in each year, on receipt of telegraphic advice from Hongkong that the dividend has been declared.

Shareholders on the Eastern Register, on giving due notice may also have their dividends paid in London at the same time.

Committee in London—

Sir CHARLES ADDIS *Chairman*

Hon C. COCIL BARING — C. A. CAMPBELL — DAVID LANDALE
Sir GEORGE SUTHERLAND. — A. M. TOWNSEND — C. F. WHIGHAM

Managers in London—

Sir CHARLES ADDIS. H. D. C. JONES

Sub-Manager—JOHN MACLENNAN. *Accountant*—W. M. BLACKIE.

9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP — **£650,000**

In 99,800 Ordinary Shares and 200 Founders' ,, of £6 10s. each.

RESERVE **£250,000**

RESERVE LIABILITY of Proprietors under the Charter **£1,000,000**

Directors.

Sir HUGH S. BARNES, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., *Chairman.*

W. A. BUCHANAN, Esq. — H. E. R. HUNTER, Esq.
E. A. CHEETLE, Esq. — Col. Sir A. H. McMAHON, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.
D. GUBBAY, Esq. — A. O. WOOD, Esq., C.B.E.
V. A. CÆSAR HAWKINS, Esq.

Bankers { Messrs. GLYN, MILLS CURRIE & Co.
LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD., Lombard Street.
LLOYDS BANK, LTD., Lombard Street.

London Office— 25, ABCHURCH LANE, E.C. 4. **Chief Office in Persia— TEHERAN.**

Branches.

AHWAZ	HAMADAN	KERMANSHAH	RESHT
BIRJAND	ISFAHAN	MESHED	SHIRAZ
BUNDER-ABBAS	KAZVIN	MOHAMMERAH	SULTANABAD
BUSHIRE	KERMAN	NASRATABAD (Seistan)	TABRIZ YEZD

AGENCIES—BAGDAD, BUSREH, BOMBAY.

This Bank is prepared to transact Banking Business of every description in and connected with Persia and Mesopotamia; and in London grants Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit, and negotiates or collects Bills on Persia and the Near East.



LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

Chairman: Sir RICHARD V. VASSAR-SMITH, Bart.
Deputy-Chairman: J. W. BEAUMONT PEASE.

HEAD OFFICE: 71, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED -	£70,679,380
CAPITAL PAID UP -	14,135,876
RESERVE FUND - -	9,977,282
DEPOSITS, &c. (30th June, 1920)	324,308,239
ADVANCES, &c. do.	164,395,501

THIS BANK HAS OVER 1,500 OFFICES IN ENGLAND & WALES.

Affiliated Banks:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD. THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK LTD.

Auxiliary:
LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LIMITED.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

Capital - £10,000,000 Paid-up - £5,000,000

LONDON OFFICE: THROGMORTON STREET, E.C. 2.

PARIS: 7, Rue Meyerbeer. MANCHESTER: 25, Pall Mall. MARSEILLES: 41-43, Rue Grignan. EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Mansourah, Minieh, Port Said. PALESTINE: Jerusalem, Jaffa. CYPRUS: Nicosia Larnaca, Limassol. Famagusta, Paphos. SYRIA: Aleppo, Alexandretta, Caiffa, Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Saida, Tripoli. SALONICA. ARABIA. MESOPOTAMIA TUNIS. AFRICA.
(Over 80 Branches in the Near East).

The Bank has been established for over 55 years, and has its own Branches or Agents in every important commercial town in the Near East The Offices of the Bank at 26 Throgmorton Street, London, and 25 Pall Mall, Manchester, can now enter into transactions with all the above-mentioned places, subject to British Government regulations and local restrictions where in force Manufacturers, Traders and others are invited to correspond with the Bank, where all possible facilities will be afforded for the re opening of business. The Bank makes advances upon Bills of Lading and other export documents. Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued. Letters of Credit granted.

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1862)

CAPITAL: £3,000,000, in 150,000 SHARES of £20 each.

Paid-up Capital, 150,000 *Shares at* £10, £1,500,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES:

BRAZIL—Rio de Janeiro Manaos, Para Maranhao Ceara Pernambuco Bahia Santos, Sao Paulo Curityba Rio Grande do Sul Pelotas Porto Alegre
ARGENTINA—Buenos Ayres Rosario
URUGUAY—Montevideo
UNITED STATES—New York (Agency)
FRANCE—Paris, 5 Rue Scribe
PORTUGAL—Lisbon Oporto

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England Messrs Glyn Mills Currie & Co, National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd

Agents or Correspondents throughout the world Bills negotiated, advanced upon, or sent for collection. Exceptional banking facilities offered through the branches of the Bank and its numerous Agents and Correspondents for the promotion of Trade with **SOUTH AMERICA** and **PORTUGAL.**

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK,

LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	**£4,000,000**
PAID-UP CAPITAL .	**£2,040,000**
RESERVE FUND	**£2,100,000**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

E Ross Duffield Esq
Richard Foster Esq
Follett Holt Esq M I C E
Kenneth Matheson Esq
J Beaumont Pease Esq
Herman Biling Sim Esq
Sir R V Vassar Smith Bart
Robert A Thurburn Esq (*Managing*)

Argentina.—Buenos Aires and sub branches, Rosario Mendoza Concordia, Bahia Blancha, Córdoba, Tucumán Paraná. **Uruguay**—Monte Video Calle Rio Negro (Monte Video) Paysandu Salto **Brazil**—Rio de Janeiro Sao Paulo Santos Pernambuco Para Bahia Victoria, Curityba Manaós Porto Alegre Pelotas, Maceio Rio Grande **Chile.**—Valparaiso, Santiago **Paraguay**—Asuncion **Colombia**—Bogota **France**—Paris (16 Rue Halévy) **Belgium**—Antwerp (22 Place de Meir) **Portugal**—Lisbon (Rua Aurea). Agency in New York and Agents throughout the world

Bankers—London The Bank of England, Lloyds Bank Limited The London County Westminster and Parrs Bank Limited

Letters of Credit Bills of Exchange, and Cable Transfers issued on the Branches Bills 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.2.
MANCHESTER: 86, CROSS STREET.

LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

Chairman:
The Right Hon. R. McKENNA

Joint Managing Directors:
S. B MURRAY, Esq., F. HYDE, Esq., E. W. WOOLLEY, Esq.

Subscribed Capital - -	**£38,096,368**
Paid-up Capital - - -	**10,840,112**
Reserve Fund - - -	**10,840,112**
Deposits (*June 30th, 1920*) -	**367,667,322**

Head Office: **5, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E.C. 2**

OVER 1,460 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Overseas Branch: **65 & 66 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2**

AFFILIATED BANKS:

BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD. Over 110 Offices in Ireland

THE CLYDESDALE BANK LTD. Over 150 Offices in Scotland

THE



OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN VICTORIA)

with which is amalgamated the Colonial Bank of Australasia Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Authorised Capital .. **£5,000,000** Reserve Fund Account **£1,200,000**
Capital Paid-up .. **2,000,000** Reserve Liability of Shareholders **828,000**

HEAD OFFICE—MELBOURNE.

The Bank is fully represented by branch establishments and agencies throughout Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania

BILLS on all parts of Australasia purchased and collected. **DRAFTS** and **LETTERS OF CREDIT** issued. **MAIL** and **TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS** made at minimum current rates.

London Board of Advice.

R. H. CAIRD, Esq., J.P. Hon. SIR ARTHUR L. STANLEY, K.C.M.G.

London Office—7, LOTHBURY, E.C. 2.

Manager, JOHN G. HANCORNE. (240

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

(*Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862, on the 23rd March, 1866.*)

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1863.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - - - - - **£4,000,000**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (120,000 Shares at £25 each) - **£3,000,000**
PAID-UP CAPITAL (£12 10*s.* per Share) - - - - **£1,500,000**
RESERVE FUND - - - - - - - - **£2,000,000**

Board of Directors:

ROBERT CAMPBELL, ESQ., *Chairman.* ROBERT WILLIAMSON, ESQ., *Deputy Chairman.*
SIR J. P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E. ROBERT MILLER, ESQ. SIR CHARLES C. McLEOD.
J. N. STUART, ESQ. J. A. TOOMEY, ESQ. H. CHALMERS, ESQ.

Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

General Manager: H. CHALMERS. *London Manager:* C. NICOLL.

Branches:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, KARACHI, CAWNPORE, LAHORE, AMRITSAR, DELHI, TUTICORIN, COCHIN (S. INDIA), CHITTAGONG, RANGOON, MANDALAY, ADEN, ADEN STEAMER POINT, COLOMBO, KANDY, NEWERA ELIYA, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, NAIROBI, NAKURU, KISUMU (Kenya Colony), ENTEBBE, KAMPALA, JINJA (Uganda), TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM (Tanganyika Territory).

The Bank purchases grants advances against or collects Bills payable in India Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Zanzibar, British East Africa, Uganda, etc. on current terms

The Bank issues Drafts on its Branches as well as on its Agents in the principal towns of India and Burma, Africa, and elsewhere, and also sells Telegraphic Transfers on all its Branches, at the exchange of the day

The Bank on behalf of its Constituents undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Government, Indian and Colonial Securities, Railway Stock, Bank and other Shares the collection of Furlough Pay and Pensions from the India and Colonial Offices, the Custody of Government and other Securities, and the Receipt of Interest and Dividends thereon

Powers of Attorney or other forms and any information required may be had on application to the Bank in London, or any of its Branches

The Bank receives Deposits for fixed periods not exceeding one year at rates to be obtained on application [47

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK OF ENGLAND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Subscribed Capital - £39,934,320
Paid-up Capital - 7,806,864
Reserve Fund - - 7,239,041

HEAD OFFICE: 15, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

AUXILIARY:

LLOYDS & NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LTD.

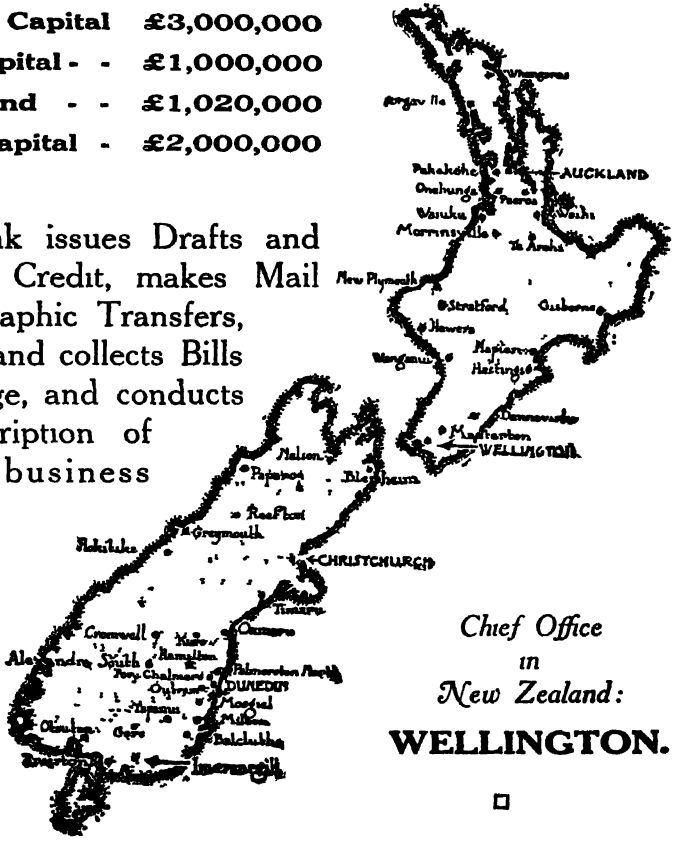
The NATIONAL BANK of NEW ZEALAND Limited

HEAD OFFICE - -

17, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Subscribed Capital	**£3,000,000**
Paid-up Capital - -	**£1,000,000**
Reserve Fund - -	**£1,020,000**
Uncalled Capital -	**£2,000,000**

The Bank issues Drafts and Letters of Credit, makes Mail and Telegraphic Transfers, negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange, and conducts every description of Banking business between London and New Zealand.



Chief Office in New Zealand:

WELLINGTON.

Principal Branches in New Zealand.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK,

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1863." LIMITED.

Bankers to the Government of Queensland under Agreement extending to 30th June, 1921.

Head Office: BRISBANE. General Manager: WALTER VARDON RALSTON.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. **Subscribed Capital, £800,000.**

Paid up Capital, £796,655 10s. 0d.

Reserve Fund, £300,000. 3½% **Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,091,669 4s. 5d.**

Bankers —

THE BANK OF ENGLAND LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

BRANCHES.

NEW SOUTH WALES. SYDNEY 99 PITT STREET, KYOGLE URBENVILLE

VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE 360 COLLINS STREET

QUEENSLAND.

Allora	Childers with Receiving Office at Cordalba	Goondiwindi	Laidley	Oakey with Receiving Office at Jondaryan	Tambo
Aramac	Ayr	Greenmount	Longreach		Tannymorel
Barcaldine		Gympie	Haden	Mackay	Thursday Island
Beaudesert	Bell	Halifax	Malanda	Pittsworth	Tingoora
Biggenden with Receiving Office at Dallarnil	Clifton Cloncurry	Herberton	Marburg	Port Douglas with Receiving Office at Mossman	Toogoolawah
	Cooktown	Hughenden	Mareeba		Toowoomba
	Crow's Nest	Ingham	Maryborough with Receiving Office at Pialba		Townsville
Blackall	Cunnamulla	Innisfail		Ravenshoe	Warra with Receiving Office at Brigalow
Boonah	Dalby	Ipswich		Ravenswood	
Bundaberg	Esk	Irvinebank	Millmerran	Richmond	
Bunketown	Forest Hill	Jandowae	Mitchell	Rockhampton	Warwick
Cairns with Receiving Offices at Babinda and Gordonvale	Fortitude Valley	Kandanga with Receiving Offices at Imbil and Brooloo	Mount Morgan	Roma	Winton
	Gatton with Receiving Office at Grantham		Mundubbera	Rosewood	Wondai
	George St		Murgon	Sarina	Wooroolin with Receiving Office at Memerambi
Charleville		Killarney	Mutfaburra	South Brisbane	
Charters Towers	Goombungee	Kingaroy	Nobby	Southbrook	
			Normanton	St George	Yangan

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies, also Telegraphic Transfers and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms. The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application. [40

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital Paid Up and Reserves - $38,000,000
Total Assets - - - $590,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

With our chain of 710 Branches throughout Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies, Central and South America, we offer a complete banking service to exporters, importers, manufacturers and others wishing to extend their business in these countries. Trade enquiries are solicited. Consult our local Manager or write direct to our FOREIGN TRADE DEPARTMENT, MONTREAL, QUE.

LONDON, ENG.	BARCELONA	NEW YORK
PRINCES ST., E.C.	PLAZA DE CATALUNA 6	68, WILLIAM ST.

FRENCH AUXILIARY:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (FRANCE)
PARIS. 28, Rue du Quatre-Septembre.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, Ltd.

(with which is incorporated the
AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.)

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in Cape Province; to the Imperial Government in South Africa and to the Administration of Rhodesia.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	**£10,000,000**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	**£8,916,640**
PAID-UP CAPITAL - -	**£2,229,160**
RESERVE FUND - -	**£2,893,340**
UNCALLED CAPITAL -	**£6,687,480**
	£11,809,980

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

WM REIERSON ARBUTHNOT ESQ
SIR DAVID M. BARBOUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
EDWARD CLIFTON BROWN, ESQ
STANLEY CHRISTOPHERSON, ESQ
ROBERT E DICKINSON, ESQ
JAMES FAIRBAIRN FINLAY, ESQ., C.S.I.
SOLOMON B JOEL ESQ.
HORACE PEEL, ESQ
Rt Hon the EARL of SELBORNE, K.G.
WILLIAM SMART, ESQ
Rt Hon LORD SYDENHAM, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B.E.

Senior General Manager in South Africa—J. P. GIBSON

Joint General Managers in South Africa—NOEL JENNINGS. JOHN JEFFREY. JAMES S SHIEL.

Assistant General Manager in South Africa—G. F. LE SUEUR.

London Manager—FRANCIS SHIPION. *Secretary*—HERBERT G. HODY.

Head Office:

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.4.

LONDON WALL Branch—63, London Wall, E.C. 2.
WEST END Branch—17, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2 (adjoining the Royal Colonial Institute).
ROTTERDAM Branch—15, Coolsingel. **AMSTERDAM Branch—69 Rokin.**
NEW YORK Agencies—64 and 68 Wall Street.

OVER 460 BRANCHES, SUB-BRANCHES, & AGENCIES IN SOUTH & EAST AFRICA.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION transacted at all Branches and Agencies

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms, and **DEPOSITS RECEIVED** for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on terms, particulars of which may be obtained at Branches.

BILLS NEGOTIATED and **COLLECTED.**

DRAFTS issued, **MAIL** and **TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES** made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and **COMMERCIAL CREDITS** established

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in all parts of the World

PURCHASE and **SALE** of Stocks and Shares effected.

DIVIDENDS, ANNUITIES, &c., received and **COUPONS COLLECTED.**

STRONGROOMS provided for the safe custody of Securities and Valuables of Customers

ASSAY DEPARTMENT—Gold &c. and all Mineral Ores assayed and realised.

EXECUTOR and **TRUSTEE** business undertaken.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of its customers

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA,

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880. LIMITED.

CAPITAL—AUTHORISED AND ISSUED £7,500,000

PAID UP CAPITAL £2,500,000. RESERVE FUND, £2,630,000 TOGETHER, £5,130,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 5,000,000

TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES £10,130,000

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Directors.

HENRY P STURGIS Esq *Chairman*
The Rt Hon LORD CARMICHAEL G C S I
The Rt Hon the EARL OF CHICHESTER
JOHN DENNISTOUN Esq
HUGH D FLOWER Esq
The Rt Hon LORD HILLINGDON
S R LIVINGSTONE FAIRMONTH, Esq
WM R MEWBURN, Esq
R C NESBITT, Esq
J G PARBURY, Esq
The Hon EDMUND W PARKER
SIR WESTBY B PERCIVAL, K C M G

Trustees.

HENRY P STURGIS Esq | The Rt Hon the EARL OF CHICHESTER.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND MESSRS GLYN MILLS CURRIE & CO ;
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

Manager—WILLIAM J ISSARD *Assistant Manager*—W A LAING
Secretary—G J TOBITT *Accountant*—G S GODDEN

The Bank has Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England Scotland, and Ireland

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application [248

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.) LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	**Yen**	**100,000,000**
Capital Paid Up	„	**100,000,000**
Reserve Fund	„	**50,000,000**

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - - - - YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AT:—

BATAVIA	HAMBURG	LOS ANGELES	PEKIN	SINGAPORE
BOMBAY	HANKOW	LYONS	RANGOON	SOURABAYA
BUENOS AYRES	HARBIN	MANILA	RIO DE JANEIRO	SYDNEY
CALCUTTA	HONG KONG	NAGASAKI	SAIGON	TIENTSIN
CHANGCHUN	HONOLULU	NEWCHWANG	SAN FRANCISCO	TOKYO
DAIREN (Dalny)	KAI YUAN	NEW YORK	SEATTLE	TSINANFU
FENGTIEN (Mukden)	KOBE	OSAKA	SHANGHAI	TSINGTAU
	LONDON		SHIMONOSEKI	VLADIVOSTOCK

The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere, and transacts General Banking Business

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

LONDON OFFICE: 7, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

T. OKUBO, Manager

WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK

LIMITED.

Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House.

Total Assets at June 30th, 1920 - £42,451,192

Directors.

CAPTAIN GERARD POWYS DEWHURST, CHAIRMAN.
BENJAMIN GEORGE WOOD, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

PERCY ASHWORTH.
SIR WM. BARROTT MONTFORT BIRD.
WILLIAM FRANCIS COURTHOPE.
SIR KENNETH IRWIN CROSSLEY, BART.
JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAM DEACON.
MAJOR E. A. J. JOHNSON-FERGUSON.
JOHN WANKLYN McCONNEL.
WILLIAM ALDAM MILNER.
HENRY GARWOOD SEAMAN.
LIEUT.-COL. SIR ALAN JOHN SYKES, BART., M.P.
COLONEL SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, BART., M.P.
GEORGE HERVEY WOOD.

General Manager R. T. HINDLEY.
Assistant General Manager: J. MOODIE.

MANCHESTER OFFICE—Mosley Street.

LONDON OFFICE—20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3.

WEST END OFFICE—2, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1.

17 Offices in London; 32 Offices in Manchester and Salford; 111 Offices in the Manufacturing Districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

Current accounts conducted on agreed terms. Money received on deposit bearing interest and repayable on demand.

SPECIAL WORKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND SHIPPING ADVANCES.

FORWARD CONTRACTS ARRANGED.

Agency arrangements with our Colonies and all parts of the World.

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The Society offers **Non-Participating** Whole Life and Endowment Assurances with the Option of **Sharing in Future Bonuses** when the **Sum Assured will immediately be increased.**

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(INCORPORATED A.D. 1720)

7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C. 3.

FIRE

MARINE

BURGLARY

WORKMEN'S

COMPENSATIO

PUBLIC



LIFE

ACCIDENT

MOTOR

PLATE GLAS

LIVE STOCK

FIDELITY an

GOVERNMEN

BONDS, &c.

ASSETS:

£8,499,20

INCOME:

£2,970,53

Third Century of Active Busines

Branches and Agencies throughout the World. *Applications for Agencies Inv*

The LONDON LIFE Association Limited

with which is associated

The CLERGY MUTUAL Assurance Society

pays no Commission, and with a Record Economy in Management issues

Non-participating policies at lower rates than other offices.

Examples of Annual premiums: for £1,000 Assurance

Age.	At death.	At 65 or death.
30	£16:19:2	£21: 5:0
40	23:12:6	32:15:0
50	34:15:0	59:10:0

but its participating contracts are more attractive still.

H. M. TROUNCER,
Actuary and Manager.

81, King William Street,
London, E.C.4.

METROPOLITAN
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Apply for Particulars of the Society's
DISCOUNTED ABATEMENT SYSTEM

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR FIRST FIVE YEARS reduced in anticipation of future distribution of surplus, for Whole-Life Policies or Endowment Assurances of £100.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY	ASSURANCE PAYABLE		
	At Death	At Death or age 55	At Death or Age 60.
25	£1 12 3	£2 10 7	£2 3 1
30	1 16 9	3 3 7	2 12 8
35	2 2 9	4 3 2	3 5 11
40	2 9 10	5 16 0	4 6 0

After 5 years the Premiums under this scheme are subject to FURTHER REDUCTION in respect of any abatement declared in excess of 33 per cent.

NO COMMISSION. **NO SHAREHOLDERS.**

Offices: 13, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2. [104

NATIONAL BENEFIT ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Managing Director J FRANCIS, O B E, J P

ALL CLASSES of INSURANCE, including LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, MOTORS, ACCIDENT, PROPERTY INVESTMENT, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, etc., at very favourable rates.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION. | **ASSETS EXCEED £1,500,000.**

Head Offices: NATIONAL HOUSE, Newgate Street, London, E.C. 1.

Marine Underwriting Rooms: 74, CORNHILL, LONDON, E C. 3.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT

Founded 1835. INSTITUTION Incorporated 1910.

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

DIRECTORS:

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS OF

Endowment Assurances
Investment Policies
Annuities
Estate Duty Policies
Educational Endowments
Partnership Policies

TO

48 GRACECHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C. 3.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED in London and in Towns where the Office is unrepresented [10

NORWICH UNION

FIRE OFFICE

FOUNDED 1797.

Head Offices:

NORWICH, & 50, Fleet St., LONDON, E.C. 4.

FIRE. ACCIDENT. MARINE

LOSSES SETTLED WITH PROMPTITUDE.

Branches and Agencies throughout the World.

Founded 1871.

THE

OCEAN

Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited.

DIRECTORS.

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The Right Hon. the EARL OF DUNMORE, V.C., 33, Gloucester Square, W.
RICHARD J. PAULL, Esq., 12, Hyde Park Place, W.
The Hon. JASPER RIDLEY, 31, Gloucester Place, W.
Sir CLARENCE SMITH, J.P., 19, Terlingham Gardens, Folkestone.
W. SINGLETON HOOPER, *Manager and Secretary.*

Assets - - - £6,642,000
Claims paid - - £21,500,000

Accidents and Illness. Employers' Liability.
Fidelity Guarantees. Fire and Burglary. Motor Cars.
Inspection and Insurance of Boilers, Engines, Electrical Plant and Lifts.
Public Liability. Executorships and Trusteeships.

Head Office: MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

THE LONDON & MANCHESTER ASSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Chief Office: **50, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 2.,**

Offers to those who need or desire protection for Family Benefit, or for Old Age, Policies to meet these requirements, and to suit all classes.

Moderate Premiums. Non-Vexatious Conditions of Assurance. Absolute Security.

Total Funds Exceed £2,750,000. Total Claims Paid nearly £6,000,000.

PEARL ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

CHIEF OFFICES: 252, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. 1.

Annual Income exceeds - - - - £7,000,000
Accumulated Funds nearly - - - - £19,000,000
Total Claims Paid exceed - - - - £27,000,000

Life and Annuities. Fire. Burglary. Accident. Employers' Liability.

G. SHRUBSALL, *Managing Director.*

PROVIDENT ACCIDENT
—AND—
GUARANTEE COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office—54/55, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.
West End Office—6, 7, 8, OLD BOND STREET, W. 1.
ESTABLISHED 1865.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - - - - - £400,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - - - - - - - £212,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - £127,500
INVESTED FUNDS (including Reserves) exceed - - £500,000

GUARANTEES FOR FIDELITY.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE OF EVERY KIND.
ACCIDENTS AND ALL SICKNESS.
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
(including Liability in respect of Domestic Servants, Clerks, and Shop Assistants).
DRIVERS' INDEMNITY. LIFT INSURANCE.
MOTOR CAR AND CYCLE INSURANCE.
FIRE. BURGLARY. PLATE GLASS.
PROPERTY OWNERS' & LANDLORDS' INDEMNITIES.
LIVE STOCK.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained of the Agents, or at the Head Office.
Telephones: London Wall—5306 (four lines) C. A. FREEMAN, *Manager and Secretary.*
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ESTABLISHED 1782

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Phœnix House, King William St., London, E.C.4
Chairman: Sir GERALD H. RYAN, Bart.

Total Assets: **£20,000,000** *Claims Paid:* **£100,000,000**

FIRE — LIFE — ACCIDENT — MARINE
ANNUITIES GRANTED ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.
General Manager: R. Y. SKETCH.

PROFITS AND INCOME INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Head Office: 9, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.
(Established 1901.)

ASSETS EXCEED £900,000.

NON-CANCELLABLE SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT POLICIES
are issued securing a GUARANTEED INCOME during disablement up to age 65, combined, if desired, with DEATH, ENDOWMENT, or ANNUITY Benefits.

SPECIAL FEATURES:
"Perfected," Capital Sum," and "P. & I." Sickness & Accident Policies.

CHAS. WINDETT,
197...

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

Directors.

SIR THOMAS DEWEY, BART., *President.*
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SIR JOHN HENRY LUSCOMBE.
JAMES MOON, ESQ.
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Deputy Secretary—W. C. SHARMAN, ESQ., F.I.A.
Deputy Actuary—F. P. SYMMONS, ESQ., F.I.A.

Deputy General Managers.

A. R. BARRAND, ESQ., M.P., F.I.A. E. DEWEY, ESQ. H. R GRAY, ESQ.

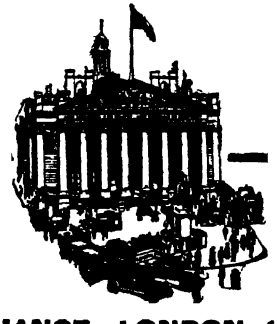
General Manager and Actuary—SIR JOSEPH BURN, K.B.E., F.I.A

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
LIFE, FIRE, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, & ANNUITY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Invested Funds - £115,000,000
Claims Paid - - £180,000,000

The Last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon application.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1720.



INCORPORATED A.D 1720.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON (Head Office).

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

Fire, Life, Sea, Accident, Motor Car, Plate-Glass, Live Stock, Lift, Boiler, Machinery, Burglary, Employers' Liability, Annuities, Third Party, Fidelity Guarantees. Trustee and/or Executor.

Full Prospectus on application to the Secretary.

Head Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C. 3.
West End Branch: 44, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. [117

LIVERPOOL:
1, North John Street.

LONDON:
24–28, Lombard Street.

Total Funds:
£24,459,031

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Income:
£12,550,242

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE EFFECTED.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Estd. 1826.

Funds Exceed £6,800,000. Claims Paid £11,800,000.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. NO SHAREHOLDERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE provides the best means to protect

(1) FAMILY in event of premature death.
(2) BUSINESS against loss of capital.
(3) ESTATE against reduction through DEATH DUTIES.
(4) OLD AGE against reduced income.

CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL and PROVIDENT POLICIES may be secured at very low cost.

ALL CLASSES OF LIFE ASSURANCE TRANSACTED.

HEAD OFFICE: 35, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW.
LONDON OFFICE: 1, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. 2.

PROVISION FOR EDUCATION

The annual cost of keeping a boy or girl at a public school ranges from about £100 to £200 for a period of fully 5 years, and the soundest method of preparing for this is by means of a series of Policies as issued by this Society.

EXAMPLE:

Child aged 3 months; Father's age, 35 next birthday.

£100	with profits	payable	at	end	of	15	years.	Annual Premiums	29	17	4
£100	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	16	,,	Income Tax Saving assumed			
£100	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	17	,,	3/- per £	4	9	7
£100	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	18	,,	Present Outlay ...	25	7	9
£100	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	19	,,				

If the Father dies the sums assured are payable at once and the Premiums cease. The Premiums diminish each year after 15 years.

Write for full particulars, stating dates of birth of Father and Child, to

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Head Office:
28, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED 1831.

London Office:
13, CORNHILL, E.C. 3.
FUNDS £6,250,000

FIRE-ACCIDENT-MARINE

Head Offices:

STATE INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

London Office:

112, CANNON STREET, E.C. 4.

THE
STATE
ASSURANCE
COMPANY
LIMITED

Branches at

ABERDEEN.	GLASGOW.
BATH.	GRIMSBY.
BELFAST.	HULL.
BIRMINGHAM.	LEEDS.
BLACKPOOL.	LEICESTER.
BRISTOL.	MANCHESTER.
CARLISLE.	NEWCASTLE.
DONCASTER.	NORWICH.
DUBLIN.	OLDHAM.
DUNDEE.	ROTHESAY.
EDINBURGH.	

Applications for Agencies

ALBERT H. HEAL,
General Manager and Secretary.

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ANNUITIES

WITH PURCHASE-MONEY RETURNED.

THE SUN LIFE OF CANADA will on this plan return in one sum at death the balance of the purchase-money should the death of the Annuitant take place before the Annuity payments equal the amount invested.

A LARGER ANNUITY TO IMPAIRED LIVES

will be granted. Where the impairment is of a serious nature the Annuity will be correspondingly increased.

FUNDS - - £23,000,000.

For full particulars write, giving date of birth, to

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,

20, Canada House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.

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ROYAL LONDON

MUTUAL

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

Accumulated Funds exceed £6,000,000.

LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES

TABLES TO SUIT ALL CLASSES.

***Head Office:* ROYAL LONDON HOUSE, FINSBURY SQ., LONDON, E.C.2**

ALFRED SKEGGS, *Managing Director.*

WARDEN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Established 1875.

Honoured with the Patronage of His Majesty the King.

HORSE, LIVE STOCK, FIRE, BURGLARY, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, MOTOR CAR, VEHICLE, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, and GENERAL INDEMNITY INSURANCES.

Head Offices:

21, IRONMONGER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

R. E. WILSON, *Manager and Secretary.*

THE WESTMINSTER

204th YEAR. **FIRE OFFICE**

Head Office: 27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C. 2.
City Office: 82, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

FIRE, BURGLARY and ACCIDENT.

MODERATE RATES. PERFECT SECURITY.
PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

THE *98th YEAR.*

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Total Assets Exceed £8,000,000 | Claims Paid Exceed £16,000,000

Chief Offices { ST HELENS SQUARE, YORK
BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E C 2

West End Branch 48, PALL MALL, S W 1 Law Courts Branch 222/5, STRAND, W C 2
South-West Branch 49, SLOANE SQ, S W 1 Stratford Branch 43, The BROADWAY, E 15
South-East Branch 132, NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY, S E 1
North London Branch 551, HIGH ROAD, TOTTENHAM, N 17.
North-West Branch 280 EUSTON ROAD, N.W 1

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 1 11
40	3 4 9
45	3 16 4
50	4 11 7

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE at MINIMUM premiums, with Guaranteed Benefits.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

ANNUITIES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death without profits with guaranteed surrender values.

Age	£ s. d.
20	1 3 0
25	1 4
30	1 17 3
35	2 3 3
40	2 11 2

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, LOSS OF PROFITS THROUGH FIRE, TRUSTEESHIP AND EXECUTORSHIP, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, FIDELITY, PLATE GLASS, LIVE STOCK, MOTOR CAR, MARINE, &c. [130

THE ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL.

BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL

(Incorporated).

BATTERSEA PARK, S.W. 11.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

All Beds in constant use. Also Special **Children's Ward. New Cancer Department. New Out-Patients'** Department—Contributions in order to open earnestly requested Staff and Governing Body are declared opponents of Vivisection.

Chairman of Board:—The Rt. Hon. LORD TENTERDEN
Hon Treasurer—MURIEL, Countess de la Warr
G W F. ROBBINS, B A Oxon, *Secretary* [321

THE CANCER HOSPITAL—FREE

(FOUNDED 1851. INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER.)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 3.

The only Special Hospital in London for the treatment of Cancer, Tumours, and Allied Diseases.

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.

A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application each week-day except Saturday at 2 p.m.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently solicited for General Expenses and for the Research Department.

J. COURTNEY BUCHANAN, *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.*" [328

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

VICE-PATRON .. .. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
PRESIDENT .. .. COL. SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, BT., M.P.
HONORARY SECRETARY .. .. THE REV. CYRIL C. B. BARDSLEY, M.A.

"The largest contribution that any man or woman can make to the Cause is that which is made by loving, faithful, and persevering prayer, he who truly gives this will not long keep back anything that he has" – *Lambeth Conference Report.*

The Society's work of teaching, healing and preaching is mainly carried on within the British Empire—in India and Ceylon, East and West Africa, in Egypt, the Sudan and Mesopotamia—as well as in Palestine, China, Japan and Persia. It is responsible for half the missionary work of the Anglican Communion in India and Africa, and holds many important strategic positions in nearly every mission field, in some of which no other society is at work.

FIGURES THAT SPEAK.

In 1910 there were **1360** European missionaries on the staff and **9196** native Christian workers.
In 1920 there are **1338** European missionaries and **13,325** native Christian workers.
63 C.M.S. European missionaries and 6 native clergy have been made bishops.
74 doctors (60 men and 14 women) were at work in **42** hospitals during 1919–20.
292 educational missionaries and **9077** native teachers were at work in **4232** institutions, colleges and schools.
Over **200** men and women are required to supply urgent needs alone.

ESTIMATED NEEDED INCOME THIS YEAR £700,000.

Contributions may be sent to the Lay Secretary at above address or to local secretaries. Bequests, which may be to the General Fund or in trust for any special section of the work, should be made "to the Church Missionary Society." Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to the Society and crossed "Williams Deacon's Bank."

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES



CHARTER:

"No Destitute Child Ever Refused Admission."

Motto: "*For God and Country.*"

NO RED TAPE.

NO VOTES REQUIRED.

A FEW FIGURES.

90,004 Children have passed through the Rescue Doors.

15,515 dealt with last year.

7,335 is the average number of children in residence.

460 are Crippled, Incurable, Deaf and Dumb, physically afflicted, or sick.

964 Boys and Girls are under Industrial Training.

26,633 Young People have been migrated to Canada and the Overseas Dominions. 95 per cent. do well.

10,715 Barnardo Boys fought for you on land and sea in the Great War.

300 Boys are constantly in training for the Navy and Mercantile Marine.

*** *Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," and crossed (Notes should be Registered) and Parcels of Blankets, Clothing and Toys may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer,*

18 *to* 26, *STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.* 1.

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OR TEMPORARY HOME FOR LOST AND STARVING DOGS

(An Institution for the Protection of Dogs & Cats)

4, BATTERSEA PARK ROAD, S.W. 8.

and HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.

(For Boarder and Quarantine Dogs Only).

Patron:

His Most Gracious Majesty the King.

President:

His Grace the DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

OBJECTS:

1. To provide food and shelter for the lost, deserted, and starving dogs of London and the immediate neighbourhood.
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 method, all valueless and diseased dogs.

Out-Patients' Department (Dogs and Cats only), at Battersea, Thursdays, 3.0 p.m.

Dogs and Cats can be received as Boarders at Hackbridge, and Dogs for Quarantine under the Importation of Dogs Order, 1914.

Contributions will be thankfully received by

G. GUY S. ROWLEY, *Secretary.* [150

PATRONS: HIS MAJESTY THE KING. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

THE EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

SHADWELL, E. 1.

130 Cots are provided for Sick Children. The cost of necessaries was never higher, and the Nation's need for Healthy Children was never greater.

HELP IS URGENTLY NEEDED.

£12,000 is required annually from Voluntary Sources.

LEGACIES EARNESTLY SOLICITED. £1,000 ENDOWS A COT IN PERPETUITY.

W. M. WILCOX,
Secretary

Bankers: Union of London and Smiths, Ltd. [335

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,

SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Under the Patronage of THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Only Large **CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN SOUTH LONDON.** Situated in its poorest District.

FUNDS GREATLY NEEDED.

Please help this Charity, "not only because it is a Hospital, but because it is a Hospital for Children."

President—LORD DUNCANNON, C.M.G., M.P. Treasurer—GERALD D. SMITH, Esq.
Chairman—D. RANKIN SCOTT, Esq. Secretary—H. C. STANFORD SMITH.

LEATHERHEAD, SU

Founded at Southwark, 1799. *Incorporated by Royal Charter*, 1826. *Rebuilt at Leatherhead*, 1902.

Patron: His Most Gracious Majesty King George V.

Patroness: Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Mother.

1799-1921.

122 years of National Work for the Blind of the United Kingdom.

To Render the Blind self-reliant by teaching them a Trade.

Legacies and Bequests, Contributions and Subscriptions, earnestly pleaded for.

The Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., *Principal & Secretary.*

Chief Offices HIGHLANDS ROAD, LEATHERHEAD.

Telephone No. 4, LEATHERHEAD. Telegraphic Address "LUX, LEATHERHEAD"

THE

South London Institute for the Blind

FOUNDED 1870.

83, BOROUGH ROAD, LONDON, S.E. 1.

Patroness—THE LADY PIRRIE. *Bankers*—Barclays Bank, Ltd., Southwark, S E 1.

An Unsectarian Charity and Relief Work carried on for nearly fifty years amongst the destitute BLIND POOR of London

UNENDOWED AND IN GREAT NEED OF FINANCIAL HELP.

Contributions gratefully received by

The Right Hon. LORD SOUTHWARK, *President and Chairman.*
Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., *Hon. Secretary*, 83, Borough Road, London, S.E. 1.

THE SOCIETY FOR GRANTING ANNUITIES TO THE POOR ADULT BLIND.

Founded 1858. SOUTHWARK, S.E.

FOR GRANTING PENSIONS TO THE BLIND POOR OVER 40 YEARS OF AGE.

The Committee of this National Pension Society plead for support to enable them to maintain the 320 pensions now granted, and to give assistance to those destitute poor now on the list anxiously waiting.

A Donor of £200 in one sum has the right to nominate a candidate to an immediate annuity bearing the Donor's name.

Offices—No. 1, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E.

STUART JOHNSON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
The Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., *Hon. Secretary.*

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

York Road, Lambeth, S.E. 1. ESTABLISHED 1765.

Patrons—H.M. The Queen and H.M. Queen Alexandra.

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, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, 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 ROSE E WHYTE, *the Secretary, at the Hospital* [146

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE KING *Vice Patrons*—H M THE QUEEN and H M QUEEN ALEXANDRA

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END WOKING, NEAR BROOKWOOD

OFFICES—5 YORK STREET, ST JAMES'S, S W

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys chosen from the homeless and destitute between the ages of about 14 and 15½ and give them a training up to the age of 19 or thereabouts which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies and for service in the Army Navy or Mercantile Marine

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.—1 The age for admission is from about 14 to 15½ years 2 A boy 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 £20 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that the above number of boys may be maintained

Subscriptions are received by THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK 1 St James's Square S W , by the Treasurer General the Right Hon. SIR DUNCAN PROSSER V C G C B Marlborough House S W and by the Secretary, at the Office 5 York Street St James's S W , from whom any further information can be obtained

E. G MARKHAM, Esq *Secretary*

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E. 1.

NEEDS HELP.

President: H.R H THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

BEDS, 613. IN-PATIENTS (1919), 8,702. OUT-PATIENTS, 99,723.

EXPENDITURE (1919), £129,901; INCOME FROM ENDOWMENTS, £60,128.

A copy of the last published Annual Report of the Hospital will be forwarded on application to The Clerk Counting House Guy's Hospital S E 1

Treasurer, VISCOUNT GOSCHEN

AUGUST, 1920 *Bankers*—THE BANK OF ENGLAND [314

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL

LIVERPOOL RD., ISLINGTON, N.1.

Patron: H M KING GEORGE V.

President: The Rt. Hon LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, K.T., G.C M.G G C V.O.

The only Fever Hospital for the Middle Classes in or around London.

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Will you please help those who try to help themselves.

Secretary· **Commander T. J. FARRELL, O.B.E.**

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FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVE.

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This Institution grants Annuities of £21 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 over £15,200 per annum

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six** the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £834,000.

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, Saturdays, 10 and 2

Office—65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, BLOOMSBURY, W.C.1 HENRY C. LAIREILLE, *Secretary*. [164

Young Life was Never More Valuable than it is To-day.

The N.S.P.C.C.

was enabled to be the Protector of 100,448 Children last year.

Inspectors are in all parts of the Kingdom to see that No Suffering Child is left unprotected

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TO SAVE THE BABIES.

FREE TO THE SICK CHILDREN OF THE POOR WITHOUT LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

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OUT-PATIENTS 50,000.

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F. STANLEY CHEER, *Secretary*

Paddington Green Children's Hospital, W. 2.

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Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING

Honorary Secretaries—MESSRS. GEORGE POCOCK AND PERCY R. POCOCK

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from **10s.** to **25s.** per month

There are upwards of **1,200** pensioners residing in various parts of the Kingdom among whom nearly **£10,000** is annually distributed

To be eligible applicants must be totally blind above 21 years of age of good moral character and in receipt of an income not exceeding £40 if single and £45 if married No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed, nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society

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Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer or by the BANK OF ENGLAND or Messrs. Barclay and Co.

237 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD LONDON S.E.1 W. ELLIOTT TERRY *Secretary* [81

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AND

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE

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Offices—73, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2. [35

Queen Charlotte's Lying-In Hospital,

MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

FOUNDED 1752. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885.

Patrons:—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

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Chairman of Committee:—MAJOR SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., M.P.

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1. **To provide an Asylum for the delivery of Poor Married Women; and also for 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 **150,000 poor women have been relieved.** Last year **1,991** patients were received into the Hospital, and **1,953** were attended at their own homes.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CHARITY, £16,000.
RELIABLE INCOME, £9,000 ONLY.

An Annual Subscription of £5 5s., or a Donation of £52 10s., entitles the Contributor to recommend One In-Patient and Six 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.* [361

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, PUTNEY.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

City Office · **Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. 4.**

OLDEST AND LARGEST INSTITUTION FOR INCURABLES.

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HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS CHRISTIAN
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The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

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Providing means for the humane slaughtering of animals

Distributing instructive pamphlets and cautionary placards

Giving awards for saving animal life **18 Silver Medals and 18 Bronze Medals awarded in 1919**

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Holding cart horse parades in country districts and awarding Badges of Merit for the horses in the best condition

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THE

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RICHARD C TRESIDDER, *Secretary* [178

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL,

HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W. 1.

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Treasurer—THE RIGHT HON. LORD GREVILLE.
Deputy Treasurer—F. J. FRANKAU, Esq.

About 35,000 PATIENTS receive treatment every year.

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A Subscription of £5 5s. a year or a Donation of £50 entitles the Contributor to become a Governor.

LEGACIES and ENDOWMENTS of Beds greatly desired.

James M. Churchfield, *Secretary-Superintendent.*

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Society for the Abolition of Vivisection

22, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON.

According to the latest Parliamentary Return, the number of experiments made in 1919 was 62,877. A large number of these were inoculation experiments, and, as the report says, "are attended by no considerable, if appreciable, pain."

The pain does not lie in the operation itself, but in the after effects.

The animal so innocently operated on may have to live days, weeks or months with no anæsthetics to assuage its sufferings, and nothing but death to relieve.

The following is an example of what may ensue in the dog after the "little needle prick":—

"A dog was inoculated on January 23rd. In a few days it began to show signs of wasting, then the head became swelled and dropsical, and also the fore-legs and paws; later on this swelling disappeared, but the dog seemed very ill and weak, and there was a thickening of the membrane of both eyes. Two days before its death it refused food and seemed very thirsty. On February 20th it died."—Abridged from the *Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology*, March, 1906.

The Society offers to send a Lecturer, free of charge, to Literary Societies, League Meetings, &c.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIETY GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED

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Legacies also form a most important feature in the annual receipts of this ancient Society.
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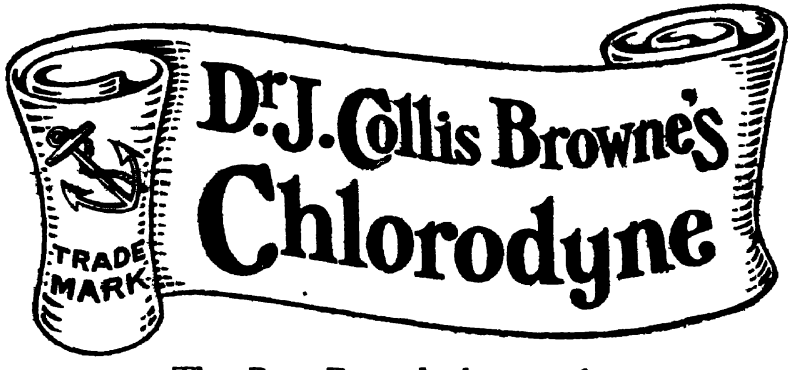
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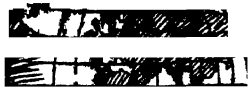
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